

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 Wheeling Historic District (Additional Documentation, 2023)
other names/site number Wheeling Central Business District

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 10th Street to the north; Eoff Street to the east; 17th Street to the south; and Water Street to the west not for publication
city or town Wheeling vicinity
state WV code 54 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 X statewide X local

Susan Mherce Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 7/7/23
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office,
Department of Arts, Culture and History
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 eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Wheeling Historic District (Additional Documentation)
 Name of Property

Ohio County, WV
 County and State

5. Classification

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

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

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

| <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Noncontributing</u> | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 17 | 8 | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | 28 | structures |
| | | objects |
| 17 | 36 | Total |

Previous classification of resources within Wheeling Historic District boundary:

| | <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Noncontributing</u> |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Buildings | 203 | 53 |
| Sites | 1 | 0 |
| Structures | 0 | 0 |
| Objects | 0 | 0 |
| Total: | 204 | 53 |

Current classification of resources within Wheeling Historic District boundary:

| | <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Noncontributing</u> |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Buildings | 111 | 28 |
| Sites | 1 | 0 |
| Structures | 0 | 28 |
| Objects | 0 | 0 |
| Total: | 112 | 56 |

Note: The above numbers reflect re-classifications of noncontributing to contributing due to the amended period of significance. The total number of resources does not agree with the previous table due to inconsistencies in counting in the previous nomination; see Section 7, page 5, "Amendment of Resource Counts."

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

95

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE
- GOVERNMENT: custom house
- TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE
- GOVERNMENT: courthouse
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
- DOMESTIC: hotel

Wheeling Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Ohio County, WV
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; CONCRETE

walls: BRICK; STONE; EIFS; WOOD

roof: ASPHALT; RUBBER; TERRA COTTA

other: METAL/cast iron; GLASS; WOOD

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

The Wheeling Historic District (Ref. No. 79002597) encompasses 168 resources within the historic central business district of the city of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia. Situated on the narrow northern panhandle of West Virginia which divides the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the district is made up of 21 gridded city blocks roughly bound by 10th Street to the north, Chapline Street to the east, Wheeling Creek to the south, and the Ohio River to the west. As originally listed on December 31, 1979, the district contained 204 contributing resources and 53 non-contributing resources constructed between 1825 and 1939. Urban renewal efforts over the past fifty years have resulted in widespread demolition, and as of this nomination, only 95 of the original 204 contributing buildings remain and continue to contribute to the significance of the district. Despite the loss of historic fabric, the resurvey conducted for this nomination identified an additional 17 resources which have gained significance since the original survey that contribute to the significance of the district, two of which are newly surveyed. For the purposes of this nomination, the district contains 111 contributing buildings and one contributing site, along with 28 non-contributing buildings and 28 non-contributing parking-related structures. In addition to resurveying all resources within the district, this amended nomination updates and clarifies the period of significance for the entire district as ending in 1977 with completion of the most recently constructed contributing resources. Contributing resources convey the significance of downtown Wheeling as the center of commerce, government, and transportation in the region between 1825 and 1977.

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets.

Wheeling Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Ohio County, WV
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.)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| x | 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. |
| x | 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. |

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. |

Wheeling Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Ohio County, WV
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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1825-1977

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation sheets.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

See continuation sheets.

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

The Wheeling Historic District, located in the city of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce, significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the area of politics/government, statewide and locally significant under Criterion A in the area of transportation, and significant at the local level under Criterion C for architecture. By the early nineteenth century, Wheeling was a major shipping port on the Ohio River as well as the central business district for a variety of large steel, glass, and tobacco manufacturing operations in the area. The National Road was carried west from Cumberland to Columbus through Wheeling, followed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leading to the wide distribution of Wheeling products through westward Euro-American settlement. Wheeling is significant for its association with the creation of the state of West Virginia in 1863 and for serving as the first and third State Capitol, ultimately losing the title to Charleston while retaining its regional importance as seat of Ohio County. Wheeling is significant for its collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century Italianate, Neoclassical Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque buildings, several of which reflect the work of four local architects who would go on to become among the most prolific and celebrated in the state. Additionally, a number of distinctive Greek Revival, Art Deco, and Modernist buildings distributed throughout the district lend to its character and architectural significance. A few former retail buildings have modified storefronts or facades completed in the mid-twentieth century in efforts to attract vehicular traffic, some of which have gained significance in their own right. The district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This amendment updates the period of significance for the entire district as beginning in 1825, and ending in 1977, when completion of Wheeling Tunnel and the Interstate 70 bridge diverted most business operations away from downtown. The proposed period of significance, as amended, encompasses Wheeling's early nineteenth-century commercial core, growth through the city's industrial boom, and evolving commercial landscape into the mid-twentieth century.

Wheeling Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

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

As listed on December 31, 1979 (Reference No.79002597), the Wheeling Historic District is eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture, commerce, exploration/settlement, politics/government, theater, and transportation. This amendment reduces the areas of significance to architecture, commerce, politics/government, and transportation. Despite its establishment as a fort along the western frontier in 1774 and serving as a port to later Euro-American expansion, no resources within the district maintain sufficient integrity to explicitly convey their association with the exploration/settlement area of significance. Additionally, while the district does contain several historic theaters, it does not retain a significant association with the broader history of the entertainment industry and is not significant in the area of theater. This amendment also presents additional historical context for the entire period of significance to identify and classify the significance of all resources within the amended district.

See continuation sheets for Statement of Significance Summary paragraphs.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See continuation sheets.

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References (Datum: NAD 1983)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523629</u> Easting | <u>4435620</u> Northing | 3 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523679</u> Easting | <u>4435541</u> Northing |
| 2 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523638</u> Easting | <u>4435537</u> Northing | 4 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523690</u> Easting | <u>4435438</u> Northing |

Wheeling Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Ohio County, WV
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See attached district map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the amended Wheeling Historic District encompasses all of the original development of the city's central business district, while excluding areas that retain little to no historic integrity to convey the significance of the district's original period of significance (1825-1939), as well as the amended period of significance (1825-1977).

11. Form Prepared By

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|---------------------|
| name/title | <u>Paula McClain and Stephen DeNeui</u> | | |
| organization | <u>Mills Group</u> | date | <u>May 2023</u> |
| street & number | <u>88 High Street</u> | telephone | <u>304-296-1010</u> |
| city or town | <u>Morgantown</u> | state | <u>WV</u> |
| e-mail | <u>sdeneui@millsgrouponline.com</u> | zip code | <u>26505</u> |

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 continuation sheets.

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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National Park Service

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| <u>Wheeling Historic District</u> Name of Property <u>Ohio, West Virginia</u> County and State <u>N/A</u> Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |
|---|

Section number 7 Page 1

The following description includes references to districts and individual properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and identified by reference numbers (Ref. No. 88002693, etc.). The description also references specific properties within the current district, identified by West Virginia SHPO Historic Property Inventory (HPI) site identification numbers (OH-0001-3563, OH-1119, etc.).

Narrative Description

Setting and Street Alignment

The Wheeling Historic District is located north of Wheeling Creek on the eastern bank of the Ohio River, roughly centered on the western boundary of West Virginia's northern panhandle. Situated on a narrow river valley between Ohio and Pennsylvania, Wheeling stands as the only urban landscape in the region and was historically the center of industrial development in the area, which spread north and south along both sides of the Ohio River. The concentration of development in downtown Wheeling was partially due to the area's highly constrained topography, bounded by the Ohio River to the west and the steep outcropping of Wheeling Hill to the east.

The district is comprised of approximately 21 city blocks each measuring roughly 300 by 300 feet. The blocks are divided by streets laid out in a grid pattern with Water, Main, Market, Chapline and Eoff Streets serving as the main north-south routes, connected by 10th through 18th Streets. This numbering system continues north into the largely residential North Wheeling District (Ref. No. 88002693) and south into the commercial Centre Market Square (Ref. Nos. 84003651, 87000127) and Wheeling Warehouse Districts (Ref No. 02001530). To the east, 12th through 16th Streets stretch into the historically residential East Wheeling Historic District (Ref. No. 99001472). Alleys bisect most blocks within the district, with north-south alleys named alphabetically from west to east (Alley A, Alley B, Alley C, etc.) and east-west alleys named according to the numbering of major east-west streets (Lane 7, etc.).

Character

The Wheeling Historic District as amended includes commercial, residential, and civic buildings constructed between that and 1977 in styles from Federal to modernist. Most of these resources are two to five stories in height, constructed of brick with shared party walls and little to no setback from the sidewalk. About ten percent of these resources range from six to twelve stories in height, lending the city a distinct urban character that is unique within the region. Retail space generally occupies the first level of these buildings, with residential or office space on the upper levels. Some buildings are currently vacant while others are undergoing redevelopment as multi-family housing.

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Representing some of the oldest resources in the district, all single-family residential properties (OH-0001-1139, OH-0001-2433, OH-0001-3490-92, OH-0001-3511, OH-0001-3580-82, OH-0001-3577) have been repurposed for commercial use. There are a few freestanding buildings, often representing the last remaining pieces of blocks that have been largely demolished (OH-0001-3553) or as later infill construction (OH-0013, OH-1035).

Architectural Analysis: 1825-1929

The Federal style, popularized nationally between 1780 and 1840, is characterized by side-gabled, low-pitched roofs, symmetrical arrangement of windows with shutters, and decorative eaves. Representing some of the oldest resources remaining within the district, today there are a limited number of buildings that were constructed in the Federal style. These have largely been renovated and no longer exhibit the fundamental characteristics of the style, but illustrated through their alterations, these buildings now stand as good examples of other styles, from Italianate to Neoclassical (the Fort Henry Club, OH-0001-3492; and the John Frissell House, OH-0001-3576). The single remaining example of the Federal style within the district appears in a former residence (OH-0001-3511), although the first story has been altered to include retail storefront space.

There are several examples of Greek Revival resources throughout the district. Constructed between 1820 and 1860, these buildings share some similarity of form with the Federal style but also feature prominent entry porches or door surrounds, as well as more emphasized cornices, sometimes divided into multiple parts. Some Greek Revival buildings feature temple fronts with double-height, full-width porches supported by columns, such as the First United Presbyterian Church (OH-0001-3574). Others have entry doors surrounded by pilasters, sometimes topped by transom windows, including the Absalom Ridgeley Residence (OH-0001-3577) and the Thomas Paull-George Paull House (OH-0001-3580).

Italianate style buildings, popularized between 1840 and 1885, make up the majority of the resources within the district. These buildings feature heavy cornices, usually supported by brackets, and hooded or pedimented double-hung windows, which are frequently arched, at the upper levels. Many Italianate examples throughout the district have heavily altered storefronts but express their character-defining features in the upper stories and cornice. Good examples of the Italianate style within the district can be seen in the List Building (OH-0001-3433), the Charles Hanke Building (OH-0001-3502), the Peter Zinn Building (OH-0001-3536), and the Hawley-Heymon Building (OH-0001-3547).

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| <u>Wheeling Historic District</u> Name of Property <u>Ohio, West Virginia</u> County and State <u>N/A</u> Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |
|---|

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A small number of locally notable buildings within the district exemplify the Beaux Arts style, which was popular from 1890-1920. These resources are unique for their elaborate use of stonework, expressed in columns, pilasters and pediments, quoins, balusters, and decorated cornices. The 1908 Baltimore and Ohio Passenger Depot (OH-0013) is an excellent example of this style, as is the 1905 Wheeling Federal Building and Courthouse (OH-0030). The 1928 Capitol Theatre (OH-0001-3537) stands as a later example of the style.

The Richardsonian Romanesque style is characterized by the use of rusticated stone, asymmetrical façade composition, and half-round arches. Popularized between 1870 and 1900, the style was pioneered by Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886). Good examples within the district include the City Bank Building (OH-0001-3474), Stone & Thomas Department Store (OH-0001-3453), and the English Lutheran Church (OH-0001-3494).

There are several locally significant buildings in the historic district that exhibit characteristics of the Neoclassical Revival style, popularized between 1900 and 1920. Borrowing forms such as pilasters, pediments, and plain entablatures from the Greek and Roman architectural orders, the Neoclassical Revival style largely rose from the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Prominent Wheeling architects at the turn of the century favored this style. The Fort Henry Club (OH-0001-3492), renovated from a two-story Federal style townhouse in 1900, stands as a good example of the Neoclassical Revival style. The Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Building (OH-0001-3477), constructed for local beer baron Henry Schmulbach between 1904 and 1907, and the adjacent German Bank, or Laconia Building (OH-0001-3476), are also hallmarks of the style within the district.

There are several architecturally unique Wheeling buildings that speak to the city's architectural prominence in the early twentieth century. The 1915 W. M. Marsh – Wheeling Drug Co./National Bank of West Virginia Building (OH-0001-3509), designed by Charles W. Bates, is unique as a high-rise office building with ornate Art Nouveau terracotta detailing in green and gold with an elliptical glass and iron awning over the corner entry. One of the very few Art Deco structures in the district, the E. K. Hoge Building (OH-0001-3506) was constructed in 1931 and features a stepped parapet and geometric detailing.

Architectural Analysis: Post-1930

Despite the decline in Wheeling's population following 1930, the district is home to several unique modernist buildings, as well as older buildings renovated with façades following the tenets of modernism. Beginning in the 1930s, the modernist movement emphasized function

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| <u>N/A</u> |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

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over form, and featured minimalist shapes in concrete, glass, and steel. Good examples of structures originally built as modernist expressions include the Columbia Gas Building (OH-1035), the Half Dollar Bank Building (OH-1146), and the Sigesmund Building (OH-1154). At the northern boundary of the district, the Children’s Museum of the Ohio Valley (OH-0001-1165), constructed in 1890, was renovated in 1933 to its current Art Moderne appearance with a rounded corner and minimalistic linear coursing.

Older buildings renovated during the historic period that now stand as representative examples of the economic changes faced by downtown Wheeling in the mid-twentieth century include the Hampton Zane Building/Kaufman’s Department Store (OH-1130) and the Sheppard Building/Braunlich’s Appliances (OH-1091). Another unique example of a mid-nineteenth century building renovated in the mid-twentieth century is the Odd Fellows Lodge (OH-1119), constructed in 1859 as a four-story, Richardsonian Romanesque structure, and largely destroyed by fire in 1950. The 1951 renovation of the remains of the lodge building represent modernist ideals while maintaining the façade and bay arrangement of the original building.

