

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 28 1979
DATE ENTERED AUG 29 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Oglebay Mansion Museum

Waddington Farm Mansion; Chapline-Smith-Paxton-Oglebay House

AND/OR COMMON

Oglebay Mansion Museum (preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Oglebay Park

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Wheeling

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

West Virginia

CODE

54

COUNTY

Ohio

CODE

069

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Wheeling Park Commission

STREET & NUMBER

Oglebay Park

CITY, TOWN

Wheeling

VICINITY OF

STATE

West Virginia 26003

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Ohio County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

1500 Chapline Street

CITY, TOWN

Wheeling

STATE

West Virginia 26003

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Oglebay Institute Mansion Museum dates from the second quarter of the 19th century and probably was built about 1845. The history of the building and additions can be divided into three phases.

Originally the brick house, in the Greek revival style, was a rectangular two-story structure sitting on a cut stone foundation with a five bay facade. The plain cut stone lintels and sills and wall surfaces are smooth and there is symmetry throughout. Brick walls are in flemish bond and the building is capped with a median pitch hipped roof. Surviving exterior details from the original building include windows with 6/6 sash arrangements set in thin mullions and iron gratings on side and rear basement windows. The main front door is recessed into the building and originally contained a transom with side light.

The interior follows the center hall floor plan with four rooms to each floor, and exterior doors at both ends of the main hall. The stairway has a landing at the back of the hall with a return to the second floor hallway. Interior walls are brick on the first floor, with wooden partitions throughout most of the second. The only feature not consistent with the symmetry of the house is a side hall at the left of the building leading originally from the main hall to a carriage entrance on the side. Interior chimneys are shared by front and back rooms of the house. Original woodwork survives intact in all rooms but the dining room. Pine was used and it has always been painted. Window frames are massive with framing running to the floor with an inset panel below the sill. Door frames are set symmetrically between rooms and hallways. The frames taper in a greek key design on the hall side of the door. Interior doors are of two horizontal panels and a corresponding panel is repeated on the interior of the door frame. Mantels are simply with ogee moldings. The original house has an excavated basement only under the rear left room and the back half of the main hall.

The second phase in the history of the architecture of the Mansion began in 1856 when a number of changes were made in the original building and a large wing was added to the right rear of the house. This rectangular addition contained a kitchen, back hall, pantry and back stairs with two bedrooms on the second floor. This wing included a full basement with two rooms and a hall. The brick is laid in common bond 6/1 and the building is topped by a low pitched hip roof. The basement level because of the slope of the land behind the Mansion is almost completely exposed and has full windows. The brick walls run down to a stone foundation just below the basement window sills. The windows including basement are 6/6. Slightly arched brick lintels top openings in this addition with cut stone sills.

Some original interior woodwork survives including simplified versions of the massive window framing found in the older front section of the house. Frames go to the floor with a panel under the window. One chimney on the back wall served the fireplace in the basement, kitchen and one bedroom above. Also included in the changes of 1856, according to tradition, were white marble mantels in the two parlors at the front of the house. A decorative plaster ceiling was installed in the front right hand parlor during this period.

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It is not known when the house first had a porch. By 1879 a porch had been added to the front of the building, when the first known pictures of the Mansion were published in The History of the Pan Handle, West Virginia.

The third architectural changes began in 1901. The building was purchased by E. W. Oglebay who undertook a complete renovation of the Mansion. The architectural firm of Franzheim and Klieves of Wheeling, between 1901 and 1905, transformed the exterior and portions of the interior of the building in the neo-classical Revival mode. The following additions and alterations were made to the building in approximate chronological order. A morning room was added to the existing dining room, the back right side room of the original rectangular building, by removing the side wall and adding an addition doubling the size of the existing room. At the same time the front porch was extended around both sides of the house. The supports on the front porch were changed from square posts to fluted columns with capitals. The center section of the front porch was removed and a two-story columned portico replaced it. The cornice around the top of the house was greatly altered. It was widened to extend down to the top of the upper window, covering the lintels. The inset front door was removed completely and replaced with a one-story pedimented portico and a colonial doorway with fan transom and side lights. A tower was added behind the house to provide bathroom space for the rear left room on the first and second floor, with a tank above for water storage pressure.

Another major addition began in 1905 when a wing was added to the left side of the building, containing on the first floor an oval parlor and on the second floor a master bedroom with dressing rooms and bath. This addition was entered through the former side hall of the original house. To accommodate the unusual shape of the interior oval parlor the exterior assumed an elongated octagonal form. Also in 1905 an extension was added over the dining room additions to enlarge the bedroom above and to add space for a bath on that side of the building. This addition, like the front portico, had a medium-pitch gable roof. Sometime during this five year period the building was painted yellow with white trim.

The interior of the two original sections of the Mansion were changed only slightly. All of the rooms in the 1845 building and 1856 addition remained as they had originally been except for the dining room. Here all of the original woodwork, except the door frames, was removed. A new colonial mantel front and wainscoting were installed as well as a heavy molding. The new addition to this room was separated from the original section of the room by a beam and decorative fluted columns. Additions in the hallway included wainscoting, a coffered ceiling and a reconstructed stairway. Of the original woodwork only the door frames

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remain. In the 1901 wing addition decorative columns were included in the oval living room and bedroom above. The original pine floors of the original house were covered with hard wood floors, with decorative borders in most of the rooms.

This was the appearance of the Mansion at the time that it was given to the City of Wheeling in 1926. The three phases of the Mansion have since that time been for the most part preserved. The interior rooms of the original 1845 house have not been greatly changed. The kitchen of the back wing built in 1856 has been restored, and additions begun in 1901 remain partially intact with the exception of the side porches and water tower that were removed about 1942.

