



Dayton Historic Preservation Commission

Regular Meeting Agenda

Date: October 23, 2019 **Time:** 6:00 PM

Place: 111 South 1st Street, Dayton, Washington 99328

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. ROLL CALL

C. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

- A. August 28, 2019
- B. September 25, 2019

D. DESIGN/SPECIAL VALUATION REVIEW

E. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- A. JJ Dippel project update
 - i. Register Update – Progress
 - ii. Searchable Database
 - iii. Minnie Moe article in The Dayton Chronicle
- B. Downtown Dayton, Walking Tour Guide
- C. Main Street Signage Report
- D. Site No. 5202 Identification
- E. Pietrzycki Park Signage Report
- F. House Placard Update

F. NEW BUSINESS

- A. None scheduled

G. OTHER BUSINESS

H. ADJOURNMENT

Next Scheduled Meeting

November 27, 2019 @ 6:00 pm

111 South 1st Street, Dayton, Washington 99328



Dayton Historic Preservation Commission

Regular Meeting Minutes

Date: August 28th, 2019 **Time:** 6:00 PM

Place: 111 South 1st Street, Dayton, Washington 99328

A. CALL TO ORDER

A. Chair Mike Smith called to order the regular meeting of the Dayton Historic Preservation Commission at 6:02 pm.

B. ROLL CALL

A. Members present: Mike Smith, J.J. Dippel, Ginny Butler, Carole Lane, and Rusty Figgins

Staff present: Meagan Bailey, Planning Director

C. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

A. June 26th, 2019

a. A motion was made by Butler and seconded by Lane to approve the meeting minutes as presented; none opposed. Motion carries.

D. DESIGN/SPECIAL VALUATION REVIEW

A. None presented.

E. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A. JJ Dippel project update

i. Dippel provided a concise update on progress made on the record update as documented in Exhibit A.

ii. Dippel informed the DHPC that the program update to WIZAARD did not happen as planned and ongoing technical issues remain.

iii. Direction from DHPC is to remove 309 North 1st Street and 312 North 1st Street from the registry.

B. Downtown Dayton, Walking Tour Guide

i. DHPC submitted recommended edits to staff for incorporation into the final update.

ii. Staff will create a brochure “insert” that identifies interesting and unique facts about the historic corridor in Dayton.

- iii. Staff will coordinate with DHPC to gather facts and provide an example insert by the October meeting, following the compilation of information and next update to the draft brochure.

F. NEW BUSINESS

- A. Update on City Planner position
 - i. Bailey informed the DHPC that she has been offered and has accepted the position with the City of Dayton as the new Planner. Her first day at City Hall will be September 16, 2019.
- B. Next projects: ideas and requests
 - i. The DHPC would like to explore getting a new sign made for the City Park. Smith will reach out to the school to begin discussion on this project.
 - ii. Two property owners showed interest on social media regarding the historic property registry. Staff will send information to the property owners with guidance on how-to apply to be on the registry. An invite to attend the next DHPC meeting will also be given.
 - iii. Butler initiated discussion regarding a grant for signage identifying historic districts.
 - 1. A motion was made by Lane and seconded by Figgins to approve Butlers' application for a grant to fund a sign for the Main Street historic corridor; none opposed. Motion carries. Example language and information on the grant is recorded for the record as Exhibit B.

G. OTHER BUSINESS

- A. Dippel reported that there is a site that is unable to be identified, namely Site No. 5202 (juncture of Patit Creek and the Touchet River). Staff will coordinate with the DAHP to obtain additional information to identify the site to allow for the update to the record.

H. ADJOURNMENT

- A. Dippel motioned to adjourn the regular meeting of the Dayton Historic Preservation Commission at 7:15 p.m.; Lane seconded. Meeting adjourned.

We had some homes that were shown on the 1985 Master List, but we have NOTHING, no entry in the database, no record in the book. I got clarification from Ginny on some of them. I have two more:

309 North 1st, Danny & Jolene Field (Photo from Assessor web site)



312 North 1st, Robert & Lydia Buettner from Assessor web site, house had been three different colors, I think this is the latest...



DHPC NOT RECOGNIZING



719 South 4th



713 South 3rd



1027 South 4th



1422 South 5th



811 South 6th



107 East Richmond

OTHERS

617 East Dayton

118 West Dayton

Coast Guard Markers on Lost Springs Road

300 Willow Creek Road (a barn, outside city)

GONE BABY GONE!

More Demolished Homes

Regarding "demolished/non-existent" homes, if the information was readily available on when it was demolished, I added it, but if it wasn't, I didn't go research, but I could if you want me to.

407 North 1st Home is posted **condemned**, neighbor told us it will be torn down

803 North 3rd Manufactured home put there in 2012

509 South 5th is an empty lot. Steven Reddish purchased it in 2016 from Adrian Fletcher. The Assessor's "roll value" goes back to 2000, and the "roll value" appears to be only for the land. It appears the home was demolished prior to 2000.

208 East Clay Home was demolished in 2007, new home (Prosecutor lived there, it's currently for sale) was built in 2008.

309 West Clay has a home built in 2006. The "Roll value" on the Assessor web site only goes back to 2007 (while on other homes it goes back to 2000), so the home that was there is gone.

119 East Commercial Was owned by Terry Steinhoff at the time of the 1985 inventory. Assessor website shows it had been extensively refurbished on the exterior, and it appears that it burned significantly after the refurbishment. It is now an empty lot. Confirmed by Anne Strode.

110 West Dayton Owned by the people in 112 West Dayton, owner said the home burned down many years ago, but not sure when.

512 East Dayton Demolished in 1995.

215 East Park demolished by fire in 2007

315 ½ East Park was a small home (Ayers) next to Christian Church. It burned down.

203 West Richmond demolished in 1986

105 East Richmond home burned down, new home built

300 North Cottonwood Demolished in 2016, only land is being taxed currently.

405 East Spring Demolished by fire in 1976

114 East Washington, WAS on 1985 Master list, but not in our book or the State database. Assessor confirmed it no longer exists although an address marker is still there.

615 East Washington Home destroyed some time after 2014 as 2015 on is only taxing land. 607 is a similar home, but I verified 615 is GONE!

311 South Willow Home demolished in 1989

Guernsey Avenue, County Highway Building This was a concrete two story building. The Assessor's office stated it no longer exists.

“Alterations have significantly changed the character.”

207 North 3rd (AG LINK) was Columbia County Farm Bureau. The original building shape is still there, but instead of wood cladding it is now cinder block and has been substantially extended and side buildings added. Original character is practically non-existent.

219 East Commercial has a photo that matches the home currently on the lot, but the inventory document from 1985 does not match the home. The Assessor said the home was significantly modified, to include the roof. A second story and a dormer were added. There are no records of this, just speculation.

317 West Dayton. Confirmed with Assessor that home was extensively remodeled. It is currently used as an AirBnB, I stayed in it myself. It is mostly a tiny house, but Assessor confirmed it's the same home.

Grant program for National Register of Historic Places signage comes to Washington

password

Virginia 1948

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of our nation's historic places worthy of preservation. When a property or district is placed on the National Register, the designation does not include funding for a plaque or sign. As a result, many sites do not have signage to convey their significance to the public.

The William G. Pomeroy Foundation has generously offered to supply National Register markers to public or non-profit 501(c)3 agencies who wish to commemorate individually listed National Register properties and /or districts. At this time, funding is not available for private residences or commercial properties. The foundation accepts applications at any time throughout the year.

