United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property    EAST WHEELING HISTORIC DISTRICT

   historic name    East Wheeling Neighborhood

   other names/site number

2. Location

   street & number    Roughly bounded by Chapline, Eoff, 18th, McCulloch, 12th
                      and 11th Streets

   city or town    Wheeling

   state    WV    county    Ohio    code    069    zip code    26003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide _x_ locally.

   Signature of certifying official Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

   Signature of commenting or other official Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the

National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the

National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): ___________________

_________________________________    ____________________________
Signature of Keeper                        Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing  Noncontributing

___ 300    ___  74    buildings
___ 1      ___  ___ sites
___  ____  ___  ____ structures
___  ____  ___  ____ objects
___ 301    ___  74    Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

Name of related multiple property listing    N/A

East Wheeling Historic District              Ohio County, WV

Ohio County, WV

County, State
Name of Property

County, State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: DOMESTIC: Single, Multiple Dwelling
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall, Civic
RELIGION: Religious Facility
COMMERCE: Business

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: DOMESTIC: Single, Multiple Dwelling
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall, Civic
RELIGION: Religious Facility
COMMERCE: Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival, Victorian Gothic, Richardson
Romanesque, Italianate, Lombardi Romanesque
LATE 19th CENTURY AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival,
Colonial Revival, Vernacular

Materials
foundation: Stone, Concrete Block
roof: Rolled Asphalt, Shingles, Slate
walls: Wood Framing, Brick
other: 

Narrative Description  (See continuation sheets)
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.)

- X A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

- B removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or a grave.

- D a cemetery.

- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

- F a commemorative property.

- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
Community Planning and Development ___
Architecture ___

Period of Significance
1834-1948
East Wheeling Historic District  Ohio County, WV
Name of Property  County, State

Significant Dates
1834
1849
1926
1948

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Faris, Fred F.
Franzheim, Edward B.
Johnson, R.
Weber, J.

Narrative Statement of Significance (See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X  previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
X  recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  # HABS WV, 35-Wheel, 22-
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data
X  State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
X  Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository:  


East Wheeling Historic District
Name of Property

Ohio County, WV
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 79 acres approximately.

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Wheeling Quad Map, West Virginia - Ohio, 7.5 minute, 1968, Rev. 1984

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Verbal Boundary Description SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Boundary Justification SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Jeanne Grimm
With assistance from Hydie Friend, Wheeling Heritage, Katherine Jourdan, WV SHPO

organization Gran Jean, Research & Consulting

date 6/9/98/July 1999

street & number P.O. Box 4266

telephone 304-599-0221

city or town Morgantown

state WV

zip code 26504-4266

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

multiple owners

Notification completed through legal notice
East Wheeling Historic District - architectural description

The East Wheeling neighborhood is a residential district located north of the confluences of the Ohio River and Wheeling Creek and just east of downtown or "old town" Wheeling. The proposed historic district begins at 16th Street, which is just north of a horseshoe curve of Wheeling Creek. Wood and McColloch Streets form the eastern boundary. 16th Street east leads to an entrance ramp onto State Route 2, which is a bypass around the downtown. The western border of the proposed district is formed by Eoff and Chapline Streets and the northern by 11th and 12th Streets, which border the Wheeling (downtown) Historic District.

The East Wheeling District encompasses the Monroe Street Historic District which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The Monroe Street District contains six nineteenth century buildings each representing a typical architectural style of that period. The 1837 brick Greek Revival Church at the corner of Byron and 12th Streets is one of the oldest buildings in East Wheeling. The L.S. Good House at 95 14th Street, the Charles W. Russell House at 75 12th Street, and the Cathedral Parish School on 14th Street are also on the National Register.

The streets in East Wheeling follow a grid pattern despite a steep incline along 12th Street. The numbered streets run east and west, from the Ohio River through the downtown and into the East Wheeling neighborhood. The named streets run north to south. East Wheeling still boasts many Victorian era buildings with Greek Revival, Italianate and Eastlake styles, although Italianate predominates. The Wheeling/Charleston Diocese has the largest presence in the district with elementary and high schools, office buildings, educational buildings, a gymnasium and community service buildings. West Virginia Northern Community College uses the old Hazel Atlas Company administration building on 15th Street for classes. The Scottish Rite Temple, is the masonic home base for the state organization. Other landmarks include the Elks building on 14th Street, which has several additions; as well as the Elk Playground on 16th Street which was formerly a cemetery.

The following inventory provides descriptions of the buildings. Streets are identified by their present-day names.
12th Street

75 12th Street - commercial, Charles Russell House, Streski Reporting Video Service

date: 1848

description: 2 ½ stories, 4 bays, brick facade with flat roof and stone foundation in Greek Revival style has 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. 2 story rear addition has shed roof. Pilasters flank inset front entry. Brick interior chimney in right facade. Building listed on the National Register in 1993. 1 contributing building

79 12th Street - residence

date: c. 1860

description: 3 stories, 3 bays, brick covered by cement/stucco facade has stepped rear roof and stone foundation. Double inset arched windows have decorative stone sills. 2nd story has decorative brick hood mold over arched windows and a 1/1 bay window. Windows in the one story rear addition have brick lintels. 1 contributing building

81 12th Street - commercial, Valley Service Parts.

date: c. 1930

description: 5 stories, six bays, commercial brick block is parking garage with stone capped doors. The rectangular building extends around the corner and along 2 blocks on Eoff Street. There is a rounded brick exterior section that houses the interior car ramp to upper garage floors. Windows on floors 2-5 have stone sills and brick lintels with radiating stone voussoirs. Windows replaced on floors 2-4 with 1/1 side-by-side windows. Fifth floor has multipaned steel sash windows with hoppers hinged at top. 1 contributing building


date: c. 1900

description: 5 stories, 3 bays, Italianate stone commercial/apartment building is on corner of 12th and Eoff Streets nestled into garage at 81 12th Street. Has stone balconies with iron balustrades on all 3 floors of front facade. Windows are 8 panes, paired and capped with line of dentils topped by fixed recessed transoms on 1st and 2nd floor and recessed fanlights on 3rd floor. Flat roof has overhang with 4 pairs of large scroll brackets spaced across the front facade. Windows over central entry door are 1/1 fixed vertical. 2nd floor window over central entry door has stone sill. Right facade along Eoff Street has 2, two story wooden three window bays with 1/1 double hung sash windows and 2nd and 3rd floor inset porches. 1 contributing building
89 12th Street - commercial, W.C. Mercer M.D.

date: 1964
description: 1 story, 3 bays, brick commercial building with asphalt shingles on hipped roof with cupola. Variety of windows. 1 noncontributing building

93 12th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: 2 ½ stories, brick facade with Second Empire mansard roof with slate tiles on the front facade. Shed roof goes down to a flat roof 2 stories in rear. Stone foundation, 1/1 double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels. Front facade has two story curved bay with 3 window. Third floor has gable end with a tympanum over paired windows set in slate roof. Other window on 3rd floor is small dormer with 2 windows and curved roof. Decorative wood work above on the window bays, two internal brick chimneys in right facade. Front entry has gabled entablature and side pilasters. Placed on National Register in 1979 as part of the Monroe Street Historic District. 1 contributing building

96 12th Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: 2 ½ story, three bay, brick Italianate, gambrel roof ends, projecting bay to side, stone foundation. Center door, stone stringcourse and stone quoins. Placed on National Register in 1979 as part of the Monroe Historic District. 1 contributing building

97 - 99 ½ 12th Street - residential/multi-family

date: c. 1890
description: 2 ½ story, stone, Second Empire design, corner turret, curved bay on second floor, arched entrance, stone foundation. Sides of the building are stone. Placed on the National Register in 1979 as part of the Monroe Historic District. 1 contributing building
100 12th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, five bay, brick, Greek Revival style, with low hip roof and stone foundation. Front portico with paired Ionic columns, windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with window surrounds, dentiled entablature. Placed on the National Register in 1979 as part of the Monroe Historic District.
1 contributing building.

101 12th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Three story, three bay, brick Italianate with projecting 3 story bay, bracketed entablature, stone foundation. Placed on the National Register as part of the Monroe Historic District.
1 contributing building

108 12th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 3 stories, 2 bays, brick Victorian with asphalt shingle roof. Two story porch added to front facade. 1st floor full facade porch has square brick supports, 2nd story porch has flat roof, Ionic wood supports. 3rd floor 1/1 double hung sash windows have decorative wood hoods as does door on 2nd floor porch entry. Brick chimney in front facade of end gable.
1 contributing building

110 & 112 12th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 5 bay, apartment structure was formerly 2 residences that have been combined by permastone siding. Rolled asphalt on roof. One story stucco porch with square stucco supports. Second story porch has wooden supports and balustrade. Brick chimney in left facade of 110. Windows are 1/1 double hung sash. Gable roof dormer in 112. Original structures are unrecognizable.
1 noncontributing building.

114 12th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, brick facade, front gable and cement block foundation. Interior brick chimney is covered by masonry material. Front gable open porch. Windows have size and shape changed. Integrity of original structure has been compromised. Noncontributing
2 noncontributing buildings

116 12th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, brick facade, stone/cement block foundation has pyramidal roof
with I front dormer and 2 hipped roof side dormers flanked by 3 brick chimneys. Dormers have
2/2 paired double hung sash windows. 2 story full width wooden porches on front facade have
shed roof. 3rd story wooden addition may be an enclosed porch. Windows on 2nd floor front
core are 1/1 double hung sash on 2nd floor with stone sills and arched stone lintels. 2nd floor
roof overhang has plain brackets. 3 window bay over flat roof full width front facade porch.
Leaded glass sidelights and transom surround entry door. Rear has shed roof on 2 story addition.
Garage: 2 story, 1 bay rolled asphalt flat roof, garage opens onto rear in alley. Noncontributing.
1 contributing building
1 noncontributing building

118 12th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, vinyl siding facade, asphalt shingle roof and rock face block
foundation. Pyramidal roof plan has two interior brick chimneys. Windows are 1/1 double hung
sash on 2nd floor. Windows on 1st floor replaced with picture windows. 3 window bay over
front flat roof partial width porch. Pilasters flank inset entry door with leaded stained glass
sidelights and fixed transom. 1 story, 1 bay garage attached to right facade. Contributing.
Garage: one story, two bay cement block garage in rear on alley has shed roof. Contributing.
2 contributing buildings

13th Street
1, 3, 5 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: These three row houses are 2 1/2 stories with 1/1 three window bays on the 1st and
2nd floors. Side gabled roofs with front facade gable dormers are asphalt shingled. Stone
foundations with 2/2 double hung windows on third floor, with stone sills and lintels. Scrolled
brackets under eaves. Two right facade brick chimneys flank side gables. Left side entry doors
are up cement steps with pipe railings. Number I has recessed door and fixed leaded glass transom.
3 contributing buildings

7 13th Street - religious, Social Ministry Building, St. Joseph's Catholic Church

date: c. 1960
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, blond brick flat roof commercial style with brick foundation. 1/1 double-hung sash windows have stone sills. Flat roof 1 story addition on right facade has 2 modern stained glass windows. Center entrance flanked by stone is topped by cross. Quoins on corners of front facade.
1 noncontributing building

11 13th Street - religious

date: c. 1920
description: 2 stories, 7 bays, brick facade has pyramidal roof with deck and asphalt shingles. Front and right side facade roof dormer windows flanked by columns/pilasters. 1st floor windows are 1/1, the top half has leaded glass, with stone sills and wide stone lintels, 2nd floor has 1/1 windows with leaded sidelights, surrounded by stone. Center window on 2nd floor has arched lintel over boarded in window flanked by sidelights and pilaster columns. Raised stone foundation. Two interior brick chimneys on each side facade. Stone steps up to partial width hipped roof porch supported by square brick and stone Doric columns. Inset double glass entrance flanked by Doric stone columns. Side facades have 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Plain brackets under both porch and main roof overhangs. Contributing. Garage, one story, one bay brick flat roof attached to left facade. Noncontributing
1 contributing building
1 noncontributing building

14 13th Street - religious, Rectory of St. Joseph's Cathedral

date: c. 1920
description: 3 stories, 5 bays, brick Gothic Revival style with mansard roof and stone foundation has roof dormers. Dormer in front facade has 3 diamond panes windows. 2 windows on each side facade have paired 1/1 double hung sash windows. 2 story built out bay sections on left facade, I on front facade. Wood carved double entrance door up stone steps. Entryway flanked by stone columns/capped by decorative stone carvings and by narrow one pane windows topped with
recessed fan lights. Recessed door has stone carving framed by brick arch and topped by cross. 2nd floor has 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone sills/lintels on front and side facades. Has 5 interior brick chimneys. 3rd floor on front facade has arched windows with etched tracery panes in top half of 1/1 windows. Balcony on third floor on top of bay on front facade is duplicated on top of left facade bays. Balconies have decorative stone work, an arched center window flanked by 1/1 windows. Plain brackets under roof overhangs.

1 contributing building

21 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 3 stories, 2 bays, brick facade with slate mansard roof plan has stone foundation. 1 bay on 1st floor of original structure. Exposed beams on second and third floors. Open full width front porch with metal supports. 2 story flat roof brick addition to rear facade with center and rear brick chimneys and closed railings (probably a later addition). Windows are 1/1 double hung sash with stone sills and lintels. 2nd floor bay has original 3 windows altered to I window. Bay has flat roof overhang with dentils that extend above second floor window. Windows on 3rd floor are paired diamond panes under gabled dormer.

1 contributing building

23 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1875
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick facade with asphalt shingle shed roof. 2nd floor has 3 window bay with dentils under roof overhang. 1st floor full width flat roof front facade porch has fluted wooden supports, closed railing, decorative molding and dentils under the roof overhang. Porch is probably a later addition. 3 pairs of scrolled brackets spaced across front facade, under main roof overhang. Brick interior chimney in right rear.

1 contributing building

25 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick facade Greek Revival/Italianate, side gable with front flat roof and four sets of paired scrolled brackets under the overhanging eaves. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with stone sill and lintels. Exterior brick chimney in each side facade.

1 contributing building
27 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1920

description: 3 stories, 2 bays, square brick apartment building has flat roof. 3 story enclosed brick porches with arches on all 3 exposed facades. Windows are 3/1 double hung sash with brick sills and lintels. French doors open onto the porches. Windows on left facade are 3/3 double-hung. 1 contributing building

29 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1870

description: 2 stories, 2 bays, brick facade, asphalt shingle roof and brick foundation. Windows replaced with modern picture windows on 1st floor front facade. 2nd floor windows replaced by 1/1 windows of different size and shape in new brick front facade. Two gabled dormers on front facade of side gable roof. Double left facade integral brick chimneys. Building is flush to left facade of LeRolf Apartments. Integrity of structure destroyed. 1 noncontributing building

29 Rear 13th Street

date: c. 1920

description: 2 stories, 3 bays, shed roof residence with rolled asphalt roof. Full width 2" floor porch on rear supported by iron pipes and pipe railing up steps. Iron pipes hold up flat roof porch. Windows replaced. 1 noncontributing building

31,33,35 13th Street - residential, L.A. Rolf Apartments

date: c. 1925

description: 4 stories, 9 bays, brick apartment building has stone foundation. Building, which extends in rear to alley, has stepped to rear roof. Integral brick chimney on left facade. Windows on front facade have stone sills and lintels. Windows above the three entry doors are paired 1/1 double hung sash. Doors have arched pediments with tin decorative trim. Above the 4th floor windows is lettering - "L.A. ROLF APARTMENTS 1, 2, 3". Decorative wooden trim under the roof line. 1 contributing building
37 13th Street - educational, Wheeling Central Catholic Gymnasium.

date: c. 1950
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, blond brick building has front gable and 1 story flat roof left facade addition. Has double door entry with flat roof overhanges and small cement stoop.
1 noncontributing building

38 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick facade Italianate has hipped roof with deck. Roof is rolled asphalt. Foundation is stone brick/cement block. Double hung 1/1 sash windows with stone sills, decorative hoods/lintels. Pilaster flanked entrance. Raised foundation. 2 chimneys in interior left facade.
1 contributing building

40 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 3 bays. Brick facade with rolled asphalt flat roof and stone foundation. 1/1 double hung windows have brick sills and lintels. Wooden staircase up right facade.
1 contributing building

42 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
1 contributing building

44 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1900
1 contributing building
37 13th Street - educational, Wheeling Central Catholic Gymnasium.

date: c. 1950

description: 2 stories, 2 bays, blond brick building has front gable and 1 story flat roof left facade addition. Has double door entry with flat roof overhangs and small cement stoop.

1 noncontributing building

38 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1890

description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick facade Italianate has hipped roof with deck. Roof is rolled asphalt. Foundation is stone brick/cement block. Double hung 1/1 sash windows with stone sills, decorative hoods/lintels. Pilaster flanked entrance. Raised foundation. 2 chimneys in interior left facade.

1 contributing building

40 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1890

description: 2 stories, 3 bays. Brick facade with rolled asphalt flat roof and stone foundation. 1/1 double hung windows have brick sills and lintels. Wooden staircase up right facade.

