

1418

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mount Saint Joseph

Other name/site number: Holloway Estate

2. Location

Street & number: 137 Mt. Saint Joseph Road not for publication: N/A
City/town: Wheeling vicinity: X
State: West Virginia code: WV county: Ohio code: 069 zip code: 26003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Susan M. Pierce 11/20/07
Susan M. Pierce, Deputy SHPO Date

West Virginia Division of Culture and History
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 Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

for
Signature of Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 1-17-08

- 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):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- ___ Public-local
- ___ Public-State
- ___ Public-Federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

5
0
0
0

Noncontributing

1 buildings
0 sites
0 structures
0 objects

5 1 TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Secondary Structures
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling/
Quarters for Sisters of St. Joseph

Current Functions

Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
Domestic/Secondary Structures
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling/
Quarters for Sisters of St. Joseph

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late 19th & Early Century Revivals:
Italian Renaissance
Modern

Materials

Foundation: Concrete, Limestone
Walls: Brick, Limestone
Roof: Asphalt
Other: N/A

Narrative Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

 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.

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Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

B. removed from its original location.

C. a birthplace or grave.

D. a cemetery.

E. a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F. a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1854; c.1920; 1956

Significant Dates

1854; c. 1920; 1956

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

_____ previously listed in the National Register

_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local government

University

Other

Name of Repository:

Sisters of St. Joseph Center

Wheeling Room, Ohio County Public Library

West Virginia Regional History Collection, West Virginia University

Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 44 acres

Quad Map Name: Wheeling, West Virginia

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	528960	4440634
B	17	529270	4440690
C	17	529331	4440599
D	17	529260	4440188
E	17	529006	4440208

Verbal Boundary Description

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Boundary Justification

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation

Organization: Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation Date: July 2007

Street & Number: 1400 Main Street Telephone: 304-232-3087

City or Town: Wheeling State: West Virginia Zip: 26003

Property Owner

Name: Sisters of Saint Joseph

Street & Number: 137 Mt Saint Joseph Road Telephone: 304-232-1404

City or Town: Wheeling State: WV Zip: 26003

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Architectural Description

Nestled in rural Ohio County between the bustle of Woodsdale and Oglebay Park and Resort, is Mount Saint Joseph's located off Route 88 on Pogue Run Road [via G C& P Road]. The property is located on top of a mountain approximately 1,142 feet above sea level. There are 6 buildings located on this property. The Holloway house, the Sisters of Saint Joseph motherhouse, and the cold storage building are on the same plane, with the other components, the springhouse, the garage, and the bathhouse on the hillside below. Five are contributing; one [the garage] is not.

The Holloway house has three sections; the original 1854 Pogue farmhouse received two additions during the 1920s. These two additions were the northern addition [with garage and apartment], and a large L-shaped addition to the south and west [the "master portion"].

Bathhouse- Contributing [#1 on site plan]

A steep pathway and steps lead to a T-shaped bathhouse located over the front hill from the residence. The building is approximately 1,050 square feet in size and features Italianate details. Constructed of brick and featuring rough-hewn exposed maple beams and rafters, it stood before a pool roughly 30 X 60 feet in size. The floor of the bathhouse is poured concrete with inlaid, encaustic tile of various colors. The bathhouse features a large, open dining and recreation room with open walls and easy access to the pool on the eastern side. To the right and the left of the open dining/recreation areas are respective boys and girls changing rooms, with a pantry room in the rear, providing a sink and cabinetry for swimming sundries and picnic supplies. The changing rooms come complete with toilet, sink, shower, mirror, benches and hooks [which are still intact].

The pool, which held approximately 90,000 gallons of water, was built of reinforced concrete and was fed continuously by spring water. Adjacent to the pool was a pond, held by dam, across the ravine that was 100 feet long and 10 feet deep. Due to upkeep concerns, the SSJ¹ filled the pool and placed a contemplative labyrinth on the same ground. The roof was also

¹The acronym SSJ will be used in place of Sisters of Saint Joseph throughout this paper.

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replaced with corrugated sheet metal in place of the tile. They used the roof tile as borders for their flower gardens around the building.

Cold-Storage Building-Contributing [#2 on site plan]

Located off the northwest corner of the garage, adjacent to the service drive and parking area is a small cold storage building. Constructed in a similar style and method to the residence, this small building is in the hillside with a roof of corrugated steel arches covered in sod. The exposed front façade is brick that featured decorative recesses. The decorative recesses have been bricked-in.

Garage-Noncontributing [#3 on site plan]

This is a two-story, barn-like structure constructed by the Sisters of Saint Joseph after 1956. The lower level is of concrete block construction containing two garage doors and one entry door. It is used for equipment storage. The upper level is frame with composite T-111 siding and is accessed through a sliding door. The roof is asphalt shingle.

Holloway Residence-Contributing [#4 on site plan]

The original farmhouse was a two-story, national-style building built in 1854 by the Pogue family. W.W. Holloway referred to it as the “old dwelling” in his papers. It was this house and land that the Holloway’s purchased in 1917. This structure, and its 35 feet by 45 feet proportions, tripled in size during the 1920s under the Holloway’s ministrations. Showcasing a unique cornice of decorative dark wood, 6/9 double-hung sash windows on the front, first floor, 6/6 double-hung sash windows with stone lintels on the second floor, and a dark red, brick façade laid in a running bond, the house retained most of its original exterior and interior qualities after the 1920s additions.

Perhaps inspired by the Pogue’s classical-styled farmhouse, the Holloway’s built a sympathetic Italian renaissance addition, altering the 1854 house by replacing the first floor double-hung sash with casement windows on the eastern elevation and concealing the former front door beneath a recessed arch on the western elevation. The former front of the 1854 structure became the back and rear exit to a three-sided courtyard. The original front door was completely conserved after they constructed an arched wall in front of it. The door features a full transom light with a simple entablature, cornice, frieze, and architrave while framed with pilasters. A service exit replaced one of the large 6/9 double hung sash windows on the [former] front of the house into the courtyard. The southwestern side of the Pogue farmhouse had the

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largest of additions, stretching perpendicular in an L-formation toward the south and west [see site plan]. The Holloway's additions consist of two sections added to the Pogue farmhouse. The section on the north elevation included a 5-car garage with a separate apartment on the second floor and the southwestern, L-shaped addition, which became the main living quarters for the Holloway family.

Exterior: From Pogue Run Road stretches a long driveway of blacktop on a limestone and slag base. The drainage ditches are surfaced with small cobbles and laid in concrete. All the gutters are underlain with a layer of drain tile that is meant to prevent upheaval from freeze/thaw. When approaching the house from the road, the eastern elevation is first in line of sight. Stretching seven bays across, the two-story brick façade of the master portion is imposing. A low-pitched, hip roof with projected center gable encases three bays on the second floor and the entrance door on the first. Awning remains over the door. This section is brick laid in a running bond, with a limestone water table and an exposed, coursed-ashlar foundation. In swinging, casement windows on both the first and second floors are flanked by roughly paneled, Louisiana Cyprus shutters. On the first floor, each casement window has 4 panes of glass. The second floor casement windows have 3 panes of glass. No windows have been altered since the 1920s construction.

Also on the eastern elevation, and set back from the Holloway addition on the right [to the north], is a corner of the Pogue farmhouse. Set back even further right, is the northern Holloway addition with a view of the rear of the garage. The first floor has a tunnel between the Pogue farmhouse and northern addition leading from the front to the back of the house. A covered porch for the servants and then four windows stretch across the back of the garage. Those four windows are three-paned casement windows topped with stone lintels. The second story, above the garage has two 6/6 double-hung sash windows over the porch and three arches extending across the other half. The first two arches on the left open onto a covered porch with wrought-iron rail extending across the openings and two windows behind. The third arch, on the right, encases a large window looking into the kitchen of the garage apartment.

The southern elevation, which faces toward the present-day motherhouse, extends six bays across. In 1923 a terrace extended from this side. The Holloway's added a roof over this covered flagstone terrace in 1934, which extends half the length this side of the house. Four arches and a masonry wall support the roof over this terrace. Set within each arch are three sets of French doors that lead into the gallery and one set of French doors that lead into the drawing room on the right. The French doors, being mostly glass, are 4 panes of glass per door with one 4-paned sidelight flanking both sides of the doors. The windows above the porch on the second floor are not symmetrical to the doors below, being smaller casement windows than the windows on the rest of the house and one set of three, small, grouped windows with arches overhead. Due

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to high-volume use on this side of the house, the sisters converted the center French doors into a generic, one-paneled door in the late 1950s, keeping the flanking sidelights.