The free-standing plaques are cast aluminum, weigh almost 50 lbs., and are 3 feet wide, 2 feet tall and a half-inch thick. The plaque also comes with an aluminum mounting post. A grantee may also select a plaque that can be mounted to a flat surface if that is preferred. The Foundation will cover the cost of a plaque or sign, the pole, and shipping.

The William G. Pomeroy Foundation is a private grant-making foundation with offices in Syracuse, New York. Established by Bill Pomeroy in 2006, one of the Foundation's main initiatives is to help preserve history and promote historical tourism through signage. The first historic signage grant program provided funding for Historic Roadside Markers in New York State. In 2013, they established a grant program to provide funding for a sign or a plaque

for public properties or districts in New York state that are on the National Register of Historic Places. In 2017, the Foundation generously decided to extend that program to Washington State. We are thrilled about this opportunity and hope to see stewards of historic sites take advantage of the offer!

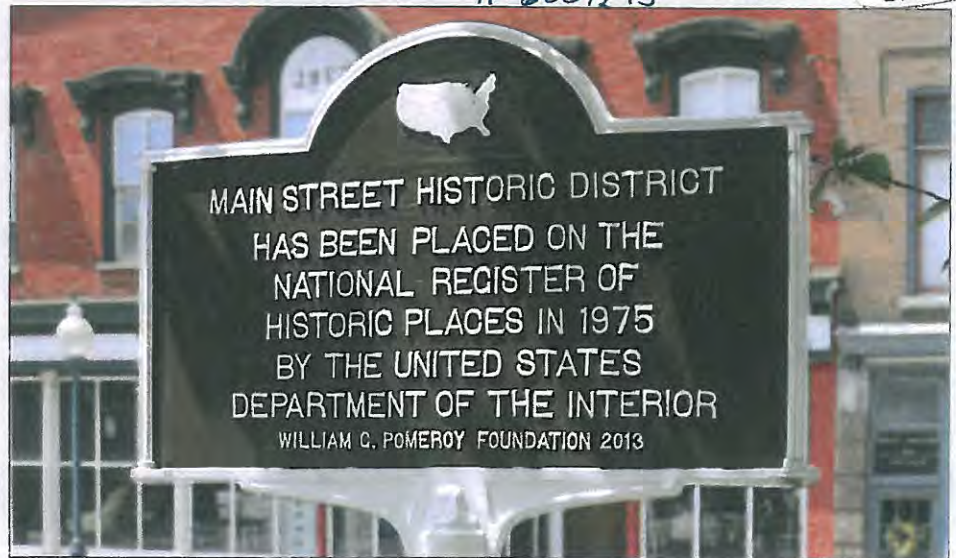
For more information and to find a link to the grant application, visit:

wgpfoundation.org

91-6001243

the 2018

ein #



Washington St. Historic District

passive supervision, make the ground floor feel open and welcoming and maintain the historic quality of place.

closely replicating the profiles of the historic windows.

The Restoration and Renovation

On the exterior, the three primary facades were selectively repaired and the brick and precast concrete over entrances are now tied back to the concrete structure with heavy fasteners. The back of the building was a plain, plaster facade and became the logical place to add in addition to accommodate a multi-gym. Severely deteriorated windows necessitated replacement. The windows mitigate solar heat gain within the original window

Downtown Dayton
Historic District
Placed on the National
Register
of Historic Places in
1999
by the United States
Department of the Interior

auditorium have been converted into interior sky-lit atria, which are used as hands-on learning labs showcasing the STEM education focus of the school. New group collaboration spaces are layered into the historic volumes of the light wells, allowing occupants to see and understand the original fabric of the building and the modifications that have been made. A new central stair in the north atrium, transparency throughout, and the beautiful renovation of the historic student commons combine to create a sense of connectedness throughout the school, exude its history.

With student success now on the rise, Stewart Middle School is ready for the next one hundred years.



Dayton Historic Preservation Commission

Regular Meeting Minutes

Date: September 25, 2019 **Time:** 6:00 PM

Place: 111 South 1st Street, Dayton, Washington 99328

A. CALL TO ORDER

A. Chair Mike Smith called to order the regular meeting of the Dayton Historic Preservation Commission at 6:04 pm.

B. ROLL CALL

A. Members present: Mike Smith, J. J. Dippel, and Carole Lane

Staff: Trina Cole, City Administrator

Public: Maria Sandoval-Cardona, 215 E. Spring St., Dayton, WA 99328

C. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

A. August 25, 2019

a. Dippel made a motion to approve the meeting minutes with amendments within E(A)iii to change the addresses from 309 North 1st Street and 312 North 1st Street to 401 North 1st Street and 407 North 1st Street; Lane second. Minutes approved with amendments.

i. *It was later determined that the meeting minutes as presented were correct; no address changes were necessary. The original meeting minutes will be on the October agenda for adoption.*

D. DESIGN/SPECIAL VALUATION REVIEW

A. None presented.

E. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A. Dippel project update

i. Dippel provided an update regarding her work on updating the WISAARD application, as well as various other projects, as annotated herein Exhibit A.

1. Language in Activity 3 will be names "other" until further instruction is received from Kim Gant.

2. Question regarding Minnie Moe home ownership was brought forward, with no action taken. Further research will be completed.
3. Minnie Moe article is anticipated for the Dayton Chronicle within the coming weeks; the Dayton Historic Depot will have a window display of Minnie Moe photos until January.

B. Downtown Dayton, Walking Tour Guide

- i. *Tabled until next regular meeting.*

C. Main Street Signage Report

- i. *Tabled until next regular meeting.*

D. Site No. 5202 Identification

- i. General discussion commenced; additional research will continue by DHPC members as well as staff to obtain more information on site location and to determine historical significance.
- ii. Dippel will ensure this site will remain as “active” in registry.

F. NEW BUSINESS

A. Pietrzlycki (City) Park Sign

- i. The DHPC has continued interest in exploring the replacement of the existing sign to ensure updated information and improved aesthetic.
- ii. Smith will lead this effort and report back to the DHPC in the coming months.

G. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Director report:

- i. Walking Tour Guide: redesign and update in progress. The final draft with new format and updated information will be presented in October. The insert will be drafted as well.
- ii. Site No. 5202: site identification. I have been in touch with the DAHP and I am in the works of trying to get clearance to access all the archaeological records of Dayton (including this site). To quote Greg Griffith with DAHP: “Yes, I fondly remember this survey & nomination project that our office sponsored back in 1985-86 that was conducted by Nancy Compau, ...and that site specifically because it was unusual from the other historic properties that were inventoried by Nancy and Ernie...but interesting nevertheless.” Peak at the photo I took of the potential site. It is difficult to confirm that this is the correct location –

more information coming soon as we continue to work with DAHP and obtain applicable permissions.

B. 215 E. Spring St.

- i. Property owner was present to express an interest in getting a plaque to identify the home as historic; Smith will conduct research and have more information at the next regular meeting.

H. ADJOURNMENT

- A. Lane made a motion to adjourn the regular meeting of the Dayton Historic Preservation Commission at 6:45 pm; Dippel seconded. Meeting adjourned.