The loss of industry through the twentieth century, and the resulting population decline, drastically changed the fabric of downtown Wheeling. Once-bustling businesses vacated their respective buildings, which sat empty and were not maintained by often-absent property owners. These buildings were ultimately categorized as blight and demolished during the latter half of the twentieth century and early twenty-first century. This widespread demolition is reflected in the number of contributing resources counted in the 1979 historic district nomination that have since been demolished, totaling 92 buildings throughout the 66-acre district.

Amendment of Resource Counts

The current resurvey includes a recount of resources in the district per guidance set forth in “Rules for Counting Resources” in *National Register Bulletin 16A*. Recounted resources generally represent those with additions that were previously classified as separate resources, as listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Recounted Resources for Current Amendment

| WV HPI SITE ID NO | ADDRESS | NAME | CLASSIFICATION | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---|----------------|----|--------------|----|
| | | | 1979 LISTING | | 2022 RECOUNT | |
| | | <i>NC = Not Contributing C = Contributing</i> | C | NC | C | NC |
| OH-0001-3490 | 1300 Chapline St | James Paull/J. W. Paxton Residence | 1 | | 1 | |
| | | Carroll Club | 1 | | -- | |

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| County and State |
| <u>N/A</u> |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

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| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|----------|
| OH-0001-3547 | 1301 Chapline St | First United Presbyterian Church | 1 | 1 |
| | | Church House | 1 | -- |
| OH-0001-3562 | 1501-15 Chapline St | Bell Telephone Co. | 1 | 1 |
| | | Bell Telephone Co. Addition | 1 | -- |
| | | Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Building | 1 | -- |
| OH-0001-3453 | 1030 Main St | Stone Department Store | 1 | 1 |
| | Market Plaza | Stone & Thomas Department Store | 1 | -- |
| OH-0001-3555 | 1301 Main St | Gardell-Rogers Building | 1 | 1 |
| OH-1098 | 1313 Main St | Hildreth Building | 1 | -- |
| OH-1099 | 1315 Main St | Hildreth Building | 1 | -- |
| OH-0001-3556 | 1319 Main Street | Hubbard Building | 1 | 1 |
| OH-1100 | 14 th Street | Hubbard Building | 1 | -- |
| OH-1101 | 13 14 th Street | Hubbard Building | 1 | 1 |
| OH-1101-3435 | 14 th Street | Hubbard Building/Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. | 1 | -- |
| OH-0001-3441 | 1230 Water Street | Peterson-Boyd Building | 1 | 1 |
| | Water St. bet. 12th & 14th | Berry Inc. Building | 1 | -- |
| TOTAL | | | 14 | 4 |
| | | | 8 | 0 |

Newly Listed Contributing Resources

The current effort identified 17 additional contributing buildings within the district boundary, two of which were previously unidentified and the remainder of which were originally counted as non-contributing. These resources are listed in Table 2 in the order in which they appear in the inventory.

Table 2. Buildings newly classified as contributing to the Historic District

| WV HPI SITE ID NO | ADDRESS | NAME | DATE |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| OH-1149 | 1 14 th St | Charles Sledd Building | 1971 |
| OH-1035 | 44 16 th St | Columbia Gas Building | 1961 |
| OH-1143 | 1 Bank Plaza | WesBanco Building | 1976 |
| OH-1119 | 1205 Chapline | I.O.O.F. Lodge | 1859, c. 1951 |
| OH-1118 | 1217 Chapline | Commercial Building | 1949, 1970 |
| OH-1167 | 1308.5 Chapline | Carriage House (newly surveyed) | c. 1890 |
| OH-1130 | 1034 Main | Hampton Zane Building | c. 1860, c. 1960 |
| OH-1156 | 1061 Main | Mauzy Building | c. 1965 |
| OH-1154 | 1145 Main | Sigesmund Building | 1965 |
| OH-1147 | 1424 Main | News Publishing Building | c. 1956 |
| OH-1128 | 1049 Market | Half Dollar Bank Building | 1974 |
| OH-0001-3479 | 1068 Market | Commercial Building (newly surveyed) | c. 1860 |
| OH-1124 | 1070 Market | Security Trust Co. | c. 1930 |
| OH-1135 | 1145 Market | Wheeling National Bank | c. 1940 |
| OH-1141 | 1219 Market | Henrietta Baum Building | c. 1880 |
| OH-1146 | 1501 Market | Half Dollar Bank Building | c. 1960 |
| OH-1150 | 1311 Main Street | Boury Building / DiCarlo's Pizza | 1977 |

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Wheeling Historic District

Name of Property

Ohio, West Virginia

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Newly Listed Non-Contributing Resources

In addition to 12 non-contributing resources that remain non-contributing due to their lack of historic significance or integrity, the survey identified eight resources previously counted as contributing that are now classified as non-contributing due to a loss of historic integrity. Eight additional newly surveyed buildings are also considered non-contributing. The survey also recorded 28 parking-related structures, none of which contribute to the significance of the district.

Two (2) newly surveyed non-contributing sites are located in the district, including the West Virginia Northern Community College (WVNCC) Courtyard located north of the former Baltimore and Ohio Passenger Depot and the Heritage Port Park Sculpture Garden on the south side of 11th Street. However, as these sites postdate the amended period of significance and do not contribute to the district, they are not counted in Section 5 or the total resource count.

Resource Inventory

The following resource inventory is organized by street name and number. Each resource description includes the inventory number, which is keyed to the district map. This number is followed by street address, WV SHPO Historic Property Inventory (HPI) Site identification number (e.g., OH-0001-3563) and property name (if applicable), date of construction and any major alterations, and the building description and classification.

Resources which are considered contributing to the amended district that were either not included in the previous survey, or which were counted as non-contributing, are designated in bold.

10TH STREET

1. 10-12 10th Street
OH-0001-3563
Wm. Paxton – Peter Zinn Building
c. 1855
Three-story, nine-bay Italianate painted brick commercial building with bracketed cornice. Window surrounds removed from upper two levels. First level storefront restored with two retail entry doors flanked by display windows with transoms, topped with cornice. Fire escape walkway removed.
One contributing building.

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11TH STREET

2. 25 11th Street
OH-0001-3519
Max Beuter Building
c. 1895
Four-story, three-bay parged and heavily altered commercial building with heavy cornice and projecting bay at second level. Central multi-light round window at fourth level. Second-story bay altered from original appearance, faux half-timbering applied. Storefront with two glazed single-leaf entry doors beneath transoms.
One contributing building.
3. 27 11th Street
OH-0001-3520
T. L. Harris Building
c. 1910
Three-story, single-bay commercial building with crenelated parapet and bracketed projecting bay windows at second and third levels. Storefront altered with vertical board siding, reduced display windows, and two single-leaf entry doors.
One contributing building.
4. 41 11th Street
OH-0001-3566
Civic Building
c. 1900
Three-story, single-bay two-part commercial building with yellow brick at facade. Projecting bay windows at second and third levels; voussoirs at third-level windows. Storefront altered with angled display windows flanking central double entry doors.
One contributing building.

12TH STREET

5. 1 12th Street
Privately owned corner asphalt paved parking lot with minimal curbing, approx.4,500 s.f.
2007
Demolished c. 2006: Hughes-Leech Building, c. 1850.
One non-contributing structure, previously one contributing building.
6. 21-29 12th Street
OH-0001-3463, OH-1139
National Exchange Bank

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c. 1898

Seven-story three-part commercial block building with heavy cornice, white brick at upper two levels, yellow brick at mid-levels, and stone with Doric pilasters at first level. Windows and entry doors replaced at first level. Three-story, three-bay expansion to east in former Paxton Buildings (27-29 12th Street) with postmodern connection to bank. One contributing building.

7. 33 12th Street

Commercial asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 2,500 s.f.
Demolished c. 2016: Edward Hazlett Building, c. 1920, 1958
One non-contributing structure, previously one non-contributing building.

8. 38 12th Street

OH-0001-1192
McLain Building
c. 1880

Three-story, four-bay Italianate two-part commercial block with white brick at facade. Storefront modified with modern panels and fluted metal accent headers. Four recessed storefronts with display windows to the side.
One contributing building.

9. 39 12th Street

OH-1116
Restaurant Building
1980

Single-story commercial building in brick veneer with corner entrance set beneath signage and trapezoidal solarium.
One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.

10. 66-68 12th Street

OH-0001-3511
Residence
c. 1830

Two-story, four-bay side-gabled residence with bracketed eaves. Shutters surround double-hung windows at second level. First level altered with two recessed storefront entries flanked by display windows.
One contributing building.

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13TH STREET

11. Alley behind 1303 Eoff Street
OH-0001-1154
Storage Warehouse
c. 1920
Single-story painted brick storage warehouse with front-gabled parapet capped with terra cotta. Quarter-round windows infilled on the gable end. Two modified garage bays; one infilled with a single door.
One contributing building.

14TH STREET

12. **1 14th Street**
OH-1149
Charles Sledd Building
c. 1965
Two or three-story modern concrete block storage/office building with minimal fenestration and two double aluminum entry doors facing 14th Street. Brick veneer at first level, vertical concrete fins at upper levels.
One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.
13. 9 14th Street
OH-1103
Alexander Durst Building
c. 1904
Five-story, four-bay brick Italianate building. Upper levels retain good integrity; infill and addition of new metal double doors and glass block windows at street level. An awning or canopy structure appears to have been removed from the facade.
One contributing building.
14. 11 14th Street
OH-1102
Hubbard/Benwood Iron Works/Wheeling Steel Building
c. 1890
Two-story, three-bay painted brick commercial building with two layers of corbelling beneath the parapet. Storefront modified with roll-up garage door at center, flanked by two single-leaf doors, all beneath transoms. Fluted pilasters divide storefront bays. Connected to 13 14th Street (OH-1101) to the east.
One contributing building.

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15. 13 14th Street
OH-1101
Hubbard/Wheeling Coffee and Spice Co. Building
1848
Two-story, three-bay painted brick commercial block building with simplified brick parapet. Storefront with central double entry doors flanked by display windows with transoms, divided by pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Connected at street level to 11 14th Street (OH-1102) to the west and 15 14th Street (OH-1101-3435) to the east. One contributing building, previously counted as two contributing buildings.
16. 44 14th Street
OH-0001-1182
Rogers Hotel
1915
Six-story, five-bay hotel building with dark brick facade with decorative brickwork and stone stringcourses. Wire cornice framing present beneath the parapet wall. Bay and multi-pane casement windows at second level. Rubble stone sheathing applied to the first-level facade; EIFS-sheathed entry portico with Doric columns centered on street level.
One contributing building.
17. 46-48 14th Street
OH-0001-3558
Boreman Building
c. 1910
Three-story, four-bay brick Italianate commercial block building with yellow brick at facade. Paneled parapet wall above shallow brick cornice; half-round arched windows at third level. Storefront with recessed entry door flanked by angled display windows. Entry door to upper levels on east side of facade set beneath half-round arch and transom. "Hare" above third-level windows.
One contributing building.
18. 53 14th Street
OH-0001-1158
Riley Law Building
1922
Ten-story brick office building with two bays facing Chapline Street and nine bays facing 14th Street. Altered storefront with aluminum single-pane windows and double entry doors. Stone stringcourse above first, third, ninth, and tenth levels; stone cornice with narrow overhang at parapet. Double-hung replacement windows throughout.
One contributing building.

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19. 54 14th Street
OH-0001-3576
John Frissell House
c. 1835
Two and one-half-story side-gabled painted brick residence with two-story side-gabled addition to west. Raised entry porch with wrought iron railing. Bracketed cornice, not original to the building, at the facade.
One contributing building.
20. 57 14th Street
OH-0001-3580
Thomas Paull-George Paull House
c. 1840-1865
Two-story, three-bay brick Greek Revival residence with bracketed cornice. Nine-over-one double-hung windows with decorated hoods and shutters. Recessed double door entry with paneled surround topped with dentilled cornice.
One contributing building.
21. 56-58 14th Street
OH-0001-3577
Absalom Ridgeley Residence
1838, c. 1968
Two-story, three-bay painted brick Italianate residence with single-story modern brick veneer addition (c. 1968). Original house with bracketed cornice and dentilled window hoods. Offset single entry door with transom and multi-pane sidelights set beneath bracketed surround. Addition with asymmetrical façade under false-front shed roof, recessed side entry and multi-pane wood windows.
One contributing building, previously counted as one contributing and one non-contributing building.
22. 59 14th Street
OH-0001-3581
Dr. John C. Hupp Residence
1889
Three-story, two-bay red brick residence with corbelled brick cornice and curved projecting bay window at second and third levels of westernmost bay. Rusticated stone lintels and sills on double-hung and cottage-style windows. Narrow two-leaf entry door beneath leaded transom.
One contributing building.

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23. 60 14th Street
OH-0001-3578
Alexander Rogers-Margaret J. Lange Residence
c. 1890
Three-story, two-bay painted brick residence with recessed double entry doors topped by a segmental arched transom window. Projecting curved bay on second and third floors. Corbelled and carved decorated brick/panels at cornice.
One contributing building.
24. 61 14th Street
OH-0001-3582
Dr. John C. Hupp House
c. 1850
Three-story, six-bay residence which appears to have originally stood as two separate buildings. Bracketed second-level bay window with heavy cornice centered on the left portion of the building. Entry door with transom and sidelights in pilastered surround on the right portion. Rectilinear lintels and sills on double-hung windows throughout; except for the first level of the left portion, which has brick pilasters and corbels and appears to have been infilled.
One contributing building.
25. 62 14th Street
Privately owned concrete paved parking lot, approx. 3,000 s.f.
2010
Demolished c. 2009: Alexander Rogers-Margaret J. Lange Residence, c. 1890.
One non-contributing structure, previously one contributing building.