1 contributing building

42 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1890


1 contributing building

44 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1900


1 contributing building
46 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1900
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, vinyl siding, rolled asphalt roof and cement block foundation. Side gable roof plan has front flat section. Double-hung 1/1 sash windows with brick sills and lintels. Full width at roof porch with turned wooden support posts. Wooden staircase up right facade. 1 contributing building

48, 50, & 52 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: 3 conjoined brick row houses are 2 stories, 3 bays, side gabled with rolled asphalt roofs and stone foundations. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with stone sills and lintels. 1 house has changed windows. Iron fence in front of 2 of the 3 buildings. There are 4 brick chimneys, two side by side chimneys between 1st and 2nd houses. Other 2 chimneys at end of third house. 3 contributing buildings

49 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick facade with stone foundation. Blue painted brick with white shutters. Shed roof with flat roof overhang has 4 pairs of scrolled brackets. Integral brick chimney on right facade. 1 contributing building

51 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1910
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick facade with cement block foundation. Integral brick chimney on right facade. Building has 2 shed roof additions to rear facade, 1 brick and 1 wooden. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with stone sills and stone lintels on front facade. Windows have brick lintels and stone sills on side facades. Four pair of scrolled brackets under flat overhanging eave. 1 contributing building
54 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1880

description: 3 stories, 2 bays, brick facade with shed roof. 2nd story has a 3 angle window bay with 1/1 double-hung sash windows. String course and decorative wood molding under roof overhang. Stone sills and lintels on front facade. Windows on side facades have brick lintels and stone sills. 2nd and 3rd stories above door on front facade, have 1/1 windows, top half is stained glass, round stained glass window on front facade. Modillions under roof overhang. 1 contributing building

56 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1880

description: 2 stories, 3 bays, side gable has brick chimney in left facade. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with decorative wood hoods. Flat roof full width porch has plain brackets and decorative wood molding under roof overhang. Porch roof supported by Doric wooden columns and open railing. Front facade entry door flanked by sidelights and decorative molding. 1 contributing building

61 13th Street - commercial, Elf Child Care Center.

date: 1979

description: 2 stories, 3 bays, wooden building with asphalt shingle roof and cement block foundation. Eclectic design has side gable and deeply inset entrance door. Has right facade 2 story addition. 1 noncontributing building

62 13th Street - residential

date: c. 1880

description: 2 stories, 4 bays, intersecting gable with ell roof plan has asphalt shingle roof and cement block foundation. Chimney in right facade of front gable. Inset flat roof porch has Doric wood columns. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with decorative hoods. Decorative window under gable has half-rounded windows flanking 1/1 window. 1 contributing building
64 13th street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, stone foundation. Side gable roof plan with shed roof rear portion. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Overhanging eave has decorative wood cutouts and four pairs of scrolled brackets. Slightly hipped front porch roof has aluminum fluted round columns and permastone on walls. Brick chimney in rear facade.
1 contributing building

66 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, side gable with rear shed roof addition. 2 right facade porches with turned wooden support posts and balustrades. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Decorative wood cut outs under overhanging eave. Brick chimney in side facade.
1 contributing building

68 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 2 ½ stories, 2 bays, side gable roof with shed roof in rear has vinyl siding and stone foundation. Brick chimneys at ridge of gable and in rear facade. Inset front porch with porch extension has square brick supports. Modern windows have been installed. Integrity of structure has been compromised.
1 noncontributing building

70 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: 2 ½ stories, 2 bays, side gable. 3 window bay on right facade and right facade gable dormer. Shed roof porch. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. 1 brick chimney in left facade. Integrity of structure has been compromised.
1 noncontributing building

72 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 ½ stories, 2 bays, side gable roof has shed roof portion in rear. Wood siding and asphalt shingle roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Cement block porch and brick
sidewalk. Inset front porch. Chimneys at ridge of gable and in rear facade.
1 contributing building

82 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 1 story, 2 bays, fire damaged vinyl sided residence has front gable with dormer in right facade and stone and cement block/brick foundation. 2 brick chimneys in right facade. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Partially destroyed by fire.
1 noncontributing building

84 13th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
1 noncontributing building

14th Street

64 14th Street - commercial
date: 1877
description: Three story, four bay, brick, Second Empire. Mansard roof with dormer windows has asphalt shingles. There is an addition between building and addition on Eoff Street. The John Frew residence. John Frew had the house built in 1877. Frew was a partner and business manager of the Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.
1 contributing building

74 14th Street - health department
date: c. 1900
description: 3 story, 3 bays, brick Italianate. Roof is side gabled and foundation is stone. New windows on first floor and windows have been replaced within existing frames. Contributing Garage is a three bay, unattached, concrete garage with tile siding. Noncontributing.
1 contributing building
1 noncontributing building

75 14th Street - school - Central Catholic High School
date: 1940
description: Three story, nine bay, blond brick building with flat roof and brick foundation. Currently Central Catholic High School.
1 contributing building

76 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Roof is side gable and foundation is stone. There is a two story, rear frame addition.
1 contributing building

77 14th Street - educational - Cathedral Parish School/Wheeling Catholic Elementary School
date: c. 1900
description: Three story, four bay, brick Gothic Revival school with stone foundation. Roof is hipped with bell tower in center of front facade. Listed on the National Register in 1996.
1 contributing building

78 14th Street - residential/commercial
date: c. 1900
description: Three story, two bay, stone, Queen Anne. Roof is front gable and foundation is stone. There is a one story frame addition in rear. Building forms a duplex with 78 ½ 14th Street.
1 contributing building

78 ½ 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Three story, two bay, stone, Queen Anne. Roof is front gable and foundation is stone. There is a one story frame addition in rear. Building forms a duplex with 78 14th Street.
1 contributing building
80 14th Street - residential/commercial
date: c. 1890
description: Three story, two bay, stone, Queen Anne. Front gable roof is slate and foundation is stone. Storm windows have been added to third floor. One story addition has been added to rear.
1 contributing building

82-82 ½ 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, four bay, brick duplex, Greek Revival/Italianate. Flat side gable roof is rolled asphalt and foundation is stone.
1 contributing building

84-84 ½ 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1920
description: Two story, four bay, brick, structure. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Forms a duplex that includes both 84 and 84 ½ 14th Street.
1 contributing building

85 - 87 14th Street - fraternal building, Scottish Rite Temple
date: 1916
description: Five story, five bay, brick building with flat roof on a raised brick foundation. The square modern building has classical adornment. Pilasters, garlands and wreaths over the main entrance and corner windows on the 3rd-5th floor windows. Those floors also have windows on the front and left facades separated by three story tall engaged Ionic columns. Windows on the first floor are recessed, 1/1 double-hung. The building has strong horizontal lines, including string courses above the raised foundation, and over and under the third floor windows. The right facade has a two story, flat roof addition and a brick chimney.
1 contributing building

86 14th Street - residential/commercial
date: c. 1890
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Italianate with Colonial Revival decoration. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Windows have been replaced.
1 contributing building

88 14th Street -commercial, professional office
description: Two story, five bay, brick, Federal/Italianate. Roof is side cable and foundation is stone. Cornice and hold molds added in the late 19th century. One exterior chimney.
1 contributing building

90 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate/Colonial Revival. Side gable roof is asphalt and has added dormers. Foundation is stone. Colonial Revival, full facade porch has been added.
1 contributing building

92 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Three story, three bay, brick, Greek Revival. Side flat roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. Elaborate Eastlake cornice added.
1 contributing building

94 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, three bay, brick Italianate. Side gable roof and foundation is stone. One exterior chimney.
1 contributing building

95 14th Street - commercial/Residential, L.S. Good House
date: c. 1890
description: 3 stories, 2 bays, brick facade with flat roof and front parapet topped by stone string course. Raised stone full width flat roof front porch with Doric columns grouped in threes and open turned post balustrade. 2nd floor has 3 window wooden bay with flat roof. Stone string course under set of 5 brackets. Third floor windows forms sills. Stone lintel is full facade width. Stone entablature at bottom of parapet. Replacement windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Two integral brick chimneys on right facade. Placed on the National Register in 1988.
1 contributing building
96 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: 2 stories, 3 bays. Brick facade with two roof lines. Front roof line is stepped right and left. Inner roof is flat and extends above front roof line. Windows have stone sills and stone lintels that extend full width on the front facade. Replacement windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. 2 floor has 3 window bay in center with hipped roof. Entry door is inset with etched glass.
1 noncontributing building.

97 14th Street - commercial
date: c. 1890
description: 3 stories, 3 bays. Brick facade with flat roof and stone capped parapet. Full width front porch has square brick supports. 3 window curved bay on 2nd floor forms part of porch roof. Pilasters on front corners square above porch roof extend above the 3rd floor windows and are topped by stone String course. Replacement windows are 1/1 double-hung sash.
1 contributing building.

98 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, three bay, brick Italianate. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Smaller front entrance has replaced original. The brick facade has been sandblasted. Two doors have been added to facade and entire east bay has been rebricked. Noncontributing due to extensive renovations.
1 noncontributing building.

99 14th Street - religious, Agape Baptist Church
date: c. 1930
description: Two story, five bays, blond brick facade with flat roof and cement block foundation. Stained glass windows have stone sills. Four Doric columns on front facade.
1 contributing building.

100-100 ½ 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Duplex. Each building is three story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and roof is flat.
1 contributing building

101 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, brick facade. Has rolled asphalt shed roof and stone foundation. Has 1/1 double hung sash new windows, paired on second story. Stone sills and lintels on front and left facades. 1 story shed roof enclosed porch on second story in rear. Brick chimney right facade. 3 stone string courses - above door and above and under second story windows, entablature over windows.
1 contributing building

102 14th Street - residential- apartments
date: c. 1900
description: Three story, five bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Windows in one apartment have been boarded up.
1 contributing building

103 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: 2 ½ stories, 2 bays, brick shed roof apartment building has 1/1 windows with leaded tracing in top half on 2nd floor and multipane windows on 1st floor of front facade. Raised stone foundation. Plain brackets under roof overhang. Glassed in front porch with square brick supports and extensive remodeling. 3 window bay on 1st floor. Noncontributing. Integrity of structure compromised. Garage: 1 story, 1 bay flat roof garage in rear. Noncontributing.
2 noncontributing buildings

104 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Three story, two bay, brick Italianate with a stone foundation and a flat roof. First structure in a series of row houses.
1 contributing building
105 14th Street - residential

date:  c. 1890

description: 2 1/2 stories, 2 bays, brick Italianate with rolled asphalt flat roof has stone foundation. Has 1/1 double-hung sash windows with stone sills and curved wooden hoods over 2nd story windows on front facade. 3 pairs of scrolled brackets under roof overhang (also under roof overhang of bays). Partial width flat roof front facade porch with turned wooden support posts and metal railings up steps. 2 1/2 story, 3 window bays form part of roof line. Shingles between scrolled bracket and row of dentils above curved hood of window frames on the 1st and 2nd floors. Double front entry door with curved hood and pilasters.
1 contributing building

106 -106 1/2 14th Street - residential

date:  c. 1880

description: Three story, two bay, brick Italianate with a stone foundation and a flat roof. Stone stringcourse. Attached rear garage has been added. Second and third in a series of row houses.
1 contributing building

107 14th Street - residential

date:  c. 1890

description: 2 1/2 stories, 2 bays, Italianate with rolled asphalt shed roof. Has 3 window bay on first floor with flanked by 1/1 windows, stone sills and decorative wood lintels. Has 4 sets of paired scrolled brackets, a line of large dentils under roof overhang and 3 modillions spaced between brackets across the front facade. Raised stucco porch with tile roof has a wide overhang and square stucco support columns. Raised porch has 2 sets of paired multi-light windows and an entry door. Brick chimney in left facade.
1 contributing building

108 14th Street - residential

date:  c. 1880

description: Three story, two bay, brick, Italianate with a stone foundation and a flat roof. Stone stringcourse. Attached rear garage has been added.
1 contributing building
108 1/2 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1880

description: Three story, two bay, brick, Italianate with a stone foundation and a flat roof. Stone string course. Frame one story addition in rear. Foundation is stone.

1 contributing building

109 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1890

description: 2 1/2 stories, 2 bays, brick Italianate has rolled asphalt shed roof with stone foundation. A 3 window bay on 1st floor has 2/2 windows with scrolled brackets and line of dentils under bay's flat roof overhang. Windows have stone sills and decorative wooden hoods. 4 pairs of scrolled brackets, a row of dentils under roof overhang and three modillions spaced between the paired brackets. Has a brick chimney on left facade. Double multipaned recessed front doors with fixed transom up wooden steps with iron pipe railing. Contributing. Garage: two bay block garage with a rolled asphalt shed roof. Opens on alley in rear, c. 1940. Contributing.

2 contributing buildings

110 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1880

description: Three story, two bay, brick, Italianate with stone lintels. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. New porch with new posts have been added. Three story brick addition has been added to rear.

1 contributing building

112 14th Street - residential/commercial

date: c. 1880

description: Two and one half story, three bay, brick, Second Empire has slate mansard roof. Foundation is stone. This house is a twin to 1 1/2 14th Street except for mansard roof.

1 contributing building

113 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1880

description: 2 stories, 3 bays, gold aluminum siding has rolled asphalt front gable roof with a
raised stone foundation. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with black shutters with stone sills and lintels and 3 window bay on left facade. New full width brick porch with flat roof has square brick supports. Brick chimney with 4 pots at ridge of gable. One story shed roof addition in rear and 2nd story addition over enclosed porch. 1 noncontributing building

114 14th Street - residential/commercial
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and front gable roof is metal. Capital porch column is missing. Contributing Garage: one story, brick, unattached garage in rear. Contributing. 2 contributing buildings

115 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 2 ½ stories, 5 bays, brick facade, pyramidal slate roof and stone foundation and pediment dormer. Side gable rear section and shed roof dormer on left facade. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with stone sills and lintels. Newer partial width brick porch with square brick supports and iron railing up cement steps. Two brick chimneys on right facade and one on left facade. Curved tower on right facade with pyramidal roof has paired windows flanked by single windows. Decorative brick work under roof overhang. Decorative inset area to left of paired window on second floor. Wide stone string courses above first and second floor windows across the front facade. Contributing Garage: one story, one bay, cement block, shed roof garage opens on alley in rear. Contributing. 2 contributing buildings

116 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, three bay, Italianate. Foundation is stone and roof is flat. Windows have been replaced and new porch and dormer has been added. 1 noncontributing building
116 1/2 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, Italianate. Roof is flat and foundation is brick covered. Brick facade has been added (early 20th century) and cornice has been removed. Contributing Garage - one story, unattached brick garage in rear. Contributing.
2 contributing buildings

117 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 1/2 stories, 3 bays, brick facade, side gabled rolled asphalt shed roof with stone foundation. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with decorative wooden hoods. Four sets of scrolled brackets and decorative woodworking under roof overhang. Flat roof porch in poor condition added to front facade has wood shingles and square supports. Brick chimneys on each side of side facade gables. Fixed transom over front door. Wooden steps to entry on 2nd floor on right facade. Flat roof 1 story aluminum siding addition with 1/1 narrow windows attached to rear.
1 contributing building

118 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Second Empire. Mansard roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. Structure forms a duplex with 120 14th Street.
1 contributing building

119 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: 2 1/2 stories, 3 bays with side gable rolled asphalt roof and stone foundation. Double-hung 1/1 sash windows have stone sills and lintels. Has a 2 story porch added on the front facade. 1st floor porch is brick, full width with a flat roof and square brick supports. 2nd story porch has flat roof with wood shingles and turned wooden posts. Has a double left facade brick chimney flanking the side gable. Pilasters flank first floor door. Side by side windows in raised 1st floor porch.
1 contributing building
120 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Second Empire. Mansard roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. Cornice has been removed and aluminum soffit has been added. 1 contributing building

121 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick apartment building with raised stone/cement block foundation and side gable roof. Building flush to 119 14th Street. Double-hung 1/1 sash windows are slightly recessed. Flat roof entry porch with decorative metal supports and cement steps and stoop. Has integral double brick chimney on left facade and three other brick chimneys in rear sections. Iron bars on basement windows. Has two story split gable in rear with wooden porch has turned wood posts and 1 story shed roof addition to rear facade gable section. The front facade of this structure has been completely changed. Front facade of original structure unrecognizable. 1 noncontributing building

122 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1990
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Queen Anne. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. House is twin of 122½ 14th Street. 1 contributing building

122½ 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1990
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Queen Anne. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. House is twin of 122 14th Street. 1 contributing building

123 and 123 ½ 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1900
description: 3 stories, 3 bays. Brick apartment building (4 units) with flat roof and raised stone foundation. 1/1 double hung windows have stone sills and lintels. Partial width front gable porch
with square stone pillars and balustrade. Porches removed on 2nd and 3rd floors, closed off doors. 4 integral brick chimneys on right facade. 3rd floor bays have paired windows and decorative wooden surrounds. Scrolled brackets.
1 contributing building

124 14th Street

date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, Colonial Revival. House is covered with aluminum siding obscuring foundation. Roof is front gable with asphalt shingles.
1 contributing building

125 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1875
description: 3 stories, 4 bays, brick duplex with shed roof and stone foundation. Has full width flat roof raised porch with square brick supports on 1st floor front facade. Second floor porch has flat roof supported by square cement supports. Brick chimney in left facade and 1 in rear. 2nd floor wood porch with rolled asphalt shed roof on rear facade. Decorative brickwork between 2nd story windows and decorative string course above 3rd floor windows. Double-hung 1/1 sash windows are arched with leaded glass around perimeter of the arch. Windows are paired on the 2nd floor front facade. Windows have brick lintels with stone endcaps.
1 contributing building

125½ 14th Street - residential

date: 1890
description: 2 story, 3 bays, vinyl siding with flat roof. Scrolled brackets under roof overhang. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Partial width flat roof porch has aluminum supports. 2 story, 3 window bay forms part of roof line. Pilasters flank entrance.
1 contributing building

126 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and flat roof is asphalt. Building forms a duplex with 126½ 14th Street.
1 contributing building
126½ 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and roof is flat. Third story, Colonial Revival addition added in the early 1900's. Forms a duplex with 126 14th Street. 1 contributing building

127 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1875
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick Italianate with shed roof and stone foundation. Front and side facades have slightly hipped roof partial width porches with square wooden supports and closed railing. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with stone sills and decorative molded schoolwork design on lintels. Paired sets of brackets under roof line. 1 contributing building

128 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: Two and one half story, two bay, brick, Queen Anne. Front gable roof and stone foundation.
1 contributing building

129 14th Street - Residential

date: c. 1875
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick Italianate has shed roof and stone foundation. Double-hung 1/1 sash windows with stone sills and decorative molded schoolwork design on lintels. Has full width flat roof porch with row of dentils under the roof overhang. Has pilasters and fluted Doric columns.
1 contributing building

130 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1850
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival Italianate. Front gable roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. New storm door has been added. Structure forms a double house with 132 14th Street.
1 contributing building
131 14th Street - Residential

date: c. 1875
description: 3 stories with blue vinyl siding. Has side gable, rolled asphalt roof. Has 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Windows were changed in size and shape. Full width front porch with slightly hipped roof and wood supports.
1 noncontributing building

132 14th Street - Residential

date: c. 1850
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. Shutters have been added to windows and transom over front door has been boarded up from the interior. Forms a double house with 130 14th Street.
1 contributing building

133 14th Street - Residential

date: c. 1875
description: 2 story, 3 bay has vinyl and wood siding. Side gabled, rolled asphalt roof. Has 1/1 double-hung sash windows and a chimney. Partial width front porch with a slightly hipped metal roof.
1 noncontributing building