Looking at the western elevation, the Pogue farmhouse, as well as both Holloway additions is visible. On the right, the house surrounds a three-sided courtyard [to the right and back of the courtyard is the master portion Holloway addition and on the left is the Pogue farmhouse]. From this direction, the one-story turret is visible. A fire escape is placed centrally on the courtyard's back wall. The Pogue farmhouse's [former] front 6/9 double hung sash windows are visible on the left. A wall was built that extends from the Pogue farmhouse's corner to shield whoever might be in the courtyard from the "Service" section of the house. The architect designed the brick wall and it features a number of decorative, glazed tile mosaics done by the same man who laid the interior tile floor. The other side of the east to west first floor "tunnel" exits here, located between the Pogue farmhouse and the northern addition. To the left of the Pogue farmhouse is the northern addition that contains a five-car garage with an apartment overhead. Originally, this apartment's only access was from an exterior door located in-between the large garage doors.

Lastly, the northern elevation is a view of the side of the garage. Two bays, symmetrical on both the first and second floor, are also casement windows. Surrounding the house are numerous American holly and oak trees. Rhododendrons, which were planted by the Holloway's, line the front of the northern addition.

Interior: Entering the unadorned front, French door, the vestibule opens into a compact Main Hall. A small lavatory is situated on the right. French doors located opposite the front door light the vestibule. To the left of those French doors is a hallway leading into a one-story turret room with a view of the courtyard and connecting to a short, 90° hallway that leads to the main stair. The main hall has handmade tile floors and four arched doorways that lead into the adjoining rooms on each side with walls of gray stone. The room to the left is the Living room (35X22) which also served as ballroom when the Holloway's entertained guests. It is the only room on the first floor addition laid in black walnut of random widths, pegged and dovetailed. There are French doors leading out onto a covered porch and the flagstone terrace on the southern side of the living room. Heading toward the west from the living room, the tiled floor begins again in the Gallery. Three French doors with arched fanlights overhead provide light to this room. Through another door on the west side of the gallery, you access the former library, which still has some of the built-in shelves. Wood paneling acts as partition between the gallery and library where originally there had been a wall. In addition, there is one door exiting the gallery into a small room that provided access to the exterior of the house and served as a firewood storage room for the fireplace in the library [fireplace since removed]. The library was converted into a chapel by the SSJ. Another door in the library leads into a [former] secret closet that was located

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here, which was converted to an additional exit to the western courtyard when the SSJ made renovations. They also removed the stone mantel and open fireplace from the library.

If steps are traced back to the Main Hall, the room to the right of the hall is the former dining room. This room is 25 X 22 feet and showcases a brass and marble fireplace from Italy and walls of travertine stone. Through the dining room and on the right is a smaller room, which served as a breakfast room. Toward the north is a pantry, and the west the Pogue farmhouse's kitchen. The kitchen also has a doorway to the outside western courtyard, providing easy access to the Holloway's favorite place to dine in clement weather. The first floor of the Pogue farmhouse served as kitchen, laundry, and the servant's sitting and dining room. The back hall has a door that leads outside onto a covered porch. The first level's floors are the original wide tongue and groove flooring. The Holloways covered the flooring with heavy felt paper and finished it with new oak flooring. The second floor had three servant's bedrooms and bath. All floors on the second floor are original, covered with carpet after the later renovations. The second floor back hall has stairs that lead to a small attic and trunk room. When the Holloways inhabited the house, there was no access to the apartment over the garage from this second floor, back hall. Today, there is a doorway cut that leads directly into the apartment. The apartment contains a living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen, and porch. The stairway from the second floor to the ground floor exiting between the garage doors is functional. The apartment has a similar use today, as it is somewhat separate from the rest of the house and is available to rent.

A hallway with ramp leads on a decline into the Holloway addition from the southeastern corner of the Pogue farmhouse. A 90-degree turn puts you at the start of another long, straight hallway. The first room on the left was the children's bedroom with adjoining small room for a nanny. There are an additional two bedrooms including two bathrooms equipped with showers and medicine closets along this hall.

Here also are two large linen closets used for seasonal storage, a maid's sink, and clothes closet featuring floor to ceiling cabinets of walnut. Casement windows and a central fire escape door with exterior staircase light the hall. Coming to the southeast corner is the master bedroom with adjoining his and hers dressing rooms and bathrooms on opposite ends of the room. Her dressing room is lighted by three arched casement windows overlooking the "bowling green" [now the motherhouse]. The main stair is located between the master bedroom and guest room. It formerly had arched interior openings with wrought-iron rails overlooking the stairwell but was walled-in due to fire code during the 1996 renovations. This hallway continues toward the west and ends in a guest room with separate bath, trunk aisle, and two large closets. Windows with arched fanlights are on three of the room's four walls. Rumor has it that within this guest room's closet is a lift-door that descended into a secret closet in the library below and used to

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hide alcohol during the prohibition era. Though the secret closet was eliminated during later renovations, the lift door is still in the floor.

Motherhouse-Contributing [#5 on site plan]

An aerial view of the motherhouse would show an immense, three-winged structure. A chapel wing to the east, a dining wing to the west, and the public and cloistered quarters to the south. From the bottom to the top, the ground floor is the service floor, the first floor a public and cloistered area, and the community and living quarters on the three floors above.

The eastern façade of the motherhouse is four stories in height. The top three floors are all 1/1 squat windows. The first floor windows are larger 1/1 double-hung, sash windows with working transoms overhead, with one row of five double-hung sash windows on the southern end. Decorative masonry trim surrounds these first floor windows in straight simple, square lines. The front doors are carved of Redwood with stained glass lights trimmed in aluminum. From North to south and east to west, the property declines, resulting in a daylight basement on both the southern and western sides.

The eastern side of the chapel is a long end-gable structure and two stories tall. The gable end of the chapel has seven parallel lines of brick raised in a triangular fashion, capped with limestone tops. Large, rectangular bases with various carved details are located at the bottoms of each line. Providing light to the chapel are stained glass windows that tell the history of the Sisters of Saint Joseph from their founding to the establishment of Mount Saint Joseph.²

The northern side of the chapel has two one-story, shed-like attachments that have flat-roofs and asymmetrical window patterns. One of these one-story attachments has a door opening onto a covered walkway connecting to the southern door on the Holloway house. There are three doors on the northern elevation. The main building's northern elevation is two stories tall, with parking surrounding this side and 1/1 double hung sash windows on both the first and second stories.

² Marlier, *The Architect's Review*.

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The southern and western elevations mirror the northern and eastern elevations having four floors and the same style windows. The daylight basement gives exterior access to the storage and laundry level with loading docks.

Springhouse-Contributing [#1 on site plan]

The springhouse dates from the era of the first Pogue farm and is all that remains after the original log cabin was taken down. This structure takes advantage of the natural water supply found on the property. Fed by one of four natural springs, the springhouse is constructed of stacked, rubble sandstone. The walls are 15-18 inches wide and the roof is asphalt shingles. The roof was updated due to deterioration. The floor is concrete with a water trough extending across the back wall. The trough is approximately 2 feet deep and 16 inches wide, lined by a 4-inch curb to retain water.

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Statement of Significance

The Holloway Estate-Mount Saint Joseph property is historically significant at the local level, under *Criterion C: Architecture*, for its reflection of 1920s Italian Renaissance Revival style in the Holloway house, and the 1950s modern construction of the motherhouse for the Sisters of Saint Joseph. The period of significance is 1854; c.1920; 1956 reflecting the major construction dates. The significant dates are the same. *Criteria Consideration A* applies as it is owned and operated by a religious organization, the Sisters of Saint Joseph, under the Dioceses of Wheeling-Charleston.

The estate developed under the ownership of W.W. Holloway, who was important at the local level as a leader in the steel industry. Among many accomplishments, Mr. Holloway served as president of Wheeling Corrugating Company and Wheeling Steel Corporation. His magnificent house, built after returning from service in World War I, is a unique example of Italian Renaissance Revival style within Wheeling and the surrounding area. The property and house demonstrate a number of unique construction characteristics and mechanical systems of the era. The Motherhouse, ordered by the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston, is a significant structure built during a phase of modern building construction in Wheeling during the 1950s.