Minutes approved by:

Mike Smith, Chair

Date

Attest:

Meagan Bailey, Planning Director

Date

Historical Commission September Update

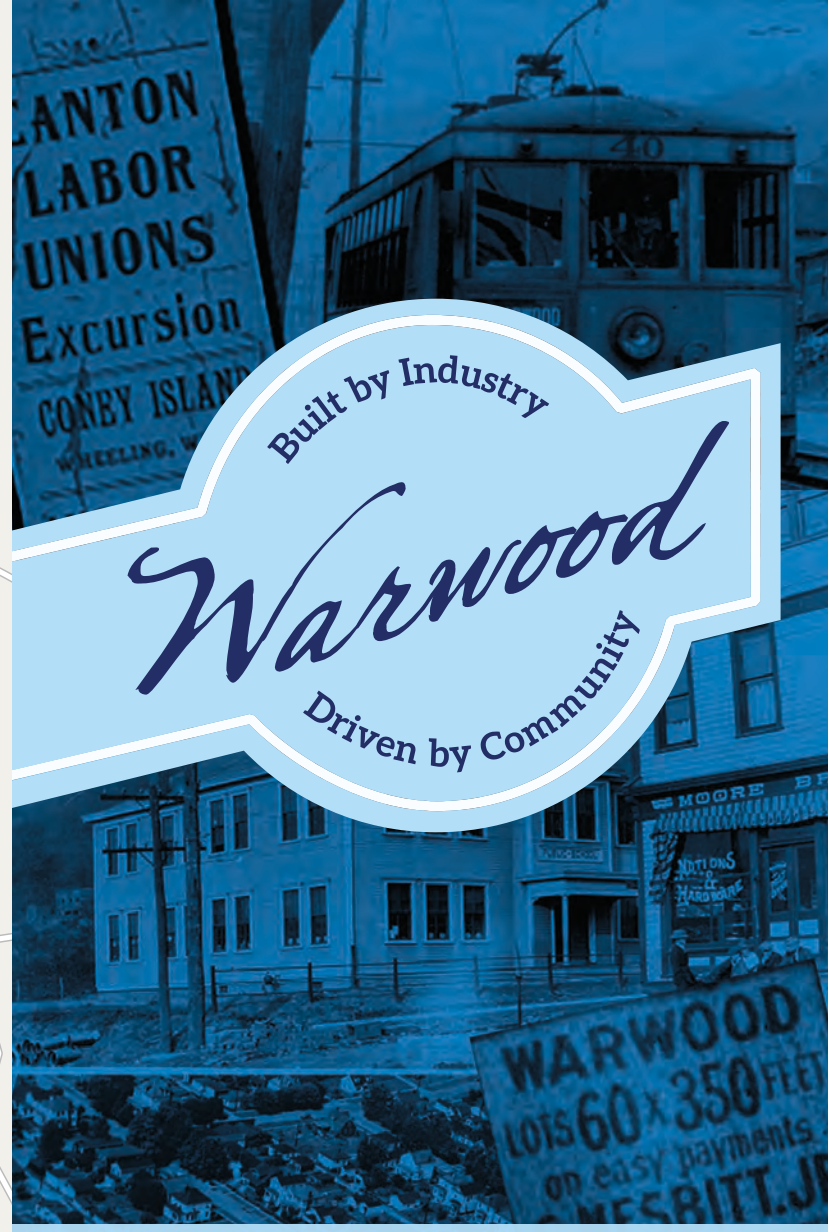
Register: No revised date yet for WISAARD.

I had told Kim Gant that we were "done" for the most part, but that I still needed to research some missing ownership records. She shut off my updating access anyway. I managed to get it back. Still need help for that one property that Ginny was going to help me do. I also updated a home on 6th street home that I found out had sold. Also trying to research missing owner information on many homes. *Also got rid of A-3*

Question on Minnie Moe Homes. Minnie Moe's childhood home was 217 East Oak. Found from the County records that in 1944 while she was still living in Syndicate Hill, she sold 213 East Oak (next door, lot number was different) to Nettie Harlan. 213 is also on the register, but our records show NO mention of anything about Minnie Moe. Just that it's a "territorial home" and County Records show it was built in 1920, so the home did exist when Minnie Moe sold it. So.... how did she come to own 213 East Oak? If no one here knows, I will research county records.

Also, I found out her Syndicate Hill home was originally four lots. The current house sits on Lots 1 and 2. In ~~2015~~ ¹⁹¹⁵, Minnie and her husband deeded all four lots to her parents. Tammy thinks it was done to prevent H. G.'s daughter from a previous marriage from inheriting the home. Just speculation. In 1924 (H.G. still alive), the deed was corrected to show only Lots 1-3, and then Lot 4 was sold to Clare Applegate at the same time. In 1946 (H.G. died in 1937) she sold Lot 3 to Gerald Randolph, so somehow I'm guessing her parents died and she got the home back. Going to research this. Lots 3 and 4 are now under a 602 East Tremont, behind Eagle Manor.

Minnie Moe article: I sent a draft to Charlotte Baker, she made me rewrite it because I didn't "cite sources" correctly. Most of my "sources" were newspaper clippings from Blue Mountain Heritage, and no dates or newspaper names were shown. Then the photo I got from Blue Mountain Heritage web site wasn't going to print right. So I went to the Depot and snapped a photo of a photo. I think they will publish it next week, but not sure. I tried to say that this was important to DHPC. In conjunction with this, Dayton Depot has graciously made Minnie Moe's photos available in the window of an empty building at 238 East Main, they will be displayed until January.



A WALKING TOUR OF ITS HISTORY & ARCHITECTURE



Special thanks to:
 Ohio County Public Library
 Preserve WV AmeriCorps
 Jeff & Sandy Mauck
 Margaret Brennan
 Grow Warwood Pride

This walking tour brochure was compiled by Christina Rieth, AmeriCorps Volunteer at Wheeling Heritage.

EARLY HISTORY OF WARWOOD

Thomas Glenn is the first known owner of the land; he bequeathed the land to his son, William, sometime before 1795. Farmers initially settled in the region north of Wheeling for its rich, fertile soil.

Farmland in Warwood made way to industrial and residential development at the turn of the century; the neighborhood is named after Henry Warwood, who founded the Warwood Tool Company in 1854 in Martins Ferry. The company was relocated to what is now Warwood in 1907.

The area was originally divided into three sections: Loveland, which runs from the Centre Foundry to N. 6th St., Richland, which goes from N. 6th St. to N. 23rd St., and Glenova, which extends from N. 23rd St. to the Pike Island Lock and Dam.

Foreseeing the potential of Warwood's future, R. J. McCullagh founded the Warwood Land Company in 1903. The company sold the lots at a very low price at the time, starting at \$300 each. The land was far less susceptible to floods than other parts of Wheeling, and streetcars ran between Warwood and Wheeling every 15 minutes, which became excellent selling points for prospective residents. Working-class families who came to the area sought employment at the industrial plants and built their residences, businesses, and churches nearby. Coal mines were abundant in Warwood, and an oil boom hit Warwood in 1911.

Warwood became an incorporated community on May 26, 1911, and as part of the "Wheeling Greater Movement," Wheeling annexed the Warwood neighborhood in 1919.



1 CENTRE FOUNDRY
74 Warwood Avenue

The history of the foundry goes back to 1840, when James and H. Andrew Baggs founded the Baggs Foundry in Ohio County, Virginia, at 2011 Main Street. In 1855, John Young and two brothers, Alexander and Charles Cecil, purchased the company and renamed it Cecil Foundry, and in 1860, they changed the name to Centre Foundry. In 1881, it became the first incorporated business in the county. Business flourished while manufacturing nail machines for the steel industry as well as repair parts for steamboats, and by 1923, they had outgrown their facilities and relocated to Warwood. The foundry has stood at its present location since 1923 and continues to produce iron castings for the Ohio Valley.