16TH STREET

26. 2 16th Street
OH-0001-3498
Union Warehouse Holding Co. Building/Boury Lofts
1894
Six-story brick warehouse building with angular footprint and seventh-story penthouse topped with a water tower at the northwest corner. Segmental and half-round arched windows, recently installed, throughout; recessed entry at northwest corner. Corbelled brick between fifth and sixth levels and beneath seventh-story penthouse; rounded detail at northwest corner spans levels two through seven. Also listed as a contributor to Wheeling Warehouse Historic District (NR Ref. 02001530).
One contributing building.

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27. 6 16th Street
OH-1110
Glen Straub Auto Sales Building/West Virginia Northern Community College (WVNCC)
Student Union
1968
Two-story former auto dealership building with hipped-roof clock tower centered on north bay of façade, facing east. Stone veneer at first level; brick masonry veneer at second level.
One non-contributing building.
28. 12-24 16th Street
WVNCC Student Union Parking Lot
2010
Asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 9,500 s.f., with landscaping at corners and concrete curbing.
Demolished c. 1980: Residence, c. 1899 (12-14); Rice Building, 1926 (16); Senate Saloon/Quarrier Savings and Trust Co., 1903 (24).
One non-contributing structure, previously three contributing buildings.
29. 35 16th Street
OH-0001-3494
English Lutheran Church
1897
Two-story, two-bay Richardsonian Romanesque church building with small two-story addition to the east. Recessed double entry doors on east bay beneath half-round transom; "English Lutheran Church" and "18" and "97" roundels inscribed above entry doors. Three lancet windows on upper levels of entry bay. Rectangular and half-round arched stained glass windows on first and second levels of west bay. Fleur-de-lis finials top square pilasters and roof peaks throughout.
One contributing building.
30. 39 16th Street
English Lutheran Church Parking Lot
1983
Concrete paved church parking lot, approx. 4,000 s.f., surrounded with a stone knee wall matching the exterior stone of the church building.
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.

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31. 44 16th Street

OH-1035

Columbia Gas of West Virginia

1961

Six-story modern office building in metal and EIFS with vertical fins dividing windows at upper levels. Butterfly roof over aluminum double entry doors with transom and sidelight centered on 16th Street facade. One-story, curved-front white masonry addition to west side of building with pebbled exterior and tile mosaic.

One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.

BANK PLAZA

32. 1 Bank Plaza

OH-1143

WesBanco Building

1976

Multi-story modern commercial building with reflective glazing sheathing upper levels and EIFS and stone panels at lower levels. Attached drive-through bays at west side and double-height entry facing 14th Street. A bridge connects the building to the adjacent Central Union Building.

One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.

BRIDGE STREET – Alley between Main and Market Streets, 10th and 11th Streets

33. 20 Bridge Street

OH-0001-3528

Campetti & Son / Joseph Deville Building

c. 1905

Two-story, three-bay small commercial building with white masonry veneer at facade. Upper-level windows infilled with plywood; signage at center of first level partially-covered.

One contributing building.

34. 24 Bridge Street

OH-0001-3527

Charles Feinler Building

c. 1898

Three-story, single-bay commercial building with double-height bay windows on upper

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two levels. Heavy bracketed cornice with decorated entablature; ornamentation on panels beneath windows. Altered storefront with central display windows flanked by two single entry doors.

One contributing building.

CHAPLINE STREET

35. 1125 Chapline Street

OH-0030

Wheeling Federal Building and Courthouse

1905

Three-story Beaux Arts civic building with additions to north, completed in 1938 and 2004, respectively. Eight-bay, three story addition (2004) connects to 1938 addition via prominent triple-height glass curtain wall in a contemporary but compatible design.

One contributing building.

36. 1205 Chapline Street

OH-1119

Odd Fellows Lodge Building

1859, renovated 1951

Constructed in 1859 as a four-story Richardsonian Romanesque I.O.O.F. Lodge building; upper levels destroyed by fire in 1950. Renovated in 1951 to current appearance: two-story modern building in two-tone brick with glass block windows at second level. Angled corner entry to large first-level commercial space with large single-pane display windows. Two retail storefronts along 12th Street; restaurant patio with awning added along Chapline Street. Entry to second-level lodge recessed with stone surround on southernmost bay of east (Chapline) elevation (previously counted as non-contributing).

One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.

37. 1206 Chapline Street

OH-0001-3486

Board of Trade/Court Theatre

c. 1900

Six-story three-part commercial block in stone and masonry; corner marquee and associated alterations removed. Stone at first level; second level in brick striped with Greek Key motif stone; upper levels in brick. Carved stone lintels, pediments, and window surrounds at upper levels. Two sets of entry doors set within two-level stone surrounds with Ionic pilasters and half-round arched transoms. Designed by Faris and Franzheim.

One contributing building.

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38. 1214 Chapline Street
Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 8,200 s.f., situated between brick masonry buildings.
c. 1965
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
39. 1215 Chapline Street
OH-1213
McLure Hotel Parking Garage
c. 1982
Six-level precast concrete parking garage.
One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.
40. **1217 Chapline Street**
OH-1118
Commercial Building
c. 1949, 1970
Single-story, two-bay brick modern commercial building with recessed entry to left and aluminum storefront windows to right. Rough-cut stone beneath brick veneer.
One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.
41. 1219 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3573
German Fire Insurance Building
1906
Two-story, three-bay masonry building with heavy dentilled cornice set beneath turned balustrade which reads "1906 German Fire Insurance Co." Masonry quoins at corners, stone stringcourse divides levels, stone keystones at windows. Offset entry beneath stone pediment on Doric columns.
One contributing building.
42. 1224 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3488
Aul Building
1906
Three-story, three-bay two-part Italianate commercial block building with "Aul Building 1906" on parapet above bracketed cornice. Storefront has been restored into a three-bay configuration divided by pilasters. Central entry door with sidelights beneath multi-pane transom, flanked by single-pane windows beneath four-light square transoms.
One contributing building.

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43. 1226 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3489
Natural Gas of West Virginia Building
c. 1901
Two-story, two-bay two-part Italianate commercial block building with gray brick veneer and three decorative stringcourses at facade. Previously infilled bay to the right of the recessed entry door has been restored with single-pane windows set beneath four-light square transoms.
One contributing building.
44. 1300 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3490
James Paull/J. W. Paxton Residence/Carroll Club
1850, 1874, 1897
Two-story painted brick Italianate residence (1850) with two-story bay (1874) and large masonry addition (1897) to rear. Bracketed heavy cornice with single-pane windows on entablature. Double entry doors with surround; entry to clubhouse recessed from street and set beneath half-round arch. Clubhouse portion of the building has corbelled cornice and half-round and segmental arched windows.
One contributing building, previously counted as two contributing buildings.
45. **1301 Chapline Street**
OH-0001-3574
First United Presbyterian Church and Church House
c. 1825, 1957
Two-story, five-bay Greek Revival church building in stucco with brick addition to south, previously counted separately. Church building has four Ionic columns supporting a full-height portico and is set back from the street on a terraced lot. The 1957 addition has two stories divided into five bays by square pilasters and recessed entry to the side with bracketed cornice; 8-over-12 windows throughout. Projecting bay window at north side of addition.
One contributing building, previously counted as one contributing and one non-contributing building.
46. 1308 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3491
Lynda Spidel House/Kepner Funeral Home
c. 1880
Three-story, three-bay painted brick residence with central entry door recessed beneath portico on Ionic columns. 2-story bay windows topped by triple windows, central Palladian window at third level. Connected to 1314 Chapline Street to the south.
One contributing building.

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47. 1308 Chapline Street (rear)
OH-1167
Carriage House
c. 1890
One and one half-story painted brick garage building with living quarters beneath the dormered roof. Segmental arched window openings with stone lintels and sills. Five-paneled single-entry door with transom.
One contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.
48. 1311 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3575
W. Arnetta Delaplaine Building
c. 1870, 1910
Three-story, four-bay painted brick commercial building with bracketed projecting bay centered on third level, flanked by two square windows set beneath jack arches. Altered storefront with recessed entry to north side.
One contributing building.
49. 1314 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3491
Thomas Paull House/Kepner Funeral Home
c. 1835
Two and one-half story, five-bay painted brick Greek Revival residence with central entry recessed beneath shallow portico on Ionic columns. Stringcourse beneath sliding attic windows. Connected via second-level walkway to 1308 Chapline Street to the north.
One contributing building.
50. 1313 Chapline Street
Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 12,000 s.f., with concrete curbing and concrete block raised landscape planters at corners.
c. 1980
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
51. 1324 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3492
Fort Henry Club
1850, 1890
Four-story, six-bay Neoclassical style club building, altered (1890) from former two-story Federal style townhouse according to Franzheim-Bates design. Double entry doors at south elevation; modified single entry door at west elevation beneath pediment. Two-

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story entry porch with fluted Ionic columns. Southern wing with solarium at second level.
One contributing building.

52. 1400 Chapline Street
St. Matthew's Church Parking Lot
1980
Asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 12,000 s.f., with concrete curbing and landscape barriers.
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
53. 1401 Chapline Street
St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church Parking Lot
1984
Asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 6,000 s.f with concrete curbing and landscape barriers along the sidewalk.
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
54. 1409 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3559
St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church
1860, 1891, 2010
Front-gabled masonry church building with half-round arched windows at north side; stone facade with dual towers added in 1891. Typical Gothic Revival detailing at facade, including pointed arched and rose stained glass windows. Modern (c. 2010) addition to south with masonry exterior and sawtooth roof.
One contributing building.
55. 1410 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3493
St. Matthew's Church – Strider House
1868
Gothic Revival style stone church building and attached parish house with steeply-pitched gable roofs sheathed with patterned slate shingles. Pointed arch and rose stained glass windows throughout. Central tower with spire; foil motifs throughout.
One contributing building.
56. 1417 Chapline Street
OH-0001-3560
Wheeling Tent and Awning Co. Building
1931
Four-story, three-bay block commercial building with white and black glazed masonry facade. Subtle Art Deco detailing in masonry pattern at facade and corbelling beneath

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parapet. Central recessed entry at first level; garage door at north bay and non-original display windows at south bay of first level. Half-round awning over entry door.
One contributing building.

57. 1421 Chapline Street

Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot with chain link gate at street entry.

c. 1950

One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.

58. 1425 Chapline Street (rear)

OH-0001-1156

Shop Building

c. 1920

Two-story gabled former shop building with new entry door and window added to east side and former garage bays infilled as recessed entry doors with windows.

One non-contributing building, previously contributing.

59. 1501-15 Chapline Street

OH-0001-3562

Bell Telephone Company

1915, 1962

Four-story, five-bay three-part commercial block with infilled storefront. Two (1962) modern additions to north and south; northernmost has two stories and three bays, southernmost has three stories and seven bays.

One contributing building, previously counted as one contributing and two non-contributing buildings.

EOFF STREET

60. 1201 Eoff Street

Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 17,000 s.f., with minimal concrete curbing.

1980

One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.

61. 1213 Eoff Street

St. Joseph Cathedral Parking Lot

2006

Asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 17,100 s.f. with concrete curbing and planters. Brick and metal fencing lines perimeter.

One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.

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62. 1301-03 Eoff Street
OH-1108
Paull Building and Office Building
c. 1920, c. 1950
Single-story, three-bay commercial building with three recessed entry doors flanked by storefront windows. Brick veneer at the façade creates a continuous look over two previously unconnected buildings. Terra cotta tile cap at parapet.
One non-contributing building, previously one contributing and one non-contributing building.
63. 1305-11 Eoff Street
OH-0001-2432
Formosa Apartments
c. 1900
Four-story U-shaped apartment building in white brick. Jack arches over the first-level fenestration facing the street; stone lintels with keystones at upper windows. Central bracketed balconies at second level facade; balconet railings above. Plain parapet with cap.
One contributing building.
64. 1317-21 Eoff Street
OH-0001-2433
Dr. John C. Hupp House
c. 1850
Two-story, seven-bay side-gabled masonry residence with four single entry doors and second-story bay window. Square lintels over windows.
One contributing building.
65. 1413 Eoff Street
OH-0001-2434
Linsly Institute / First State Capitol
1859
Three-story, five-bay former school building flanked with single-story wings. Projecting central pedimented entry with half-round transom. 12-over-1 double-hung windows throughout; pedimented window hoods and iron balconets at second level, flat hoods at third level. Dentil molding on cornice beneath parapet topped with urn finials. Gable-roofed addition to rear.
One contributing building.

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MAIN STREET

66. 1000 Main Street
OH-0001-1165
Commercial Building/Children's Museum of the Ohio Valley
c. 1890, 1933
Two-story commercial block with rounded corner at intersection of Main and 10th Streets. South elevation with segmental arched double-hung windows; remainder renovated with new sheathing and windows in 1933. Large display windows and multiple recessed entrances at first level; combination of single- and multi-pane windows at second level; plain parapet.
One contributing building.
67. 1001 Main Street
OH-0001-3536
Peter Zinn Building
c. 1864
Three-story, five-bay Italianate two-part commercial block with heavy bracketed cornice and segmental arched windows with hoods at upper levels. Storefront with dentilled cornice, leaded prism glass transom, and recessed entry doors flanked by angled display windows.
One contributing building.
68. 1010 Main Street
Privately owned concrete-paved parking lot, approx. 7,800 s.f., flanked by concrete curbed landscape planters.
c. 1965
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
69. 1012 Main Street
OH-0001-3452
Dusch Building
c. 1860
Three-story, five-bay Italianate two-part commercial block with heavy bracketed cornice and segmental arched windows with hoods at upper levels. Storefront with dentilled cornice, leaded prism glass transom, and recessed entry doors flanked by angled display windows.
One contributing building.
70. 1015 Main Street
OH-0001-3537
Capitol Theatre

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1928

Two-story, nine-bay Beaux Arts theater building with off-centered recessed entrance set beneath rectilinear marquee overhang with projecting signage panels reading "Capitol." Windows set beneath segmental arches at first level reduced and replaced with single-pane display windows.
One contributing building.

71. 1025 Main Street
OH-0001-3538
Hawley Building/Mull Center
1914

Ten-story, five-bay three-part commercial block in red brick at first eight levels and white brick at top two levels. Minimal parapet; original overhanging cornice removed. Molded stringcourses above sixth and first levels. First level largely infilled; facade sheathed with granite and pebbledash panels.
One contributing building.