History

“Slow-talking but fast-thinking, bewhiskered W.W. Holloway,” a patriarch from Bridgeport, Ohio, began a family legacy that would continue for generations in Wheeling industry. Most remembered for his delegation skills, empathy toward his fellow man, and a foresight for future trends and predicting their consequences with infallible soundness, Earl Chapin May [in his book Principio to Wheeling] noted:

These essential abilities descended to W.W.’s son J.J. Holloway, who brought financial acumen to the art of steel making, and to J.J.’s son, the second W.W. (Bill) Holloway, who started as a shipper in the Steubenville open-hearth department and topped his career as president, then chairman of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.³

³ Earl Chapin May. *Principio to Wheeling, 1715-1945: A Pageant of Iron and Steel*, p. 171.

(NPS Form 10-900)
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This second W.W. Holloway was the son of Jacob James Holloway and Mary Patterson Dubois. Jacob James, one of Wheeling's foremost citizens, prominent financier, and industrial leader was active in the development of industrial endeavors within the cities of Bridgeport, and Wheeling. He was born in the Kirkwood section of Bridgeport, Ohio on April 17, 1857. His own professional career began as a cashier in his father's Bridgeport National Bank to, in 1883, a treasurer of the Standard Iron Company [later Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Company]. It was after this that he married Mary Patterson Dubois, less than a year after he became treasurer. J.J. and Mary had three children: Eleanor Martha, Joseph Dubois, and William Warfield Holloway.⁴ William [W.W.] was born on June 22, 1886. Educated at a private Episcopalian school, Saint Paul's, in Concord, New Hampshire he would also earn a degree in Engineering at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut in 1907.⁵

Like his father and grandfather before him, W.W. began his own lifelong affair with steel in 1909 at Steubenville's open-hearth department of Labelle Iron Works. By 1912, W.W. worked in the advertising department at Wheeling Corrugating Company, [later a division of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation], under Alexander Glass. W.W. became even more closely associated to Wheeling Corrugating and the Glass family when on April 26, 1911 at the age of 24 he married Margaret Louise Glass.⁶ Margaret's father, Alexander Glass, established Wheeling Corrugating Company in 1890. It was Mr. Glass who brought the idea to Wheeling that if a sheet of steel was coated with zinc and corrugated it was stiff enough to use as siding, roofing, or as in the Holloway residence, a structural base for concrete floors. Wheeling Corrugating Company then diversified and is best known for its light metal products; troughs, roofing, conductor pipes, but most notably, galvanized tubs, buckets, garbage cans and pressed metal ceilings.⁷

The only pause in William's career was when he served as First Lieutenant [he would later become a captain] in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army for three years during World War I. After the war ended, he immediately returned to Wheeling Corrugating

⁴ J.J. Holloway Obituary, West Virginia University, West Virginia History and Regional Collection, Morgantown.

⁵ W.W. Holloway Obituary, New York Times, New York. January 10, 1969.

⁶ Earl, *Principion to Wheeling*. P. 218.

⁷ *Wheeling Hall of Fame (Class of 1979) Booklet*. Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation, Wheeling, West Virginia.

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Company to resume a more pleasant form of work. In 1922, he was elected president of Whitaker-Glessner Company [predecessor of Wheeling Steel].⁸

W.W. was honored with the election to president of Wheeling Steel in 1927 and Chairman of the Executive committee in 1930. The Wheeling Steel Corporation began in 1920 as a holding company of three original partners: the Labelle Nail Works, Whitaker-Glessner Company, and Wheeling Steel and Iron Company. Wheeling Steel was a major producer of hot and cold rolled sheets, galvanized sheets and roofing, black and tin plate, and cut nails. With its corporate headquarters located in downtown Wheeling, its plants were located along a 30-mile stretch of the Ohio river in Eastern Ohio and the northern panhandle of West Virginia. Time Magazine noted; "William Warfield Holloway was made president of Wheeling Steel Corporation. Previously, Mr. Holloway was president of Wheeling Corrugating Company, largest Wheeling subsidiary. Graduated from Yale in 1907, Mr. Holloway is 44, one of the youngest U.S. steel executives." Under his leadership, the Wheeling Steel Corporation became the ninth largest steel producer in the United States with plants in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.⁹

Holding such titles as Member of the Executive committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute from 1931-1958; Honorary vice-president of the Institute since 1958 [till his death in 1969]; and director of the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce he was incredibly active in the steel community within and outside of the Ohio River Valley. In addition to steel, he was also an active member of the glass industry, serving as director of Fostoria Glass company, director of Hazel-Atlas Glass company from 1930-1956 as well as director of the Belmont County National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio, all at various stages throughout his extensive career.¹⁰ He participated in numerous civil activities in Wheeling and was member of several clubs in Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and New York.¹¹ Upon W.W.'s death on January 9, 1969, the Fostoria Glass Company declared:

⁸ W.W. Holloway, Retired Steel Official, Dies. Wheeling News-Register. January 9, 1969.

⁹ Time Magazine, November 17, 1930.

¹⁰ W.W. Holloway, Retired Steel Official, Dies. Wheeling News-Register Obituary, January 9, 1969.

¹¹ Wheeling Intelligencer. West Virginians of Ohio County Biographies. Wheeling Intelligencer. 1934-35.

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That it is with deep regret and a profound sense of great loss that we note the death of William Warfield Holloway, Sr. on January 9, 1969. Mr. Holloway served on the Board of Directors of the Fostoria Glass Company since April 3, 1928, almost 41 years. During this long span, his sincere interest in the company never wavered. His keen judgment of the proper course to follow, always expressed in concise words, has been an important factor in aiding the company to attain the leadership that Fostoria has earned in the tableware field.”¹²

Holloway Estate’s Unique Architecture

The property that would become the Holloway Estate was purchased by Margaret’s father, Alexander Glass, in 1917 while William was away at war.¹³ The purchase included 44 acres that was known then as the Pogue Farm. A number of dwellings stood on the property; a small, mid-nineteenth century log cabin close to the driveway entrance on Pogue Run Road and the second, the antebellum, Pogue family farmhouse. It was this 1854 structure that served as inspiration in the design of their future home.

The Pogue Farm inherited its name from former owners, Elijah and Sarah Pogue who had lived in the log cabin from 1848-1854. It is unknown whether the Pogue family built the cabin or a previous owner, but the Pogue family lived in the cabin for a time while they built the grander home just north in 1854. That home was the two-story, redbrick, National-styled farmhouse that the Holloway’s took possession of in 1917. Plans began around 1917 and the Italian Renaissance additions were sympathetically added to the earlier structure during the 1920s. The “Italian Renaissance style is found in early 20th century houses throughout the country but is considerably less common than the Contemporary Craftsman, Tudor, or Colonial Revival styles” of the time period. The Italian Renaissance style was not so common in the Wheeling area.

The house shows strong characteristics of a simple Italian Renaissance style. Examples are a symmetrical façade, hipped roof, decorative brackets along the cornice, recessed porches, ceramic tile roof [originally], arches above doors and windows, and the upper story windows are

¹² Holloway Papers, A&M # 2809, West Virginia University, West Virginia Regional History Collection, Morgantown, West Virginia.

¹³ William would serve 1917-1919.

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smaller than those on the first floor.¹⁴ Its landscape was also striking as seen in an excerpt from local society papers:

Coming from Clinton over the Bethany Pike en route to Oglebay Park, one sees the very elegant home of Mr. & Mrs. Wm Holloway. A good view of it may be gotten after Joebetty Farm is passed. Many stop on the ridge to see the handsome home. It is on the old Pogue farm from which the run is named. The driveways and gardening are ideally arranged about the handsome home and even years are not needed to give it distinction. Age, however, will make its trees and shrubbery more pronounced but the whole estate is marvelously attractive to the traveler.¹⁵

Through personal contacts, W.W. obtained the services of a former classmate at Yale, an architect named William Wayne from Pennsylvania, and engineer Bates Wood, W.W.'s cousin. The house was built on a "time and materials basis," and the construction lasted about 2 years. Two of the major materials used to build the house were metal and concrete. Around the turn of the century, the Atlas Portland Cement Company published a catalogue featuring a number of floor plans and designs for concrete houses. This construction trend, while not highly popular, did result in a large percentage of concrete houses being built across the country. A large reason for success of the concrete house was their ability to survive fire and the environmental elements better than other popular building materials of the time.¹⁶ A small number of large, concrete country houses were built not too far away from the Holloway house in the National Pike area. Two houses nearby were one by J.A. Adams on the National Pike,¹⁷ another by Edward Stifel. Stifel's house, "Edemar" reflected a concern for fire; "Built throughout of brick, steel I-beams, concrete block, and poured concrete, including the floors." The house was virtually fireproof and similar in construction to the Holloway additions.¹⁸

¹⁴ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. Knopf: New York. 2004.