134 14th Street - Residential

date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival. Front gable roof and foundation is stone. Colonial Revival porch has been added and columns replaced.
1 contributing building

135 & 137 14th Street - Residential

date: c. 1875
description: 2 stories, 4 bay brick Italianate style duplex with flat roof. Windows are 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung sash on front facade and 4/4 on side facade with stone sills and decorative molded wood lintels. Row of paired scrolled brackets and row of dentils under roof line. Partial width porch with a hipped roof and square wood columns on front facade with fixed transom over front door. Some windows replaced on ground floor. Interior brick chimney with pots. Two story
addition with wood shingles on rear facade.
1 contributing building

136 14th Street - residential
date: 1845 (according to plaque on building, house was built in 1845 for W. W. Shriver).
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. Shutters have been added to windows.
1 contributing building

138 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1860.
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Greek Revival with Italianate cornice. Side gable roof is asphalt with one exterior chimney.
1 contributing building

139 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 2 bay, garage apartment with wood siding. Garage doors open on alley in rear. Has full width, front porch on first floor that is supported by cement block piers. Inset from street.
1 contributing building

140 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival with Colonial Revival additions. Side gable roof is slate and foundation is stone. Colonial Revival second story bay and dormer windows.
1 contributing building

141 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 2 bay with vinyl siding has hip roof. 6/1 double-hung sash windows on first floor and arched 2/2 windows on second floor. Flat roof addition to front of the house. Has 2 exterior chimneys - top of one removed. No windows on right side face. Left facade has 2 story flat
roof addition. Second story has porch with wrought iron railing. Extensively altered and difficult to see original fabric of building.
1 noncontributing building

142 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Federal/Greek Revival. Side gable roof and stone foundation. Italianate cornice and Colonial Revival porch has been added.
1 contributing building

142 rear 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Three story, two bay, brick, structure with a flat roof and stone foundation. The building is completely covered with ivy.
1 contributing building

146 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate with flat roof and stone foundation. Windows have stone sills and lintels.
1 contributing building

148 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: Two story, two bay, brick Greek Revival. Side gable roof with asphalt shingles. Stone foundation. Windows have stone sills and lintels.
1 contributing building

150 14th Street - Residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, vinyl and aluminum facade and side gable roof. 1/1 double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Brick chimney on left facade, aluminum awning over front door. One story shed roof addition in rear.
1 contributing building
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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154 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1875
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, half gable roof with asphalt shingles. 1/1 double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Wrought iron railings up cement steps to entry porch. 1 contributing building

156 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, Italianate style. 4 pair of scrolled brackets and row of dentils under roof line. Entry porch up steps with gabled roof supported by wood columns. Paired windows along porch have small fixed panes. Noncontributing
Garage - one story, one bay cement block garage. Noncontributing
2 noncontributing buildings

158 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 4 bays, in Italianate style. Has stone sills and stone lintels. Has paired scrolled brackets and decorative dentils under roof. House has extensive fire damage.
1 noncontributing building

160 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1997
1 noncontributing building

162 14th Street - residential
date: 1998
description: 2 story, 3 bay front gable with vinyl siding under construction. Habitat for Humanity house.
1 noncontributing building
164 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, wood shingle facade and side gable/shed roof, brick foundation. Has 1/1 double-hung sash windows with decorative wooden hoods. 3 pairs of scrolled brackets and decorative wood dentils under roof overhang. Full width hipped roof porch square wood columns and shingled closed railing. Row of dentils above windows. Brick chimney on left facade. Three chimneys in rear. Rear porch partially enclosed, open area has with wood balustrade.
1 contributing building

170 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1930
description: 2 stories, 2 bays. Hip roof with asphalt shingles. Has 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Has dentils under roof overhang. 1 story shed roof porch on side facade. Sits way back from street. Chimney at hip is made of cement block. 2 bay garage in raised foundation in rear faces alley.
1 contributing building

172 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1900
description: 1 story, 5 bays with aluminum and rock face facade. Front gable roof has shed roof over front facade entrance. 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Shed roof over entry of house has wooden post supports. 2 bay garage apartment on right facade. Interior brick chimney, 2 window bay in rear, 6/6 double-hung sash windows on second story. Contributing Garage: 4 bay cement block, flat roofed garage sits on front on property. Contributing
2 contributing buildings

178 14th Street - residential

date: 1930
description: Two story, three bay, brick structure with brick foundation. Roof is side gable with asphalt shingles. Windows have stone sills and lintels. Full front porch has brick columns and shed roof.
1 contributing building
180 14th Street - residential
date: 1950
description: Two story, two bay, house with aluminum siding. Roof is front gable with asphalt shingles. Foundation is stone. Wood sills and lintels. Wood front stoop. One exterior chimney. Noncontributing due to age.
1 noncontributing building

182 14th Street - residential
date: 1900
description: Two story, two bay, brick. Italianate. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. One over one windows have wood sills and lintels. Dentils under roof line. Full front porch has Doric wood columns. Dormer on second floor.
1 contributing building

186 14th Street - residential
date: 1900
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Roof is side gabled with rolled asphalt. Foundation is brick. One over one windows have stone sills and lintels. Full front porch has square brick columns. Paired brackets along roof line. One exterior chimney.
1 contributing building

188 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: 2 stories, 3 bays. Brick facade with stone foundation and rolled asphalt flat roof. Full width flat roof front facade porch with brick supports.
1 contributing building

190 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: 2 stories, 2 bays. Italianate style with asphalt shingle facade. Roof has side gable/shed roof. Stone and brick foundation. 2/2 double-hung sash windows. 3 pair of scrolled brackets and decorative wood molding under roof overhang. Interior brick chimney on right facade.
1 contributing building
192 14th Street - residential, vacant

date: c. 1910

description: 2 stories, 2 bays. Green wood shingle facade, side gable roof, stone foundation. Has 2/2 double-hung sash windows with decorative wood hoods. Flat roof, one story, full width porch with wood posts. 2 story shed roof addition in the rear. Is abandoned and in poor condition. Contributing

Garage: One story, one bay garage in alley has vinyl siding. Noncontributing
1 contributing building
1 noncontributing building

194 14th street - residential

date: c. 1900

description: 2 stories, 3 bays, duplex with wood facade. Front gable, asphalt shingles, stone and cement foundation. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with decorative wood hoods. 1 story shed roof porch, 2 interior cement chimneys. Decorative wood shingles under gable.
1 contributing building

196 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1910

description: 2 stories, 2 bays, vinyl facade. Side gable/shed roof with asphalt shingles, rockface and block foundation. Has 1/1 double-hung sash windows. 2 story front porch with square wood supports and closed railings.
1 contributing building

198 14th Street - residential

date: c. 1880

description: 2 stories, 2 bays with wood siding, front gable with slate roof, stone foundation. Has 1/1 windows framing picture windows on left and front facades. On left facade entry has aluminum awning and wrought iron railing. Front facade has 2 story has flat roof full width porch with wood shingle closed railing, wood Doric columns and pilasters. Row of dentils and decorative wood molding under overhanging eaves. Has a brick chimney at ridge and 2 story wood deck on rear facade.
1 noncontributing building
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200 14th Street - residential
date: c. 1875
1 contributing building

202 14th Street - residential, vacant
date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, brick facade, shed roof with rolled asphalt and stone foundation. Arched 1/1 windows with wood frames, curved wood decorative hoods and stone sills. Four pairs of scrolled brackets under roof line. 2 story, 3 window bay with flat roof on front facade. Rear flat roof 2 story wooden addition. 2 left facade brick chimneys. Has 2/2 windows in raised foundation.
1 contributing building

204 14th Street - commercial, Imperial Pools
date: c. 1908
description: 2 stories, 10 bays, brick Gothic style has raised stone foundation. Asphalt shingle hip roof has hip roof towers on front and left facades. Windows are 1/1 arched (sets of 3 on each side of towers) on front and left facades. Windows on first floor have stone sills and brick arched lintels. Windows are 1/1 on second floor with stone sills and lintels. The lintels extending across the 3 window sets. Narrow 1/1 windows topped by stone sills and lintels flank the towers on the 1st and 2nd floors. 3rd floors of the towers have arched slit windows. Plain brackets are under-main roof and tower roof overhangs. Loading dock and garage bay on McColloch Street facade. 2 large signs for Imperial Pools attached to McColloch Street tower. Double glass entry doors in towers capped by stone and arched brick work. 3rd level of towers have stone string courses. 2 tall decorative brick chimneys. Open slat wooden addition on 14th street on right facade. 2nd story windows on main building are boarded in on rear facade.
1 contributing building
15th Street

31 15th Street - residential/commercial

date: c. 1880
description: Three story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Doors and windows on first and second floors have been replaced. Two story rear, exterior wood staircase added.
1 contributing building

32 15th Street - fraternal order, Elks Club

date: c. 1880
description: Three story, four bay, brick, Greek Revival. Foundation is stone. Roof is tile. Secondary door on main facade has been bricked over as have flanking windows. Four Corinthian columns support flat roof entablature with decorative garlands. Double leaf entry door with fanlight transom has flat roof portico flanked by two story pilasters. Metal railings on balcony have been added. Has blond brick flat roof additions on right facade.
1 contributing building

33 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: 2 ½ story, two bay, brick, Second Empire. Mansard roof has asphalt shingles. Foundation is stone. Partial facade front porch. Dormer with asbestos shingles on bay above porch. One story brick attached garage.
1 contributing building

38 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1900
description: Two story, two bay, brick Second Empire. Mansard roof has slate shingles. Foundation is brick. New brick porch base has been added.
1 contributing building

39 15th Street - residential/commercial

date: c. 1890
description: Four story, four bay, brick, Victorian Gothic. Foundation is stone and roof is flat.
This building was the Conservatory of Music in 1901. Main door transom has been removed. Rear window bricked in.
1 contributing building

41 15th Street - residential/commercial, Alice Apartments

date: c. 1900
description: Four story, three bay, brick, Classical Revival. Foundation is stone and roof is flat. Currently Alice Apartments. Third and fourth stories added to front facade.
1 contributing building

42 15th Street - commercial, McCoy Funeral Home

date: c. 1860
description: Two story, four bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone. One story brick addition in front connects 42 and 44 15th Street.
1 contributing building

43 15th Street - commercial

date: c. 1960
description: One story, three bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Foundation is concrete and roof is flat. Noncontributing due to age.
1 noncontributing building

44 15th Street - commercial, McCoy Funeral Home

date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival. Currently the McCoy Funeral Home. Foundation is stone. One story brick addition in front connects 42 and 44 15th Street.
1 contributing building

45-49 15th Street - residential/commercial (apartments)

date: c. 1900
description: Three story, four bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. New doors and some windows have been replaced. Wall of mail boxes has been added between central doors.
1 contributing building
50 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1850
description: Four story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Front door has been altered.
1 contributing building

51-53 15th Street - residential/commercial
date: c. 1900
description: Three story, two bay, brick Colonial Revival with stone trim. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Various renovations on front facade. Windows placed in some of these areas. Two original windows have brick infill.
1 noncontributing building

52 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1850
description: Two story, three bay, brick Greek Revival with segmental arched window surrounds which are unusual in shape, very heavy; and unornamented. Deep two story columned porch supported by Tuscan, fluted columns and wide bracketed eave, which are divided into several apartments. Impressive rear two story column porch. Foundation is stone. Oriel window on second floor, west facade.
1 contributing building

52 rear 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, brick garage apartment with rolled asphalt flat roof. 1/1 double-hung windows have brick sills and brick arched lintels. 2 garage doors on 1st floor.
1 noncontributing building

55 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt with one exterior chimney. Foundation is brick. Front door has been sandblasted. Door and window openings have been switched.
1 noncontributing building
57 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt with one exterior chimney. Foundation is brick.
1 contributing building

59 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt and foundation is brick. Screen door has been added to front door.
1 contributing building

61 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. Cornice replaced with aluminum.
1 contributing building

62 15th Street - residential
date: 1848
description: Two story, three bay, brick Italianate. West facade is aluminum siding. Foundation is stone. Roof is side gable. Plaque states building was built for Thomas Conrad, 1848. Restored March 1973. Historical Restoration Investment Association. If plaque is correct then windows, cornice and entry were altered c. 1890.
1 contributing building

63 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, three bay, brick Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. All windows replaced with single fixed panes. New Italianate facade added to Greek Revival structure.
1 contributing building
65 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1880  
1 contributing building

66 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1860  
**description:** Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival with Italianate and Eastlake details. Foundation is stone. Side gable roof. Italianate cornice, Eastlake entry details postdate commercial storefront.  
1 contributing building

67 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1850  
**description:** Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate with Eastlake details. Full facade shingled front porch with sleeping porch on second floor. Elaborate hood molds of metal. Italianate facade added. Double house with 65 15th Street.  
1 contributing building

69 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1850  
**description:** Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Side gabled roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. New Pella windows and new entry door steps and retaining wall have also been replaced.  
1 contributing building

71 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1860  
**description:** Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. First story front porch has been altered. One story rear brick addition has been added. Great cast iron fence across street boundary. One exterior chimney.  
1 contributing building
72 15th Street - residential  
date: c. 1880  
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival with Italianate and Eastlake details. Foundation is stone. Side gable roof. Italianate cornice, Eastlake entry details postdate commercial storefront.  
1 contributing building

72 (Rear) 15th Street, residential  
date: c. 1890  
description: two story, brick, built on alley, segmental arch windows on sides,  
1 contributing building

74 15th Street - residential  
date: c. 1880  
description: Two story, two bay, Italianate. Side gable roof. Foundation is stone. Double house with 72 15th Street.  
1 contributing building

75 15th Street - residential  
date: c. 1850  
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Greek Revival with Italianate details. Foundation is stone. Side gable roof has one exterior chimney. Center window has been replaced with aluminum siding and second story windows have been altered. Gothic Revival grills in cellar windows.  
1 contributing building

76 15th Street - residential and commercial offices  
date: c. 1880  
description: Two story, three bay, brick Eastlake. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. First floor windows shortened and archway boarded up. Original front door.  
1 noncontributing building

77-79 15th Street - American Legion Post - social club  
date: c. 1850  
description: Duplex. Each structure is a two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt with one exterior chimney. Foundation is stone. Commercial front windows filled with glass block. Door has been boarded up. Aluminum cornice has been added.  
1 contributing building
80 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: Three story, three bay, brick, Queen Anne. Hip roof with asphalt shingles. Foundation is stone. New front door and one dormer window has been removed.
1 contributing building

84 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, three bay, wood and brick, Shingle Style. Roof is flat. Brick siding has been added to west facade. Front door has been replaced. Two story addition on back of structure. Noncontributing due to extensive renovations.
1 noncontributing building

86 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880/c. 1910
description: Two and one half story, three bay, brick, Classical Revival. Hip roof with slate shingles. Foundation is brick. New facade and dormers c.1910
1 contributing building

87 - 89 15th Street, school, West Virginia Northern Community College
date: 1931
description: Four story, six bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Foundation is stone covered and roof is flat. Windows have been replaced with smaller ones. Originally the Hazel-Atlas Building.
1 contributing building

88 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1850
description: Three story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and the roof is flat. Second and third story bays.
1 contributing building

90 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick and stone Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat.
Wood bay on second floor.

90 15th Street (rear) - residential/garage

date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay brick Italianate garage. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat. First story windows are bricked-in.
1 contributing building

92 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Three story, three bay, brick Italianate with slate mansard roof. Foundation is stone. Cornice has been replaced with aluminum. New windows. Noncontributing due to renovations.
1 noncontributing building

94 15th Street (rear) - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Two story, three bay, clapboard structure with a stone foundation. Roof is front gabled with asphalt shingles.
1 contributing building

96 15th Street - residential, duplex
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat with one interior chimney. New storm doors and windows. Forms duplex with 96½ 15th Street.
1 contributing building

96½ 15th Street - residential, duplex
date: c. 1890
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat. Second story dormer. Forms duplex with 96 15th Street.
1 contributing building
98 15th Street - residential/commercial

date: 1892 (in cornice)
description: Three story, three bay, brick, High Victorian Gothic. There is an inscription on the cornice that reads "SCHAN/1892". Foundation is stone. Roof is flat. Metal cornice is broken and part is missing. First story facade and windows have been replaced.

1 contributing building

100-102 15th Street, residential

date: c. 1880
description: Two and one half story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is hip. Porch base replaced as well as side door and some windows.

1 contributing building

102 15th Street (rear) - residential

date: C. 1990
description: Two story, two bay, clapboard structure with asphalt shingle roof. Original foundation is brick. Foundation on rear addition is concrete block. Noncontributing due to large addition.

1 noncontributing building

103 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, asbestos shingle, Italianate. Foundation is stone. Two story Colonial Revival porch added to front.

1 contributing building

104 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone and flat roof is asphalt. Central bay window and the storm door has been replaced.