72. 1030 Main Street
OH-0001-3453
Stone Center Apartments / Stone & Thomas Department Store
1891, 1914, c. 1960

Five-story 1891 Romanesque Revival two-part commercial block with 1914 addition to the east. Rounded corner and heavy bracketed cornice set beneath paneled parapet; storefront sheathed in EIFS with recessed entry and large windows. To the east, a seven-story, six-bay 1914 addition faces Market Plaza. East façade has corbeled white masonry brick surrounds dividing bays of tripartite single hung windows. Altered (c. 1960) east façade at lower two stories with pebbledash panels set above tinted structural glass and aluminum entry doors and display windows. Louvered screens applied over select windows on south elevation.
One contributing building, previously counted as two contributing buildings.

73. **1040 Main Street (previously misidentified as "S.E. Corner 11th & Main Sts.")**
OH-1130
Kaufman's Department Store / Zinn, Steger, Graham Building / Hampton Zane Buildings
c. 1860, c. 1868, c. 1960

Three heavily-altered commercial buildings combined with modern turquoise paneled facade cover applied c. 1960. Northernmost third of the facade is punctuated by square windows at upper levels. Central recessed entry flanked by large aluminum display windows, divided into three bays by blue tiled piers.
One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.

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74. 1041 Main Street (rear)
OH-1164
Shoe Warehouse Building
c. 1900
Four-story, three-bay commercial building attached to adjacent one-story building to the north. Sheathed in EIFS and faux stone panels; several windows infilled. Situated east of the associated 5,200 s.f. asphalt paved parking lot.
One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.
75. 1051 Main Street
Privately owned asphalt-paved parking lot, approx. 12,000 s.f. with concrete curbing.
1997
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
76. 1052 Main Street
OH-1165
West Virginia Business College Annex
c. 2000
Single-story, seven-bay building with mansard roof and deep setback from street.
One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.
77. 1054 Main Street
OH-0001-3455
West Virginia Business College
c. 1855
Three-story, three-bay brick Italianate commercial block building. Angled storefront windows at street level and infilled central bay with new metal entry door. Exterior has been sheathed (c. 1985) and features a central orchid medallion. Three single-pane non-original windows are present at the third level. Original cornice is present.
One contributing building.
- 78. 1061 Main Street**
OH-1156
Maury Building
c. 1965
Three-story mid-century modern commercial building with brick masonry veneer and asymmetrical fenestration at upper levels. Recessed entry wall at street level with two single glazed doors.
One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.

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79. 1063 Main Street
OH-0001-3546
Flaccus Building
c. 1898
Three-story, three-bay two-part commercial block with corbeled brick cornice and five half-round arched windows at upper level. Single-pane windows with transoms atop dentil molding at second level; additional dentil molding below windows and immediately above altered storefront. Deep recessed central entry flanked by aluminum display windows.
One contributing building.
80. 1065-67 Main Street
OH-0001-3547
Hawley-Heymon Building
1876
Three-story six-bay Italianate commercial block with heavy decorated cornice and half-round windows with molded keystones centered on hoods at upper levels. Heavily altered storefronts with angled entry walls and off-centered doors; northernmost has large aluminum display windows. North half of the building is offset from the south portion slightly, despite the continuous roofline.
One contributing building.
81. 1069 Main Street
OH-0001-3548
Heinberg Building
c. 1888
Two-story small Italianate commercial block with prominent bay window spanning second level. Bracketed cornice with paneling and dentil detail. Storefront with recessed single side door and double retail entry doors flanked by angled display windows, divided by fluted pilasters. Decorative tile at retail entry reads "1069 Main St." Note wedge-shaped building footprint.
One contributing building.
82. 1073 Main Street
OH-1091
Sheppard Building / Braunlich's Appliances
c. 1862, c. 1960
Three-story commercial building with c.1960 metal facade at upper levels and rectangular canopy over aluminum recessed storefront windows and double entry doors. Infilled segmental arched windows from original construction visible on south elevation.
One contributing building.

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83. 1100 Main Street
OH-1129
West Liberty University / Horne's Department Store
c. 1969, c. 2010
Three-story heavily-altered former department store. Modernized (c. 2010) exterior sheathed with EIFS. Narrow fixed-pane windows centered on bays, divided by pilasters. Stone veneer at storefront.
One non-contributing building.
84. 1107 Main Street
OH-0001-3550
McCulley Building
c. 1920
Three-story, three-bay commercial block building with slight corbel at cornice and half-round arched window with keystone at third level. Stone lintels and sills on remaining upper-level windows, most of which have been infilled or replaced with small fixed-pane windows. Brick veneer at altered storefront with infilled bay window.
One contributing building.
85. 1109-11 Main Street
OH-0001-3551
Zane Buildings
c. 1887
Three-story, six-bay Italianate two-part commercial block; northern half painted to appear as separate building. Highly decorated, heavy cornice with brackets. Recessed fleur-de-lis motif on decorative window surrounds over half-round arched windows at second and third levels. Northernmost half of the first level is heavily altered with wedge-shaped underlit canopy and aluminum storefront set at an angle. Southernmost half of the first level retains more integrity, with two recessed entry doors and central display window set beneath transoms.
One contributing building.
86. 1110 Main Street
OH-1160
Health Plan Headquarters
2018
Four-story contemporary office building in masonry, stone, and aluminum curtain wall with large overhanging eaves sheathed in wood paneling. Situated on the west side of a gated one-acre site with terraced lawn and 15,000 s.f. asphalt parking lot.
One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.

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87. 1113 Main Street
OH-0001-3552
Zane Building
c. 1900
Four-story, four-bay two-part commercial block. Modernized brick storefront at first level with recessed entry doors and single-pane windows. Second-floor windows altered. Decorative stringcourses between upper levels. Corbeled brick cornice.
One contributing building.
88. 1125-27 Main Street
OH-0001-3553
Unruh Building
1888
Three-story, four-bay Victorian commercial block building with central pediment at roof and decorative brickwork and molded detailing throughout. Original windows and storefront largely unaltered; two double-hung windows missing at third level. Situated north of the associated 2,300 s.f. asphalt paved parking lot.
One contributing building.
- 89. 1145 Main Street**
OH-1154
Sigesmund Building
1965
Two-story, five-bay mid-century modern bank building in white brick masonry with fluted rectilinear parapet. Paired vertical projecting fins at south elevation.
One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.
90. 1201 Main Street
OH-0001-3509
W. M. Marsh – Wheeling Drug Co. Building/National Bank of West Virginia
1915
Nine-story Art Nouveau two-part vertical block building with highly-ornamented terra cotta block facing along north and east sides and distinctive fan-shaped entry awning suspended at corner. Half-round arched and round windows at first level. Green and gold panels at central window bays on north and east sides.
One contributing building.
91. 1204-08 Main Street
Privately owned, asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 15,000 s.f. Concrete curbing defines planters between sidewalk and lot.
1987-2017
One non-contributing structure, previously one contributing building.

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92. 1210-22 Main Street
Privately owned concrete paved parking lot, approx. 15,000 s.f. Gated with contemporary metal fencing and landscaping along the perimeter.
1987-2016
Demolished c. 1982-2016: Johnson Building, c. 1898 (1210), Alexander Laing Building, 1889 (1212), Elizabeth Greer Building, c. 1900 (1214), Chapman-Burst Building, c. 1889 (1218), Tempest Hutchinson Building, c. 1889 (1222)
One non-contributing structure, previously six contributing buildings.
93. 1233 Main Street
OH-1159
Century Centre
1985
Four-story concrete panel office building with square ribbon windows and double-height curtain wall at façade.
One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.
94. **1311 Main Street**
OH-1150
Boury Building / DiCarlo's Pizza
1977
Single-story, three-bay modern commercial building with deep underlit roof overhang. Recessed central double entry doors flanked by expansive single-pane aluminum storefront windows spanning EIFS-wrapped columns.
One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.
95. 1313-1317 Main Street
OH-0001-3555, OH-1098, OH-1099
Gardell-Rogers/Hildreth/Boury Restaurant Supplies Building
1877
Three-story, nine-bay Italianate two-part commercial block. Cast iron storefront on northern and central sections; storefront of southernmost third completely removed and infilled with masonry. Half-round arched window hoods above two-over-two double-hung windows at second and third levels on northern and central sections.
One contributing building, previously counted as three contributing buildings.
96. 1319 Main Street
OH-0001-3556
Hubbard Building
c. 1850
Three-story, three-bay Italianate two-part masonry commercial block. Central recessed entry door at storefront with angled display windows. Heavy bracketed window hoods at

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third level. Dentil molding on heavy cornice; flanked by brackets. The L-shaped; façade at 12th Street is a three-story, three-bay two-part painted brick commercial block with corbelled cornice. Flat lintels above four-over-four double-hung windows at upper levels. Storefront with central double entry doors flanked by display windows with transoms, divided by pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Bracketed cornice over storefront level. One contributing building, previously counted as two contributing buildings.

97. 1323 Main Street
OH-1148
Schiffler Building
c. 1950

One-story former gas station building with angled front wall and central entry door. Garage bay to the west side. Clay tile mansard roof. One non-contributing building.

98. 1400-06 Main Street
OH-0001-3433
List Building
c. 1867, c. 1879

Series of three, three-story two-part commercial block buildings (1400-02, 1404, and 1406-08) with Italianate detailing. The earliest of these (1400-02) is faced in stone at the first level, while the subsequent addresses have cast iron storefronts exhibiting a high degree of integrity. 1400-02 and 1404 have segmental and half-round arched windows at second level, and segmental arched and standard double-hung windows at third level, all with molded surrounds and keystones. 1406-08 has segmental arched windows with voussoirs at the second and third levels; cogged brick detail spans the voussoirs. Bracketed cornice at roof; enlarged bracket detail flanks 1406-08. One contributing building.

99. 1410 Main Street
OH-0001-3432
Heiskell Building
c. 1875

Four-story, three-bay Italianate two-part commercial block with cast iron storefront detail, largely unaltered. Segmental arched double-hung windows at second and third levels with cogged brick detail spanning lintels. Half-round arched windows at fourth level; two infilled. Heavy cornice bracketed at the sides. One contributing building.

100. 1414 Main Street
Newspaper Parking Lot – North
1965

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Asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 6,800 s.f., situated between two brick masonry buildings.

One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.

101. 1424 Main Street

OH-1147

News Publishing Co. Building

c. 1956

Three-story, three-bay modern brick building, previously used as garage, with glass block and masonry infill of garage door openings. Multi-pane casement windows on upper levels. To the south, the building is connected via a second-level walkway spanning 15th Place alley to adjacent seven-story News Publishing Co. building.

One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.

102. 1500 Main Street A

OH-0001-1188

News Publishing Company Building

c. 1890

Italianate seven-story, two-bay commercial block, with masonry infill on first two levels and reduced windows above. Connected via a second-level walkway spanning 15th Place alley to adjacent modern News Publishing Co. Building.

One contributing building.

103. 1500 Main Street B

OH-0001-3431

P. J. Greene Building

c. 1901

Italianate six-story, three-bay commercial block, with a masonry-infilled storefront.

One contributing building.

104. 1510 Main Street

Newspaper Parking Lot - South

1967

Concrete paved parking lot, approx. 6,800 s.f., with poured concrete planter boxes along the sidewalk.

One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.

105. 1516 Main Street

Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 16,000 s.f. Lot fenced with chain and concrete bollard system.

1968

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One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.

MARKET STREET

106. 1031 Market Street
OH-0001-3526
Houser Building
c. 1865
Two-story, three-bay brick masonry commercial block opening to Market Plaza with arched window hoods with keystones at second level. Storefront altered; facade sheathed in staggered and scalloped wood shingles.
One contributing building.
107. 1033 Market Street
OH-0001-3525
Commercial Building
c. 1860
Three-story, three-bay two-part commercial block opening to Market Plaza with bracketed entablature and segmental arched window hoods. Stucco and faux stone sheathing at heavily altered first level.
One contributing building.
108. 1038 Market Street
OH-0001-1164
Grocery Building
c. 1920
Single-story modern brick commercial building with recessed entry door and flat parapet. Heavily altered with two-tone brick veneer and reduced windows at façade.
One non-contributing building, previously contributing.
109. 1044 Market Street
OH-0001-3484
John Welty Building
c. 1910
Four-story, three-bay two-part commercial block building with paneled parapet above corbelled cornice. Windows with terra cotta surrounds, half-round arched at third level, have been infilled at upper levels. Storefront sheathed with standing-seam and flat plate metal; street level display windows infilled.
One contributing building.

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110. 1048 Market Street
OH-0001-1163
Central Business Association Building
c. 1878
Three-story two-part commercial block with heavy bracketed cornice and infilled windows at second and third levels. Storefront altered with aluminum single-pane display windows and central entry door with transom.
One non-contributing building, previously counted as contributing.
- 111. 1049 Market Street**
OH-1128
Half Dollar Bank Building
1974
One-story modern brick bank building with large plate glass windows adjacent to Market Plaza. Projecting vertical brick elements divide the façade into three bays. One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.
112. 1050 Market Street
OH-0001-3483
Henry Kalbitzer Building
c. 1910
Three-story, three-bay commercial block sheathed with terra cotta decorative tile at the facade. Wood double-hung windows at second and third levels. Storefront heavily altered with vertical wood siding and central recessed entry.
One contributing building.
113. 1054 Market Street
OH-0001-3482
Baker's Hardware/Commercial Bank Building
1919
Four-story, four-bay brick masonry commercial building with decorative beige brickwork enframing central second-story windows and above third-story windows. Storefront altered with glass roll-up and side entry doors.
One contributing building.
114. 1056 Market Street
OH-1125
Commercial Building
1958
One-story commercial building with aluminum angled storefront windows flanking central entry doors. Brick at storefront level with horizontal vinyl siding above.
One non-contributing building.