¹⁵ *Potpourri: Week's Review of Society*. Wheeling News-Register, 1936; compiled by Diane M. Rhodes, Ohio County Public Library, October 1999.p225.

¹⁶ Atlas Portland Cement Company, *Concrete Country Residences: Photographs and Floor Plans of Turn-of-the-century Homes*, Dover Publications: New York, 1908.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p67.

¹⁸ Finstein, Jeanne, Judi Hendrickson, & Brent Carney. *Walking Pleasant Valley: Revisiting the Homes and Lives of Silk Stocking Row*. Polyhedron Learning Media. p. 27.

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William and Margaret moved into their completed house in 1926.¹⁹ Thanks to well-kept records by the Holloways, the property and house descriptions are not a mystery. Written in September of 1952, shortly before the sale of the house, the Holloway's wrote descriptions and explanations for their extensive properties.

Supporting the immense and heavy infrastructure of the house is a foundation laid on a shale rock base. A full basement exists under the gallery wing, but a 4-foot crawl space is all that provides access to mechanical systems under the library [present SSJ chapel]. The entire basement and crawl space has a poured concrete floor. The section under the garage was specifically for use as a preserve cellar. In order to facilitate this, there are no pipes in that section and an old chimney flue provides ventilation. There are two ways to access the cellar from the outside of the house: one in front and one in back. The basement was left unfinished for a future recreation room if desired. The room has a fireplace opening and is approximately 22 X 35 feet in size.²⁰

The walls of the Holloway additions are 13 inches thick. The inside walls are 4 inch gypsum block and plastered. There is a dead air space of 8 inches between the inside and outside walls and completely sealed. This is called the "thermos bottle principle of insulation." The Atlas Portland Cement Company said of this hollow wall construction:

The hollow wall construction, which has been the occasion of lively interest to those studying modern building methods, consists of tying two comparatively thin walls together with concrete piers at regular intervals. This style, while slightly more expensive, is considered by many authorities the best form of construction for house-building purposes.²¹

This open space also provides easy installation and removal of mechanical systems. All of the inside walls are gypsum block with no studding walls in the house except in the apartment over the garage and one room in the Pogue farmhouse. The Pogue farmhouses inside walls are brick. The floors are one of the most novel construction characteristics about the Holloway additions, being concrete and laid on curved corrugated sheets of metal which are supported by steel I-beams. This type of construction is standard for factories, perhaps similar to the factories

¹⁹ *Holloway Estate Description.*

²⁰ *Property of Margaret Holloway.*

²¹ *Concrete Country Residences*, p. 7.

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that W.W. worked in. All ceilings are metal lath and plastered. On the first floor, plaster was applied to the metal lath attached directly to the lower flange of supporting I-beams. Conversely, the second floor ceiling is one continuous metal lath surface, suspended by pencil rods from the roof rafters. The second floor room partitions were built after the metal lath was hung, allowing that any partition wall can be altered without consideration as to its supporting walls. All of the in-swinging casement windows do not protrude into the rooms because of the depth of the windowsills; the radiators are hidden under the sills and are covered in a metal grate. The heating system in the front hall and gallery had radiators suspended under the floor and function through grills.²²

There are also many international qualities to the Holloway house. The family traveled extensively. Mrs. Holloway, having been educated in Florence, developed a penchant for travel as a young girl. On opposite walls in the former dining room, two antique oil paintings face each other.

Both were recently reconditioned and feature classical scenes of architectural ruins and flowers. There are two matching Florentine chairs in the reception area that were left when the Holloways moved. Mrs. Holloway brought these from Florence around 1904. The highlights of the house are the fireplaces. Unfortunately, all but two were removed during renovations. The two that remain are exceptional examples of mantels that were imported from Italy. Legend has it that these were taken from Italian villas a few years after the house was completed. On the outside of the house, by what served as the Holloway's back and front doors, hang two bells that were acquired on a trip to Mexico. These ornate figures in wrought iron feature mythical creatures.²³

In keeping with the Italian Renaissance style, the original roof was done in Italian-style terracotta shingles made by a company in East Liverpool, Ohio. The new addition's brick was treated with a paste of linseed oil and white wash to give the masonry an antiqued look and blend easily with the old farmhouse. As shown in historic photos, the house appears to be white in color. Some of this antiquing treatment is still visible close to the eaves.²⁴

²² *Holloway Estate Description*, p. 2.

²³ *Ibid*, p. 2.

²⁴ *Holloway Estate Description*, p. 2. See Historical Photos.

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For the remarkable plasterwork, they procured an artist from New York City, named Mr. Armstrong to create the stipple-trowel finish on the walls and cable molding at the juncture of wall and ceiling. He also painted the exposed beams in the dining room that were lost after water damage in the 1990s. The woodwork was done locally by the R. R. Kitchen Company. The doors in the master portion²⁵ of the house are heavy-paneled oak; others are paneled birch. All the brass hardware on the doors and windows was imported from Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Holloway designed and selected the tile color schemes while a man from Doylestown, Pennsylvania laid the outstanding tile floors. All the wrought iron curtain rods and ornaments are one of a kind, made to specifications by the Wheeling Corrugating Company.²⁶

Essentially, the service area of the house was the entire northern half of the house, which included the Pogue farmhouse and the Holloway's northern addition. They maintained their property as a working farm and employed two farmers to work the land. In addition to the present buildings, there was also a chicken coop [across the run and now gone], a barn for the horses and cows [below the present garage and now gone], a smoke house [below the barn and now gone].

The barn was described in detail as being three floors with a concrete foundation. The ground level was used for farm equipment storage, second floor for livestock: four horse stalls and three cow stalls. The third floor was for hay storage and plans were made to convert it into a living apartment. This was never done. The farmers lived on the property; one lived in the separate apartment above the garage that was only accessed by a stairway between the two garage doors. After the SSJ bought the house and the need for farmers eliminated, a door was cut from the inside of the Pogue farmhouse. The other farmer lived in the Pogue log cabin located at the bottom of the hill on Pogue Run Road. In addition to the farmers, the Holloways employed two maids, a cook and a butler. Their employees lived and worked in the Pogue farmhouse where the kitchen and laundry were located.²⁷



²⁵ The Master Portion is the addition shaped like an L and extending from the Pogue farmhouse to the south and west.

²⁶ *Holloway Estate Description*, p. 1.

²⁷ *Holloway Estate Description*, p. 3.

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Unique to the house is the extensive water system. Being advantageously situated among four active springs on the property, the Holloways made use of the large water supply. A large cistern is located within the driveway circle directly across from the front door. All the downspouts from the house led into a tile drain that leads to a catch basin at the southwest corner of the cistern. A manhole provides access to the cistern. At the edge of the driveway, just east of the cistern are two pipes that lead directly to the bottom of the cistern and capped to fit the Wheeling Fire Department's pumpers: yet another example of the Holloway's concern and preparation in case of fire. A pipe leads to a large pressure tank underneath the dining room where water was then supplied to the rest of the house. The operation was fully automatic.

Adjacent to the east side of the garage is a dug well that is about 30 inches in diameter and 22 feet deep. Today, there is a stone covering placed over top the well. Copper pipes led into the kitchen and pantries for instant supplies of well water for cooking and drinking. Also featured on the property are a number of fuel oil tanks as well as 1,000-gallon gasoline tank.²⁸ These features are still present but are no longer used on the property.

For reasons unknown, the Holloways sold their country estate on Pogue Run Road to the Sisters of Saint Joseph and moved closer to Wheeling in 1954.

Sisters of Saint Joseph Transition and Motherhouse Architecture

The Sisters of Saint Joseph, founded on October 15, 1650 in France, came to Wheeling, West Virginia in 1853. Bishop Whelan requested that the sisters come "to work for the salvation of souls and to establish a hospital in Wheeling." Four sisters answered that call on April 23, 1853 and took over the Metcalf House, which is still in use by the SSJ on 15th Street. They ran a hospital and lived in the attic of the building. While Wheeling Hospital is considered their greatest contribution to the city, the sisters would continue to expand in many ways establishing further institutions: Saint Alphonsus School in 1862; Saint Joseph Academy and Parochial School in 1865; Saint John's 13th street Home for Boys, in 1882; Saint Michael's School in 1897; Saint Vincent's School, Elm Grove,

²⁸ Ibid, p. 1-5.