1 contributing building
105 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: Two story, two bay, clapboard, Colonial Revival. Dormers on first and second floors. Flat roof is asphalt with one interior chimney. Foundation is stone.
1 contributing building

106 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1850
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat. Extensive renovations occurred before 1877 (the setback was changed). A new front door has been installed and the storm door and transom were replaced.
1 contributing building

107 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt. One exterior chimney. Foundation is stone. Colonial Revival porch has been added.
1 contributing building

109 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1870/c. 1890
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Side gable roof has one exterior chimney. Foundation is stone. Front door has been shortened in frame. Colonial Revival porch and cornice has been added c. 1890.
1 contributing building

110 15th Street - residence, former Wheeling Hospital

date: c. 1850
description: Three story, five bay, brick, Greek Revival with portico and inset door. 19th century cast-iron fence with Eastlake motifs that connects with neighboring iron fences. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat. Full facade portico and inset door in front. This structure was Wheeling's first hospital. There is a structural crack on front west side.
1 contributing building
111 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, concrete, Colonial Revival. Side gable roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. Dormer has been added to roof. Entirely new Colonial Revival facade placed on Italianate building in the early 20th century.
1 contributing building

113 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1900
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Dormers on second floor. Flat roof is asphalt and foundation is stone. Porch partially boarded up.
1 contributing building

114 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Greek revival. Foundation is stone. Roof is side gable with metal shingles. 19th century cast-iron fence links with neighboring fences. Full facade front porch has Doric columns. This house is similar to 120 15th Street in configuration and porch design.
1 contributing building

115 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and side gable roof is asphalt with one exterior chimney. Colonial Revival porch has been added. Building forms duplex with 115 15th Street.
1 contributing building

115 ½ 15th Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and side gable roof is asphalt with one exterior chimney. Colonial Revival porch has been added. Building forms duplex with 115 15th Street.
1 contributing building
117 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1870  
**description:** Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and side gable roof has asphalt shingles and one exterior chimney. Colonial Revival porch has been added.  
1 contributing building

118 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1860  
**description:** Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival. Foundation is stone. Roof is side gable with metal shingles. 19th century cast-iron fence links with neighboring fences.  
1 contributing building

120 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1850  
**description:** Two story, two bay brick Greek Revival. Foundation is stone. Side gable roof is asphalt shingle. Storm door has been added. 19th century cast-iron fence links with neighboring fences. Full front facade front porch with Doric columns. This house is similar to 114 15th Street with porch and building configuration.  
1 contributing building

120 15th Street (rear) - residential  
**date:** c. 1870  
**description:** Two story, four bay, brick, Greek Revival. Flat roof. Brick foundation. Replacement doors and storm windows have been added.  
1 contributing building

121 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1850  
**description:** Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and roof is flat. Porch columns have been replaced.  
1 contributing building
122 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Three story, three bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat. 19th century cast-iron fence terminates row of similar fences. Comer blocks on door frame missing. 1 contributing building

123 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1850
description: Two story, two bay, clapboard, Italianate with Colonial Revival details added. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Porch columns have been replaced. Forms a duplex with 121 15th Street. 1 contributing building

124 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is side gabled with one interior chimney. Transom has been replaced. 1 contributing building

125 and 127 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, four bay, brick and stucco Colonial Revival. Foundation is stone and roof is flat. 1 contributing building

126 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is side gabled with one internal chimney. Storm door has been added to front. Pilaster on door frame has been broken. 1 contributing building
128 15th Street - residential/commercial
  date: c. 1860
  description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Roof is side gable with asphalt shingles. One interior chimney. Foundation is stone.
  1 contributing building

129 15th Street - residential
  date: c. 1910
  description: Three story, two bay, Colonial Revival. Roof is flat and foundation is stone.
  1 contributing building

131 15th Street - educational, public elementary school, Clay School
  date: 1943
  description: Three story, eight bay blond brick facade with flat roof and brick/cement block foundation.
  1 contributing building

132 15th Street - residential
  date: c. 1850
  description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate with flat roof. Foundation is stone. Cornice has been replaced. Roof has been damaged.
  1 contributing building

134 15th Street
  date: c. 1870
  description: Two story, two bay Italianate. Roof is front gable with asphalt shingles. Aluminum siding obscures original facade. Noncontributing due to extensive aluminum siding.
  1 noncontributing building

136 15th Street - residential
  date: c. 1870
  description: Two story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Foundation is stone. Front gable roof has front dormer.
  1 contributing building
138 15th Street
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Flat roof. Stone foundation. Italianate facade added to original building.
1 contributing building

140 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival/Italianate. Flat roof and stone foundation.
1 contributing building

142-144 15th Street - residential - Louisa Apartments
date: 1900
description: Three story, five bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Dormers on second floor.
1 contributing building

146 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Roof is flat and foundation is stone. Dormer on second floor and Colonial Revival addition in rear.
1 contributing building

148 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Front gable roof has dormer in front. Second floor also has dormer. Foundation is stone. Forms duplex with 148 ½ 15th Street.
1 contributing building

148 ½ 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Front gable roof has dormer in front. Second floor also has dormer. Foundation is stone. Forms duplex with 148 15th Street.
1 contributing building
150 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Side gable roof has one interior chimney. Full front facade Colonial Revival porch has Doric columns and joins with 152 15th Street. Foundation is stone. 1 contributing building

152 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Side gable roof has one interior chimney. Full front facade Colonial Revival porch has Doric columns and joins with 150 15th Street. Foundation is stone. 1 contributing building

154 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival. Foundation is stone. Roof is side gabled with dormers added. The cornice has been remodeled. 1 contributing building

154 ½ 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival. The roof is rolled asphalt and the foundation is stone. Dormers have been added and the cornice remodeled. 1 contributing building
159 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1920  
**description:** Two story, two bay, wood shingle facade with front gable roof and stone foundation. Enclosed exterior staircase leads to partial width front porch.  
1 contributing building

160-162 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1900  
**description:** Three story, four bay, brick, Colonial Revival with a flat roof. Foundation is stone.  
1 contributing building

161 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1890  
**description:** Two story, two bay, stone Italianate with flat roof. Foundation is stone. Enclosed exterior staircase leads to partial width front stoop.  
1 contributing building

163 15th Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1920  
**description:** Two story, two bay, wood siding with side gable roof and stone foundation. Enclosed staircase leads to partial front stoop.  
1 contributing building

164-164 1/2 15th Street  
**date:** c. 1880  
**description:** Two story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Flat roof. Foundation is stone. Cornice and bay window remodeled with aluminum siding.  
1 contributing building

165 15th Street - residential  
**date:** 1920  
**description:** Two story, two bay, wood siding with side gable roof and stone foundation. Enclosed staircase leads to partial width front porch with hip roof and turned post railings.  
1 contributing building
166 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
1 contributing building

167 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1920
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate with flat roof. Wood porch with chimney on front facade. Brick foundation. Enclosed staircase leads to partial width front stoop.
1 contributing building

170 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival with Colonial Revival details. Front gable roof has asphalt shingles.
1 contributing building

171 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Two story, two bay, wood siding, structure with side gable roof. Staircase leads from street to front stoop. Foundation is stone.
1 contributing building

173 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1920
description: Two story, two bay, wood siding structure with side gable roof. Foundation is stone. Enclosed exterior staircase leads to porch with hip roof.
1 contributing building

175 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1920
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Flat roof and brick foundation. Enclosed exterior staircase leads to partial front stoop.
1 contributing building
177 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1920
description: Two story, two bay, wood siding, structure with side gable roof. Enclosed staircase leads from street to partial front porch.
1 contributing building.

179 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate with flat roof. Foundation is stone. Staircase from street leads to partial front porch.
1 contributing building.

181 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1920
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Flat roof and brick foundation. Enclosed staircase leads to front porch with shed roof.
1 contributing building.

187-189 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: three story, four bay, Italianate influence, with vinyl siding, stone foundation and a flat roof. Projecting bay and second and third floor.
1 contributing building.
191 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Roof is flat and foundation is brick. Enclosed staircase leads to front stoop.
1 contributing building.

193 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival with side gable roof. Foundation is brick. Staircase from street leads to partial front porch.
1 contributing building.

195 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Roof is flat and foundation is brick. Staircase from street leads to front stoop.
1 contributing building.

197 15th Street - residential
date: c. 1920
description: Two story, two bay, wood siding with side gable roof. Enclosed staircase from street leads to partial width front porch with hip roof.
1 contributing building.

205 15th Street - commercial, Coronet Foods, Inc.
date: c. 1950 +
description: 1 story, 2 bay cement block building. May be incorporated with several other buildings as part of the a commercial establishment that extends around the corner onto McColloch Street.
1 noncontributing building
16th Street

55-57 16th Street - commercial, Sunoco Gas Station
date: c. 1970
description: One story, two bay, concrete block structure with a flat roof. Noncontributing due to age. 1 noncontributing building

56 16th Street - health care, Wheeling Clinic
date: 1923
description: Four story, eight bay, brick Colonial Revival. Roof is flat. Entrance on Eoff Street has been blocked in. Stone cornice over entrance says, "1923." Two additions have been built: one on south facade (1949, contributing element), one on east facade (1992, noncontributing element). Fire escape has been added to east facade. Original windows intact. Contributing. 1 contributing building

69 16th Street - commercial, Robinson Chevrolet - #69 is building, and remainder is sales lot
date: c. 1950
description: Two story, four bay, brick, Streamline Moderne. Roof is flat and foundation is brick covered. One story additions (c. 1975) on east and west facades. Non-contributing due to age. 1 noncontributing building

76 16th Street - commercial, Welty Buick
date: c. 1960
description: Two story, five bay, stone, brick and glass structure. Roof is flat. Metal panels added at cornice. New signage has been added. Non-contributing due to age. 1 noncontributing building

86 16th Street - restaurant/lounge
date: c. 1850/1920
88 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1850
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Greek Revival. Foundation is stone. Side gable roof is asphalt shingle with one exterior chimney. Italianate cornice added.
1 contributing building

90 16th Street - residential/commercial
date: c. 1850
description: Two story, two bay, brick structure with side gable, asphalt shingled roof. Foundation is stone. Yellow brick commercial front facade added c. 1920.
1 contributing building

92 16th Street - commercial H. E. Neumann
date: 1950
description: Four bay, two story brick structure with flat roof. Non-contributing due to age.
1 noncontributing building

95 16th Street - commercial, Spic & Span Odorless Cleaners Laundry
date: c. 1920
description: Two story, two bay, brick structure with flat roof. First floor covered in vitrolite.
1 contributing building

96 16th Street - television station - WTRF-TV
date: 1970
description: Two story, three bay, brick, concrete and glass structure with a flat roof. Noncontributing due to age.
1 noncontributing building

97 16th Street - commercial and residential
date: c. 1920
description: Three story, two bay structure. Siding is glass and vitrolite. Roof is flat. First floor facade is covered in vitrolite. Noncontributing due to extensive renovations.
1 noncontributing building
99 16th Street - commercial, Fox's Pizza
**date:** c. 1870  
**description:** Two story two bay, stucco structure. Foundation is stone and side gable roof is asphalt. Stucco facade is not original and obscures any original detailing. Noncontributing due to extensive renovations.  
1 noncontributing building

101 16th Street - residential
**date:** c. 1860  
**description:** Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt shingles. Foundation is stone.  
1 contributing building

103 16th Street - residential
**date:** c. 1860  
**description:** Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival/Italianate with Colonial Revival additions. Roof is side gable with asphalt shingles. Foundation is stone. One story commercial bay added to north end of east facade. Storefront is now boarded up. Structure has Greek Revival proportion and eaves. Italianate door surround and Colonial Revival storefront.  
1 contributing building

116 16th Street - commercial Goodyear
**date:** c. 1930/1966  
**description:** Two story, brick and stucco structure with a flat roof. First floor facade extensively remodeled in 1966. Currently being used as an automotive repair center. Noncontributing due to extensive remodeling.  
1 noncontributing building

130 16th Street - commercial - Wheeling Typewriter
**date:** c. 1930  
**description:** Two story brick with flat roof. One story addition on back of house. Foundation is concrete. New signage across front. New door on west facade.  
1 contributing building
136 16th Street - commercial, Salvation Army

date: c. 1960
description: Two story, two bay brick structure with flat roof. Foundation is concrete. First used as a grocery store. 1 noncontributing building

139 16th Street

date: c. 1890

140 16th Street - commercial, Salvation Army Offices

date: 1972
description: Two story brick with flat roof. Noncontributing due to age. Connected to 123 17th Street by second floor section over Lane 14. 123 is two story commercial block with blond brick facade. Facade on 17th Street has loading bays. 1 noncontributing building

141 16th Street - residential

date: c. 1900
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat. 1 contributing building

142 16th Street - commercial

date: 1910
description: One story, brick with mansard roof. Extensive storefront renovations and rear concrete block addition. Noncontributing due to extensive renovations. 1 noncontributing building

143 16th Street - residential

date: c. 1900
description: Two story, three bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat. 1 contributing building
143 ½ 16th Street

date: c. 1900
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Italianate. Foundation is stone and roof is flat.
1 contributing building

144 16th Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: Two story, flat roof, Greek Revival with Italianate cornice. Added bay to front and I story addition to rear. New concrete steps and front door.
1 contributing building

146 16th Street - commercial

date: c. 1910
description: One story with flat roof. Sheet metal siding on front, clapboard on sides. Noncontributing due to extensive renovations.
1 noncontributing building

148 16th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: Two story brick Italianate with Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival additions. Two story bay with concrete base and two story porch also with concrete base.
1 contributing building

155 16th Street - commercial

date: c. 1970
description: One story, three bay, concrete block structure. Flat roof. Non-contributing due to age.
1 noncontributing building

157 16th Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is flat.
1 contributing building
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Ohio County, West Virginia

159 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
1 contributing building

161 16th Street - residential, commercial
date: c. 1860
1 contributing building

161 1/2 16th Street - residential, commercial
date: 1860
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Second Empire. Foundation is stone. Mansard roof with slate shingles.
1 contributing building

163 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1850
description: Two story, two bay, clapboard, Italianate. Roof is flat. Foundation is stone. Cornice has been removed. New stoops.
1 contributing building

165 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1850
description: Two story, two bay, clapboard, Italianate. Roof is flat. Foundation is stone.
1 contributing building

167 16th Street - commercial
date: c. 1850
description: Two story, four bay, brick Italianate. Foundation is stone. Roof is side gable. New windows and door on storefront. First story windows are bricked in. Noncontributing.
1 noncontributing building
169 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, asbestos shingle, Greek Revival. Side gable roof. Foundation is stone.
1 contributing building

171 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate. Roof is flat. Foundation is stone. Front door and first story windows are boarded up.
1 contributing building

173 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival. Side gable roof has rolled asphalt. Foundation is stone.
1 contributing building

175 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Greek Revival. Foundation is stone. roof is flat.
1 contributing building

177 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1880/c. 1910
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate/Colonial Revival. Roof is rolled asphalt. Foundation is stone. Colonial Revival facade with Italianate cornice, Colonial Revival dormers were added c. 1900.
1 contributing building

179 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1880/c. 1910
description: Two story, two bay, brick Italianate/Colonial Revival. Foundation is stone. Roof is side gable with asphalt shingles. Colonial Revival facade and dormers were added in early 20th
181 16th Street - residential
\textbf{date:} c. 1880
1 contributing building

181 Rear 16th Street - residential
\textbf{date:} c. 1870
\textbf{description:} 2 stories, 2 bays, brick facade converted garage with rolled asphalt shed roof and stone foundation. 1/1 windows have stone sills and arched brick lintels. Brick chimney on right facade. Corbeling under roof overhang. Cement blocked in garage door.
1 contributing building

183 16th Street - residential
\textbf{date:} c. 1920
\textbf{description:} Two story, three bay, stone structure. Foundation is stone and roof is flat.
1 contributing building

185 16th Street - residential
\textbf{date:} c. 1880
\textbf{description:} Two story, three bay, brick Second Empire, with mansard roof. Roof is slate shingles. Foundation is stone.
1 contributing building

185 rear 16th Street - residential
\textbf{date:} c. 1870
\textbf{description:} 2 ½ stories, 2 bays, brick/stucco facade with rolled asphalt side gable roof and stone foundation. Right facade 2 story side gable addition has right facade integral brick chimney. 2 brick left facade integral brick chimneys. 1/1 windows replaced.
1 contributing building
187 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1880/c. 1910
description: Two story, three bay brick, Queen Anne. Foundation is stone. Roof is hip with slate shingles. Colonial Revival second story porch has been added.
1 contributing building

189 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: Two story, three bay, brick, Romanesque Revival with stone trim. Roof is front gable with slate shingles. Foundation is stone. First and second story windows have been shortened within frames.
1 noncontributing building

191 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Three story, two bay, brick, Colonial Revival. Roof is flat and the foundation is stone. Bay windows on second and third floors.
1 contributing building

191 rear 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: 2 stories, 1 bay, brick facade with rolled asphalt shed roof with brick foundation. 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels. 1 bay garage on 1st floor.
1 contributing building

193 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Flat roof and stone foundation.
1 contributing building

195 16th Street - residential
date: c. 1900
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick facade has stone foundation and flat roof. Full width flat roof front porch with closed wooden railing and square brick supports. Scrolled brackets under roof
195 1/2 16th Street - multiple residence

date: c. 1920
description: 2 stories, 9 bays, cement block/wood shingle facade with cement block foundation and rolled asphalt roof stepped up to rear. 5 entries on ground floor (four apartments) face alley. One story shed roof addition on left facade. Very dilapidated. Windows replaced on ground floor.
1 noncontributing building

201 16th Street - recreational, Elks Playground

date: c. 1890
description: Large open lot with piled stone gate posts. Site of a park since c. 1890. Recent playground and recreational equipment is noncontributing. This is the site of the former East Wheeling Cemetery.
1 contributing site

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Byron Street

1202 Byron Street - religious, former church

date: 1837
description: Classic temple form building of brick with stucco surface has six Doric columns under an entablature with brick triglyphs. Designed by James H. White, Wheeling house carpenter, and built by John Gilchrist, a stone cutter, and Hiram Martin, a bricklayer. Stained glass windows on side facades were added c. 1890. Sixteen sandstone steps extend across entire front facade. Church is in the Monroe Street East Historic District.
1 contributing building

1208 Byron Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, side gable brick facade, shed roof has asphalt shingle roof and stone foundation. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with stone sills and lintels with decorative
wooden hoods. Interior brick chimney in left facade. Cement steps with pipe railing up steps and around small cement entry porch. 1 contributing building

1210 Byron Street - residential

**date:** c. 1890

**description:** 3 stories, 3 bays, brick facade with stone foundation has shed roof and 2 interior brick chimneys. Paired wooden scrolled brackets under roof eave. No steps leading to front entry door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with stone sills and arched wooden cut out hoods. Rear 2 story wooden addition has cement block foundation. 1 contributing building

1213 Byron Street - religious, Communication and Evangelization Center for Diocese of Wheeling/Charleston

**date:** c. 1990

**description:** 2 stories, 1 bay. Cement block building with brick front facade. Two colors of brick on front facade are separated by brick corbelling. Inset entry is only opening on front facade. 1 noncontributing building

1300 Byron Street - religious - Chancery Building, Diocese of Wheeling/Charleston

**date:** 1955

**description:** 3 stories, 5 bays, brick and marble building has flat roof and stone foundation. Marble surrounds around inset double door entrance. Rear portion of building has 3 horizontal pane windows. 6 brick pilasters on front facade. 1 noncontributing building

1310 Byron Street - residential

**date:** 1890

**description:** 2½ stories, 2 bay brick with stucco/cement left facade. Side gable, asphalt shingle roof with left and right facades with hip roof dormers. Stone foundation and stone sills and lintels. 1/1 double-hung sash windows, paired on second story. 2 story brick, flat roof, 2 bay garage attached to rear. Double brick chimney on left facade. 1 internal brick chimney. Raised brick front porch has square brick columns. Front entrance has sidelights and transom. 1 contributing building
Chapline Street

1021 Chapline Street - commercial, Pierson & Pierson Printers.

date: 1928

description: 3 stories, 3 bays, commercial blond brick Italianate style building has stepped rear roof with side facade brick chimney. Decorative brick work between second and 3rd floor on front facade. Arched windows have stone lintels. 4 pilasters spaced across front facade (one near each corner). Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash on 2nd floor and 2 sets of 1/1 side by side on the 3rd floor. Has "DAMON CALANTHE PYTHIAS" inscribed above third floor windows. Foundation is brick/cement. Has marque over front facade central entry.
1 contributing building

1025 Chapline Street - commercial, Stinger Business Center.

date: c. 1920

description: 3 stories, 3 bays, brick commercial building has flat roof and brick foundation. Windows on 2nd and 3rd floors on front facade are multipaned (20) industrial steel sash. 1st floor windows replaced by large storefront windows. Building has no bays on the side facades.
1 contributing building

1029 Chapline Street - commercial

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story, 4 bays, white painted brick building with stepped to side roof is set back from road with parking lot in front. 2 bays are extra large garage bays.
1 contributing building

Corner Chapline Street and 11th Street - Fourth Street United Methodist Church/Methodist Building

date: c. 1937

description: 3 stories, except the center section of the front facade, which is five stories. Art Deco building is stone/marble with stone foundation. Brass entry doors under 5 story front facade have replaced original doors. Cross mounted between third and fourth floors on front facade and another on top of building. Windows are large with one pane. Sailing ship in relief at
top of five story section of the front facade was logo of Fidelity Investment Company. Building was headquarters for the company's world wide investment business. Company had offices in Paris, London and Sydney. Building has 2 stories added to one story left facade section. Inset right facade windows have decorative stone garlands over top. Rear facade is brick. Building was used as a federal public building after Fidelity Investments went out of business and before the church bought it in 1951. The Veterans Administration used it as a center for assessing medical needs of veterans after World War II, some federal agencies still have offices in the building. Stained glass windows were transferred to the new sanctuary, mounted on their sides, the windows are not visible from outside. Building architect was Roland Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio. George A. Fuller, Co., which built the West Virginia State Capitol, as well as the Arlington and Lincoln Memorials, the U.S. Supreme Court, Federal Reserve and U.S. Department of Justice buildings, was the builder. The church rents out all but the second floor, where the sanctuary is located, to pay for building upkeep and maintenance. Building has "1937" engraved in corner block on 11th/Chapline Streets corner.