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115. 1057 Market Street
OH-0001-3522
Johnson-Folmar Building
c. 1867
Three-story, four-bay Italianate painted brick commercial building with corbelled cornice. First level altered, with recessed entry flanked by display windows and side passage door with upper glazing.
One contributing building.
116. 1061 Market Street
OH-0001-3521
William Paxton-George Johnson Building
c. 1835
Three-story painted brick masonry commercial block with angled main entry doors and large single-pane windows at street level. Double-hung windows at second and third levels. Heavy molded cornice. Scalloped vinyl awning above storefront windows.
One contributing building.
117. 1062 Market Street
OH-0001-1162
Commercial Building
c. 1866
Two-story, three-bay Italianate two-part commercial block with reduced cornice. Segmental arched second-story windows topped with bracketed hoods. Heavily altered storefront with brick veneer, recessed side entry, and paired single-pane windows topping an attached wooden bench.
One contributing building.
118. 1066 Market Street
OH-0001-3480
Commercial Building
c. 1860
Three-story Italianate two-part commercial building with heavily altered storefront and infilled windows at second and third levels. Window hoods visible at third level. False stone siding and standing seam metal panel at storefront level.
One contributing building.
119. **1068 Market Street**
OH-0001-3479
c. 1860
Three story two-part commercial building with side-gabled roof. Original window openings with stone sills and lintels present at second and third levels; windows

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missing. Storefront altered with faux stone siding and standing seam metal panel backing modern sign. False front parapet removed; gutter added. One contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.

120. 1070 Market Street
OH-1124
Security Trust Co.
c. 1930

Two-story brick masonry commercial building with angled corner entrance and parapet with simplified pediment at corner. New single-pane windows throughout, non-historic wood shingle siding between first- and second-story windows. Stone ornamentation above and flanking brick window lintels at second story. One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.

121. Market Plaza
OH-0001-1142

1822, 1913, redeveloped 1964

Site of the former Market Auditorium, designed by F. F. Faris as a replacement to the 1822 Second Ward Market House. Market Auditorium was demolished in 1964, and the site was redeveloped as Market Plaza.

One contributing site.

122. 1100-02 Market Street

Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 6,800 s.f.
1983

Demolished c. 1982: Commercial Building, c. 1890 (1100), Jeremiah Harry Building, c. 1869 (1102).

One non-contributing structure, previously one contributing building.

123. 1101 Market Street

OH-0001-3515

Alfred Egeter Building
c. 1895

Four-story two-part commercial block with half-round arched windows at second and fourth levels. Rectangular panels for signage, backed by vertical board siding, have been added above the storefront windows. Designed by Franzheim, Giesey, and Faris. One contributing building.

124. 1114 Market Street

OH-1122

Security National Bank & Trust Co./Chase Bank Building
c. 1959, c. 1988

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Three-story, three-bay former bank building with applied postmodern detailing. EIFS siding and geometric decorative elements at façade. New aluminum windows and entry doors were added.

One non-contributing building.

125. 1122 Market Street

OH-0001-3478

McFadden Building

c. 1906

Four-story, three-bay Italianate two-part commercial block with modernized storefront. Windows at upper levels have been infilled with wood panels. Designed by Frederick F. Faris.

One contributing building.

126. 1126-28 Market Street

OH-1168

Pharmacy Building

c. 1948

Single-story enframed window wall commercial building with modified, partially infilled storefront. Molded decorative terra cotta tiles applied to the façade.

One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.

127. 1130 Market Street

OH-1123

Commercial Building

c. 1944

One-story enframed window wall commercial block divided into three bays. Recessed entry door and fixed-pane windows are contemporary infill. Stacked brick veneer with soldier course at sidewalk level and header bonds above fenestration; EIFS sheathing surrounds veneer and extends up to the parapet, which is capped with terra cotta.

One non-contributing building.

128. 1134 Market Street

OH-0001-3477

Schmulbach Building/Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Building

1907

Twelve-story Neoclassical four-part vertical block in stone and white masonry with half-round arched windows at tenth and twelfth levels and above central entry door. The building underwent rehabilitation in 2018, although these did not alter the exterior appearance. Designed by Faris and Franzheim.

One contributing building.

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129. 1140 Market Street
Privately owned, one-acre asphalt paved parking lot framed with brick retaining walls with ornamental brickwork and built-in benches.
1996
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
130. 1144 Market Street
OH-0001-3476
German Bank/Laconia Building
c. 1900
Six-story Neoclassical two-part commercial block with angled corner entrance. Stucco, granite panels, and a new stone-look veneer to match above have been added to the street level facade. 1911 renovation designed by Frederick F. Faris.
One contributing building.
131. **1145 Market Street**
OH-1135
Wheeling National Bank Building
c. 1900, 1968
Three-story, three-bay masonry building with two-tone brick veneer at upper levels of facade and granite stone veneer at street level. Central recessed entry; narrow window at right hand side of upper-level facade. Renovated to current appearance c. 1968.
One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.
132. 1200 Market Street
OH-0024
McLure Hotel
1852, c. 1899, 1910, 1985
Eight-story thirteen bay renovated hotel building on prominent corner lot downtown. Built in 1852 as a five story, thirteen bay hotel building, the McLure was expanded and modernized in 1899 and again in 1910. Between 1982 and 1985, portions of the original building were demolished to create an east-facing lightwell and to modernize the exterior. The current postmodernist, EIFS-sheathed main hotel building is connected to the relatively untouched 1899 addition (previously listed as 62 12th Street) at the street level.
One non-contributing building, previously counted as two contributing buildings.
133. 1201 Market Street
OH-0001-3506
E. K. Hoge Building
1931

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Three-story Art Deco two-part commercial block building with 5 bays on east side and 4 bays on north side. Fluted square pilasters topped with ornamental stone finials on stepped parapet. Storefront altered slightly with reduced-size windows and signage. One contributing building.

134. 1207 Market Street
OH-0001-3505
Wm. Paxton Building
1852-64

Four-story, four-bay two-part commercial building in painted brick with plain cornice. Double-hung windows at upper levels; fourth level windows are multi-pane. Decorative lintels at third- and fourth-floor windows. Storefront altered with new windows and brick veneer; sloping metal awning added. One contributing building.

135. 1215 Market Street
OH-1140
Chase Building
c. 1964

Two-story commercial block with flat parapet and dentil molding following false front-gabled roof line. Divided at street level into two storefronts, each with a recessed double entry door and large aluminum framed single-pane windows. Shallow metal canopy above storefront. Vernacular or prefabricated building lacking a defined architectural character. One non-contributing building.

136. 1219 Market Street
OH-1141
Henrietta Baum Building
c. 1883

Two-story, three-bay two-part commercial block with scalloped concrete parapet. Four-pane double-hung windows set beneath segmental arch lintels at second level. Fabric awning tops angled storefront windows with central entrance door at street level. One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.

137. 1223 Market Street
OH-0001-1172
Robert Crangle Building
c. 1867

Heavily altered three-story, three-bay commercial building with non-original front-gabled roof. Three double-hung windows at second level, angled storefront windows at first

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level with large roll-up security door.

One non-contributing building, previously counted as contributing.

138. 1225 Market Street
OH-1142, OH-0001-1173
Bernhardt Building
c. 1900, 1995

One-story painted brick commercial block with stepped parapet and metal canopy. Reduced from the original three-story Bernhardt Department Store. Contemporary curved window wall added to the right half of the building, creating a new recessed entry, c. 1995.

One non-contributing building.

139. 1224-30 Market Street
OH-0001-3475
Victoria Theater
c. 1909

Three-story white brick theater building topped with prominent cornice featuring two levels of dentil molding. Large underlit canopy with neon signage added to the building. Select windows at second and third levels infilled; altered storefront.

One contributing building.

140. 1233 Market Street
WesBanco Bank Plaza Parking Lot
1976

Asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 36,500 s.f. surrounded with contemporary metal fencing and pebbledash concrete retaining walls and curbing.

One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.

141. 1300 Market Street
OH-0001-3474
Professional Building / City Bank Building
c. 1890

Five and one-half story Richardsonian Romanesque building divided into two bays with a narrow, round turret at the northwest corner. Brick masonry construction with rusticated stone veneer at the facade. Half-round arches at recessed entry, along with windows at first, fourth, and fifth levels. Fleur-de-lis finials top the peaked tile-sheathed turret roof, along with the front-gabled dormer facing Market Street. Windows at fourth level have been infilled with glass block. Aluminum entry doors and surrounding curtain wall are not original. Designed by Edward Bates Franzheim.

One contributing building.

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142. 1306 Market Street
OH-0001-1184
Commercial Building
c. 1890
Three-story, two-part commercial block with central entry door flanked by two large storefront windows. Vaguely Art Deco ornamentation throughout that likely postdates the original building, including stepped brackets at cornice, keystones, and sunburst blocks at windows. Segmental arched windows at second level; half-round arched windows at third. Previously covered with a modern screen front.
One contributing building.
143. 1310 Market Street
OH-0001-1183
Department Store
c. 1916
Three-story, two-bay brick modernized commercial structure with replaced storefront and large single-pane glass windows at second and third levels. Subtle masonry detailing at corners and dividing bays of building.
One non-contributing building, previously counted as contributing.
144. 1320 Market Street
OH-0001-3472
Sonneborn Building
c. 1914
Three-story neoclassical brick and terra cotta commercial block with swag ornamentation throughout. Divided into three bays by rounded pilasters with paired birds flanking pedestals; each bay is further divided into two by round pilasters with ball tops. Cottage-style windows at second and third levels; casements with transom at clerestory. Metal balustrades, supported by small brackets, are present beneath the clerestory windows. Storefront has been largely infilled.
One contributing building.
145. 1324 Market Street
Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 7,200 s.f. Gated with traditional arched picket cast iron fencing, accessed from 14th Street.
1980
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
146. 1401-05 Market Street
OH-0001-3504
Central Union Building
c. 1900

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9-story two-part Italianate commercial block in stone and brick. First two levels are heavily ornamented with pilasters, cartouches, scrolled brackets, and acanthus leaves, while upper two levels feature flat arch lintels topped by a heavy cornice. A metal balustrade sits atop the main entry, which is enframed with paired Doric columns. An extension to the adjacent WesBanco building bridges to this structure at the fifth floor. Designed by Charles W. Bates.
One contributing building.

147. 1410 Market Street

OH-1166

Convenience Store Building

1982

Single-story convenience store building with central storefront flanked by masonry veneer walls, large rectilinear overhanging with signage, and tapered cap at parapet. One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.

148. 1413 Market Street

Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 14,500 s.f. with concrete curbing and cast-iron fencing along the sidewalk.

1997

Demolished: Masonic Temple Association Building, 1893 (1409); Phillips Building, c.1946 (1411-09), Bruce-Kain Building, c. 1870 (1419).

One non-contributing structure, previously two contributing and one non-contributing buildings.

149. 1414 Market Street

OH-0001-3467

Peoples Federal Savings & Loan Association Building

1939

One-story, single bay enframed window wall building with unique angled recessed entry door. Shallow bracketed cornice with "1939" painted at center projection. Infilled windows at street level, awning added above entry door.

One contributing building.

150. 1416-22 Market Street

OH-0001-1181

Browne Brothers Building

c. 1905, 1991

Four-story two-part commercial block unevenly divided into two distinct sides with single-story c. 1991 addition to south. Three bays at left, two bays at right. Bracketed roof cornice, arched windows and pilasters visually unify the upper two levels of both sides. Second-level window at right is a three-part curved bay with leaded upper panes

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topped with brackets and scrolled pediment framing letter "B". A series of brackets support this bay; outermost brackets are topped with lion's head ornaments.

Punctuations into brick suggest that a similar bay window was once present at the second level of the left portion. Windows at the upper three levels of the left side have been infilled with glass block and combination of fixed and awning single panes. Street level of both sides is partially infilled and sheathed with stucco. Designed by Frederick F. Faris.

One contributing building.

151. 1421 Market Street
OH-0001-3502
Charles Hanke Building
c. 1870

Three-story two-part Italianate commercial block divided into three bays. Double-hung four-pane segmental arched windows with stone headers and sills at upper levels. Scroll brackets at cornice. Storefront at street level has been altered; sheathed with vertical board siding and brick veneer.

One contributing building.

152. 1425 Market Street
OH-0001-3501
Vames Building
c. 1895

Five-story two-part commercial block building with distinctive ziggurat parapet at faux mansard roof. Divided into two bays by three brick pilasters set at a 45-degree angle. Brick veneer throughout upper levels features flat, half-round, and segmental arches, and is punctuated by rough-cut stone lintels and brackets framing windows. Cottage-style windows present on second and third levels; windows at upper levels are infilled with plywood. Storefront at the street level has been altered and is sheathed with vertical board siding.

One contributing building.

153. 1433 Market Street
OH-0001-3500
Commercial Building
c. 1900

Three story, two-part brick commercial block building divided into three bays by square pilasters. Rough-cut stone lintels top double-hung windows at second and third levels. Storefront has been altered with new fixed windows and stucco sheathing; however, original cornice at street level remains.

One contributing building.

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154. 1437 Market Street
OH-0001-3499
Germania Hall Association Building
c. 1897
Three and one-half story, three-bay two-part commercial block brick building with second-floor projecting bay. The storefront has been significantly altered/infilled and is sheathed with vertical board siding and stucco. White brick at second and third stories of facade, which is heavily ornamented with rosettes, seashells, and wreath motifs. Double-hung windows are present at all three levels of the south elevation. A front-gabled dormer at the roof level, sheathed in wood shingles, faces Market Street. One contributing building.
- 155. 1501 Market Street**
OH-1146
Half Dollar Bank Building
c. 1960
Three-story brick and EIFS modern office building with central divided glass section with windows at upper levels. Aluminum storefront with offset double entry doors at street level. Panel north of the entry doors reads "Half Dollar Trust and Savings Bank," while "The Intelligencer & Wheeling News-Register" is centered beneath the upper-level window block.
One contributing building, previously counted as non-contributing.
156. 1502 Market Street
OH-0001-1179
Labor Temple Association Building
c. 1920
Three-story, three-bay brick commercial building with heavily-modified façade. Second and third levels sheathed with stucco; arched window surrounds with keystones added; windows facing Market Street infilled. Aluminum storefront at street level contemporary modification; brick veneer added.
One non-contributing building, previously counted as contributing.
157. 1523 Market Street
United Bank Drive-Through and Parking Lot
1967, 2000
Privately owned asphalt paved parking lot (1967), drive-through teller building, and access aisles. Teller building (2000) sheathed in EIFS with standing seam metal pent roof and drive-through roof. Poured concrete walls with decorative scoring and metal handrails separate the parking lot from the sidewalk.
One non-contributing building, newly surveyed for current amendment.