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1912; Corpus Christi School, 1917; Cathedral Grammar school, 1923; and Holy Trinity School on Wheeling Island, 1927.²⁹

On April 13, 1953, Archbishop Swint, Bishop of Wheeling-Charleston Diocese announced his plan to raise funds to build a new motherhouse for the Sisters of Saint Joseph in honor of their centenary in Wheeling. After considerable searching around the Wheeling area, the architect and team decided:

While the other sites under consideration had certain merits, the property of W.W. Holloway on Pogue's Run Road, adjoining Oglebay Park, placed it in an especially desirable position. It enjoyed accessibility with privacy, cultivated and landscaped grounds, and services of all utilities except city water, which was reasonably accessible. An important factor in the value of this property to the Sisters was the lovely Holloway residence which had been exceptionally well-maintained and was readily converted to a Novitiate immediately after the purchase of the property³⁰

In late April 1954, Mother Agnes Regina Roth, general superior during the 1950s announced that the sister's lawyer, D. Paul Camilletti, prepare a contract for purchase of the 44-acre Holloway property. The final purchase price was \$ 142,500. The property immediately took the name "Mount Saint Joseph". Thirty novitiates took residence within the former Holloway house by August 5, 1954.³¹

The Holloway house served as the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Wheeling Novitiate House from 1954 to 1968. But the sisters needed more room and wanted the ability to house their 300+ sisters. Bertrand Marlier, an architect who had worked for the Pittsburgh diocese, was summoned to draw up plans for a new "motherhouse". Almost simultaneously, only a few miles away, Bishop Swint was also in the process of establishing Wheeling Jesuit University. The motherhouse was built during a time when the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston was building a number of buildings in the Wheeling area. There are two modern buildings located on the

²⁹ *Pot-pourri: Week's Review of Society, 1936*. Wheeling News-Register, compiled by Diane M. Rhodes, Ohio County Public Library, October 1999, p. 49.

³⁰ Marlier, Bertrand. *The Architect's Review of Mount St. Joseph: Motherhouse for the Sisters of St. Joseph*. 50th Anniversary Program. SSJ Papers.

³¹ *Mount Saint Joseph: A Home Among the Hills*. SSJ Papers.

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Wheeling Jesuit campus that are very similar, but the SSJ Motherhouse is the best and most unaltered example of modern architecture within Wheeling.

Marlier designed a large, institutional building in a modern design that served the sisters needs, while remaining modest. He referred to the design of the building as having "contemporary treatment" in his review of the building. Particular to the needs of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, the architect designed a building that would be able to grow and expand with the needs of the sisters. Knowing that many of those needs were as yet unknown, he designed a building that would accept and graciously expand as those needs arose. Thus the total capacity of the building is at half, but is prepared to house up to 300 sisters. Both the chapel and dining room have a capacity of 300 people. Like the Holloway residence, the motherhouse was designed with fireproof construction in mind, using a reinforced concrete foundation, structural steel frame, and concrete floor slabs.

The Washington Engineering and Construction Company was the lowest bidder for construction at the sum of \$ 1,032,871. The groundbreaking ceremony was on November 10, 1954.³² Culley Plumbing and Heating Company of Wheeling installed the heating, ventilating and plumbing while the H.V. Yahn Company installed the electric. A separate water system pumps and cools spring water to drinking fountains on all the floors of the building. Throughout construction and wherever possible, Wheeling and West Virginia products were used.³³ The Sisters of Saint Joseph had their new Motherhouse completed on August 16, 1956.³⁴

The new Motherhouse was a far cry from their first residence within the attic of the Wheeling Hospital on 15th Street in 1853. Upon entering the front door, were parlors, portress' room, administrative offices, music rooms, a library, a post office, and guest's dining room. There was also a private chaplain's apartment with an individual entrance between the public areas and the chapel wing. Entrances off the service drive to the north and the west serve the kitchen, the help's room, laundry, and shipping platform. These have retained their original purposes as service rooms, though their functions have changed over the years. More offices line the ground floor hall and a chaplain no longer stays at the SSJ Motherhouse and uses the

³² Marlier, *The Architect's Review*.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ *Pamphlet for dedication of Mount Saint Joseph*.

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private apartment. The second floor is outfitted as a hospital-like setting for many sisters who need special care. This floor has 24-hour nursing staff to take care of the infirmed sisters. This floor also includes a welcoming library area and a large sun porch used for recreation and dining. The third and fourth floors are bedrooms for the sisters.³⁵

The chapel was designed with the same contemporary design in mind and able to hold up to 300 people. Oak pews, wainscot, trim and side altar reredos accented the original interior, with an altar constructed of Broccadilo and Cippolino marbles. The nave stained glass windows trace the history of the Sisters of Saint Joseph from their founding to the establishment of Mount Saint Joseph. There are infirmary rooms located outside the chapel balcony that permit hospital beds and wheelchairs to access the chapel so that confined persons are able to attend services and prayer. An alteration occurred within the chapel a number of years ago, demonstrating the building's ability to change with the sister's changing needs. Instead of having the traditional altar at the end of the chapel, they instead moved it to a more central location that was level with the seating area. The oak pews were removed from the chapel so that the sisters who were confined to wheelchairs could easily move about and now motile chairs provide seating for those wishing to visit the chapel. The maintenance worker for the property, who is also a carpenter, is reusing the alter wood for various projects around the property.

In the years since 1968, the Holloway house became the Christian Action Center. To this day it serves as living quarters to the CAC director and 5 sisters of St. Joseph. In 1991, the house was renamed St. Joseph Center.³⁶

In an effort to truly understand the architecture of the Holloway estate, it is necessary to understand the background and livelihoods of W.W. and Margaret Holloway. The changes that have occurred to the Holloway house have been few and have not harmed the integrity of the architectural facades. Only interior wall partitions have changed and these are not harmful to the house's integrity. The only alteration that the motherhouse has received since its construction was replacement windows during the 1990s. The windows are exactly the same in shape and size as the originals with the actual fenestration of the building façade unchanged. Overall, the



³⁵ *Welcome to Mount Saint Joseph Pamphlet.*

³⁶ *Mount Saint Joseph: A Home Among the Hills.* SSJ Papers, p. 11

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Holloway Estate and Mount Saint Joseph estate meet the requirements of Criterion C in the area of Architectural significance.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

“Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Pogue’s Run Road, said beginning point being a common corner to the property now or formerly belonging to Joseph Speidel, Jr., said property being on record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Ohio County, West Virginia in Deed Book 147, Page 170, to Oglebay Park, and to the property herein described; thence with lines of Oglebay Park and crossing the said Pogue’s Run Road; N. 89 degrees 32’ W. 394.0 feet to a point on the southerly side of the said Pogue’s Run Road; thence N. 57 degrees 02’ W. 280.50 feet to a point on the southerly side of said Road; thence, N. 86 degrees 28’ W. 292.16 feet to a point; thence leaving the above mentioned Oglebay Park and with lines of the property now or formerly belonging to J. W. Bruner, said Bruner property being of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Ohio County, West Virginia, in Deed Book 62, Page 409, N. 29 degrees 47’ E. 73.60 feet to a point on the southerly side of the said Pogue’s Run Road; thence, N. 74 degrees 28’ W. 19.0 feet to a point on the southerly side of said road; thence crossing the said Pogue’s Run Road, and continuing with the lines of the said Bruner, N. 15 degrees 32’ E. 644.9 feet to a point; thence, N. 2 degrees 57’ W. 258.20 feet to a point; thence, N. 19 degrees 15’ E. 919.9 feet to a point; thence S. 73 degrees 33’ E. 717.0 feet to a point; thence, N. 84 degrees 52’ E. 398.60 feet to a wild cherry, corner to the above mentioned Joseph Speidel, Jr. property; thence, leaving the said Bruner property; and with lines of the said Joseph Speidel, Jr., S. 14 degrees 43’ W. 1220.40 feet to the place of beginning, containing 44.069 acres, more or less; together with all the buildings and improvements situated thereon and the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging.³⁷”

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries included in the nomination for the Holloway Estate-Mount Saint Joseph property are the same boundaries as purchased for W.W. Holloway and his wife Margaret in 1917. They are the same property boundaries that were then specified in the purchase by the Catholic Church for the Sisters of Saint Joseph in 1954.

³⁷ Deedbook #359, page #322. Ohio County Court House, County Clerk’s Office.