2 LOCKMASTER'S HOUSES
N. 3rd Street & Richland Avenue

These two Tudor Revival-style houses were built in 1914 and designated for the six appointed lockmasters for the Ohio River Lock & Dam #12. The dam, located near the houses, was completed in 1916 and stood until 1975. Its replacement, the Pike Island Lock & Dam, was completed in 1963 and is located just north of Warwood.



3 LASCH HOUSE
603 Warwood Avenue

The Lasch House stands tall representing one of the earliest families in Warwood. Conrad Lasch, a Wheeling Island resident, was born in 1857 to German-born parents, Jacob Lasch Sr. and Katrine Lasch. He bought land in Glenova (now Warwood) from his brother, Jacob Lasch Jr., on March 6, 1894. His property ran from "the hilltop" to the Ohio River, and from what is now 6th Street to 8th Street. Conrad Lasch and his wife, Julia Klebe Lasch, built their home and raised their eight children at what is now 603 Warwood Avenue. His land west of Warwood Avenue was used for farming, while the rest was used for pastures. His son, Albert Lasch, was a notable florist in Warwood and ran his business on the property from 1907 to 1973.



4 WARWOOD ARMATURE REPAIR
128 N. 7th Street

In 1927, Raymond Thalman and Lawrence Schmitt partnered and began a business of rewinding armatures for the coal mines in the region. They set up shop in the garage in the back of Thalman's home at 431 Hazlett Avenue in Warwood. By 1932, they expanded their business to 128 N. 7th Street. As the company flourished, they erected their sales division building at 623 River Rd. in 1969.



5 WHEELING STAMPING COMPANY
N. 6th Street & Hazlett Avenue

Archibald Woods Paull founded the company on Water Street as the Nail City Lantern Company in 1877. The company initially manufactured double globe lanterns in a four-story brick factory in downtown Wheeling. When Archibald Woods Paull II took over in 1897, he renamed the company as the "Wheeling Stamping Company" and shifted to kerosene lanterns and lamp burners. In 1957, Wheeling Stamping Company moved to its present location in Warwood. Throughout its history, the Wheeling Stamping Company manufactured metal stampings, hubcaps for Ford vehicles, mess kits during World War I, canteen caps during World War II, and plastic bottles. Through the early 1990s, the factory was the largest producer of collapsible tubes in the United States. Today, the building holds three companies: Warwood Armature, Continental Ventures LLC, and Primedia Products. The facility itself was built in 1912 and was previously home to the Continental Can Company and the Packer Trucking Company.



6 GEORGE DORSCH HOUSE
1100 Warwood Avenue

Built in 1918, this beautiful, stately red brick house belonged to one of the first families in Warwood. In 1864, Casper and George Dorsch purchased 130 acres in Warwood that extended from the top of the hill to the Ohio River, to 13th Street, to the alley between 10th and 11th streets. They farmed the land until it was turned into city lots. Casper's palatial white brick house, built around the same time, stood next door until 1969 when it was razed and replaced with the Garden Park Terrace apartments the following year. These two homes were "the first show places of grandeur in Warwood." Each home was constructed to complement the beauty of the land, with the tree-covered hill as its backdrop.



7 WHEELING WATER WORKS 1500 Richland Avenue

Several years after annexing Warwood, Wheeling city officials sought to integrate the neighborhood further and obtain a higher quality water. According to a Wheeling News-Register article from 1935, Warwood was listed as a town with

the purest water in the country. So in 1925, the water works treatment plant was relocated from River Road to Warwood. The Art Deco filtration plant and pumping station (pictured) were designed by Pittsburgh's J.N. Chester Engineers. The filtration plant (not pictured) is slated for demolition in 2017.



8 GARDEN PARK Warwood Avenue (Between Viking Drive and Osage Lane)

The park's name is anything but generic: it is named after the Garden family, one of the earliest

families in Warwood. David Garden came to the region from Scotland in 1816 and built his farmhouse near Glenn's Run. He established a tannery in North Wheeling with his son, Alexander. By David's death in 1886, the Garden family owned the majority of the land in the region. By the early 1900s, much of the land was sold off to the Warwood Land Company for development, but the City of Wheeling purchased this plot from the family in 1927 specifically for a park.



9 CORPUS CHRISTI CATHOLIC CHURCH 1508 Warwood Avenue

The church was completed in 1923. It was designed by renowned Pittsburgh architect Edward Weber, who also built the Cathedral of St. Joseph in East Wheeling and several other medieval-style

churches across West Virginia. A Wheeling News-Register article from 1924 states, "The simple beauty of the Church exterior is achieved by the strict adherence to the old Lombardic type of architecture."

The Corpus Christi School at 1506 Warwood Avenue was built the same year as the church, while the rectory at 1512 Warwood Avenue was constructed in the Colonial Revival style in 1920.



10 WARWOOD EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (Warwood Presbyterian Church) 1608 Warwood Avenue

The church was originally built for the Warwood Evangelical Lutheran Church congregation, which had previously met at the Center Warwood School

(now Warwood Town Centre) next door, beginning in 1913. The Lutheran church closed in 1998, and the Warwood Presbyterian Church moved here shortly after.

This church was completed in 1917 for about \$18,000. It was designed in the Gothic Revival style by West Virginia architect George Ebeling. The church boasts a large, beautiful Gethsemane window, which was donated by Carl Eberts, a notable banker at the (now defunct) Bank of Warwood.



11 WARWOOD FIRE STATION 1609 Warwood Avenue

The Neo-Classical fire station was built in 1923 by local architect Millard Fillmore Giesey and builder John W. Ray, at the cost of \$15,445. It has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1995. On May 23, 1923, R.J. McCullagh

of the Warwood Land Company dedicated the fire station at its grand opening; there were reportedly over 6,000 attendees at the parade and ceremony. Today it is home to Fitzsimmons Law Offices.



12 WARWOOD HIGH SCHOOL (Warwood Town Centre) 1610 Warwood Avenue

Built in the Gothic Revival style, the Richland District High School opened its doors in 1918. The name changed to Warwood High School in 1920, and in 1975, when Wheeling consolidated the

city's high schools, Warwood High School formally closed. Office spaces now occupy the building.



13 WARWOOD CHRISTIAN CHURCH N. 17th Street & Richland Avenue

The oldest standing church in Warwood was built in 1909. Many Warwood residents gathered to make or donate materials for the church, but much of the work was done by John L. Giesey, the brother of architect Millard Fillmore Giesey and a contractor in Wheeling. The bell in front was once

used at the original Warwood Tool Company location in Martins Ferry to call men into work. It was donated to the church during its construction.



14 THE HOME FOR AGED MEN (The Home for Men) 1700 Warwood Avenue

The Home for Men is the last building designed by Frederick Faris, the "dean of Wheeling architects." In fact, Faris died two years before the building's construction was completed. John M. Brown

of the Warwood Land Company left \$150,000 in his will for its construction. It was finalized in 1929 at the cost of \$105,000. Requirements for prospective tenants at the time were that they had to be men, 65 years of age or older, Protestant, and of some value to the community.