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158. 1528 Market Street
OH-0001-3470

U.S. Custom House/Independence Hall
1859

Three story, five-bay sandstone building with half-round arched doors and windows throughout and heavy dentilled cornice. Eight interior chimneys are present on the low-pitched hipped roof, sheathed in metal roofing. Non-original additions to the building have been removed. Designed by Ammi B. Young. Situated on the southwest corner of a grassy half-acre fenced lot with associated 5,600 s.f. asphalt paved parking lot. Individually listed January 26, 1970. Designated National Historic Landmark June 20, 1988.

One contributing building.

159. 1535 Market Street
OH-1112

Liberty Theatre
1917

Former theater building converted for use as a car dealership c. 1959. Building was renovated again in 2015 for use as WVNCC Applied Technology Center. Two-story, three-bay stone and stucco façade with small red brick and stone addition to the north featuring double-height windows. A low-pitched parapet faces Market Street at the roof level.

One non-contributing building.

160. 1704 Market Street
OH-0013

Baltimore and Ohio Passenger Depot
1908

Three and one-half story Beaux Arts train depot with five-bay central block flanked by two L-shaped wings. Steel frame faced with red brick and limestone, featuring prominent quoins at corners. Green terra cotta tile mansard roof with half-round arched dormers and a stone parapet. Situated south of WVNCC B&O Courtyard and north of a half-acre lot with two 5,600 s.f. asphalt parking lots and raised central courtyard with amphitheater. Individually listed March 26, 1979.

One contributing building.

SOUTH STREET

161. 6 South Street
OH-1111

Glen Straub Service Shop

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1974

One-story prefabricated steel building with two garage doors and two single-leaf entry doors. Low-pitched gable-front roof. Current home of WVNCC maintenance operations. One non-contributing building.

WATER STREET

162. 1130 Water Street

Windsor Manor Parking Lot

Asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 9,200 s.f.

12-story, five-bay brick three-part vertical block hotel building facing Water Street. At the street level, a massive arcade topped with a second-level solarium is supported with quoined square masonry piers. Quoins continue up the facade of the building and terminate in cartouches. The 12th level features arch-top windows divided into 5 bays by pilasters. Original heavy bracketed cornice at the facade is no longer present. Southeast corner of the building is combined with the Silken Building, constructed c. 1880 and modified c. 1970, which today serves as the main building entrance at 1143 Main Street. Silken Building is three-story enframed block commercial building with modernized aluminum curtain wall storefront and rectilinear awning over entry doors.

One contributing building, previously counted as one contributing and one non-contributing building.

163. 1140-44 Water Street

OH-0001-3444

Windsor Hotel and Silken Building / Windsor Manor

c. 1880, 1914, 1970

12-story, five-bay brick three-part vertical block hotel building facing Water Street. At the street level, a massive arcade topped with a second-level solarium is supported with quoined square masonry piers. Quoins continue up the facade of the building and terminate in cartouches. The 12th level features arch-top windows divided into 5 bays by pilasters. Original heavy bracketed cornice at the facade is no longer present. Southeast corner of the building is combined with the Silken Building, constructed c. 1880 and modified c. 1970, which today serves as the main building entrance at 1143 Main Street. Silken Building is three-story enframed block commercial building with modernized aluminum curtain wall storefront and rectilinear awning over entry doors.

One contributing building, previously counted as one contributing and one non-contributing building.

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164. 1200 Water Street
Privately owned asphalt paved lot, approx. 6,100 s.f., with minimal curbing.
c. 1950
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
165. 1206 Water Street
BB&T Bank Parking Lot
1977
Asphalt paved parking lot, approx. 11,300 s.f. with concrete curbing and landscape planter along the north edge of the lot.
One non-contributing structure, newly surveyed for current amendment.
166. 1226 Water Street
OH-1152
BB&T / Bank of Wheeling Drive-Through
1977
Brick veneer 4-bay bank drive-through building with aluminum canopy and narrow windows.
One non-contributing building.
167. **1230 Water Street**
OH-0001-3441, OH-1151
Peterson-Boyd / Berry Inc. Building
c.1870, 1953 addition
Three-story, five-bay brick and concrete block Italianate two-part commercial block building with mid-century addition to north and infilled window openings at façade. Double entry doors with sidelights and a leaded transom are centered on the southernmost bay, and a cast iron bracketed cornice spans the storefront of the c. 1870 building. 1953 addition to the north constructed of concrete block with brick veneer, street level access via multi paneled rolling door. Steel metal jalousie windows set at second and third levels across all façade bays. "Kitchens by Berry Supply Corp" advertisement painted on north elevation.
One contributing building, previously counted as one contributing and one non-contributing building.
168. 1314-16 Water Street
Privately owned asphalt-paved parking lot, approx. 21,200 s.f. with concrete curbing and rounded planters.
1985, 2000
One non-contributing structure, previously two contributing buildings.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A: Commerce

The Wheeling Historic District, as amended, is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of commerce as the historic commercial center of Wheeling, Ohio County, and the greater Ohio Valley region through the mid-twentieth century. The district contained the city's first market house and red light district beginning in the early 1800s. Despite the economic downturn that followed the 1930s and the Great Depression, the historic district retained its position as the center of business and retail in the region, frequently reflected in the changing fabric of downtown during these years as businesses worked to keep up with national stylistic trends. It was not until the construction of the Wheeling tunnel and Interstate 70 that commerce began to vacate the historic district on a large scale as traffic was diverted from downtown, with shopping malls constructed several miles west in Ohio. With the designation of Wheeling as a National Heritage Area in 1994, businesses and merchants have begun to return to the historic district to capitalize on a tourist-centric economy.

Criterion A: Politics/Government

The Wheeling Historic District is significant at the statewide level in the area of government for its association with the creation of the state of West Virginia. It was the location of the 1861 Wheeling Convention, a group of delegates from Virginia's northwestern counties that opposed secession from the Union, ultimately forming the state of West Virginia in June of 1863. Wheeling is also significant for its association with state and local government, with resources within the district housing the state capitol twice before final establishment in Charleston. The district remains the seat of county government for Ohio County, the most populous of five that make up the northern panhandle of West Virginia. Additionally, the McLure Hotel is significant as the location of Senator Joseph McCarthy's February 1950 speech in which he claimed to possess a list of over two hundred Communist members employed by the U.S. State Department.

Criterion A: Transportation

The Wheeling Historic District is significant at the statewide and local level in the area of transportation for its association with several major shipping routes that helped fuel westward Euro-American settlement during the nineteenth century. Located near the Ohio River's northernmost navigable point in cold weather, Wheeling was a significant port city between New Orleans and Pittsburgh in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In 1818, Wheeling became the westernmost point on the National Road on its way from Cumberland to Columbus. In 1849, a stone suspension bridge was constructed to carry the highway across

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the Ohio at 10th Street, which defines the northernmost district boundary. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad made its westernmost connection at Wheeling in 1852, ultimately completing separate lines to Chicago, Columbus, and Huntington. While these connections were essential in the city's early development, the rise of the automobile and eventual construction of Wheeling Tunnel and Interstate 70 in the mid-twentieth century led to the diversion of traffic and business away from downtown.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Wheeling Historic District, as amended, is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its collection of intact modernist twentieth-century buildings, along with a number of nineteenth-century buildings that were remodeled following the tenets of modernism during the mid-twentieth century. With sweeping reflective curtain walls, angular elements such as vertical fins and butterfly awnings, and geometric spans of masonry and poured concrete, these buildings serve to as a visual counterpoint to the city's large collection of highly ornamented Italianate, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Greek Revival commercial structures constructed between 1825 and 1925. Resources such as the Columbia Gas Building (OH-1035), two modernist Half Dollar Bank Buildings (OH-1128 and OH-1146) and WesBanco Bank Building (OH-1143), while once considered non-historic intrusions to the integrity of the district, today serve as a visual record of the development of the central business district through the mid-twentieth century. Additionally, key commercial buildings renovated in the modernist style, such as Kaufman's Department Store (OH-1130), illustrate attempts by downtown retailers to retain and attract new customers to businesses which had once thrived in the pre-automobile era. While most of these businesses have since closed their doors, many buildings have been adaptively reused by new tenants. In addition to contributing to the district's architectural diversity, these resources indicate the evolution of modernism during the mid-twentieth century.

Criteria Consideration G

This nomination amendment updates the period of significance for the entire district to 1825-1977 to include construction of several pivotal contributing buildings within the district, all of which exemplify elements of modernism. These include the 1974 Half Dollar Bank building on Market Street (OH-1128), the 1976 WesBanco Bank Plaza (OH-1143) on 14th Street, and the 1977 DiCarlo's Pizza building (OH-1150) on Main Street. While these properties fall outside of the typical 50-year date for inclusion, they are significant as standing among the most recent additions to the district and retain integrity to convey their significance. Per page 96 in the National Register Bulletin *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, "when a neighborhood as a whole

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was laid out more than 50 years ago and the majority of homes and other resources are greater than 50 years of age, a case for exceptional importance is not needed. In such cases the period of significance may be extended a reasonable length of time (e.g., five or six years) within the less-than-50-year period to recognize the contribution of resources that, although less-than-50-years of age, are consistent with the neighborhood’s historic plan and character.” As all other 109 contributing resources within the district are at least 50 years of age, Criterion G should not be applied.

Historical Context

Early Settlement of Wheeling, Prehistory to 1799

The present-day city of Wheeling is located on the eastern shore of the Ohio River, just north of the mouth of Wheeling Creek, 45 miles southwest of Pittsburgh. Occupied by the Adena culture for thousands of years prior to Euro-American exploration of the region, the name “Wheeling” is believed to originate from the Lenape name *wee lunk*, meaning “place of the head” or “place of the skull.” In order to discourage exploration of the area, the scalped and dismembered head of a white man had once been placed on a stake at the mouth of the creek.

Despite the grim warning, the area was well-surveyed beginning in 1739 with the arrival of French explorers, including Celeron de Blainville, who buried a plate at the confluence of Wheeling Creek and the Ohio River in an attempt to lay claim to the land in 1749. In 1769, Ebenezer Zane arrived from the South Branch Valley of what is now the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. Finding the flat, forested riverside land unoccupied, Zane claimed tomahawk rights to the area, and returned the following year with his brothers Silas and Jonathan, along with their friends and families, who named their settlement Zanesburg.

In June 1774, Fort Fincastle was constructed in what is now downtown Wheeling under direction of Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia. The fort was built by soldiers from Fort Pitt in response to the conflict raging between American Indians of the Ohio Territory and the colony of Virginia, commonly referred to as Lord Dunmore’s War. Renamed Fort Henry in 1776 in honor of Governor Patrick Henry, the frontier fort was the scene of two battles between 1777 and 1782: the latter is considered to be the last battle of the American Revolution.

In 1779, Andrew Ellicott completed the survey of the Mason-Dixon Line to a point 25 miles southeast of Fort Henry and drew his own “Ellicott Line” 150 miles north to Lake Erie, settling years of dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia. Granting the majority of the Ohio River Valley to Virginia, Ellicott’s survey resulted in the formation of the present-day northern

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panhandle of West Virginia.

With American independence secured near the end of the eighteenth century, settlers in Wheeling set to clearing land and making needed improvements for the creation of a town. In 1793, Ebenezer Zane began to draw out the street grid which generally remains today, with east-west roads from present-day 8th to 11th Streets and Main and Market Streets forming the north-south connectors. Upon finalization of a plat, Zane began to sell newly created lots in the area. In 1796, Zane petitioned Congress to secure funds to improve and continue construction of a wagon road to Maysville, Kentucky, called "Zane's Trace". The Trace was the earliest westward road leading from Wheeling and helped transform the frontier settlement into an early western commercial center. Wheeling was established as a town in 1795, and in 1797, it was named as the new seat of Ohio County. In 1798, a traveler reported that the town consisted of "one street and about sixty houses," one of which was brick, and five or six taverns.¹

Transportation and Industry, 1800-1863

By 1800, visitor Thomas Ashe noted that the "pleasant town" was surrounded by pastures, cornfields, and orchards, suggesting that much clearing had been undertaken in the years since the Zanes' arrival.² Largely due to its favorable position on the Ohio River, Wheeling became a vital transportation hub for the young country during the early nineteenth century. Early on, Wheeling's economy was tied to river traffic, brought down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh via flat-bottomed keelboats whose speed depended upon the river current, and which had to be muscled back up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers from New Orleans with poles. In 1816, the "Washington," the paddle steamboat which would serve as the prototype for all later models, was constructed on Wheeling Creek by Captain Henry M. Shreve. This invention forever changed the face of river traffic, allowing for both decreased travel times and the ability to more easily return boats upriver.

In 1818, the National Road, the first federally funded, gravel-paved road construction project was completed from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling. The extension of the road from Wheeling to St. Louis was authorized by Congress in 1820, using part of the existing Zane's Trace Road. This route west both opened up the lands west of the Ohio River to rapid migration and settlement and provided an early impetus for commercial and industrial development in Wheeling.

¹ David T. Javersak, "Travel Accounts of Early Wheeling," *Upper Ohio Valley Historical Review* Volume XXII (1998-99), 7.

² Ibid, 7.

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In 1831, Wheeling was recognized by Congress as an official port of entry, as it proved to be the furthest-north point on the Ohio River that was navigable year-round. Wheeling had transformed from a heavily forested frontier town to a true “city, rich in cultivation and cheerful to the mind of being the seat of a polished and improving people.”³ A Market House had been constructed on a narrow lot parallel to Market Street running from 10th and 11th Streets in 1822 on land donated by Noah Zane nearly fourteen years earlier. The city’s link to both the Ohio River and the National Road made it the area’s largest city, the fourth largest in Virginia at the time, and a vital hub for manufacturing and trade.