In 1962 a major renovation of the building took place. The house was completely rewired, a new furnace system was installed, and the roof was replaced. Other structural changes were made to better adapt the building to museum needs. Public rest rooms were installed in the former storage area in the 1856 kitchen addition. The partition was removed between the bedrooms above the kitchen so that this area could be used as a meeting or lecture room. In 1966 a fireproof addition was added to the building to provide additional exhibit space.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		State and local history

SPECIFIC DATES 1845; 1901-05 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Franzheim and Klieves, Architects

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mansion Museum, located in Oglebay Park, in Wheeling, Ohio County, has served this community as a museum since 1930. Through its collections and exhibits it preserves and displays the history of Wheeling and the vicinity. The collections contain items relating to the industrial development of the community as well as its political history and social life. These collections are housed in what has been, from the time it was built in about 1845, an important mansion in Wheeling. A number of its owners have made outstanding contributions to this city and state.

The first recorded owner of the property on which the Mansion now stands was Samuel Sprigg, son of Zachariah Sprigg of West Liberty, West Virginia. Both of these men were large land holders in Ohio County. Samuel Sprigg was one of the most brilliant lawyers to practice in Wheeling during the first half of the present century. For 16 years he was an attorney for the Commonwealth of Virginia. He died in 1843. His daughter, Elizabeth Sprigg, who married Hanson W. Chapline of Wheeling, took title to part of what was called the "Hill Farm", about 415 acres of Mr. Sprigg's original 900 acre tract, in 1846, by deed of trust. The Chaplines had built the Mansion House a year or two earlier. It states on the deed that they were already living on the property at the time of the transaction.

On February 25, 1856, Hanson Chapline sold the property to George W. Smith, a wealthy brewer who had recently come to Wheeling from Pittsburgh. The purchase price was \$30,000. Smith enlarged the brick Mansion, raised fine horses in his new stables, and greatly improved the land; he named the estate "Waddington Farm". Unfortunately, Mr. Smith went bankrupt in 1864 and the estate went into receivership for a number of years. Much of the land was sold off. In 1872 James W. Paxton purchased the Waddington Mansion and 25 acres. Mr. Paxton had been, during the Civil War, a strong union man. He had actively opposed the succession of Virginia, and worked for the formation of the State of West Virginia. He was elected one of the council of five to aid Gov. Pierpoint.

Mr. Paxton lived at Waddington Farm until 1878 when he put it up for sale. Between 1878 and 1900 the Waddington place was sold three times and it was in the year 1900 that the Mansion and 25 acres was purchased by Earl W. Oglebay, an industrialist from Cleveland, Ohio. Much of the land sold during G. W. Smith's ownership was re-acquired between 1901 and 1905. E. W. Oglebay established not only one of the finest country estates in this area but also one of the outstanding experimental farms in West Virginia. His contributions to agriculture were very important for the state. He not only introduced scientific farming at Waddington but established agricultural

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wheeling, WV Ohio County Records, Deed Book / 41,48,55,68,75,80,102,114

J. H. Newton, History of the Panhandle, 1879.

History of the Upper Ohio Valley, Brant & Fuller, 1890

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3-1/2 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Wheeling, West Virginia-Ohio

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	7	5	2	8	2	2	0	4	4	3	8	9	2	0
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Oglebay Mansion Museum stands in the midst of a tree-shaded and landscaped lawn whose boundaries extend 100 feet from the building on Northeast and Southwest elevations, 30 feet at its rear elevation, and 200 feet at its front (northwest)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John A. Artzberger, Director

ORGANIZATION

Oglebay Mansion Museum

DATE

4/6/79

STREET & NUMBER

Oglebay Park

TELEPHONE

(304) 242-7272

CITY OR TOWN

Wheeling

STATE

West Virginia 26003

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Clarence Morrow

6-21-79

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

8-29-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

Regional Coordinator

DATE

8-29-79

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programs at Bethany College and supported the programs of West Virginia University. Upon his death in 1926 he willed Waddington Farm to the City of Wheeling "for use as a park and for recreational and playground purposes for the people of said City of Wheeling and vicinity". The gift consisted of about seven hundred and fifty acres, and included all buildings, including the Waddington Farm Mansion.

The Oglebay Mansion Museum is significant not only because of its present day use as a museum and the importance of that function to the community but also because of the fine reputation Waddington Farm held in the community in the past.

The important historical events in the settlement and growth of Wheeling are reflected in the lives of the men who owned Waddington Farm. From the first owners who were land speculators on the frontier, through successive ownership by businessmen to E. W. Oglebay the last private owner, this holds true. Mr. Oglebay took this choice piece of property and developed it and made his dream of a model farm a lasting monument by willing the estate to the City of Wheeling, thus insuring the preservation of the Mansion.

The architectural significance of the Oglebay Mansion is measured by the evolution of the building reflecting in each of its three major parts the tastes and fashions of the mid-19th and early 20th century. The transformation of the Mansion after its acquisition by E. W. Oglebay in 1901 from an essentially Greek Revival style farmhouse into a sophisticated Neo-Classical Revival country home, was the work of architect Edward Bates Franzheim (1866-1942) and partner, Mr. Klieves. Franzheim's plans modifying the old residence were marked by careful attention to academic detail and proportion. The two-story Ionic portico dominating the Mansion's front elevation shelters a one-story pedimented frontpiece that forms the surround for the recessed entry. These dominant Neo-Classical Revival design elements, in addition to the corresponding elegance of the columned decor of the oval living room, attest to the talent of Mr. Franzheim (who produced buildings of varied styles, including the Romanesque) who is regarded among West Virginia's most important architects at the turn-of-the-century.

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elevation incorporating the portion of the entrance drive 100 feet from the building (at the front of the building) and extending from the drive northward 100 feet to State Route 88.