15 JOHN A. MOORE HOUSE 142 N. 18th Street

To prepare for the factory's relocation, the Warwood Tool Company built several company homes in 1904 on N. 18th Street and N. 19th Street, including this one. The first person to live in this Dutch Colonial Revival-style house was John A.

Moore, who was the secretary (and later manager) of the company. Two additional houses were built for J.W. Bumgartner, the company's superintendent, and Fred Reese, the manager of the forge shop; the last house was built as a company office.



16 WARWOOD TOOL COMPANY Bottom of N. 19th Street

Although Warwood's story and namesake begins here, Henry Warwood retired in 1892 and never oversaw the factory's relocation to West Virginia. It was not until 1907, under the ownership of B. Walker Peterson, that Warwood Tool moved to its

current location. Before the construction of the current facility, the site was home to Eberts family, one of the earliest families in Warwood.

Using traditional heating and forging processes, the Warwood Tool Company produces the same heavy duty tools today as they did in 1907, which are finished with their signature "Warwood Blue" handle.



17 DOWLER-SCHREYER HOUSE 1900 Warwood Avenue

The Queen Anne home was constructed in 1906 by Wheeling architect Joseph Leiner for Charles H. Dowler and his family. Dowler was a prominent figure in Warwood, having served as an owner of the Warwood Land Company, the second mayor

of Warwood, city manager, and the second CEO of the First Bank of Warwood.

The home features 18 rooms, a four-story turret, interior oak detailing, a 500 square-foot wraparound veranda with two porches, forty-six windows, and a 1 1/2-story carriage house. The maple tree and four sycamores were planted on the property in 1907 and protect the house from heat and cold. The retaining wall was built in 1928 when the city widened Warwood Avenue for two lane traffic.



18 STEBER HOUSE 2002 Warwood Avenue

This Queen Anne house was the childhood home for Eleanor Steber, a world-renowned opera singer at the Metropolitan Opera. Born in 1914 on 33rd and Eoff Street, her family moved to Warwood

when her father, William Steber, became president at the Bank of Warwood. After graduating from Warwood High School and Boston's New England Conservatory of Music, she starred at the Met in New York City. As a soprano, she gave over 400 performances, including 50 lead roles, over 22 years. She died in 1990 and is buried at Wheeling's Greenwood Cemetery.



19 STENGER-HOWLEY HOUSE 112 N. 21st Street

Super Bowl V MVP Chuck Howley grew up right here in Warwood! He was born in 1936 and lived at this beautiful Colonial Revival home. The house was built in 1915 by Michael Stenger, whose father was one of the first to settle in Warwood. Michael

and his wife, Anna Martin Stenger, moved to 23rd and Hess shortly after the house's completion.

Howley garnered national attention as a linebacker for the Chicago Bears and Dallas Cowboys, but he began his football career at Warwood High School and West Virginia University. He remains the only athlete in WVU history to letter in five sports, and the only player awarded the Super Bowl MVP from the losing team.



20 T.G. CUPP & SONS 98 N. 22nd Street

Theodore Gabriel Cupp started the T.G. Cupp Company, a roofing & metal business, in Warwood around 1917. In 1922, after his son Edwin entered the business, he renamed the company as T.G. Cupp & Sons. He and his wife lived at 2508 Vance

Avenue, while his son lived next door at 2506 Vance Avenue. Before the company relocated to 55 N. 28th Street, they spent several decades at this facility, formerly the site of the Montiegeel Dye Works building.



21 WARWOOD TRANSFER COMPANY (Columbia Sales, Inc.) 2233 Warwood Avenue

In 1908, the company was founded as the "Warwood Express" by Wiley Wayne Kenamond. He set up shop at the rear of the office at 133 N. 21st St., with a wagon shed and stables at the corner

of N. 22nd St. and Richland Ave. Using horse-drawn wagons or sleds, he began his business hauling household goods, furnishing horses, and Teamster drivers to the U.S. government engineers who were building the Ohio River Lock & Dam #12 in Warwood. He also transported supplies to the oil wells in Warwood.



22 CONEY ISLAND (Lower Twin Sisters Island) Wheeling Heritage Trail & 24th Street

Warwood's earliest recorded history begins here: in October 1770, George Washington records in his diary that he encamped at "the lower point of some Islands which stand

contiguous to each other," which historians recognize as this island. After traveling further down the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, he returned to the island again the following month.

Before 1905, there had been a café and dancing pavilion on the island. An amusement park was completed in 1905 by the Wheeling Amusement Company at the cost of \$20,000. Over 6,000 people came to the island for its grand opening on June 10. Coney Island featured a roller coaster, a Ferris wheel, a stadium that fit 2500 patrons, a German beer garden, camel rides, and Vaudeville shows. The amusement park was abandoned in 1907 after a history of floods.



23 ACKERMANN PLANT (Bethlehem Gear & Machine) 2725 Warwood Avenue

This factory has changed hands several times, but it has consistently provided employment for greater Warwood residents. In 1930, the Wheeling

Steel Company expanded to Warwood and built the Ackermann plant, where they mostly made pressed steel stampings and innovative steel shipping containers known as "band boxes." From 1964 to 1986, Blaw-Knox used the facility as an iron roll foundry. Since 1990, the Bethlehem Gear & Machine Company (of the Mull Group) has produced a variety of gears.

A Self-Guided Walking Tour



The Berwyn Heights
Historical Committee
welcomes you to

Historic Berwyn Heights

One of Maryland's 14 municipalities
within the Anacostia Trails Heritage Area



<http://www.berwyn-heights.com>
(301) 474-5000

The land on which Berwyn Heights is located was home to Native American Indians as far back as 8,000 years ago. In 1608, Algonquian-speaking groups, which were part of a chiefdom called the Conoys, inhabited the river and creek areas of the Potomac River. The Conoys of the Indian Creek area were the Nacotchtanks (Anacostanks). Dennis Webb, a Berwyn Heights resident, identified one of the largest American Indian sites on the East Coast, on Indian Creek. The state government holds thousands of artifacts from the site. Artifacts from these people continue to be found in yards and gardens throughout Berwyn Heights.

The first English colonists had extensive contacts with the Conoys beginning in 1634. Many precautions were taken to ensure peace in the intervening years through 1696 when Prince George's County was established. A troop of rangers were maintained to cover the frontier plantations from the Anacostia to the Pennsylvania line. In 1700, the Conoys were removed to Pennsylvania, but, incidents involving Indians continued between 1699 and 1738. By 1700, the Algonquian culture, which had survived here for over a thousand years, vanished.

During the 18th Century, the area of our present town was known as the New Scotland Hundred. Tobacco was the chief money crop of the Maryland

colonies, where slaves and indentured servants performed much of the intensive manual labor. Black history is interwoven with colonial and American Indian history. Men from this area fought in the American Revolution. The gravesites of two Revolutionary soldiers from the Walker family are located just outside the town at the end of Walker Drive in a DAR authenticated cemetery. At one time the Walker family owned all, or a large portion, of Berwyn Heights.

The Town of Berwyn Heights officially came into being on April 2, 1896, by an act of the Maryland General Assembly. Don Skarda in his *History of a Small Town* tells us that the charter specified the corporate limits of the Town to include all the same land contained in Edward Graves' subdivision of the tract of land heretofore known as Charlton Heights. The Charter called for the election of three commissioners to serve for 1 year, without pay, to administer the affairs of the Town. They were authorized to appoint a Town Clerk to keep appropriate records and a Bailiff to preserve peace and order. The Commissioners were authorized to levy taxes on all real and personal property. The charter specified that an election of Commissioners was to be held on the first Monday in May in the year 1896. However, the official establishment of the Town did not become a functioning reality until 28 years later.