By the 1840s, the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution were evident in Wheeling, which was home to a variety of commercial businesses, including hat shops, bakeries, fish markets, breweries, and tobacco shops. Manufacturing plants, from paper and woolen mills to fabric and broom factories, gave the city a distinctly industrial character, bolstered by the presence of several iron mills along the banks of the Ohio River. The city’s location and natural resources made it a prime site for steel production, a distinction which it held through the remainder of the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century.

Wheeling’s prominence as a major transportation center continued through the mid-nineteenth century. The Wheeling Suspension Bridge, carrying the National Road across the Ohio River, was opened in 1849 and stood as the first bridge to span a major western river in the United States, making Wheeling the first “Gateway to the West.”⁴ In 1852, Wheeling was designated as the western terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the first steam-operated railway in the United States chartered to carry both freight and passengers. The *Wheeling Intelligencer* was formed the same year and began a thorough reporting on the railroad’s progress as it headed for Wheeling.⁵ When the tracks were completed in January 1853, the railroad connection proved to be central to the continued development of the city, as the tracks stretched further westward through the next two decades.

The Baltimore and Ohio passenger depot was located at the northern end of Water Street and contributed to the rapid urbanization of the wharf. The district began as the city’s commercial link to trade on the Ohio River and was built out with a variety of commercial enterprises catering to river traffic. By the time the railroad arrived, Wheeling found itself on the cutting

³ Ibid, 7.

⁴ “Wheeling: The Gateway to the West,” from *West Virginians*, published by The West Virginia Biographical Association, 1928, Ohio County Public Library, [https://www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/wheeling-the-gateway-to-the-west-\(1928-west-virginians\)/5940](https://www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/wheeling-the-gateway-to-the-west-(1928-west-virginians)/5940), accessed April 11, 2019.

⁵ “The Closing of the Tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,” *Wheeling Intelligencer*, December 28, 1852.

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edge of technology and urban thought, with public waterworks, free public schools, a library, and a hospital provided to its citizens.⁶

The city's position and reputation as a major transportation center was bolstered with Virginia's organization of the first state annual agricultural fair, which began in 1858 south of Wheeling Creek and included horse racing.⁷ The fabric of downtown Wheeling adapted to meet the anticipated influx of travelers to the area, evidenced by projects such as the 1852 construction of the McLure Hotel at the southeast corner of 12th and Market Streets (OH-0024), which served as an early saloon, social club, and political arena. Seven years later, the importance of Wheeling within the Western District of Virginia was highlighted with the completion of the federal Custom House at the northeast corner of 16th and Market Streets (OH-0001-3470).

Following the secession of Virginia from the Union in April 1861, local leaders began meeting at the Custom House in Wheeling to discuss the future of the Western District. Ultimately, the building would serve as the birthplace of the state of West Virginia, which was officially placed into the Union by President Abraham Lincoln on June 20, 1863. Government operations of the new state were conducted in rented space within the Linsly Institute building at the northwest corner of 15th and Eoff Streets (OH-0001-2434). During these years, construction within the commercial district along Main and Market Streets between 10th and 11th Streets began to develop, as well as a residential district along Chapline Street between 13th and 14th Streets.

Statehood to the Twentieth Century, 1863 -1900

Along with statehood, the 1860s ushered in a new, somewhat cosmopolitan era in Wheeling. During this time, the foundations of Wheeling's distinctive architectural heritage were formed, as the city was removed from the centers of Civil War conflict and building projects were allowed to move forward. With an abundance of locally produced building materials, a small number of local architects began to transform the fortunes of Wheeling business owners into high-end commercial buildings in a variety of popular styles. Wheeling was branded as "Nail City" during this time, as it produced 40 percent of all nails manufactured west of the Allegheny Mountains, but by the end of the century, it also produced stamped tin ceilings, cast iron storefronts, and window glass, among other materials.⁸

A variety of migrant laborers, many of them from Germany and Ireland, continued to pour into

⁶ West Virginia State Department of Education, *The History of Education in West Virginia* (Charleston, WV: Tribune Print, 1907), 239.

⁷ David W. Rose, "Prostitution and the Sporting Life: Aspects of Working Class Culture and Sexuality in Nineteenth Century Wheeling," *Upper Ohio Valley Historical Review* 16:2 (1987): 13.

⁸ David T. Javersak, "Wheeling: The Nail City," *Upper Ohio Valley Historical Review*, XX11 (1998-99): 9.

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the city, a trend which had begun in the early nineteenth century. This diverse mix of citizens began to lend a distinctly urban character to the city, reflected in high-style commercial and residential buildings. This was reinforced in 1873 when the east-west streets were renamed to follow the numbering system: Madison became 10th Street; Union became 11th; Monroe became 12th; Quincy became 14th; John became 16th. Main and Market Streets retained their names, but what are today Chapline and Eoff Streets were both renamed, having previously gone by 4th and 5th Streets, respectively.⁹

In addition to iron and steel, the city's economy was driven by cigars, tobacco, and breweries. "Stogies," thin and inexpensive cigars, so named for their popularity with Conestoga wagon drivers, were first sold along the National Road by George W. Black beginning in 1827, and later in 1840 by 22-year-old Mifflin M. Marsh in the wharf district. Marsh began the nearly 150-year-long legacy of the Marsh Wheeling Stogie in a since-demolished factory situated along Water Street between 12th and 14th Streets. Breweries became a prominent part of the landscape in support of the many taverns and later saloons that served a vital role in the social lives of the working and traveling class; notably, the 1882-83 city directory lists 61 saloons in Wheeling.¹⁰

By 1879, six breweries were located in Wheeling, one of which was the Nail City Brewing Company, acquired by Henry Schmulbach in 1882 and renamed Schmulbach Brewing Company. Schmulbach, born in Germany, was both a prominent local politician who held director positions at the predecessors to Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, Carnegie Steel, and WesBanco. The 1907 Schmulbach Building on Market Street (OH-0001-3477) is still the tallest in the city and speaks to the importance of the brewing industry in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Wheeling. Breweries and saloons were closely tied to the sporting life in Wheeling, and in 1881 the first West Virginia State Fair took place on Wheeling Island, centered in the Ohio River west of the downtown area. Horse races were a highlight of the fair and continued under the State Fair association until 1930.¹¹

Wheeling continued to hold its position as the most populous and technologically advanced in the state through the remainder of the century. The first telephone office was placed into service in the basement of the Peoples Bank of Wheeling Building in 1880, and provided service to two local newspapers, an insurance company, hardware dealers, steamship agents,

⁹ "The City Streets: The Old Names and the New," *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, July 11, 1873. Ohio County Public Library <http://www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/5388>.

¹⁰ David W. Rose, "Prostitution and the Sporting Life: Aspects of Working Class Culture and Sexuality in Nineteenth Century Wheeling," *Upper Ohio Valley Historical Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 20.

¹¹ *Ibid*, 13.

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the McLure House Hotel, and several steel mills.¹² The town was also electrified relatively early. In September of 1882, the Wheeling Electric Company, organized by A. J. Sweeney, installed a generator inside the basement of Colvig's Millinery (OH-0001-3456), and electric light was provided to a few private subscribers. Sweeney went on to organize the Wheeling Railway Company for the construction of streetcar tracks in 1887, and the first electric street car began service on March 15, 1888. Four years later, the city constructed its own electrical plant for the powering of streetlights and other public services.

While the capital of the state had bounced between Wheeling and Charleston for nearly two decades, Charleston was designated the permanent capital of West Virginia in 1885, finally stripping Wheeling of its association with state government. Despite this loss, business in Wheeling continued to grow. In 1890, Wheeling native Alexander Glass, who had worked in various steel plants since age 14, brought a new steel manufacturing idea to town with the incorporation of the Wheeling Corrugating Company. Two years later, Glass became the chairman of the newly formed Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, a predecessor to the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Company. During these years, Wheeling Steel and Iron was headquartered at 11 14th Street (OH-1102), adjacent to the coffee roaster and spice mill at 13 14th Street (OH-1101), still in operation today as Wheeling Coffee and Spice Company. Also in 1890, H. C. Ogden led the charge in the creation of the *Wheeling News*, headquartered at 1500 Main Street (OH-0001-3431). Ogden's company ultimately bought the *Wheeling Intelligencer*. The rebranded *Intelligencer and Wheeling News-Register* is now the state's longest-running continuous daily news publication.¹³

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, a master class of four local architects began to rise to prominence. The first of these was Wheeling-born Edward Bates Franzheim (1866-1942), who studied in Boston before returning to Wheeling and opening his own practice in 1892. Within the downtown area, Franzheim designed the City Bank Building/Professional Building (OH-0001-3474), the Board of Trade Building (OH-0001-3486) and the Rogers Hotel (OH-0001-1182). He also completed designs for the remodel of the Linsly Institute (OH-0001-2434) and the Fort Henry Club (OH-0001-3492). Frederick Faris (1870-1927), who attended public schools in Wheeling and practiced as a self-taught architect, collaborated with another self-taught Wheeling native, Millard Filmore Giesey (1856-1931), as well as Franzheim, on several important projects throughout the Ohio River Valley. While most of Faris and Giesey's

¹² Ohio County Public Library, "First Telephone Office in W. Va. Opened in Wheeling May 15, 1880," *The Wheeling News-Register*, May 15, 1938, <http://www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/2772> (accessed June 14, 2019).

¹³ George Fetherling, "Wheeling *Intelligencer*," e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia, May 14, 2013, <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1217> (accessed June 5, 2019).

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extant work falls outside of the current district boundary, the two collaborated on the Schmulbach Building (OH-0001-3477). Faris also designed the renovation of the former German Bank of Wheeling, now known as the Laconia Building (OH-0001-3476). The youngest of these prolific architects was Charles Bates (1879-1931), who trained at the Art Institute of Chicago before opening offices in Cleveland, Youngstown, and his hometown of Wheeling. Bates's work is the most prevalent within the current district; he designed the Windsor Hotel (OH-0001-3444), the Hawley Building (OH-0001-3538), the W. M. Marsh-Wheeling Drug Co. Building (OH-0001-3509), the Riley Law Building (OH-0001-1158), the Central Union Building (OH-0001-3504), and the Capitol Theatre (OH-0001-3537).

Business Booms in Wheeling, 1901-1929

By the turn of the twentieth century, Wheeling was well-established in its reputation as a "thriving old, established industrial community."¹⁴ With a population of nearly forty thousand, it remained West Virginia's largest city. Although the power of the cut nail industry had decreased due to the invention of the wire nail, other industries continued to lead the region. In 1907, cigar and tobacco manufacturers were the most populous in the area, followed by iron and steel, glass, lumber, machinery, and printing. These industries were highly unionized, with 40 percent of the state's craft union members living in Wheeling. In 1910, Wheeling's production made up 16 percent of the state's total manufacturing output, and 20 percent of all bank deposits. When the glass and brewing industries faced decline resulting from statewide Prohibition in 1912, tinplate production was strengthened with the construction of a new factory at Warwood, a distinct community north of Wheeling.

Originating in its earliest days as a frontier town, garrison for soldiers at Fort Henry, and riverfront shipping port, Wheeling had long shared an association with sports, horse racing, and gambling. As the main center of commerce in the region, the city continued to support these industries, along with sex work—first along Water Street at the wharf and later at the northern end of Alley C, one-half block east of the Market Plaza. The houses facing the dirt alley were prone to poor drainage and offered affordable but difficult to maintain housing for the working class. By 1895, a row of several frame houses from 1002-1016 Alley C were operating as known brothels. Individuals long associated with these properties were subjected to a highly publicized court case in 1904, resulting in the city's decree that these activities be relegated south of the creek to what is now Center Wheeling.¹⁵ The city focused on the

¹⁴ Bruno Hartung, *The Wheeling Story*, unpublished manuscript, West Virginia Division of Archives and History.

¹⁵ David W. Rose, "The Trial of Alice Bradford: A Study in the Politics of Prostitution in Wheeling, W. Va.," *Upper Ohio Valley Historical Review* 16:1 (1986).

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regulation, rather than elimination, of the sex work and gambling industries, an unofficial policy which continued into the mid-twentieth century. By World War I, Wheeling became known as “Wide Open Wheeling,” as it was home to the only open sports gambling parlors between Chicago and New York City.¹⁶

Major building projects continued throughout the city during the early twentieth century. The new Baltimore and Ohio Passenger Terminal was constructed in 1908 at the southern end of the downtown core. In 1911, the 1822 market house was demolished and replaced with a new Market Auditorium that featured 64 retail stalls, a 3500-person auditorium, and rental offices. Completed in 1913, the Frederick Faris-designed structure held the distinction of being the longest building in the state until it was demolished in 1964 for the redevelopment of the lot as Market Plaza (OH-0001-1142). 1914 saw the construction of two new hotels: the twelve-story Windsor Hotel at the northern end of the wharf district, and the six-story Rogers Hotel on 14th Street between Market and Chapline. The National Bank of West Virginia demolished its headquarters at the southwest corner of Market and 12th Streets the same year, and Charles Bates designed a new nine-story facility that was completed in 1915.

Wheeling had always maintained a strong tie with Germany, with many German-owned businesses downtown and a large number of German singing societies. However, World War I led to anti-German sentiment, resulting in the name change of many of these establishments. In 1918, German language classes were removed from the Wheeling public school curriculum. Several German churches, banks, and fraternal organizations changed their names, including German Bank of Wheeling (OH-0001-3476), German Fire Insurance Company (OH-0001-3573), and the German Half Dollar Savings Bank. Wheeling adopted a new city charter in 1919 and annexed eight adjacent communities, growing both north and east along the National Road.

In 1920, the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company merged with LaBelle Iron Works and the Whitaker-Glassner Company to form Wheeling Steel. Headed by Alexander Glass and Isaac M. Scott, who had invented a more efficient production of tin plate, the new company ultimately owned factories on the 30 miles of the Ohio River north and south of Wheeling.¹⁷ Six downtown department stores, including Stone & Thomas (OH-0001-3453), The Hub, and L. S. Good & Company prospered in a pre-automobile retail landscape. Shoe companies (OH-0001-

¹⁶ Doug Fetherling and Janet Boyle, *Wheeling, an Illustrated History* (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, 1983), 67-68.