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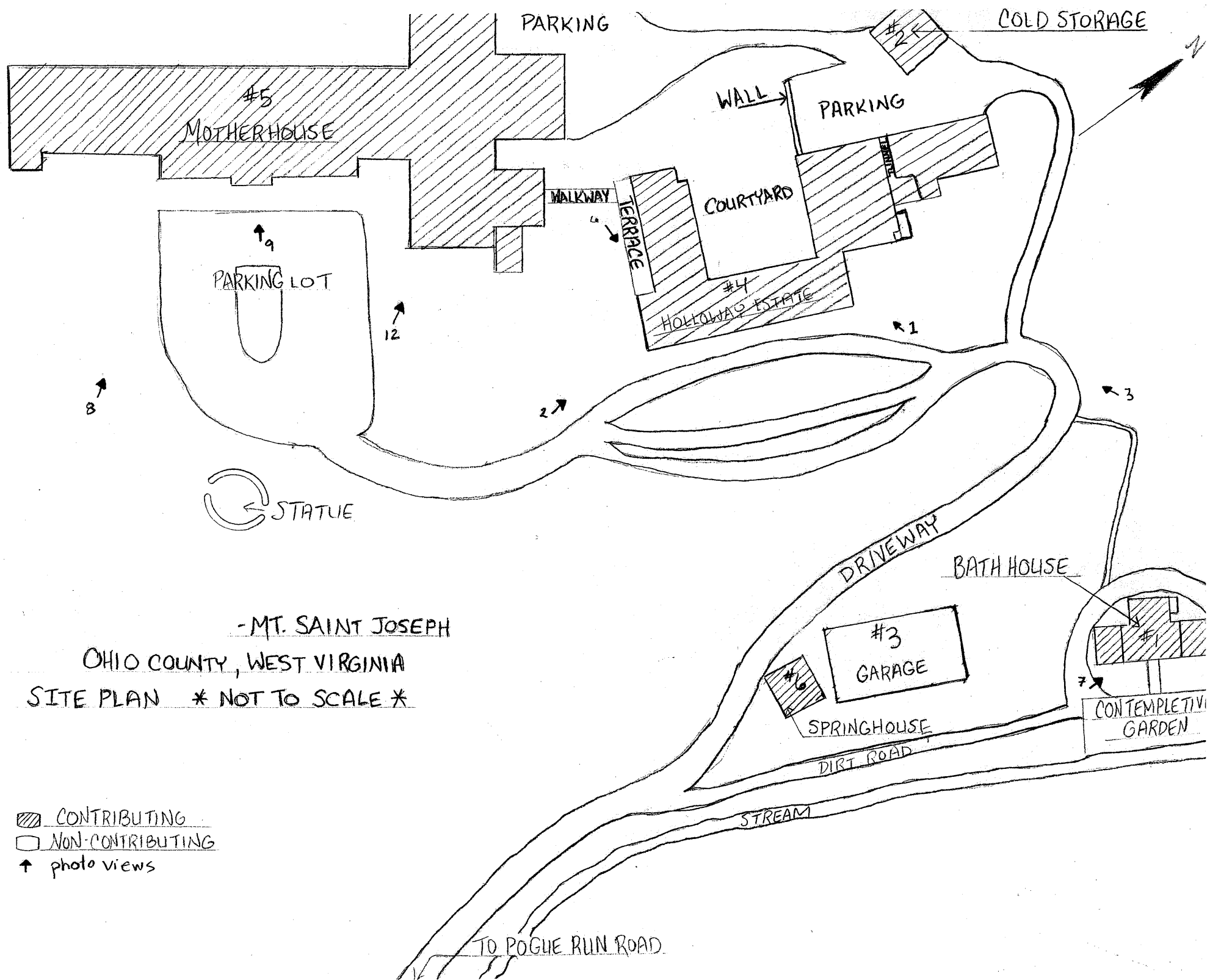
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Photographer: Erin Riebe, WV SHPO
photographer of historic aerial photo unknown
Date: April 2007

Photo 1 of 12: Main House (Holloway House)
view facing west
Photo 2 of 12: Main House (Holloway House)
view facing north
Photo 3 of 12: Main House (Holloway House)
view facing west
Photo 4 of 12: Interior (Holloway House)
Photo 5 of 12: Interior (Holloway House)
Photo 6 of 12: Terrace (Holloway House)
Photo 7 of 12: Bath House
view facing north
Photo 8 of 12: Mother House
view facing north
Photo 9 of 12: Mother House entrance detail
view facing west
Photo 10 of 12: Mother House interior
Photo 11 of 12: Mother House interior
Photo 12 of 12: Chapel
view facing north



- MT. SAINT JOSEPH

OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SITE PLAN * NOT TO SCALE *

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- ↑ photo views

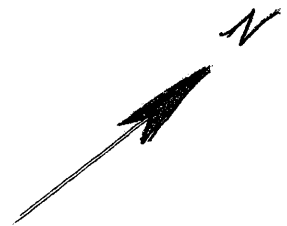
To HOLLOWAY HOUSE

WALKWAY ↓

BATH HOUSE #1

MT ST. JOSEPH

OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



COVERED PORCH

PANTRY

DINING/
RECREATION
AREA

SHOWER

BATH

BATH

SHOWER

CHANGING
ROOM

CHANGING
ROOM

To BARN + SPRINGHOUSE

FORMER POOL - NOW CONTEMPLATIVE LABYRINTH

* NOT TO SCALE *

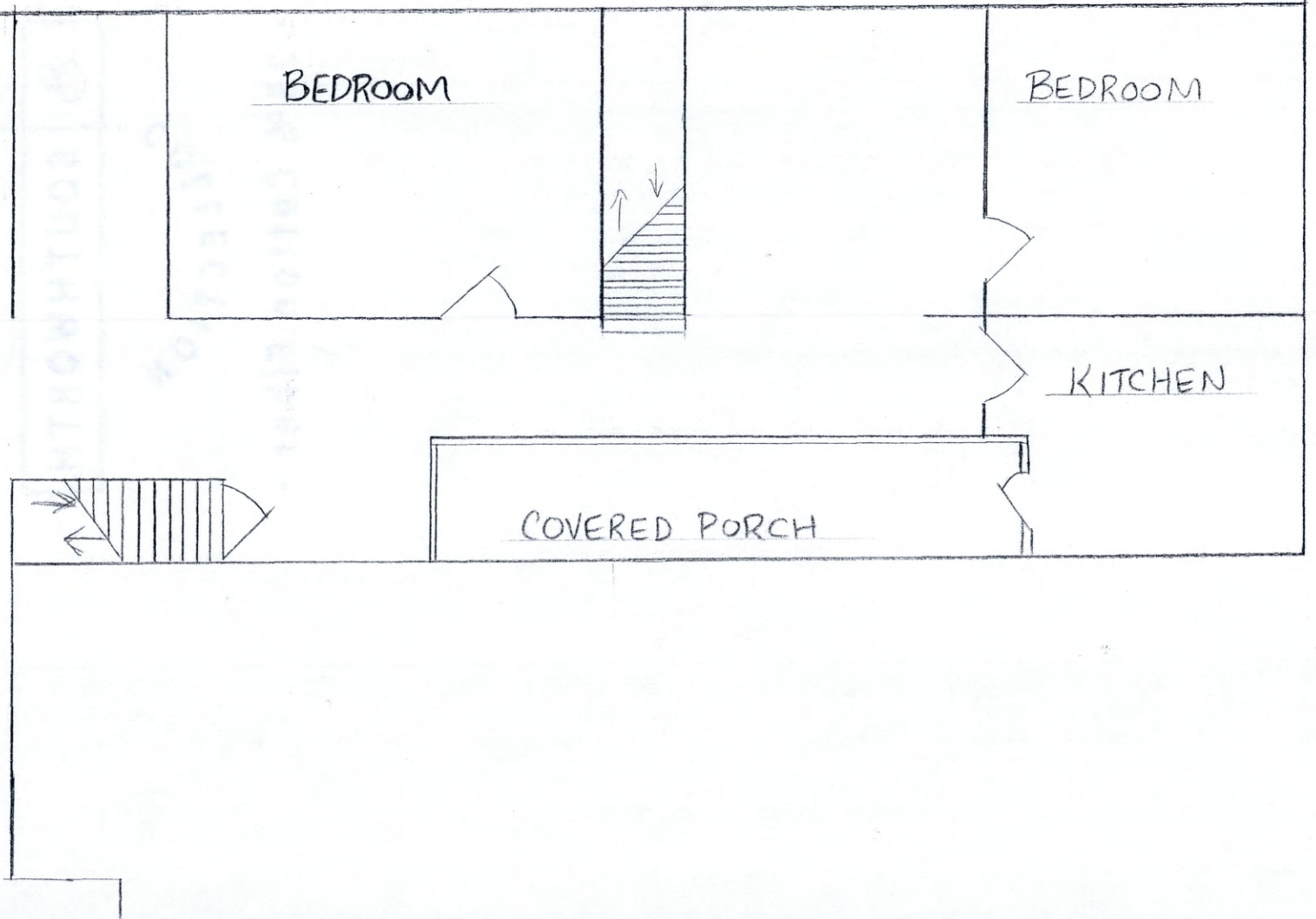
NORTHERN ADDITION - Mt. SAINT JOSEPH. #4