The Berwyn Heights Historical Committee (BHHC)

Since its inception in April 2003, the BHHC has implemented several ambitious and successful projects:

THE ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

The BHHC conducts audio/video interviews with past and present residents to record descriptions and details of what life was like in the early days of our town.

HISTORIC STREET MARKER PROJECT

Each year, the BHHC dedicates a “Historic Street Marker” to honor the people, buildings and sites of historical significance in Berwyn Heights.

SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR BROCHURE

This fold-out brochure features a map with photos to guide walkers, hikers and bikers on a mile-long tour of some of our town’s most cherished historic homes, as well as the locations of the Historic Street Markers.

MUSEUM / EVENTS

The BHHC has a small museum at the Town Center and also hosts several events each year, from area museum tours and book signings, to historical-themed holiday receptions and anniversaries. We welcome you to drop in at our monthly meetings, held every fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m., in the Town Offices. To contact the BHHC, call **301-474-5000**, Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Anacostia Trails Heritage Area (ATHA)

ATHA is a State of Maryland Certified Heritage Area that encompasses 14 municipalities, as well as many neighborhoods in the unincorporated portions of northern Prince George’s County. Founded in 1997, ATHA, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) grassroots organization dedicated to advocate for, organize and promote heritage tourism in a way that fosters economic development, while revealing and protecting the cultural, historic and natural resources in each community within the Anacostia Trails Heritage Area.

To learn more about the organization, or to become a member, visit: www.anacostiatrials.org, or phone: (301) 887-0777.

The Tour

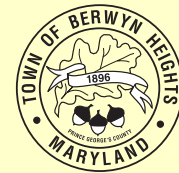
Your tour begins on Berwyn Road at Ruatan Street and its length is just shy of a 1-mile loop (see map). Along the way, please feel free to drop by our Town Center where you can obtain more information about our town, its history and upcoming events.

In the first two blocks of the tour you’ll see the highest concentration of the Town’s historic structures in an area of about 800,000 square feet. The eight houses highlighted in this brochure were each evaluated and surveyed in 1986 by Susan Pearl of the Maryland–National Capitol Park and Planning Commission (M–NCPPC). The eight featured homes range in date from 1888 to the 1920’s. Seven of the eight are Victorian, and were built almost simultaneously by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company during its very short life. The eighth home, the school house, was built in 1922 and functioned as a public elementary school until 1958, then was converted into a private residence in the 1970s. Most notably, four of the listed houses were built using Robert

Shoppell’s pattern-book plans, distributed by the Cooperative Building Plan Association, and remain some of the finest examples of Shoppell homes in the area.

Please note, however, that all the homes featured on this tour do not have official designation as County historic homes. The Berwyn Heights Historical Committee (BHHC) plans to add other walking tours within Berwyn Heights to include those residences that already enjoy historic designation on the County and/or National Registers, and the others that will soon become eligible for consideration. Included on this map, you will also see the locations of the Town’s Historic Street Markers which acknowledge the original street names and honor the people, buildings and sites of historical significance in Town.

The following houses in this tour, are named after the original owners/builders of the structures.





1. Kleiner House (1888)

5603 Ruatan Street

Large two-and-one-half story gable-roofed frame house of late-Victorian-Shingle style, with three-story octagonal corner tower with abundant Queen-Anne-style decorative detail.

This house is an outstanding example of a late Victorian pattern book house (Shoppell Model #462). Constructed by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company as its model home for the new suburb, this house has always been a prominent landmark in this community.

2. Wolfe House (1889)

5617 Ruatan Street

Mansard roof house with a two-and-one-half story frame, white metal siding and five-by-two bays with a double-door entrance in the central bay. One-story hip-roofed porch along the main (northwest) facade, with lattice frieze. Roof covered in patterned tin with four dormers in a row on main facade.



This house is a rare local example of a late-Victorian dwelling with Second-Empire decorative detail; minimally altered, it is a unique landmark in this late 19th Century suburb.



3. Gohr House (1889)

5712 Ruatan Street

Two-story, side-gabled frame house covered in horizontal boards. Red aluminum shingle roof. Pedimented entry porch centered in main (south) facade with pediment ornamented with geometric panels. East and west

gable ends sided with scalloped shingles.

Possibly from a pattern book design, it is one of the earliest houses built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company. With its additions to the east and north elevations, it is not eligible for historic designation, yet remains a cherished landmark in Berwyn Heights.



4. Chlopicki House (1889)

5717 Ruatan Street

Blue and white two-story, side-gabled frame cross-gabled house with a pyramidal-roof tower that adds a third-floor room to the northwest corner. Main block with a two-by-three bay and entrance in the second bay of an asymmetrical north façade. Ornate gable-ends decorated with ramiform paneling. Siding still original.

A favorite landmark for passersby at the corner of Ruatan and 58th Streets, this house is an outstanding example of a Queen-Anne-style dwelling constructed from Shoppell Design #449.



5. O'Dea House (1888)

5804 Ruatan Street

Prominent octagonal projecting bay on the south side with a three-story tower covered with scalloped and fish-scale shingles and a wraparound hip-roofed porch. Two-and-one-half story, side-gabled frame house with plain horizontal boards on the first story and scalloped shingles on the second. Entrance in the central bay of the main (south) façade. Pedimented gable-ends covered with fish-scale shingles and original siding.

Outstanding example of an elegant pattern book house (Shoppell Design # 216) constructed by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company as another model home for this late-Victorian suburb. This adored landmark is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

6. Cross House (1889)

5805 Ruatan Street

Enterance to this two-and-one-half story frame cross-gabled house in the first bay of the north façade. Wraparound porch, balustered balcony, fish-scale shingles and perforated bargeboards.



rated bargeboards.

This house is a significant landmark that provides a good example of the first group of dwellings in this late-Victorian suburb.



7. Berwyn Heights School (1922)

5814 Ruatan Street

One-story side-gabled frame school house with five-bay south (main) façade and entrance in central bay. Door with sidelights and large single-paned transom. Gabled entry porch originally lighted by banks of six large 9/9 windows across east and west gable ends.

High molded concrete block foundation.

This substantial two-room schoolhouse replaced the earlier schoolhouse in the community of Berwyn Heights. With its original siding and lack of alterations, it is one of the best surviving examples of a 1920's schoolhouse in the County.