1 contributing building

1100 Chapline Street - YWCA

date: 1906
description: 5 stories, 5 bay brick building has four stone string courses. The one between the fourth and fifth floors has dentils and an iron decorative balustrade across front facade, which wraps around building. The 14 bay side facades have mixed windows. Some have stone sills and lintels extending across several windows. Other windows have individual flat brick lintels with a stone capstone. Others have splayed brick decorative lintels with iron balustrades extending across several windows. Central front facade entry way has decorative leaded glass fanlight over door. Door flanked by Doric columns. First floor front facade windows are large 1/1 side-by-side fixed panels capped by fixed transoms. Arched iron gateway set in brick pillars attached to front right facade. Right facade on fourth floor has arched inset doorway, allowing outside entrances to rooms on that floor. Architect was Fred Farris.

1 contributing building

1112 Chapline Street - commercial, S. White & Sons, Monuments, Markers & Mausoleums.
date: c. 1890
description: 3 stories, 4 bays, Italianate brick building with shed roof has a two story half gable of brick/wood rear facade with 1 story cement block addition. Rear sections have tar paper roofs.
Windows have been bricked in and a double billboard erected flush to the right facade. First floor front facade has central entry flanked by large plate glass store front windows. A door leading upstairs is to right of store front window on right front facade. Full facade metal awning over first floor. Second and third stories have 2 story three window bays on front facade. Other windows have stone sills and lintels. All windows are 1/1 double-hung sash except on first floor. 1 contributing building

1140 Chapline Street - commercial, Accordia of West Virginia - The Paul Building.
date: 1958
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, square commercial building has 2 rows of glass windows that extend around the building. Windows have 2 fixed panels. Entrance to Del Haven Hair Styling salon on 12th Street side of building has 73 12th Street address. 1 noncontributing building

Eoff Street

1111 Eoff Street - commercial, Printcrafters.
date: c. 1950
description: 1 story, 5 bays, flat roof square commercial cement block building has garage door in rear facade. Noncontributing. Garage: Has one story, one bay cement block flat roof garage. Noncontributing. 2 noncontributing buildings

1120 Eoff Street - Simpson United Methodist Church and Community Child Care
date: 1893
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, brick front gable church has stone foundation and decorative brickwork around arched front facade second floor windows. First floor windows have stone sills and lintels over brickwork. Windows are large fixed panes of clear glass surrounded by small rectangles of colored glass. Inset arched double door entrance has paired etched glass panels in each door and corbeled brick work in arch over door, which is topped by gabled pediment. First floor side facades have 2/2 vertical windows with hooded brick arches. Has 5 arched stained glass windows on second floor of each side facade. Large rose stained glass window over front entryway. Stained glass windows covered by protective material. Church was founded in 1866.
According to local residents (Bryan and Chappell), pre-Civil War African Americans attended Fourth Street Methodist Church, sitting in the balcony. In 1866, they formed their own church, meeting in various locations until enough money was raised to build Simpson United Methodist Church in 1893. Simpson was named after the bishop at the time of construction.  

1 contributing building

1123 Eoff Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1920  
**description:** 3 stories, 3 bays, brick apartment building has flat roof and stone foundation. First floor has 1/1 double-hung sash windows capped by decorative leaded and etched glass panels. 2 story, 3 window bay on the second and third floors has row of dentils and decorative wreath panels between stories. Marque suspended by cables over central entry way on front facade. 2 small stained glass windows with stone sills and brick splayed lintels with stone capstones flank larger stained glass windows on the second and third floors over the marque. Has right facade brick chimney. Windows on right facade have arched brick lintels and stone sills. Rear has 3 story porches with turned posts and wooden balustrades. Contributing.


1 contributing building  
1 noncontributing building

1128 Eoff Street - residential  
**date:** c. 1910  
**description:** 3 stories, 3 bays, Second Empire brick facade has cement block foundation and asphalt shingle roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with stone sills and arched lintels on the first floor. 2 story, 4 window bay with decorative dentils on second and third floors of the front facade. Other window on the second floor has flat stone lintels. Third floor window has pediment gable. Interior brick chimney in right facade.

1 contributing building

1130 Eoff Street, residential  
**date:** c. 1880  
**description:** 2 stories, 3 bays, Italianate brick flat roof residence has stone foundation and flat facade brick chimney. Windows are 6/6 with stone sills and arched stone lintels with capstones.
Inset entry door has arched overhang with stained glass transom over door. Has paired scroll brackets and wooden decorative work under roof overhang.
1 contributing building

1136 Eoff Street - church - Wayman A.M.E. Church.
date: c. 1960
description: 1 1/2 stories, brick with front gable, asphalt shingle roof and brick/cement block foundation. 4 square metal columns support full facade front gable raised brick porch. Modern stained glass windows flank double entry door with stained glass cross inset in each door. Cross on top of church.
1 noncontributing building

1200-1210 Eoff Street - commercial, Valley Ford, Mercury, Lincoln dealership
date: c. 1930
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, Art Deco commercial blond brick with brick facade and brick sills and lintels. 1st floor has plate glass windows on ground floor that extend around the left facade. 2nd floor has curved sides and glass brick windows. 1 story flat roof addition in rear.
1 contributing building

1216 Eoff Street - multiple residence/commercial
date: c. 1920
description: 3 stories, 2 bays, brick commercial block with brick foundation and flat roof with Italianate roof overhang and 3 pair of scrolled brackets spaced across the front. Inset balconies on 2nd and 3rd floors on front and rear facades have wrought iron railings. 1st floor porch closed in with plate glass windows. 1/1 windows on front facade have stone sills and lintels. 6/1 left facade windows have stone lintels and brick arched lintels. 2 left facade brick chimneys.
1 contributing building

1312 Eoff Street, religious - St. Joseph Cathedral (Roman Catholic)
date: 1926
description: Classic Lombardi Romanesque building constructed of Indiana limestone. Overall design is that of a modified basilica floor plan with a cross, which has a 148 foot dome over the crossing. Massive fortress like character. Twin side turrets flank a rose window of cut glass. Architect was Edward J. Weber.
1 contributing building

1414 Eoff Street - commercial/residential
date: c. 1895
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, red brick Romanesque Revival facade with highly decorative red sandstone decorative work on the front parapet with bas relief of King Barbarosa. 4 corner crenellations, 2 round windows on 1st floor on each side facade, string course above the 1st floor, 1/1 double-hung sash windows, entablature on each side facade above 5 round second floor windows (2 decorative stone work, 3 plain glass). Tall decorative brick chimney on left facade. Stone foundation and flat roof. 1 story red brick flat roof addition faces Eoff Street. Commercial space extends through 1st floor of original building. Has multipaned store front window beside entrance. 2nd floor is an apartment accessed through door on 14th Street facade. Building was originally the carriage house for the non-extant Reymann Estate.
1 contributing building

Jacob Street

1213 Jacob Street - residential
date: c.
description: 3 stories, 3 bays. Brick Italianate with stone foundation. 1/1 double-hung sash windows have stone sills and lintels. Entry up stone steps. 2 left facade integral brick chimneys. Brackets and decorative wood work under overhanging eave. 3 story cement block addition on rear has vinyl siding.
1 contributing building

1306 Jacob Street - residential
date: c. 1870
description: 2 stories, 5 bays. Greek Revival style, brick facade with side gable and rolled asphalt roof and cut stone foundation. 1/1 double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. 1 interior brick chimney in right facade. Entry porch with flat roof and square wood supports, pilasters flank entrance.
1 contributing building
1307 Jacob Street - commercial, Child Care Resource Center

date: c. 1940
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, square commercial block with brick facade and flat roof, stone foundation. 1/1 paired double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Three window bay on second floor has wooden shingles under it. Inset double door entrance.
1 contributing building

1308 Jacob Street - residential

date: c. 1870
description: 2 stories, 4 bays. Greek Revival with brick facade, side gable with rolled asphalt roof, stone foundation. 2/2 double-hung sash windows have stone sills and lintels. Five scrolled brackets under roof overhang and under entry door overhang.
1 contributing building

1310 Jacob Street - commercial, Howard Law Office

date: c. 1870
description: 2 stories, 6 bays. Brick facade with rolled asphalt flat roof and raised rockface foundation. Two 3 window bays on second floor with dentils under the bays and under the roof overhang. 2 exterior brick chimneys in each side facade. Wide stone Stringcourse under 2nd floor bays. Connected on right facade to 1312 Jacob.
1 contributing building

1312 Jacob Street - residential

date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 3 bays. Brick facade and foundation, rolled asphalt flat roof. 1/1 double-hung sash windows have stone sills and lintels. Three window bay on second floor forms part of roof line.
1 noncontribution building

1411 and 1411A Jacob Street - residential/commercial

date: c. 1930
description: Two story, three bay, brick structure with flat roof and parapet. Foundation is stone and concrete. Storefront has been mostly bricked in with glass bricks. 1/1 double-hung windows have brick sills and lintels. Sign on building says Post 89, American Legion.
1 contributing building

1413 and 1413A Jacob Street - residential

date: c. 1850
description: Three story, three bay, stucco structure. Side gable roof is asphalt with one exterior chimney. Foundation is probably stone. Permastone covers the foundation and aluminum siding covers all facades.
1 contributing building

1511 A and B Jacob Street - residential

date: c. 1890
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is rolled asphalt. Foundation is stone. Second floor fenestration has been completely altered.
1 contributing building

1517 Jacob Street - residential (originally the Beau Brummel Club)

date: c. 1860
description: two story, three bay, brick, Greek Revival/Italianate. Side gable roof is rolled asphalt with One exterior chimney. Foundation is stone. Entrance enclosed with pine paneling to make entry smaller. Italianate cornice and drop molding on windows has been added.
1 contributing building

1519 Jacob Street - residential

date: c. 1860
description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Roof is side gable with asphalt shingles. Foundation is stone. Two story Italianate addition to north facade. Was probably once the home of Rebecca Harding Davis. First floor windows boarded up.
1 contributing building

1522 Jacob Street - residential/commercial

date: c. 1880/c. 1990
description: Three story, two bay, brick Italianate. Flat roof. Stone foundation Two bay stone storefront added (c. 1990)
1 contributing building
1524 Jacob Street - residential/commercial
date: c. 1870
description: Two story, four bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof is asphalt shingle with one interior chimney. Foundation is stone. There are minor alterations to storefront including new storm windows and new doors. A two story brick and frame addition to rear.
1 contributing building

Lane 13

179 Lane 13 - abandoned residence
date: c. 1850
description: 2 stories, 3 bays, Greek Revival with brick facade and stone/brick foundation. Side gable rolled asphalt roof. Stone sills and lintels around 2/2 double-hung sash windows. Windows broken out - some boarded in, inside of house trashed.
1 contributing building

181 Lane 13 - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 2 bays, asphalt shingle facade with front gable (fake?) and rolled asphalt roof with decorative wood, dentils and scrolled brackets under eaves. Stone foundation. Windows are 6/1 and 1/6 on 2nd floor. 2 brick chimneys in rear. 1st floor windows replaced.
1 noncontributing building

Wood Street

1301 Wood Street - residential
date: c. 1880
1 contributing building
1303 Wood Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 2 bay. Front gable has aluminum siding. 1/1 double-hung sash windows have wooden surrounds. Flat roof full width front porch has stone columns and roof overhang with dentils.
1 contributing building

1307 Wood Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 2 bay. Aluminum siding, front gable with asphalt shingle roof. 1/1 double-hung sash windows except for multipaned windows on front. Shed roof porch on side facade has wooden supports. Shed roof 1 story addition has 3/3 vertical windows.
1 noncontributing building

1309 Wood Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 1½ stories, 3 bays. Front gable with flat roof addition has aluminum siding and raised block foundation, rolled asphalt roof. 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Flat roof open porch with wooden supports. Brick chimney in center of roof ridge.
1 contributing building

1408 Wood Street - residential
date: c. 1890
description: 2 stories, 2 bays. Vinyl siding with flat roof and raised stone foundation. Flush with 1414 Wood Street. 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Aluminum awning over entry. Iron pipe railings up steps to entry.
1 noncontributing building

1409 Wood Street - Residential
date: c. 1910
description: 2 stories, 5 bays. Flat roof, blond brick. 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Scrolled brackets under roof overhang. Two story wooden porch in rear. String-course along wateatable and under 2nd floor windows. 3 window bays go from ground to roof.
1 contributing building
1410 Wood Street - Residential
Date: c. 1890
Description: 2 stories, 2 bays. Flat roof building with vinyl siding and stone foundation. 1/1 side by side windows. 1 story flat roof addition in rear. Front porch with aluminum open railing. Windows replaced with size and shape change. 1 noncontributing building

1509 Wood Street - residential
Date: c. 1870
Description: Two story, two bay, brick, Italianate. Side gable roof has asphalt shingles. One interior chimney. Foundation is stone. 1 contributing building

1510 Wood Street - residential
Date: c. 1880
Description: 2 stories, 3 bays. Brick facade with side gable and stone foundation. Integral brick chimney in right facade. 1/1 double-hung sash windows have decorative wooden hoods and stone sills. 4 set of scrolled brackets under roof overhang. Front entry has pilasters and head. Stone string-course above basement windows on front facade. 1 contributing building

1511 Wood Street - residential
Date: c. 1890
Description: 2 stories, 2 bay. Front gable has stucco facade and stone foundation. 1/1 double-hung sash windows have stone sills. Pilasters flank sides of stone steps. 1 contributing building

1512 Wood Street - residential
Date: c. 1875
Description: 2 stories, 2 bays. Brick/wood facade. Side gable has rolled asphalt roof and stone/block foundation. 1/1 double-hung sash windows with stone sills and decorative wooden hoods. Pair of scrolled brackets under the roof overhang. Front facade has slightly hipped roof and wood columns. Rear 2 story flat roof addition with wood shed attached to rear addition. Stone string-course above basement on front facade. 2 brick interior chimneys. Decorative wooden molding under roof line. 1 contributing building
1513 Wood Street - residential
date: c. 1875
description: 2 stories, 3 bays. Gothic Revival, front gable with ell has brick facade. 2/2 double-hung slightly arched windows have stone sills and wooden decorative hoods, except for those in ell which are 6/6 with plain lintels. Porch fills in ell, has closed shingle railing and wood supports, scrolled brackets under roof overhang. Shutters match slight arched windows. Iron railing around yard. 1 contributing building

1514 Wood Street - residential
date: c. 1880
description: 2 stories, 4 bays. Side gable has wood shingle facade. 1/1 double-hung sash windows have decorative wooden surrounds. Line of dentils under roof overhang. Side facade porch has flat roof and metal/wood supports. 1 contributing building
The East Wheeling Historic District is historically significant. The neighborhood was a major city center for religion, social and cultural establishments and is significant under Criterion A for its association with community development. Residents of affluent and working class backgrounds lived in the proposed historic district and contributed to the community development of Wheeling. East Wheeling is significant under Criterion C for the distinctive architectural characteristics of its buildings, some of which represent the work of master builders.

Historical Background

East Wheeling was part of a 400 acre site warranted in 1779 and granted in 1784 to Ebenezer Zane. Zane and his brothers, Silas and Jonathan, from the South Branch Valley first came to what today is downtown Wheeling in 1769. They laid claim to the bottom and table lands on both sides of Wheeling Creek and Wheeling Island. The Zanes returned home for their families and returned to Wheeling in 1770. Lord Dunmore, then governor of Virginia ordered Fort Fincastle built in 1774 along the Ohio River just above the mouth of Wheeling Creek to resist Indian invasions. The fort was renamed Fort Henry in honor of Patrick Henry, newly elected governor of Virginia in 1776. Ebenezer Zane platted II 2 lots in the downtown area in 1793 and established a post office, Zanesburg, in 1794. The town was chartered in 1806 under the name of Wheeling, said to be a Delaware Indian name meaning "place of the head."