2ND FLOOR, PLAN D

OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



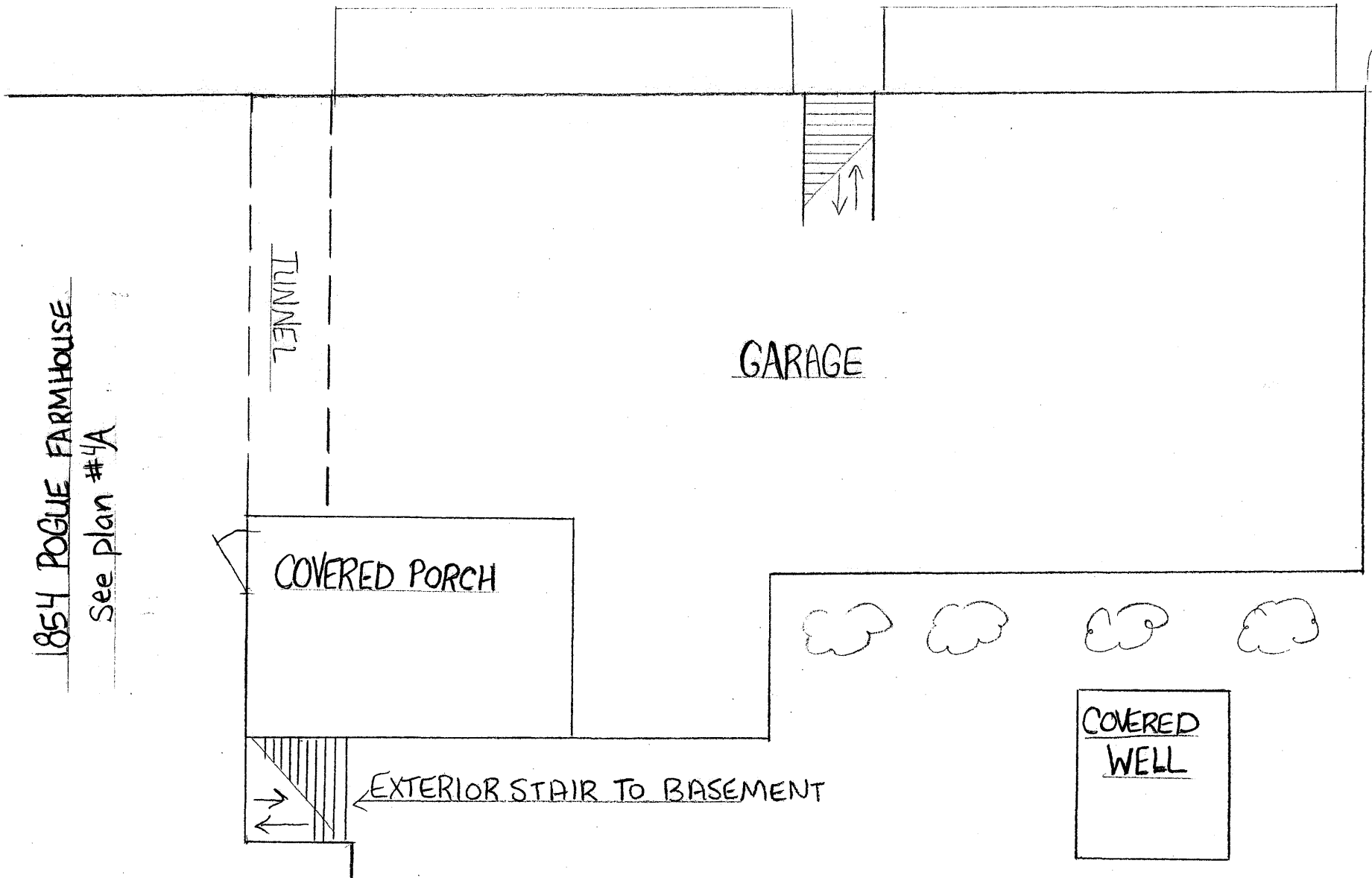
1854 POGUE FARMHOUSE
See plan # B



NORTHERN ADDITION MT. SAINT JOSEPH
FIRST FLOOR, PLAN C
OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

41

PARKING
AREA



1854 POGUE FARMHOUSE

See plan #4A

TUNNEL

GARAGE

COVERED PORCH

EXTERIOR STAIR TO BASEMENT

COVERED
WELL



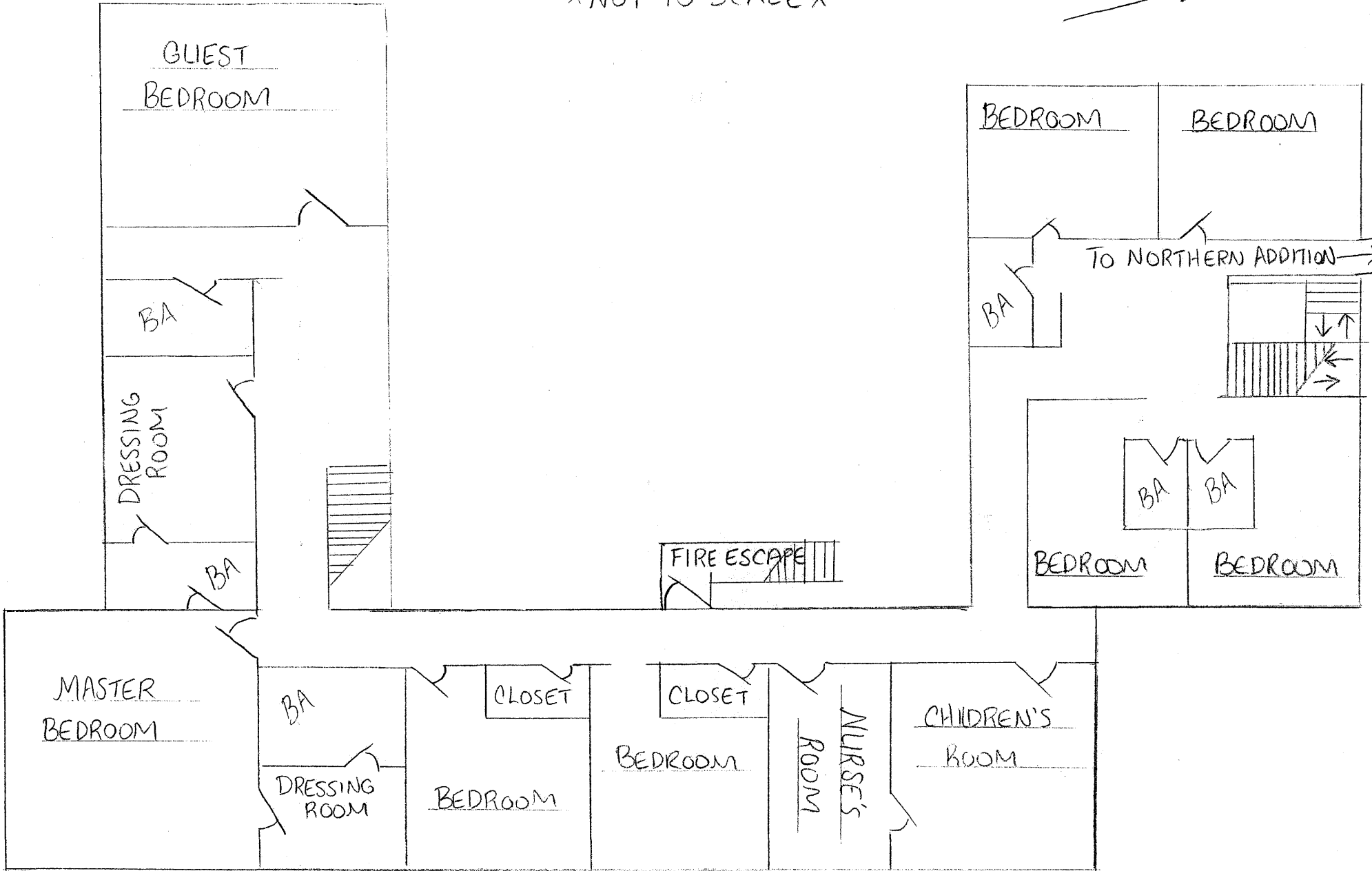
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MT. SAINT JOSEPH