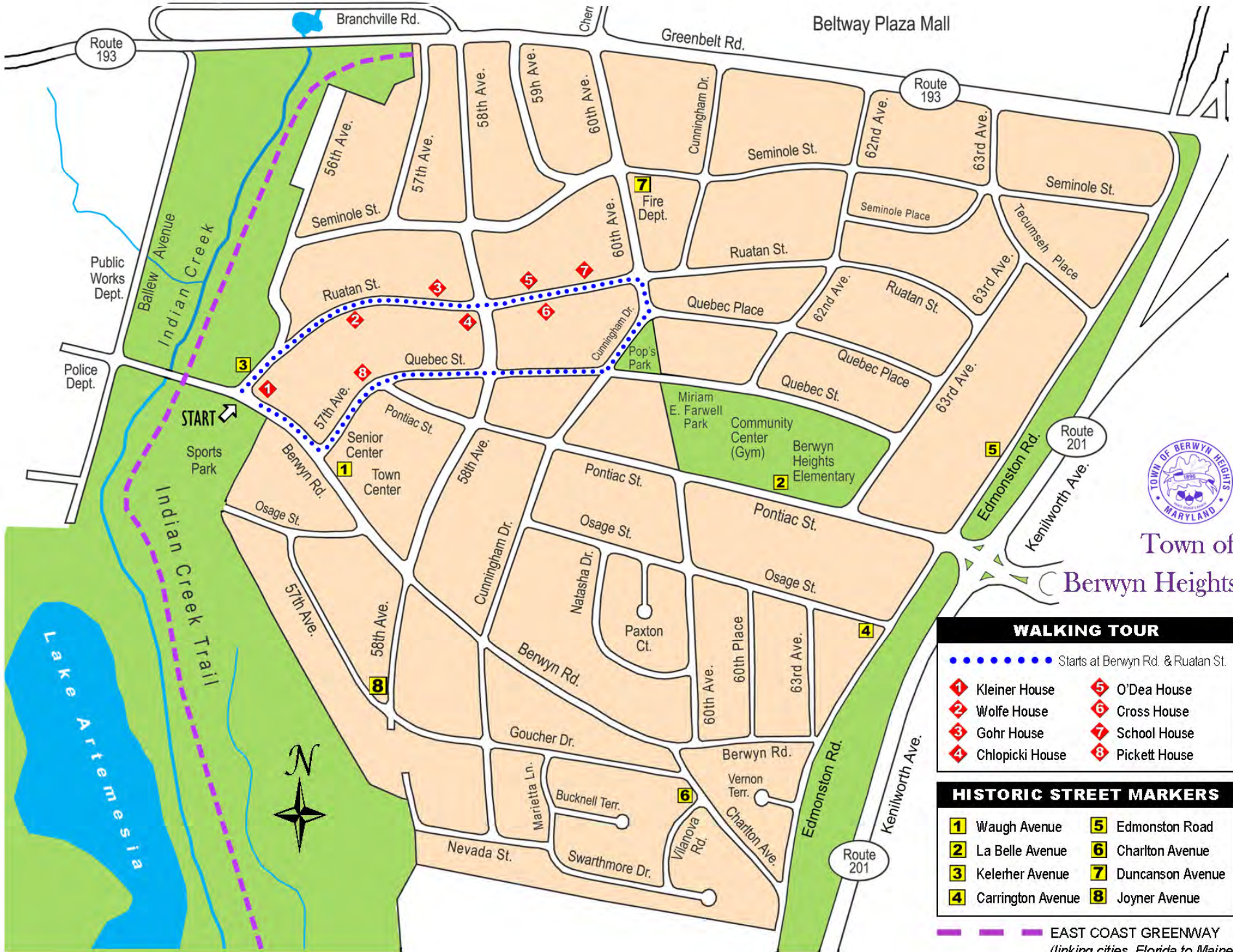


8. Pickett House (1890)

8616 57th Avenue

Built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company, probably from a pattern book design. Two-and-one-half story cross-gable frame house highlighted by decorative, stick-style elements and novelty shingling. Porch wraps around to one side supported by dark green-painted, chamfered posts with a geometric frieze course and picket railing. Sears garage and an old well with hand pump on lot. Original siding.

In 1994, an addition was constructed that is connected to the original house by an enclosed hallway. The County's Historic Preservation Commission mandated a clear delineation between the old and new structure in order to qualify for historic designation.



Town of Berwyn Heights

WALKING TOUR

- Starts at Berwyn Rd. & Ruatan St.
- 1 Kleiner House
- 2 Wolfe House
- 3 Gohr House
- 4 Chlopicki House
- 5 O'Dea House
- 6 Cross House
- 7 School House
- 8 Pickett House

HISTORIC STREET MARKERS

- 1 Waugh Avenue
- 2 La Belle Avenue
- 3 Kelerher Avenue
- 4 Carrington Avenue
- 5 Edmonston Road
- 6 Charlton Avenue
- 7 Duncanson Avenue
- 8 Joyner Avenue

— EAST COAST GREENWAY
(linking cities, Florida to Maine)

Resources:
 HistoryLink.Org
 WhitmanCountyHistoricalSociety.Org
 Historical Structures of Colfax: A Look at Architectural
 Impact on Historical Happenings by Caitlin Carroll
 Whitman County Rural Heritage Collection
 Colfax 100 Plus by Edith Erickson



Rural Heritage
 Whitman County Library



Produced by the Rural Communities Design Initiative in the School of Design and Construction at Washington State University, under the direction of faculty Kathleen Ryan and Robert Krikac, with special thanks to Kristie Kirkpatrick and Patti Cammack of the Whitman County Library District, Washington Rural Heritage, and Ed Garretson of the Whitman County Historical Society.

Special thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes of the Alexander A. Smick Scholarship for supporting this project.

Colfax, WA
 HISTORIC WALKING TOUR
 For more information
 www.whitco.lib.wa.us

**Tour begins at
 Whitman County Library
 102 South Main Street**

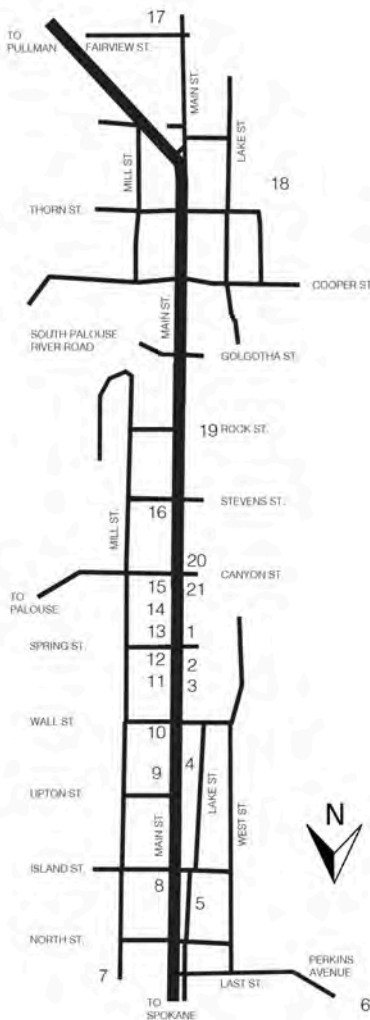


**1. COLFAX BRANCH, WHITMAN COUNTY LIBRARY
 102 South Main Street**

Built in 1960, the library was designed by renowned Spokane architect Warren C. Heylman, who was known for his unique, futuristic designs. During its construction, many Colfax residents complained about the library's aesthetics and outlandish cost of \$99,630. Today the library serves as a community hub. Praised as the Best Rural Library in Washington State, the library boasts a life-sized rainforest tree, expanded public computing and Wi-Fi access, comfortable seating and free coffee.



Prior to the library, the site housed the Lippett Brothers Department Store. Brothers Julius and William built the clothing store in 1869 on the corner of Spring and Main. Originally constructed of wood, it was replaced in 1905 with a brick building. After 1918 ownership changed many times with the building housing medical offices and other businesses.



**Colfax, Washington
 Historic Walking Tour**

**DOWNTOWN HISTORIC SITES
 & EXTENDED LANDMARKS**

THIS SELF GUIDED TOUR

highlights many aspects of Colfax's history that shaped the town you see today. This brochure features sites selected for their prominence in history, their well-preserved architecture or their location.