Wheeling's geographic location was favorable; it was the northern most point on the Ohio River navigable year round. Steamboat building became Wheeling's earliest industry. The Washington built in Wheeling in 1816 revolutionized the steamboat industry. Wheeling became the western terminus of the National Road in 1818 opening overland travel and commerce from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling Virginia. Natural resources such as coal, clays, shales, limestone, dolomite and the ingredients for glass making were available in abundance in the Wheeling area. A nail factory opened in 1818, glass making began in 1821, a cotton factory in 1828, an iron mill in 1834, a calico works in 1835 and a cigar making factory in 1840. had grown River traffic had grown so great that in 1831 Wheeling was declared a Port of Delivery by the U. S. Congress. In 1850, 2,380 steamboats passed under the new suspension bridge during a seven month period. Wheeling was incorporated as a city in 1836. Its population had increased from 1,569 in 1820 to 11,000 c. 1840 and the number of city lots had increased to 1270. From this beginning, Wheeling
developed into a major industrial and transportation hub.

As downtown Wheeling grew, small commercial establishments and a few settlers moved into East Wheeling. Lots were platted and added to the proposed historic district of East Wheeling over several years. Schriver's Addition, platted in 1845 had 8 acres divided into 48 lots bounded by Jacob, Alley G, 14th, and 16th Streets (DB 28, p. 24). Jacob Schriver lived at Eoff and 14, currently site of St. Joseph's Cathedral. The Eugene Hoge (PB 1, P. 23) Subdivision, Hampden Place, was just north of Schriver's Addition and south of the Buena Vista (DB 32, p. 238) Addition, which had its northern boundary on the hillside. The East Wheeling Company plat was recorded in 1854 (DB 57, p. 370). It was bounded by Eoff on the west, Alley 13 to the north, Wood Street to the east and 19th Street to the south. The Graham plat was bordered by Alleys 13 and G, and 14th and Eoff Streets. 16th Street, the first and longest street in East Wheeling, was originally named John Street. The street was probably named after John Fawcett, a member of the East Wheeling Company. Other early street names like Zane, Clay, Hampden and Quincy, were probably also named after company members or their families.

Some of the first settlers in East Wheeling were Samuel Neal, Judge George W. Thompson, George Forbes, Zachariah Pumphrey and W. Butts, all of whom had residences on 16th Street in the 1820s and 1830s. Zachariah (Nick) Pumphrey was a colorful character who owned a popular race track before 1825 at a farm he operated at Buech Bottom. In 1839, he lived at 126 16th Street. Bowen says he was "a butcher and kept teams for employment." Cranmer reports that sporting men "for miles in almost every direction turned out to engage in it as principals or witnesses, and gambling was carried on openly". George W. Thompson was a lawyer, statesman and philosophical writer. His son, William P. Thompson, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and eventually became vice president of Standard Oil Company.

A map of Wheeling, c. 1826, showed 53 buildings in the East Wheeling neighborhood. Twenty-six of these buildings were located in a two block area bounded by Eoff, 18th, Jacob and 16th Streets. These buildings included the Ball Alley and Stevens Saloon, Morris Cooper Shop, Thomas Smith's Shoe Shop, George Hogg's Shop and the George Carruther's Factory and the New Flint Glass House. George Carruthers, a glass blower from Fayette County, Pa., built and began operating his window glass factory in 1819-1820 on five lots on 17th Street at Jacob. Carruthers and his partners, Peter Yarnell and Thomas McGiffen, leased five lots for the purpose "of erecting upon it a glasshouse". They borrowed $4,000.00 from George List, Jr. on June 20,
1820, to pay Solomon King and James Pemberton for the property. Carruthers advertised in the *Virginia North Western Gazette* on September 16, 1820, that he was ready "to supply merchants and others with window glass and hollow-ware."

According to J.B. Bowen in his 1839 *Wheeling Directory*, the Ritchie & Wilson Crown Glass Works and Plunkett & Miller, flint glass manufacturers were both operating in 1839 on the site near Jacob and 17th Streets first occupied by the Glass House in 1821. Ritchie's employed 40 workers and consumed 1 I 0,000 bushels of coal a year. Plunkett manufactured fine, cut, pressed and plain flint glassware in every pattern. They employed 60 men and used 60,000 bushels of coal. James Campbell and Otto Hess operated tenements for the glass workers. Bowen lists Michael M'Donald, a crown glass blower as living on the second floor at I/5 18th Street. Jacob Schively, a glass cutter, lived in the alley between Jacob and Wood Streets; Richard James, a glass engraver, lived at 79 17th Street; William R. Holliday, a glass packer lived at 80 Wood Street; Peter Hitine, a glass blower, lived in an alley between Eoff and Jacob Streets. Francis Plunkett, of Miller & Plunkett lived at 138 15th Street, while John Plunkett, a glass blower, lived on Alley 11, between Eoff and Jacob Streets.

Several East Wheeling residences operated small commercial establishments in their homes in 1839. Henry Moore was a cooper at 1 18 16' Street, George F. Millington and Foster Hooper were hatters at 57 13th Street, Samuel Miller was a wagon maker on Alley 12 between Eoff and Jacob Streets. Joseph Carr was a boot and shoe maker at 163 18th Street while Isaac Wild and Catherine Woods had variety stores on 17th Street. Valentine Miller was a cabinet maker at 67 17th Street and Johannes Spayd made fancy baskets in the basement of 160 16' Street. Several women were involved in Wheeling's thriving merchant tailoring business. Frances Henry, a widow, and her daughter were tailoresses at 74 Wood Street, as were Rachael Ham and her daughter at 150 18th Street, Rebecca Hebrun and daughters at 69 15th Street; and Caroline Stewart at 188 17th Street. Other women took in wash, wove carpets and kept boarding houses.

According to Cranmer, the Baker & Roberts white lead factory at Woods and 16th Streets was already gone and replaced with residences by the 1830s. Wilde reports that it was still in operation in 1837. Bowen in 1839 lists a pipe and sheet lead factory operated by J. Hombrock in the rear of 96 Jacob Street and Boyd Sterrett as a white lead manufacturer at 85 Woods Street. Other nearby industries were located out of the proposed district's boundaries in the area between 19th Street and Wheeling Creek. Workers in those brick works and cotton and flour mills were
housed in tenements, some of which were located in the current proposed East Wheeling district, especially on 16th, 17th and 18th Streets and their parallel alleys. On 16th Street, Bowen lists Henry Stewart, a cotton spinner at 94, Harvey Lewis, a laborer and carter, at 42 and Urias Martin, a bricklayer, at 81. Robert Strain, brickmaker lived at 118 17th Street as did Robert Love, a laborer.

East Wheeling merchants, such as Robert Snell, who operated a grocery store and was a provisions merchant at 85 17th Street, on the corner of Jacob Street, helped provide supplies to the industries along Wheeling Creek. Other residents of East Wheeling in 1839 were a lawyer, Samuel Sprigg who was prosecuting attorney for Ohio County and a businessman, a coal merchant, cordwainers, plasterers, carpenters, a steamboat steward, a hotel waiter, a minister, teachers and a few "gentlemen," all living side-by-side, seemingly without concern for economic class. Several women in Cowen are listed as "femine coert in celibacy," an obscure terminology unused anywhere else. (Interview with Barbara Howe.) Wilde listed Henry Moore and Jacob Shriver as living in the Eoff and 14th Streets block where St. Joseph's Cathedral and the Catholic school are now located. Wilde also reported a small public market on the southeast corner of 17th and Eoff Streets. Wilde described East Wheeling in 1837 as "sparsely built being mostly empty fields and farmland".

Wheeling continued to prosper during most of the early half of the nineteenth century, although the 1830s were difficult years with a record-breaking flood in 1832. During that time a cholera epidemic caused the death of many Wheeling residents including Noah Zane in 1833, and there was the national economic panic of 1837. These events resulted in bankruptcies and some residents leaving Wheeling. The Wheeling Iron Works and other industries and businesses were chartered which helped Wheeling expand. Iron foundries, woolen and cotton mills, glass factories, paper mills and saw mills flourished by mid-century. The 1850's found the opening of railroads, such as the Hempfield to Washington, Pennsylvania and the Parkersburg Branch of the B & O to Grafton. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh also reached Wheeling, extending transportation to other major western cities and transportation routes. The western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was located in Wheeling where the first train arrived in January 1853. The Wheeling suspension bridge, the first to span the Ohio River, opened to traffic in 1849. Wheeling became known as the "Nail Capital of the World" and was the second most populous city in Virginia in the 1850s with a population of 17,176 compared to Richmond's population of 23,635.
The Wheeling Directory, 1863-1866 lists two bakeries, two coopers, a dry goods store and several boarding houses in East Wheeling. The 1884 Sanborn Insurance Maps showed that 18th Street had six grocery stores clustered in a three block area. Lane 13 had a laundry, wash house, dye house and a hen house. The corners of 15th and Jacob had meat markets. Three bakeries were located in a one block section of Jacob Street. Jacob also had a stove and tin ware store, a wine/liquor merchant, a barber, and a meat slaughtering and smoke house establishment. A sausage factory was located at 98 Rear 15th Street, while a cigar factory was located on the corner of Eoff and 16th Streets. The building at 161 16th Street was a tenement and a cooper shop was located on Wood Street between 14th and 15th Streets.

Author Rebecca Harding Davis (1831-1927) and her family lived in several locations in East Wheeling. During her teen years and early adulthood, the family lived on Jacob Street. In 1861, her first story appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, the most influential literary magazine of the time. Life in the Iron Mills was a story about the human tragedy wrought by Wheeling's new iron and textile mills. The story was published anonymously, probably because of the relationship her businessman father enjoyed with the local industrialists.

James W. Paxton, a wealthy merchant and bank president, lived at 100 12th Street in a house that is included in the Monroe Street Historic District. He was a member of the May 1861 convention that opposed the secession of Virginia. He was also a member of the June convention which created the Reorganized Government of Virginia. Paxton was a member of the Council of Five organized to aid and advise Governor Francis Pierpont. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the first Constitution of West Virginia, and was appointed one of the commissioners to present the new Constitution to the United States Congress. Commissioners were expected to urge members of Congress to admit the new state of West Virginia to the Union.

By 1870, most streets in East Wheeling were 60-66 feet wide with 11 foot brick sidewalks. The streets, which intersect at right angles, were paved with bricks and flagstones; many had been paved with cobblestone as early as 1839. The 16 foot wide alleys were for the most part unimproved. Most important streets had gaslights. Hogs were commonly turned loose in the streets, because "they were good scavengers." An 1871 map shows that almost all the lots in East Wheeling had buildings. Obviously, a period of immense growth occurred between c. 1840-1870. Many industries were built along both sides of Wheeling Creek. In fact, industry was so prevalent
that the sooty atmosphere was thick enough to obscure light. Reeves described it as "a smoky, sulphuric atmosphere in which the city is almost constantly enveloped by the clouds of sooty particles from hundreds of furnace stacks." (Reeves, p. 83)

Industries along the horseshoe curve of Wheeling Creek just south of the proposed district included Beltly & Flading's Lumber Yard, Isaiah Warren & Co.'s Oil Refinery, the City Gas Works, 1. Warren's Chemical Works, Horkheimer's Sheep Skin Tannery. To the east was the Central Glass Company and Reymann Brewery, which had huge underground beer cellars. Other nearby industries were the Wheeling Hinge Co., Acme Box Company, Beltly Lumber Yard, Wheeling Mattress Company and Exler and Watkins Co. Preserves. The Whitaker Mills, which made railroad iron, spikes, sheet iron and etc., could roll and finish 60 tons of railroad bars a day. Workers in all these factories were primarily immigrants of German and Irish background, many of whom, according to U.S. Census records, lived in East Wheeling.

James Reeves in The Physical and Medical Topography ... of the City of Wheeling, reported that East Wheeling was only partly sewer ed in 1870. According to Reeves, after heavy rains, water and immense piles of debris would deluge the streets on the plains of East Wheeling from the hillsides. The yellow clay substratum of the plain is unusually deep and tough making it difficult for water to infiltrate. As a result, standing water and damp cellars were common in East Wheeling. Even more serious a problem were "the old style privies, which in wet weather were full of water and constantly offensive." (Reeve, p. 87)

The untrapped sewers emptied their contents into Wheeling Creek. During some seasons, sewer gases: sulphureted hydrogen, sulphide of ammonium, carbonic acid and nitrogen, created an extremely offensive environment. Not only human waste, but drainage from iron works, slaughterhouses, soap and tallow chandlers and oil refineries and etc. were dumped into Wheeling Creek. During the summer, according to John Frissell, M.D., in Epidemics in Wheeling and the Vicinity. 188 1, the Creek had periods of low water. He recommended "skillfully arranged sewers to drain off the Creek's filthy stinking water". Sewage was still a problem in 1898, when the Wheeling City Engineer gave the First Annual Engineering Report to the Wheeling City Council. His records showed that most East Wheeling streets still had the old brick sewers. He recommended they be torn out and replaced. He reported that outside water closets were illegally tapped into the worn out sewers, creating sewage backups.
Epidemics were common place. East Wheeling in the late 1870s was known as the "Diphtheria District". "Wheeling physicians, alarmed by the condition of the creek, petitioned council for immediate sanitary improvement of the area and abdicated responsibility for the loss of life among the children of the East End". (David Rose, p. 18) Fortunately, for the residents of East Wheeling, the creek was subject to sudden and great rises and rapid current, which would periodically flush the offensive material out of the creek into the Ohio River, where it became everyone else's problem. The city's water supply was taken from the Ohio River and stored in a reservoir containing one-half million gallons of water on Wheeling Hill from which the water was distributed to city inhabitants through iron pipes. This water system, built in the 1830s, was one of the first such systems in the United States. By the 1870s, the water was frequently dirty, smelly and unusable. A very different picture from that described by Bowen in 1839 when he claimed that water from the Ohio River supplied through the then new reservoir was "perfectly free from everything deleterious or distasteful, and is very transparent" (p. 28). Some houses had their own wells but East Wheeling's tough clay soil made well digging difficult. Most wells had to be at least 40 feet deep. Horse-drawn water carts supplied water to East Wheeling residents before the iron pipe water system was extended to East Wheeling c. 1850. It was not until 1924 that Wheeling could boast of new modem water and sewage systems.

James Reeves reported his worries about another long time Wheeling problem - prostitution. He described the problem of prostitution and its effects on the city's social life. He noted several brothels and assignation houses in the city, plus an "unascertainable number of clandestine prostitutes." Women who lived in "utter wretchedness and survived by prostitution and begging." He criticized the unhealthy work environment and lack of sanitary facilities as factors in the disease rates and ill health for all working class women "such as milliners and dressmakers who worked on smoky days by gaslight in small ill-ventilated houses."

According to David Rose, writing from his research into prostitution in Wheeling, madams frequently used traditional female occupations, such as dressmaking as fronts for their business activities.

An early report on Wheeling's seamiest side was given by Thomas Ashe, Esq. in his *Travels in America*, in which he reported on his 1806 visit to Wheeling. If "the settlers had attended to worthy pursuits and industrious and moral dealings in place of rapine on Indian land, drunkenness, horse-racing and cockfighting, their town could have rivaled Pittsburgh long since." David
Rose's research provided ample support for Ashes's description. "From its very inception violent and rude entertainment have been hallmarks of the underside of Wheeling's social life . . . "
"Profligate use of liquors, sporting contests and gambling, Indian depredations, banditing and river piracy, criminals and camp followers were part and parcel of the westward migration, which shaped Wheeling while still a village."

The notorious "East End" or Eoff Street" red light district bordered on the proposed historic district. Julia Chisnell, one of the best known madams of that district, maintained a residence at 57 17th Street in East Wheeling (non extant) where she housed four or five prostitutes in the 1870s. "This house was considered a cut above the other dives in the East End, thus, traveling businessmen and other middle-class clients flocked there even though it was situated in the heart of a working class neighborhood." (David Rose, p. 17, Upper Ohio Valley Historical Review, 1987). According to Dr. John Frissell, "Street idling by prostitutes was a common sight on 15th and 17th Streets where gangs of teen-age boys loafed and spat on corners and the traffic of workers was omnipresent." "Along the railroad tracks on 17th Street were grim houses, brothels and saloons." Reeves and Frissell were both highly critical of the linking of gambling dens, saloons and whorehouses in industrial and working class neighborhoods like East Wheeling.

Several short-lived reform efforts to clean up prostitution and gambling in saloons went down to quick defeat. However, in 1900 a group had some success in at least bringing the problem to serious public discussion. The municipal reform movement, the Committee of One Hundred, targeted fake hotels, slot machines and Sunday selling of liquor. The movement was spearheaded by Rev. J.S. Sooy of the Fourth Street Methodist Church. This church had been the meeting place for one of the earlier reform movements, the Washingtonians, in the 1840s. The Committee had a well-founded concern that prostitution had become firmly entrenched in the retail liquor trade and had totally polluted the working men's saloons. The Laughlin Liquor Bill, which would have taken approval of liquor licensing away from City Councils, passed the West Virginia House of Delegates but was soundly defeated in the Senate after heavy lobbying by Wheeling brewers, such Anton Reymann, wholesale liquor dealers and salon keepers. George A. Laughlin, President of the Wheeling Board of Trade and The Intelligencer's publisher, was the bill's sponsor.

Wheeling, from its inception, had been involved with entertainments, theaters, dramas, traveling shows and etc. Its geographic location, transportation amenities and large population made it an ideal stopping place for all forms of entertainment from circuses to riverboat shows. Wheeling
also hosted events. In 1860, 1885 and 1905, Wheeling was the site of district *Saengerfestes*, a combination music festival, reunion and general celebration for Americans of German descent. Singers came from Pittsburgh, Marietta, Parkersburg, Allegheny City and Steubenville. Wheeling's German community had a heavy influence on the social and commercial life of Wheeling from the 1840s to World War I. Wheeling had four German singing societies. The *maennerchor* was led by Henry J. Arbenz, who also served as musical director of the 1885 festival and was a performer and music teacher. Mr. Arbenz and his wife opened The Wheeling Conservatory in East Wheeling at 39 15th Street in 1890 to teach music and develop musicians for their singing society.