#41

2nd FLOOR, PLAN B
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NOT TO SCALE



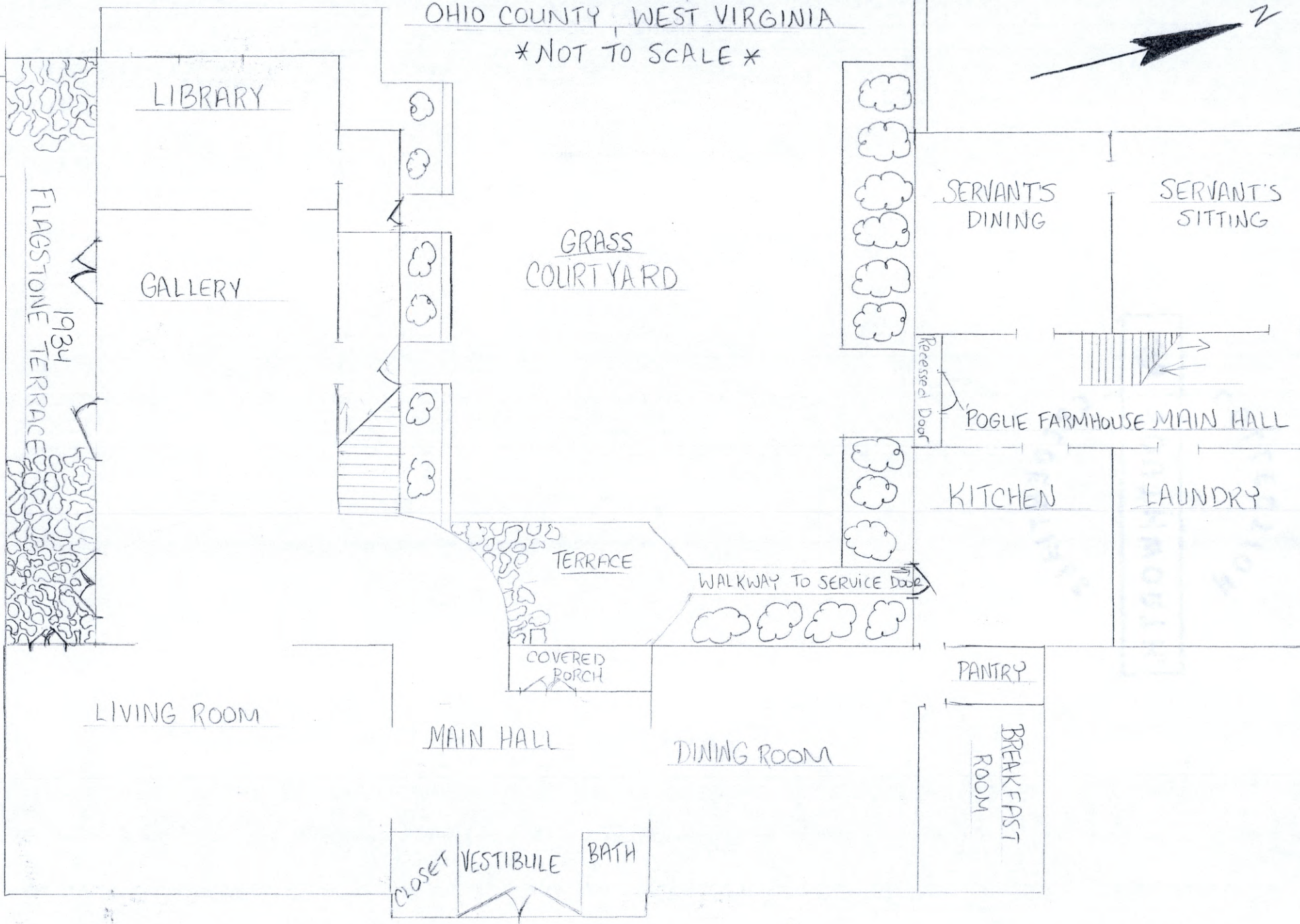
MT. SAINT JOSEPH (#4)

FIRST FLOOR, PLAN A
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NOT TO SCALE



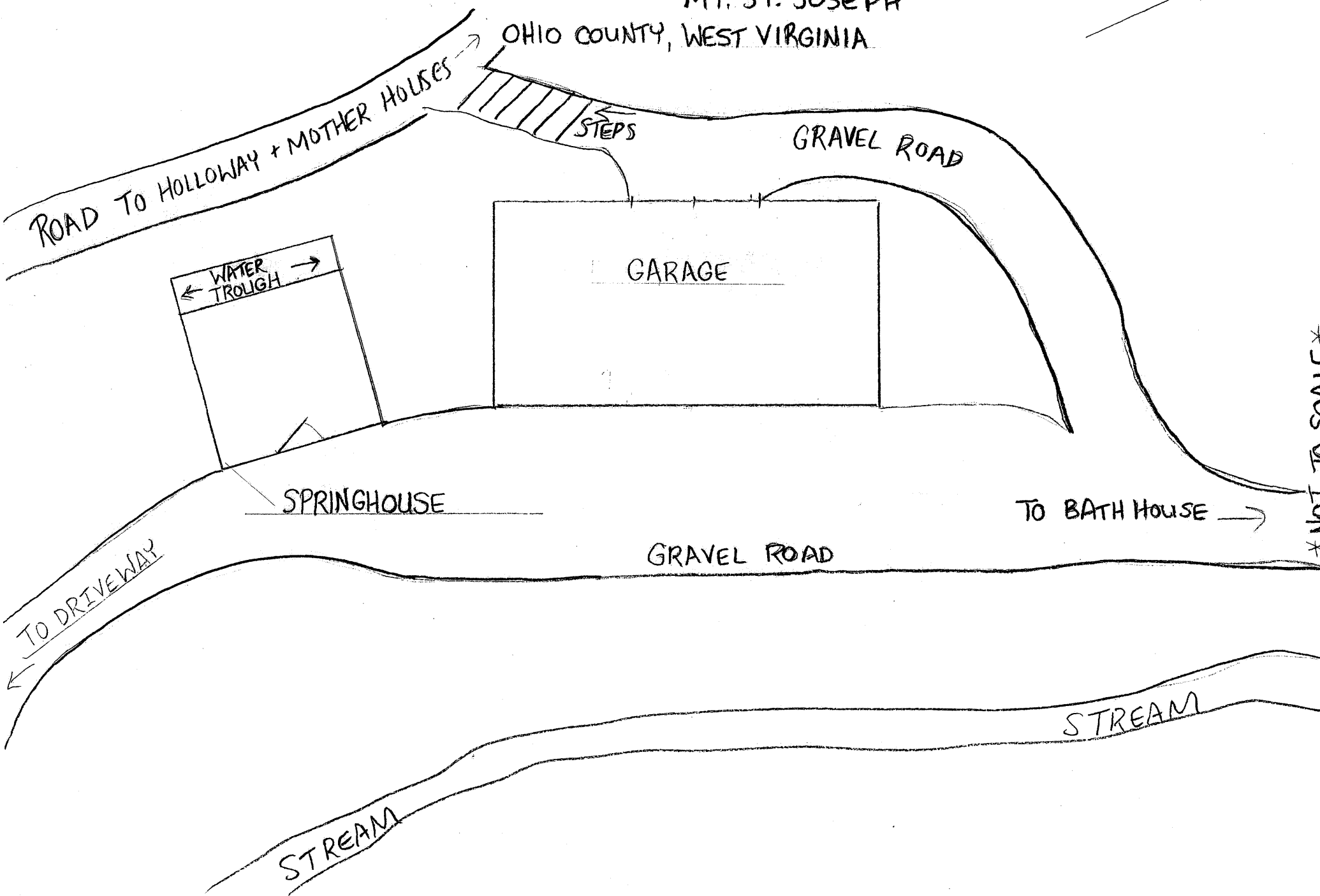
TO THE MOTHER HOUSE



SPRINGHOUSE #6 + GARAGE #3

MT. ST. JOSEPH

OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



NOT TO SCALE

COLD-STORAGE BUILDING #2

MT ST. JOSEPH

OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

* NOT TO SCALE *



MOUNTAIN BANK

COLD-STORAGE
TOP OF BUILDING BURIED

SERVICE DRIVE
TO MOTHERHOUSE

PARKING
AREA

HOLLOWAY HOUSE GARAGE