¹⁷ Ohio County Public Library, “Wheeling Steel in 1956,” from *The Wheeling News-Register*, January 15, 1956, <http://www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/3050> (accessed June 12, 2019).

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3556), meat packing operations, pharmacies, dry goods suppliers (OH-0001-3433), and confectioneries contributed to a busy commercial center along Main Street between 12th and 16th.¹⁸

By the 1920s, nearly a century of industrial activity in the surrounding areas had lent to notable air and water pollution within the city of Wheeling, in addition to limited green space. East of downtown along the National Road, the acquisition of Wheeling Park and Oglebay Park gave the city its first parks in the mid-twenties and led to the creation of the Wheeling Parks Commission. A number of downtown theaters, including the Court (OH-0001-3486), Capitol (OH-0001-3537), Victoria (OH-0001-3475), and Liberty (OH-1112), provided both live and motion picture entertainment by the end of the decade. Musical entertainment remained a popular pastime, evidenced by the 1929 formation of the Wheeling Symphony Orchestra and 1933 creation of the WWVA Jamboree country music radio show.

Population Decline Through the Mid-Twentieth Century, 1930-1972

The Great Depression saw an outsized impact on much of the state, with workers whose compensation included housing and other basic needs suddenly stranded in rural areas as dozens of extractive companies dissolved overnight. While not untouched, downtown Wheeling remained firmly at the center of commerce for the region with the opening of the Sears, JC Penney, and Horne's department stores in 1930, 1937, and 1939, respectively. Nationally, the automobile gained in popularity significantly during these years, leading to the increased use of the National Road and rise of the city bus system, along with the loss of the streetcar.¹⁹ The decade also saw the introduction of the first citywide zoning ordinance and establishment of a City Planning Commission. Despite this, dwindling industrial activity led to a steady population decline that continued through the remainder of the century after reaching a peak of 61,659 in 1930.²⁰

By the time nationwide prohibition was repealed in 1933, Wheeling was an established regional center for organized crime, drawing upon its location along the National Road and wide-open reputation. In 1937, the Wheeling Island racetrack once used by the State Fair was purchased and reopened as Wheeling Downs. The proximity of the Island brought increased activity to downtown bars, many of which were involved in an expansive illegal gambling ring largely under the control of William Lias (1900-1970). As a teenager in South Wheeling, "Big Bill" Lias leveraged his association with Detroit's Purple Gang to rise to the top of the city's

¹⁸ Tom Dunham, *Wheeling in the 20th Century*, 46.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, 79.

²⁰ Census of Population and Housing, United States Census Bureau.

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bootlegging industry; by the end of prohibition, he owned several downtown establishments, including Zeller's Steak House at 1425 Main Street (OH-0001-3501).²¹ In 1945, Lias purchased Wheeling Downs at auction. Despite a 1948 tax evasion charge and the federal seizure of the racetrack the following year, Lias ultimately managed to maintain both employment at the racetrack and involvement with the city's expansive underground web until his death in 1970.²²

In December of 1961, Federal agents raided the Jolly Bar, located at 1057 Market Street (OH-0001-3522), to seize illegal gambling machines.²³ This kicked off a series of raids on other establishments and eventually resulted in the implementation of a system for regulating gambling and slot machines through the purchase of stamps from the Internal Revenue Service. 1964 articles by the *News-Register* and *Intelligencer* published lists of establishments which had purchased these stamps, which included Norton's Bar at 44 14th Street (OH-0001-1182) and the New Sportsman's Bar and Grill—the former Zeller's Steakhouse.²⁴ In 1990, Paul Hankish, Lias's predecessor, was indicted and began a lengthy federal trial. Newspaper reporting on the case included a 21-page list of all charges associated with Hankish and the rest of the "Wheeling Mob," including extortion, fraud, and murder.²⁵ The trial exposed the depth of organized crime in Wheeling, forcing these operations further underground.

Wheeling was temporarily catapulted into national headlines in February of 1950, when Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy, during a speech to the Republican Women's Club at the McLure Hotel (OH-0024), claimed to have a list of known Communists working for the U.S. State Department. This assertion resonated with postwar anticommunist anxiety, contributing to a decade-long period of nationwide moral panic and America's second Red Scare.²⁶ Although journalists ultimately exposed and disproved McCarthy's claims, resulting in his censure from the Senate in 1954, the term "McCarthyism" has since become synonymous with the broad publication of unsubstantiated character assaults.²⁷

²¹ Seán Patrick Duffy and Brent Carney, *Legendary Locals of Wheeling, West Virginia*, (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2013) 62.

²² Steve Novotney, "The Wheeling Mob: Part 1," Weelunk, <https://weelunk.com/wheeling-mob-part-1-5949/>, accessed June 24, 2019.

²³ Mike Minder, *Wheeling's Gambling History to 1976* (Wheeling, WV: Nail City Publishing, 1997), 153.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 159.

²⁵ Novotney, Steve, "The Wheeling Mob: Part 10," Weelunk, <https://weelunk.com/the-wheeling-mob-part-10/>, accessed June 24, 2019.

²⁶ Martin, R.. "Red Scare." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 18 Apr. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Red-Scare-politics>. Accessed April 18, 2023.

²⁷ Achter, Paul J., "McCarthyism," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 5 Dec. 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/McCarthyism>. Accessed 13 April 2023.

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The mid-twentieth century also saw an era of renewed interest in improving the city's character through improvements to air quality and infrastructure. Established by local business leaders in 1953 to emulate Pittsburgh's Renaissance I, the Wheeling Area Conference on Community Development supported the creation of an Urban Renewal Authority (URA) and passage of an air pollution ordinance.²⁸ Per the ordinance and later Air Pollution Control Law of West Virginia, factory owners were required to install equipment to decrease and eliminate the production of smoke and soot. Addressing the wharf area, which had faced rising vacancy rates through the early twentieth century, the Wheeling Conference successfully lobbied for the construction of the Wharf Parking Garage at 12th Street and the riverfront.²⁹

The inactive Wheeling Planning Commission was revived in 1956, and, together with the URA, quickly focused on removing dilapidated buildings, remediating urban blight, and building new housing. Along with razing large sections of Center Wheeling, which disproportionately impacted African American families living in the area, these groups advocated for the 1955 demolition of the ornate 1876 former State Capitol, as well as the 1961 demolition of Market Auditorium for the creation of a new public plaza (OH-0001-1142). Together with securing federal funds for the redevelopment of the plaza, the project earmarked funding for the construction of a new civic center.³⁰

During the mid-twentieth century, privately funded new construction in downtown Wheeling was generally limited to projects associated with banking and other large entities, such as the 1961 six-story headquarters for the Columbia Gas Company of West Virginia (OH-1035).³¹ In contrast, widespread demolition in Center Wheeling, just south of Wheeling Creek (National Register Reference Nos. 84003651 and 87000127), allowed for construction of the sprawling Ohio Valley Medical Center.³²

Following the 1955 opening of the Fort Henry Bridge to relieve increasing automobile traffic along US 40 on the Wheeling Suspension Bridge, the Federal Aid Highway Act authorized the construction of Interstate 70 through the northern panhandle in 1956. The new interstate

²⁸ Allen Dieterich-Ward, "The Wheeling Renaissance," Archiving Wheeling, <http://www.archivingwheeling.org/blog/the-wheeling-renaissance>, accessed June 24, 2019.

²⁹ The Wharf Parking Garage was demolished in 1998 and is now the site of Wheeling Heritage Port Park, completed in 2001.

³⁰ Allen Dieterich-Ward, "The Wheeling Renaissance," accessed June 24, 2019.

³¹ Beverly B. Fluty, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Wheeling Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Passenger Station, unpublished manuscript on file with the West Virginia Division of Culture and History, 1978:2

³² The Ohio Valley Medical Center closed permanently in September of 2019.

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project would lead to the construction of Wheeling Tunnel, bypassing the National Road and residential neighborhoods to the east along with the historic route into downtown. Upon its completion in 1967, the new Wheeling Tunnel carried four lanes of traffic west through Wheeling Hill, emerging at the historic alignment of Ninth Street to connect with the Fort Henry Bridge. Although these projects safeguarded Wheeling's future as a regional center of transportation, they also resulted in the diversion of traffic away from the downtown commercial district.

During these years, many downtown department stores, including Kaufman's and Braunlich's, modernized their facades in an attempt to attract customers that were increasingly drawn to suburban indoor shopping malls. Industry in the region had declined significantly and by 1968 the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation was created from the merging of Wheeling Steel and Pittsburgh Steel companies. The new company continued to maintain its headquarters at the Schmulbach Building, which it had purchased in 1920. In 1969, the former Wheeling Custom House, which had undergone years of alterations, was restored to its 1859 character and officially designated West Virginia Independence Hall.³³

The first attempt at the reconstruction of the civic center was scheduled to begin in 1972. The Fort Henry Mall project proposed the redevelopment of a 15-acre area between the riverfront and Chapline Streets from 10th to 11th Streets. The plan called for the preservation of the Hawley Building, Capital Music Hall, and Stone and Thomas Department Store, with modern infill development spanning historic buildings. The entire redeveloped area would be covered with a roof and connected with enclosed, climate-controlled pedestrian walkways. A new restaurant, retail, and multi-family housing complex, along with an outdoor band shell and 2,500 parking spaces, would anchor the plan on the riverfront. The new civic center would be located near Wheeling Tunnel, at the intersection of Market and 10th Streets.

Downtown business owners created a "Save Wheeling Committee" not only to stop the construction of the Fort Henry Mall, but also to disband the entire Urban Renewal Authority.³⁴ In 1973, voters mandated the repeal of the 1957 ordinance which had created the URA. In 1977, the new Civic Center was constructed south of the wharf, just north of Wheeling Creek, outside of the current historic district boundary.

³³ West Virginia Independence Hall (NRHP Ref. No. 7000060), listed January 26, 1970. Designated as a National Historic Landmark June 20, 1988.

³⁴ Allen Dietrich-Ward, The Wheeling Renaissance, Part 2: The Fort Henry Mall: "Bold and Exciting" or "Reckless Schemes", Archiving Wheeling, <http://www.archivingwheeling.org/blog/wheeling-renaissance-fort-henry-mall> (accessed June 14, 2019).

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Preservation and Revitalization in Wheeling, 1972-Present

The effects of urban renewal initiatives, along with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, helped to pave the way for early historic preservation groups in Wheeling. Friends of Wheeling was formed in 1970 and volunteers set to work restoring the Centre Market Auditorium. The group helped to survey the city and successfully nominated several historic districts to the National Register of Historic Places, including the current district. West Virginia Northern Community College began purchasing historic buildings to adaptively reuse as learning and administrative facilities in 1975, when it restored the Baltimore and Ohio Passenger Depot.

The Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation was dedicated by Congress in 1994 and used federal funds for the adaptive reuse of the Henry List Buildings as the Artisan Center. Rehabilitation, redevelopment, and some demolition have continued to shape the fabric of downtown Wheeling since the heritage area designation. Together with investment by the college, private investment and a loan guarantee program established by the Friends of Wheeling, along with the expansion of state and federal tax credits, have been successful in the promotion of heritage tourism, education, and a return of businesses downtown.

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| 5 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523744</u> Easting | <u>4435445</u> Northing | 11 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523698</u> Easting | <u>4434765</u> Northing |
| 6 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523767</u> Easting | <u>4435282</u> Northing | 12 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523606</u> Easting | <u>4434855</u> Northing |
| 7 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523857</u> Easting | <u>4435295</u> Northing | 13 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523586</u> Easting | <u>4435070</u> Northing |
| 8 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523890</u> Easting | <u>4435025</u> Northing | 14 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523495</u> Easting | <u>4435065</u> Northing |
| 9 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523790</u> Easting | <u>4435011</u> Northing | 15 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523476</u> Easting | <u>4435409</u> Northing |
| 10 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523816</u> Easting | <u>4434779</u> Northing | 16 | <u>17</u> Zone | <u>523431</u> Easting | <u>4435597</u> Northing |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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| Wheeling Historic District Name of Property Ohio, WV County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |
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Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTO LOG

Name of Property: Wheeling Historic District
City or Vicinity: Wheeling
County: Ohio
State: West Virginia
Photographer: Julie Doerr, Paula McClain – Mills Group
Date Photographed: April – June 2019

| | |
|----------|--|
| Photo 1 | View of waterfront from Suspension Bridge, facing southeast |
| Photo 2 | Main and 10 th Streets, adjacent to National Road and Suspension Bridge, facing southwest |
| Photo 3 | Main and 10 th Streets, facing southeast |
| Photo 4 | Main Street south of Lane 7 Alley, facing northeast |
| Photo 5 | 1052-1056 Main Street, facing southeast |
| Photo 6 | 1061-1073 Main Street, facing southwest |
| Photo 7 | 1125-27 Main Street, facing west |
| Photo 8 | Heritage Port Park, facing south |
| Photo 9 | Rear of Windsor Manor from Heritage Port, facing northeast |
| Photo 10 | Market Street between 11 th and 14 th , facing southwest |
| Photo 11 | Water Street, facing northeast |
| Photo 12 | 14 th Street at Main, facing northwest |
| Photo 13 | 14 th Street at Main, facing southeast |
| Photo 14 | Market Street at 16 th , facing southwest |
| Photo 15 | West Virginia Northern Community College plaza, facing south |
| Photo 16 | West Virginia Independence Hall at Market and 16 th Streets |
| Photo 17 | Columbia Gas of West Virginia Building, facing south |
| Photo 18 | 1421-1501 Market Street, facing southwest |
| Photo 19 | 14 th Street facing southwest |
| Photo 20 | WesBanco plaza, Market Street, facing southwest |
| Photo 21 | 1300-1314 Market Street, facing east |
| Photo 22 | 1201-1215 Market Street, facing northwest |
| Photo 23 | Schmulbach/Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Building, facing east |
| Photo 24 | 12 th Street between Market and Chapline, facing west |
| Photo 25 | 1048-1056 Market Street, facing east |
| Photo 26 | West side of Chapline Street, facing northwest |
| Photo 27 | East side of Chapline Street, facing northeast |