Many owners of industries, their families and other prominent citizens of Wheeling lived in opulent homes and estates closer to the hillside, i.e., 12th, 13th, 15th, Jacob and Byron Streets in East Wheeling. The *Wheeling Blue Book. An Elite Directory and Family Register* of 1901-1902 listed 0. W. Burdats, a dentist, at 73 16th Street; Louis F. Stifel, a prominent attorney, at 75 16th Street; and a doctor, Harriet B. Jones, who had her home and office at 52 15th Street. This directory demonstrated the mixed ethnic and ecumenical nature of the district. For instance on 15th Street, residents listed in the directory were Mr. and Mrs. Anton Reymann and family, Mrs. Anna Little and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Meyer, Mr. August Rolf, Mrs. Virginia Warren and son, Prof. H.J. Arbenz, Mrs. Mary E. Brocking, Dr. Harriet B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Horkheimer, Mr. and Mrs. C.D. Adams, Rabbi Harry Levi, Frank Cox, Rev. C.M. Oliphant, wife and sons.

According to George Atkinson and Alvaro Gibbons in *Prominent Men of West Virginia*, Anton Reymann from Gaubickelheim, Germany, came to Wheeling in 1853 and apprenticed at Beck's Brewery. Eventually, he opened a massive brewery along Wheeling Creek, c. 1880, and built an estate on 15th Street in East Wheeling. The only part of the estate still extant is the carriage house on Eoff Street, now Padden's Pharmacy. Reymann was a large stockholder in the Wheeling & Elm Grove Railroad Company, president of the Wheeling Park Company, President of the State Fair Association and co-founder and vice president of the German Fire Insurance Company. He was also a founder of the German Bank and a stockholder in both the Warwick and North Wheeling Pottery Companies. He was a frequent visitor to Germany, taking his family there on trips in 1880, 1885 and 1889.
The Horkheimer family operated the Horkheimer Sheep Skin Tannery located along Wheeling Creek. Bernhard was one of four brothers (Morris lived at 60 14th Street, Louis, and Julius, who lived at 77 16th Street), who emigrated from Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1862 and started their wool business. Harry Levi was rabbi of the Eoff Street Temple, while C.M. Oliphant was pastor of the First Christian Church on Market Street (out of the proposed district). Prof. H. J. Arbenz was a well-known music teacher.

Dr. Harriet B. Jones was a prominent physician who ran her own medical clinic, the Women's Infirmary, and was on the medical staff of Wheeling Hospital and the Home for Aged and Friendless Women, located on the corner of 13th and Jacob Streets. Dr. Jones came to Wheeling from Terra Alta to attend the Wheeling Seminary for Girls from which she graduated with an education in music. She later attended the Medical College in Baltimore. Dr. Jones spent some years as assistant superintendent of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane at Weston. She was well known for her interest in homeless girls and prostitutes and frequently bailed prostitutes out of jail. She drafted a bill and after six years of "constant and persistent lobbying" got funding for construction of the Florence Crittenton Home in Wheeling from the West Virginia Legislature in 1912. The bill's purpose was "To establish, maintain and conduct a Home for and to give aid and comfort to needy, erring and unfortunate women." (Pamphlet - The Florence Crittenton Home of West Virginia). Charles Ambler in History of Education in West Virginia credited Dr. Jones with founding the Girls' Industrial Home in Salem. She also served as its first director.

In the early twentieth century, several important arts related initiatives were undertaken in Wheeling. One of Wheeling's best known artists was involved in that initiative. John Joseph Owens, (1887-1931) spent his early years in East Wheeling at 92 14th Street (extant) just across the street from the Scottish Rite Temple. The son of Irish immigrants, he graduated from Cathedral High School in East Wheeling before studying art in Baltimore and France. He returned to Wheeling and opened a studio in the Hawley Building. His watercolors have preserved much of Wheeling’s river front, its downtown buildings and landscapes around Wheeling. He painted oils of General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, Senator Henry D. Hatfield, the dean of Harvard University, and many others of national prominence. The Ohio County Public Library has a collection of his Wheeling works commissioned by George Laughlin. Owens is credited with being the leading spirit behind the Wheeling Art Club and influential in the success of the Art Colonies for Young People at Oglebay Park.
Wheeling's population had continued to grow as the 19th century progressed. Business and industry expanded and workers were needed to fill vacant jobs. The coming of the 20th century brought more prosperity for Wheeling. By 1910, Wheeling's population had grown to 41,641. Growth continued through World War I with industry supporting the war effort. Wheeling's population started a decline after World War I, which has continued with a few upward spikes that were not sustained. Wheeling today has a population less than one-half what it was at its peak. New roads, less emphasis on railroads and river traffic, caused new industries to locate elsewhere and old industries to move. East Wheeling mirrored Wheeling's growth and population declines. At the present, East Wheeling has a significant building vacancy rate. However, The Wheeling/Charleston Diocese and other churches, new commercial establishments and renovated professional offices, especially along 16th Street, are helping East Wheeling maintain its role as a major city center.

East Wheeling Churches and Their Activities

The Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, established in 1785, was the first Methodist organization and also the first church organized in Wheeling. From 1785 to 1818 the church had no building. Services were held in homes and then in the courthouse. In 1818, Noah Zane gave the church a lot on Fourth Street (now Chapline Street) where a one-room brick church was built. It was replaced by a larger brick church, built to accommodate 1,500-2,000 people, in 1833 and then by an imposing stone building in 1868, which was used for more than eighty years before its unsound structure forced the congregation to find another home. In 1951, they settled on the Fidelity Investment Company building, now called the Methodist Building, at the corner of Chapline and I I' Streets. The brick church, which had the largest seating capacity in Wheeling at that time, was the site in 1851 for a concert by the famous singer, Jenny Lind. According to The Industries of Wheeling, Lind's manager, P.T. Barnum, was paid $5,000; choice seats at the concert were sold at a public auction for as much as $250 each. The congregations of the Simpson United Methodist Church, the Zane Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the current proposed historic district; and a congregation on Wheeling Island, were all were offshoots of the Fourth Street Church.

African Americans who lived in East Wheeling were either slaves before the Civil War, or free men who worked as servants for the wealthy industry owners. A few worked in industry. Many slaves sold in Wheeling slave auctions were transported on steamboats down the Ohio River to
planted along the Mississippi River. Some early Wheeling settlers owned slaves, Ebenezer Zane, among them. He advertised in the *Wheeling Repository* in 1807 that Wheeling residents would be prosecuted if they harbored slaves, "contrary to law." While some Wheeling businessmen were engaged in slave trading, few kept slaves. An advertisement in the March 13, 1807 issue of the *Wheeling Repository*, which offered a healthy female slave of 19 or 20 years of age for sale, was still running in the newspaper's August issues. A census taken before the Civil War listed 247 African Americans in Ohio County, not all of them slaves.

Until the Civil War, many African Americans in East Wheeling worshiped in the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The massive stone church had "spacious galleries extending around three sides with the choir facing the gallery from the fourth side." As was the custom in Methodist Episcopal churches, African Americans were permitted to sit in the galleries for church services.

In 1865, Bishop Simpson directed that "Negro Methodists be organized into separate congregations." (History of Simpson United Methodist Church, p.2) The first meetings of today's Simpson United Methodist Church were held in the Chemical Hose House on 11th Street between Chapline and Market. The congregation later moved to the Old Court House at the corner of 12th and Chapline Streets. On July 23, 1866, the present church grounds on Eoff Street were purchased from Hampden Zane and others and a frame church building fronting on 11th Street was built. This building housed meetings of the Wilson Lyceum, an organization of African Americans, which met every Monday night in the basement according to the 1875-76 *Shepherd's Wheeling Directory*. The parsonage at 66 11th Street was purchased from Gottlieb Bayha and other trustees for the German Evangelical Lutheran Saint James Church for $1,800. In 1893, men of the Simpson Church began digging the foundation for the present building. On June 23, 1893, a Blue Lodge of Masons (Caucasians) laid the cornerstone. In 1968, the church merged with the United Methodist Church and became a member of the West Virginia Annual Conference.

In 1973, the Wheeling Urban Renewal Authority purchased the Simpson Church and parsonage. The Authority designated the whole hillside area as a "blighted" neighborhood. A Neighborhood Development Program was set up to replace the existing structures with townhouses, garden apartments and high rises for the elderly. Controversy about the project resulted in a 1973 referendum by voters, who rejected the proposal. In 1977, the Simpson congregation was able to buy back their church. To come full circle, in 1979, Simpson was joined with the Fourth Street United Methodist Church. They now share a minister and many programs.
The first Catholic church in East Wheeling was built before 1824 on a lot donated by Noah and Mary Zane on the corner of 11th and Chapline Streets, a site now occupied by the YWCA. According to a contemporary account, the church was a small wooden building with a simple wooden cross on the front gable and clear glass arched windows framed by green shutters on the side facades. Two flights of steps led up to a stone porch and the front entrance. (Weiskircher, p. 12) The current St. Joseph Cathedral is the second cathedral located on the block bounded by Eoff, 13th, Byron and 14th Streets. St. James Church was built on the site in 1847 and became the Cathedral in 1850 when the Wheeling diocese was established. The church was brick trimmed with white sandstone; it had a tower and spire 210 feet tall. Members of the church reached out to the community through the St. Patrick's Mutual Relief Society, which met the first Sunday of every month in the basement of the Cathedral. Fire damage to the original church resulted in the new St. Joseph's Cathedral, which was dedicated on April 21, 1926.

The Cathedral underwent a $3 million dollar restoration in 1996 to update its infrastructure, make it ADA accessible and to add a small addition and a new courtyard on the south side of the building. The courtyard is on the same site once occupied by the Sisters' Courtyard, part of the mother house of the Visitation Sisters and the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Visitation nuns were installed in East Wheeling in April, 1848. Nine of them traveled from Baltimore by railroad to Cumberland, Maryland, then by stage coach to start a school for young girls in Wheeling. By 1849, 80 pupils, ten of them boarders, were attending the school. (Parker, Research, Vol. 1, #2, p. 18) From the beginning, the nuns intended their school to rival other Visitation academies, such as, Georgetown in Washington, D.C. They implemented a rigorous curriculum and soon were drawing accomplished teachers from Baltimore and Washington despite the Spartan environment of the school - no heat, little water and poor food. They incorporated the school as the Wheeling Female Academy in 1852. As enrollment increased, the Cathedral basement was no long adequate and they added classrooms, two dormitories, a music salon and music practice rooms to a building behind the Cathedral. Bishop Whelan designed the additions. According to a Wheeling resident of the time, the Bishop "made additions horizontal and vertical, to the old aristocratic mansion (perhaps, Henry Moore's residence) and then joined to it an entirely new building, making of the whole one of the most remarkable groups of architectural creations to be found anywhere in the state" (Centenary, 1948). The site of this first school is now occupied by Central Catholic High School. In 1865, the Sisters moved the school to its present location at Mount de Chantal on Washington Avenue.
Bishop Whelan, opened St. Vincent's Seminary on the Cathedral grounds to prepare priests in 1848, the same year St. Vincent's School for boys opened. In 1853, Bishop Whelan invited members of the Sisters of St. Joseph to come to Wheeling from their mother house in Carondelet, Missouri. Four sisters arrived in 1853 and immediately took charge of Wheeling Hospital newly located in a building purchased and enlarged by Bishop Whelan at 110 15th Street. The hospital, originally located in a building on the Cathedral grounds, was established by Dr. Simon P. Hullihen, considered the father of oral surgery, with the aid of Bishop Whelan. The hospital was incorporated on March 12, 1850. On February 1, 1856 it was reincorporated as the Wheeling Hospital and Orphan Asylum. Dr. John Frissell was one of hospital's early medical staff members. The hospital quickly outgrew its space and was moved to a North Wheeling location before the Civil War.

Another early church erected in East Wheeling was the Protestant Episcopal Church, built in 1837 on the corner of Byron and 12th Streets. This church replaced an earlier wooden structure on the east side of Market Square. This Greek Revival church was designed by Wheeling carpenter James White, and built by stone cutter and mason, John Gilchrist, and bricklayer, Hiram Martin. This church is included in the Monroe Street Historic District. The church was bought in 1866 by a Baptist congregation who had outgrown their church on 18th Street.

Sometime during 1849, the Wheeling Jewish Community held its first services. By 1861 regular Friday evening and Saturday morning services were held in Melodeon Hall on Main near 13th Street. The congregation was then known as Congregation Le Shem Shomayim. By 1869 the congregation had made the transition to a Reform Jewish organization, supplanting the Orthodox prayer book, installing an organ and choir and dispensing with wearing the hat. The congregation after several moves, to the Hub building in 1872, then to Market Street in 1875, and to Odd Fellows Hall in 1877, began a fund raising campaign to build a temple in East Wheeling where many Temple's members lived. By 1892 the Eoff Street Temple, begun in 1891, was completed and dedicated. In 1910, a religious school annex was completed and dedicated. By 1952, members of the congregation began to investigate the idea of a new temple. The Eoff Street building, now non extant, was too limited for the expanding congregation and most members now lived in other residential areas of Wheeling. The congregation moved to the new Woodsdale Temple on Bethany Pike on March 17, 1957.
Civic and Fraternal Organizations

The YMCA in January 1870, was looking for a project to give it some sorely needed focus and direction. The Rev. S. B. Barnitz, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, recommended the YMCA establish a home for neglected and orphaned children. By March 5, the Children's Home of the City of Wheeling was incorporated and a temporary location secured. Financial crises and epidemics of small pox and whooping cough almost caused the home to close in its second year of operation. However, fund raising through subscription raised enough money to buy a permanent home in the proposed East Wheeling district at the northwest corner of 13th and Jacob Streets for $6,000. Wheeling citizens, J.L. Stifel, D.C. List, J.L. Hobbs, Wm. B. Simpson, H.K. List, each gave $1,000; Samuel Laughlin, A.G. Robinson, Robert Gibson, J.N. Vance, W.L. Hearne, S.W. Woodward, Samuel McClellan, Crispin Oglebay, L.S. Delaplain and Henry Wallace each gave $500. The $4,000 left after purchasing the building was used to enlarge and repair the building. Several churches helped furnish the building. The building, now non-extant, was occupied by the Children's Home until April 28, 1902, when a new building in Woodsdale was opened.

The Children's Home accepted children between the ages of two and twelve years, many from the tenements of East Wheeling, whose families were willing to give up all claims to them. "Ill-fed, ragged and dirty children, with marks of terrible cruelty set deep upon them; children whose fathers were drunken or dead, whose mothers were wretchedly bad and who lived in misery, amid corrupting influences have been reclaimed by the Home and released from the hardships and poverty to which they had been subjected." (History of the Children's Home, pp. 83).

The YWCA, which was chartered on April 9, 1906, was first located at 1207 Chapline Street. The organization moved to the Schenk Building at 1130 Market in 1908. A building campaign was started in 1912. Fred Faris and E.B. Franzheim, architects for the project, were Wheeling residents. In 1901-1902, Edward B. Franzheim had his office at 45 14th Street, while, F.F. Faris was part of the architectural firm of Giesey & Faris with offices in the Masonic Building at 1409 Market Street. Money was raised to buy the Heymann property at 11th and Chapline Streets for the YWCA and the five story building was completed in 1915. The building had a dormitory, swimming pool, ballroom and kitchen facilities. In 1921 the Blue Triangle Branch was organized for the African American community. The Blue Triangle offices were located in another building on Chapline Street. Although the Blue Triangle raised money for the YWCA building on Chapline, they were not integrated in the Chapline Street building until 1956 on the Y's 50th
anniversary in the building.

In 1908, the Scottish Rite Cathedral, a three story brick Romanesque building with round turrets on the front two corners was erected on 14th Street. The Scottish Rite Cathedral was destroyed by fire on March 5, 1915. Fred Faris and Ben Hamilton were quickly hired as architects and the current building dedicated on October 9, 1916, by the Lodge's 747 members. The new building had five floors and more than 30 main rooms, including an Egyptian styled auditorium on the fifth floor and a ballroom on the second floor. The East Wing, a two story addition housing the library, kitchen and Ladies Parlor was built in 1920. The auditorium and ballroom were used during the 1930s for graduation ceremonies and proms for Wheeling High School. In more recent years, West Virginia Northern Community College has used the auditorium for awards ceremonies. All four masonic groups in Wheeling meet, hold reunions and carry on other activities in the building, as have the Eastern Star, Rainbow Girls, White Shrine and Isis Court. The building has had famous visitors: Charles Lindbergh was honored at a banquet in 1927, just two months after his famous flight to Paris, and John J. Pershing was elected a life member in all four Wheeling Scottish Rite bodies.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of Wheeling bought their building at 32 15th Street from William C. Handlan in 1904. The building with its towering Corinthian columns was originally constructed as a residence for William B. Simpson, c. 1880. Simpson was a partner in Simpson & Hoge, a dry goods establishment, president of Aetna Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling and vice president of the Bank of the Ohio Valley when the mansion was built. It was dedicated by the Elks in 1904. According to Plummer in A History of Fire Fighting in Wheeling, a fire destroyed the roof and upper floor on March 20, 1925. The entire building suffered water and smoke damage and valuable murals on the ceiling of the top floor were destroyed. Damage was estimated at $50,000. Repairs and renovations were made, including creating an auditorium and gallery with a seating capacity of 800 on the top floor. The Elks still use the building, which had a new wing and alterations in 1959 at a cost of $250,000.

Wheeling Clinic was established in 1924 by seven physicians led by Dr. William S. Fulton, who had a vision of the clinic while serving as an army physician during World War I. In 1924 when it opened, the clinic was open six days a week with some evening and Sunday hours. Clinic surgeons traveled to Cambridge, Ohio, Fairmont and Morgantown to hold clinics. From 1937 to 1950, Wheeling Clinic operated a surgical residency program. The first building addition was
added in 1949, the latest in 1992. Wheeling Clinic claims to be the oldest and largest nationally accredited multi-speciality group practice in the tri-state area.

Schools

According The City of Wheeling Directory and Vicinity, 1859-1860, the non extant Fourth Ward School, outside the proposed historic district, was built in 1849 at the corner of Jacob and 18th Streets at a cost of $5,000. (Ambler reported that a school in Third Ward, also outside the proposed historic district, was the first public school in Wheeling, opening on October 2, 1848.) A new building was erected on the same Fourth Ward site in 1871 and was occupied until it burned in 1908. The replacement school was brick with a sandstone foundation. It had two floors, 16 rooms and cost $65,000. It was in operation until 1943 when students were moved to the "new" Clay School at 131 15th Street.