BRIEF HISTORY OF COLFAX

James Perkins and Thomas Smith were the first non-native settlers to the area that would become Colfax, claiming the land at the confluence of the north and south branches of the Palouse River on July 10, 1870. Visit stop #6 of this tour.

WANT TO LEARN MORE?

Visit the Colfax Library where you can access The Whitman County Heritage online collection, view the historic photo exhibit, explore the shelves of the library's history books or learn about other resources in the area.



**2. U. S. BANK (BARROLL BUILDING)
 101 North Main Street**

Built in 1905, the Barroll & Mahoney building housed Barroll Hardware. It was purchased by Farmer's National Bank in 1918 and remodeled to add marble floors and fixtures. There have been a series of banks in the building. Although built in 1905, the lower facade wasn't faced with terra cotta until 1920 and even after experiencing a renovation in 1985, the original windows have been retained.



**3. BINNARD BUILDING
 107 North Main Street**

In this empty lot just adjacent to U.S. Bank, was the Binnard building. Built in 1892, it was torn down in 1994.



**4. FRATERNITY BLOCK
 MASONIC LODGE
 207 North Main Street**

Designed by Walla Walla architect A. F. Perry, the structure was built in 1889 for the Hiram Masonic Lodge, which was the first Free Mason establishment north of the Snake River. When built, the structure cost \$12,000 to construct and included an 8 ft. tower. The building originally contained the offices of the Bank of Colfax, one of J. A. Perkins' business enterprises, and a millinery store. It's chief purpose however, was to house three fraternal lodges – the Masonic Hall, the Odd Fellows Hall, and the Knights of Pythius.



**5. ELLS PARK &
 LIPPETT
 FOUNTAIN
 400 North West St.**

A dedicated group of ladies formed the Park Association in 1911, one of them being Mrs. Julius Lippett. Upon completion of the park, she donated a fountain in memory of her daughter. Some people called this area Central Park or Lippett Park until 1933 when it was officially dedicated as the Cushing Ells Park in honor of the man who started the Congregational Church which was originally on this site.



6. PERKINS HOUSE
623 North Perkins Avenue

Built by James Perkins, the founder of Colfax in 1886, the house is now fully restored and tours are available by contacting the Whitman County Historical Society. The cabin behind the house was built in 1870 and is the oldest standing building in Whitman County.



7. FLORENCE FERGUSON HOUSE
504 North Mill Street

This 1914 Arts and Crafts house was built for Florence H. Ferguson, wife of Dr. Talbert Ferguson by Nis Skow. It is a mix of Tudor, Craftsman and Colonial elements. The formal entry is flanked by a full width living room on one side and dining room on the other. The home features 4 bedrooms, oak floors, mahogany trim, and a period-authentic garden.



8. WHITMAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
400 North Main Street

This elaborate original building was opened to the public in 1891. When the building came into disrepair, the current courthouse was constructed around the original building in 1957, then the old building was torn down. A photo of the two building can be viewed on the Whitman County Heritage website.



9. WAITE & ELLIS BLOCK
220 North Main Street

The Waite and the Ellis Block buildings were constructed in 1893 and remodeled in 1916. The Waite housed The Fair (a clothing and department store) and The Commoner (newspaper and printing). The Ellis block housed Long's Variety Store and had apartments upstairs. In 1920 Linville Brothers Furniture purchased both the Waite and Ellis buildings, opening a passage between the two on the ground floor.



10. HOTEL COLFAX
200 North Main Street

Current location of the Whitman County Growers. The photo shows the original structure which, prior to 1892 was known as the Palace Hotel and later, the Colfax Hotel. The building eventually burned.



11. WHEELER MOTTER BUILDING

112 North Main St.
Built in 1892, this building is today the home of Fonk's Coffee House. It was originally the Great Eastern department store which sold clothing, shoes, millinery, carpets and eventually groceries. In 1928 Fonks Variety Store opened as part of a national five and dime store chain.

This photo shows the downtown during the Great Flood of 1910. Another major flood followed in 1948. The problem of period flooding in Colfax was finally eliminated thanks to installation of a downtown channel in the 1960s.



12. FIRST SAVINGS AND TRUST

102 North Main Street
This corner has been occupied by banks since 1905, including the modern structure seen today. Remnants of the bank's columns create a grand entrance to the cemetery, 1/2 mile east of town on Hwy. 272.

13. SIMON DRIEFUS BLOCK AND NIXON BUILDING

105 - 111 South Main Street

Built in 1912 by Simon Dreifus and shown in the photo below, the building had a hardware store on the main floor and a dance hall upstairs. Modern for its time, it had an elevator from the basement to the second floor. Dreifus later served as mayor from 1931 to 1938.

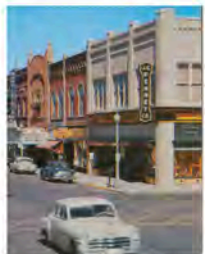
Built the same year, the Nixon building had businesses on the main floor with lodging above. It was occupied by Washington Water Power for many years. Today the two buildings are occupied by Tick Klock Drug.



14. ROSE THEATER
115 South Main Street

Built in 1912, the Walker Building became the Rose Theater in 1916. It showed silent movies and the projection machines were cranked by hand. A manual organ provided synchronized background music for the shows. Robert Osborne of Turner Classic Movies fame got his start in high school at the Rose Theater. The building was remodeled

in 1920 with Architect Gutav Pherson designing the Mission Revival style facade.



15. SCHMUCK BUILDING

121 South Main Street
Currently used for warehousing, the building was built in 1903. Former tenants include Lane's Food Store, O.V. Bryson Furniture, J. C. Penny, Phillip's Department Store, and Whitman Mall Antiques.



16. POST OFFICE
211 South Main Street

The first post office opened in 1872 and frequently changed locations, typically in local stores or small buildings. The first federally owned post office in the town of Colfax was built during the depression in 1932 and is shown above.



17. ST. IGNATIUS HOSPITAL

1009 South Mill St.

Completed in 1894, St. Ignatius Hospital was one of the best equipped institutions in the Pacific Northwest. The hospital saw many advancements and remodels until being replaced by Whitman Community Hospital in the 1960's. Today the building has fallen into disrepair and is rumored to be haunted.



18. HAMILTON SCHOOL

300 West Thorn Street

Built as Hamilton School in 1891, this 2 acre site is now home to Hamilton Park. During its 62 year lifespan the school served youth of all ages under a variety of names. Last known as Hamilton School in honor of a local pioneer, the building was demolished in 1953.

19. CODGER POLE

324 South Main Street

This 65 foot chainsaw sculpture commemorates high school football players from Colfax and St. John and their legendary game of 1938. The players returned 50 years later for a rematch that drew national attention and resulted in the pole's construction.



20. PASTIME THEATER

202 South Main Street

Originally built in 1903 the site became the Pastime Theater in 1912. The building has housed a variety of businesses in its lifetime, including Powell's Heating and Plumbing. It is now home to Greg's Electrical.



21. CITY HALL & FIRE STATION

400 North Mill Street

In 1913, Colfax City Hall and Fire Station anchored this Main Street corner. After a fire in 1915, the new building shown above became home to these city services. This building eventually burned as well.

Just north of City Hall was the site of the Elizabeth Miller building which served a number of functions and today is Hen House Chicks.