Another early non-extant school was the Third Ward School built at the corner of 15th and Jacob Streets in 1855, which had previously been the site of glass factories. Third Ward School was 60 by 40 foot and had three stories, six school rooms and two assembly rooms - one for boys and one for girls. It was built at a cost of $6,250. The school was furnished with blackboards, charts, maps, globes and etc. Average daily attendance was 125 students. It operated on a trimester schedule; school opened on the first Monday in September and closed the last Friday before July 4th.

Clay School occupied a lot at the corner of 12th and Eoff Streets from 1862 to 1943. It was a red brick, three story structure with four classrooms per floor, a cast iron fence and a brick play yard. Clay Annex or Jefferson School built in 1895 at 14th and McColloch Streets is a three story red brick building. After the "new" Clay School was built at 15th and Wood Streets in 1943, the Annex was used for special education classes. The building is now occupied by the Imperial Pool Company.

The "new" Clay School at 131 15th Street was a 35 room elementary school/junior high school with auditorium and gymnasium. In 1976, the junior high was moved to a new building and Clay School was remodeled for the elementary grades. The school was closed in xxxx.
African American children from East Wheeling attended Lincoln School, which was first located at 12th and High Streets. The school, founded in 1866 by Dr. LaMoyne Hupp and Mr. John Jackson, was attended over the years of its existence by African American students from Ohio, Marshall, Brooke and Hancock Counties. The school moved to 10th and Chapline Streets in 1875, outside the boundaries of the proposed historic district. A new school was built on that site in 1893 after a fire destroyed the earlier building. A high school component was added in 1898. The building was remodeled several times over the years, adding an auditorium-gymnasium, vocational rooms and a library. The last renovations were made when a new floor was added in 1952. In 1958, the school system was desegregated and Lincoln students were sent to schools in their own neighborhoods.

McKinley School was built just outside of the proposed historic district in 1909 at 17th and Jacob Streets as an academic and vocational school for grades 10-12. The school housed students until the 1975-76 school year when 10-12 grade students from East Wheeling joined all other Ohio County high school students at the new Wheeling Park High School, which has a vocational education wing.

According to the 1859-1860 Directory of the City of Wheeling and Vicinity, the Catholic schools already established by that date were the St. Joseph's Benevolent School for Girls located in the south basement of the Cathedral and the St. Vincent's Boys School in the north basement. St. Joseph's Academy, precursor to Catholic Central High School, opened in 1850 on the Cathedral grounds. The Sisters of St. Joseph, who took over administering and teaching the parish schools after the Visitation Sisters moved to Mount de Chantal, also operated Blessed Martin High School for African American students (The school was not in East Wheeling, but some students from East Wheeling probably attended). The presence of the Wheeling/Charleston Diocese has increased over the years in East Wheeling with several newer buildings and new uses for old ones.

Non-Extant East Wheeling Landmarks

Many early settlers, such as Gilchrist, Thompson, Butts and Cunningham, were buried in the non-extant East Wheeling Graveyard, which was situated at the corner of 16th and McCulloch Streets, the current location of the Elk's Playground. Three quarters of an acre, lots 211, 212, 213 and 214, were deeded to Henry Moore by Richard Sims, Marcus Wilson and Zacharias Jacob on
August 22, 1829. (Deed Book 15, p.344) The plat was recorded on July 1, 1853 (Deed Book 38, P. 210-211). The cemetery contained 144 lots, each of which contained 13 square feet. A main walk, which bisected the cemetery was eight feet wide. Five intersecting walks were five feet wide.

According to the December 8, 1880 issue of the *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, Henry Moore tried to make the alley at the western end of the cemetery part of the cemetery but was forced to retreat when neighbors resisted by knocking down his fence. The cemetery seemed to be used by all church denominations in East Wheeling. Some names on stones in the cemetery in 1880 were Robert Ray, John Gilchrist, D. J. Morton, Edward Booth, Fielder Berry, William McKay, John Fisher, Dana Hubbard, A. Alexander Weed and S. D. Harper. Thomas Paull and his family had the only vault in the cemetery, while the Peterson family had a granite monument in the northwestern corner. The sister-in-law of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, is reported to have been buried in the East Wheeling Cemetery. The *Intelligencer* reported that the cemetery was in disuse and had a dilapidated appearance in 1880. The graves were dispersed to other cemeteries and the land was labeled as the East End Park on the 1890 Sanborn Insurance map.

Other non extant landmarks of early East Wheeling were its gullies or ditches. "Sharp's Garden" was a spring, which flowed into a stream that followed a gully southwest across 16th Street where it connected with a small stream from the northwest (15th and Jacob Streets). (The spring area was leased for 20 years, c. 1822-1842, as a garden by Noah Zane to Ano Rasky <sp>). Joseph Bell reminiscing in 1905 about his childhood days in Wheeling said Sharp's Garden "was frequented on Sundays as an ice cream garden.") The main stream continued past the Glass House diagonally through the block between 17th and 18th Streets to Eoff Street receiving drainage from two or three streams on its way. Another gully ran close to McColloch Street to Wheeling Creek.

The 1884 Sanborn Insurance Maps of East Wheeling showed a spur of the B & O Railroad rounding the corner of 17th and McColloch Streets and traveling west down 17th Street through the proposed historic district into downtown Wheeling and then to the railroad yards along the Ohio River. The railroad company had storage and machine shop buildings along both sides of the track in the East Wheeling block bounded by Lane 14, 17th and McColloch Streets. According to John Frissell, "the B & O tracks were elevated 6 to 8 inches above street level, creating a muddy receptacle for kitchen water and causing an obstruction for travel and drainage."
The B & O had acquired the 17th Street track in 1871 from the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad, which had governed the Hempfield Railroad during a ten year foreclosure. The line ran 32 miles from Wheeling to Washington, Pennsylvania. The state of Pennsylvania chartered the Hempfield Railroad in 1850. The Hempfield route was a contentious issue between the B & O and the Pennsylvania Railroad as a possible route westward toward Cincinnati. This rivalry was part of the bigger struggle between Wheeling and Pittsburgh for supremacy in commerce and industry in the upper Ohio Valley that had raged for almost 50 years. The Hempfield Railroad bought property along 17th Street in East Wheeling from 1853 to 1855. The first rails were laid in 1855. Charles Ellet, Jr., was the chief engineer; he is better known for designing the first Wheeling Suspension Bridge. By 1856, freight and passenger trains were using the completed route between Washington, PA and Wheeling. The B & O in 1883 bought the 37 mile narrow gauge Pittsburgh Southern Railroad. After relaying track, the Hempfield and the Pittsburgh Southern were joined and Wheeling and Pittsburgh were connected by reliable overland transportation.

Architecture

The East Wheeling Historic District is significant under Criterion C for architecture with varying styles of architecture used in the dwellings. Several buildings are works of noted architects. There are many types of architecture in the East Wheeling Historic District, however, four styles of architecture dominate the residential sections of the proposed East Wheeling Historic District: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate and Eastlake. Other styles incorporated into the proposed East Wheeling Historic District include Lombardi Romanesque, Romanesque Revival, Victorian Gothic, Richardson Romanesque and Classical Revival, Colonial Revival and Vernacular. Wheeling's Edward B. Franzheim and F. F. Faris designed many buildings in Wheeling, including the YWCA, the Scottish Rite Temple, the Hazel-Atlas Building and the Elks building in East Wheeling. Franzheim, a Wheeling native born in 1866, was described by Cranmer as "probably the most successful and best known architect in the state of West Virginia." Mr. Franzheim, a member of a prominent Wheeling family of German descent, studied architecture for seven years in Boston. Cranmer credits him with designing many "of the most elaborate residences and buildings in Wheeling." The Court Theater and Board of Trade Building in Wheeling were also designed by Franzheim.
M.F. Faris was a partner in the prosperous firm of Giesey & Faris, founded in 1899, which designed and constructed, c. 1906, the elaborate porch at the main entrance to the Warden's residence at the West Virginia State Penitentiary at Moundsville. He was also the architect for the Virginia Theater on 12th Street. Faris was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio. His father, Joseph A. Faris, was a well-known Wheeling artist. Giesey, a Wheeling native, was self-taught. He practiced architecture successfully for six years before partnering with Faris. Giesey had three brothers: Edward and Albert V. were carpenters, and John L., a contractor. They worked on many projects with Giesey and later with the firm of Giesey and Faris. Giesey was architect for the Wheeling Post Office/Custom House United States Court House and the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company building.

Other architects involved with East Wheeling were Roland Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, who designed the Methodist Building and Edward Joseph Weber of Pittsburgh who designed St. Joseph's Cathedral. Weber also designed Commencement Hall on the Bethany College campus. John White was the master builder on the Greek Revival Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of Byron and 12th Streets, part of the Monroe Street East Historic District.

St. Joseph's Cathedral at 1300 Eoff Street, a Lombardi Romanesque church, was designed by architect Edward Joseph Weber of Pittsburgh. The overall design of the church is that of a modified Basilica plan. The design is a cross with the great dome directly over the crossing. Four square piers support limestone arches to carry the 148-foot dome. The nave has eight massive limestone columns topped by a coffered barrel vault. The building has green-gray Vermont slate steps and altar platforms. The handmade Flemish quarry floor tiles have decorative insets of various crosses. Marble from Italy, Spain, Greece and France was used in the altars and shrines.

Weber sought out well known artists to work with him on the cathedral. Frank Aretz of Pittsburgh was the stone carver; George W. Settler of Bucks County, Pa., designed and made the stained glass windows; and Felix B. Lieftuchter of Cincinnati painted 9,000 feet of rare "keim" murals, painted with a type of German oil paint. The artist combined classic forms of Christian imagery with designs and colors of Mexico. The dome mural is a vision of heaven. The central mural depicts the enthroned Christ seated on his own cathedra in the midst of the Communion of Saints.
The west facade features a statue of St. Joseph, a wheel window flanked by symbols of the four Gospel writers, an arcade with happy and sad corbel faces and a semicircular tableau of the enthroned Christ. The main entry door arches feature the hand of God in the center keystone, while the other three arch motifs feature symbols of Christ, figures of Mary, John the Baptist, the twelve Apostles and symbols of the Holy Spirit and the seven sacraments. An angel and a devil flank the entry with pen in hand to write down the good or bad deeds of all who enter. Most of the statues were carved of Caen French limestone.

Sotter's stained glass windows are intricately designed. The wheel window is composed of glass panels between a series of overlapping rounded arches and columns in deep blues and reds with a central green cross. The side windows follow the life of St. Joseph from his marriage to Mary to his death. Six large medallions feature the major life events and eight smaller ones, the lesser events. In the dome, windows depict the four archangels. Panels on the side aisles depict the life of Jesus Christ and Old Testament parallels.

The Methodist Building, at the corner of Eoff and 11th Streets, is an Art Deco building of granite and limestone. Tennessee Travertine brown marble, Greek Tinos green marble, terrazzo and brass were incorporated in the building's interior. The grand staircase has a specially designed pressed bronze railing with silver-like Monel metal ships spaced evenly along the handrail. The steps are of Roman Travertine, a light-colored volcanic lava material from Italy. The stair risers are an original Moorish design in blue, cream and red. American black walnut, Prima Vera from Guatemala and mahogany from Africa and the Philippines were used in the wainscoting, doors, corridor paneling and baseboards. The building was designed to have more floors added. Steel joists of open web steel supported on steel beams were used to reinforce the floors. Two inches of clay or gypsum tile were added to the structural steel for fireproofing. The building was steam heated and fully air conditioned when completed in 1937. The cross mounted between the third and fourth floors on the front facade and another on top of building were added when the Fourth Street United Methodist Church bought the building in 1951. The sailing ship in relief on the front of fifth story section on the front facade matches the ships on the grand staircase and was the logo of the Fidelity Investment Company. The building was built to be the headquarters for the company's world wide investment business. The company had offices in Paris, London and Sydney. The building's architect was Roland Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio. Johnson was a nationally prominent architect who designed many important buildings in the Midwest. In West Virginia, he also designed Commencement Hall on the Bethany College campus. George Fuller,
Co., which built the West Virginia State Capitol, as well as the Arlington and Lincoln Memorials, the U.S. Supreme Court, Federal Reserve and U.S. Department of Justice buildings was the building contractor. The building has "1937" engraved in a cornerstone on the corner 11th/Chapline Streets.

The Hazel Atlas Building at 87 15th Street, now a classroom building of West Virginia Northern Community College, was built on a site previously occupied by the Cut Rate Food and Produce Co., a duplex and an abandoned building. Two hundred and thirty-five employees moved into the new building in April, 1931. Edward B. Franzheim was the architect. The Hutter Construction Company of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin was the general contractor. The four story building was erected at a cost of $200,000. It was designed to accommodate two additional floors. The red brick and sandstone building has a three story multi-ton glass entrance portal. Vari-colored Vermont marble, bronze and stained glass were used throughout the building and are still evident on the first floor lobby. Although the interior of the building has been extensively renovated for classrooms, the fourth floor's luxuriously furnished boardroom featuring a large open fireplace is still intact. The building was donated to West Liberty College in 1964 for use as the college's Wheeling campus by Continental Can Company after a court battle over a merger between the Hazel Atlas and Continental Can Companies. The Hazel Atlas Company had been formed in 1902 by mergers of several glass companies in the Northern Panhandle. By 1956, the building was headquarters for the company, which had grown to control 12 glass plants and one metal plant. They manufactured caps, glue and paste bottles, mixing bowls, snuff bottles, Vaseline and Vicks jars, wide-mouth food and cosmetic jars, Mason canning jars plus glassware and dinnerware.

The John W. Morris Scottish Rite Cathedral is a square five story stone building on a raised foundation. The building replaced an earlier temple that had been destroyed by fire after only one year of use. Fred. F. Faris and his associate Ben Hamilton designed the current building, which was completed and dedicated in October 1916. The building at five stories was the tallest building in East Wheeling, excepting church spires and the YWCA. The bold geometric shape and recessed rows of windows on the side facades of the lower floors are modern looking but the building has classical ornamentation. Pilasters and Ionic columns break the building's horizontal lines, while wreaths, festoons and emblem sculptures enrich the building facades. Its interior is plush with dual white marble staircases with curving railings inside the front entrance. Marble fireplaces, a duck pin bowling alley in the basement, and a billiard room are included in the building in addition to a ballroom and Egyptian styled auditorium.
Summary

The proposed East Wheeling Historic District is significant because it represents the historical development of Wheeling from a brawling, vulgar frontier town to an industrial city of worldwide fame. East Wheeling retains many buildings that recall earlier days and maintains its distinctive neighborhood feel. Just as from its earliest days, rowhouses and working class homes are side-by-side with commercial establishments, churches and civic organizations. The varying styles of East Wheeling's Victorian era architecture is intact in many buildings. The proposed East Wheeling district has a rich history as an ethnic and ecumenical neighborhood. It served as the bedroom community for workers and owners of industries along Wheeling Creek, had a railroad track through its heart and was home to churches of widely varying beliefs. Today, East Wheeling retains much of this historic character.
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Wheeling Evening Standard
Wheeling Intelligencer
Wheeling News-Register
Wheeling Repository
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the South corner of 12th and Jacob Streets, proceed South to 13th Street, including all properties on the West side of Jacob Street. Proceed East on 13th Street to Wood Street, including the North block numbers 37-61 and all of the South side of 13th Street to Wood Street. Proceed South on Wood Street to 14th Street, including all properties on the West side of street only. On 14th Street, proceed to McColloch Street, including properties only on the South side of 14th Street. Follow McColloch Street South, crossing 15th to 16th Street. Proceed West along 16th Street, including all properties on North and South sides of street, to Eoff Street. Proceed north on Eoff Street to 12th Street. Proceed west on 12th Street to Chapline Street. Proceed north on Chapline Street including all properties on the east side of Chapline Street and on the east and west sides of Chapline in the block from 11th Street to the alley running east to west on the north side of the Pythian building.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The northern boundary of the proposed district is a steep hillside, which forms a substantial gap between the district and the residences found on the upper streets. 16th Street forms the southern boundary. The eastern boundary of McColloch and Woods Street begins an area that has a measurable decrease in historic structures. The western boundary is the boundary for another Wheeling historic district. The district enclosed by these boundaries has a distinctive development pattern.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

**East Wheeling Historic District**
Name of Property: East Wheeling Historic District
County: Ohio County, WV

**Ohio County, WV**
County/State

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Name: East Wheeling Historic District

Town: Wheeling

County: Ohio County, WV

Photographer: Jeanne Grimm

Date: Fall 1997

Negatives: Jeanne Grimm, Morgantown, WV

Photo 1 of 18: YWCA, 1100 Chapline Street, Front Facade Camera facing East

Photo 2 of 18: Methodist Building, 11th and Chapline, Front facade and South Elevation Camera facing NE

Photo 3 of 18: Valley Auto Supply 81 12th; and 83 12th Street, Front Facades Camera facing NW

Photo 4 of 18: 11 13th Street, Office of St. Joseph Cathedral Camera facing NW

Photo 5 of 18: Simpson Methodist Church, 1120 Eoff Street Camera facing NE

Photo 6 of 18: 1208 & 1210 Byron Street Camera facing NE

Photo 7 of 18: 1021 Chapline Street, Pierson & Pierson Printing Camera facing West

Photo 8 of 18: 14th & Byron Sts, Cathedral Parish School/ Wheeling Elementary Camera facing NE

Photo 9 of 18: 14 13th Street Camera looking SW

Photo 10 of 18: 32 15th Street, Elks Club Camera looking S
### East Wheeling Historic District

| Photo 11 of 18: | 89 12th Street, doctor’s office  
Camera looking W |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Photo 12 of 18: | 110 and 108 12th Street  
Camera looking S |
| Photo 13 of 18: | 125 ½ 14th Street  
Camera looking N |
| Photo 14 of 18: | 15th Street  
Camera looking S |
| Photo 15 of 18: | 127 & 129 14th Street  
Camera looking NE |
| Photo 16 of 18: | 101 & 103 14th Street  
Camera looking N |
| Photo 17 of 18: | 1123 Eoff Street  
Camera looking W |
| Photo 18 of 18: | 15th Street  
Camera looking SW |