

# Wheeling Hall of Fame



# **Wheeling Hall Of Fame**

## **(Class of 1979)**

### **Business and Industry**

Alexander Glass, James H. Kindelberger, William E. Weiss

### **Music and Fine Arts**

George J. Kossuth, Eleanor Steber, Patrick J. Sullivan

### **Philanthropy**

Earl W. Oglebay, George E. Stifel, Clara M. Welty

### **Public Service**

Archibald W. Campbell, Wilbur S. Jones, Walter P. Reuther

### **Religion and Education**

Levering C. Bonar, Alonzo B. Brooks, Most Rev. John J. Swint, D.D.

### **Sports**

Charles "Chuck" Howley, Jule Rivlin, Mary Elizabeth "Fritzi" Stifel Quarrier



# Hall of Fame Board

During the early planning stages for the Wheeling Civic Center one of the members of the committee suggested that a "Hall of Fame" should be included in the Center to give recognition to former residents and present residents who had attained considerable distinction in some field and thus brought honor to their home city.

Such a "Hall of Fame" is intended to show something of the high quality of people who have been a part of this community - and thus be an inspiration to the young people (and to all of us) who are now living here.

The City Council studied the matter for some time and solicited suggestions for guidelines and procedures.

On February 8, 1977, Council passed on ordinance (No. 6179) creating the Hall of Fame Board. In July, 1977, the Mayor, with the approval of Council, appointed 18 citizens to serve on the Board with designated terms of two, four, and six years. Two persons (Donald Levenson and William McNeil) who originally served are not now on the Board. Mr. Levenson has passed away and Mr. McNeil has moved from the community. The Board also includes a representative of City Council and the chairman of the Civic Center Board as an ex-officio member.

The Hall of Fame Board set up specific procedures for the selection of nominees and proceeded to select the first 18 persons to be named to the Hall of Fame. Those considered had to have achieved distinction in one of six categories and had to have lived in Wheeling for at least 15 years. Three persons were named in each of the six categories.

Within the next few months the Board will be selecting nominees to be made part of the Hall of Fame in 1981.

New appointments will be made to the Board by Council before the next nominees are considered. At the time the new appointments are made the Board will be reorganized. The first officers of the Board were:

Forrest H. Kirkpatrick, Chairman

James J. Haranzo, Vice-Chairman

Sister Anne Regina O'Leary, Secretary and Treasurer

These officers will continue until mid-year.

The preamble from the Ordinance establishing the Hall of Fame Board reads as follows:

A Hall of Fame to honor Wheeling Citizens and former citizens for outstanding accomplishments in all walks of life shall be established in the halls of the Wheeling Civic Center. While outstanding public services were rendered by our founding fathers and early citizens, these worthy deeds are recognized by historical publications and appropriately honored in other halls, museums and memorials. Therefore, honorees in the Wheeling Hall of Fame shall be selected on the basis of accomplishments after 1863 when West Virginia became a State of these United States. For purposes of selection and designation, the human endeavors of the honorees shall be divided into the following six major categories: (1) Music and Fine Arts, (2) Business and Industry, (3) Education and Religion, (4) Sports and Athletics, (5) Public Service, and (6) Philanthropy.

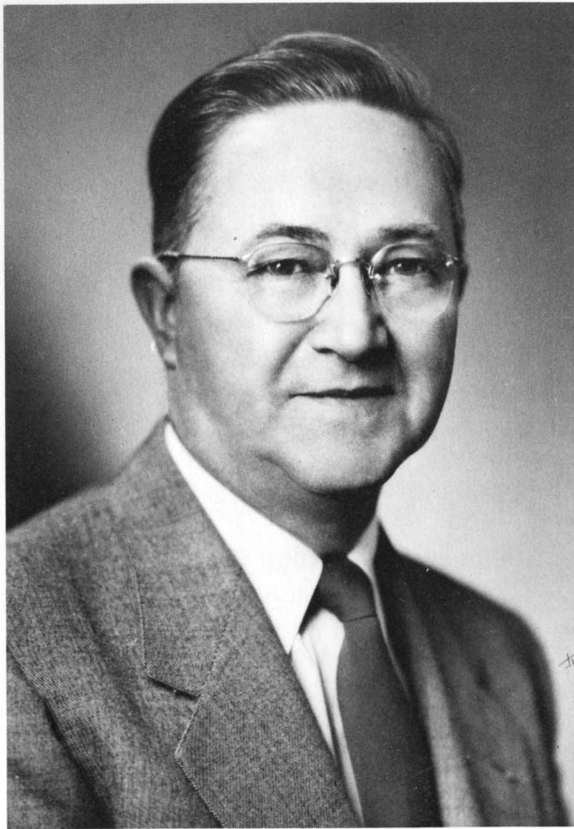
# Program

- Invocation..... Rev. William M. Todd, St. Matthews Episcopal Church
- Toastmaster..... Dr. Forrest H. Kirkpatrick, Chairman of  
Wheeling Hall of Fame Board
- Music..... Young Patriots of Wheeling Park High School  
Directed by Mrs. Gloria Morris
- “What The Hall of Fame Means To Young People”..... Melissa Dean,  
Wheeling Park High School
- Induction of Honorees in the Wheeling Hall of Fame..... By Hall of Fame  
Board Members
- Responses ..... Charles “Chuck” Howley,  
Jule Rivlin and Eleanor Steber
- “The Star Spangled Banner”..... By Eleanor Steber

(At banquet’s end, the audience is invited to view the Hall of Fame Plaques in the Concourse of  
the Wheeling Civic Center)

(Baldwin Piano provided through the courtesy of Gerrero Music Store)

(Dinner prepared by Wheeling Civic Center Staff)



## Levering C. Bonar

The progress of education in the public schools of Ohio County parallels the career of Levering C. Bonar.

He started teaching in a one-room school and worked his way up through the ranks. Ultimately, his years of experience were put to use as superintendent of Ohio County Schools.

For a period of 54 years, Levering Bonar was an educator — teacher, principal, assistant superintendent, superintendent, and college instructor.

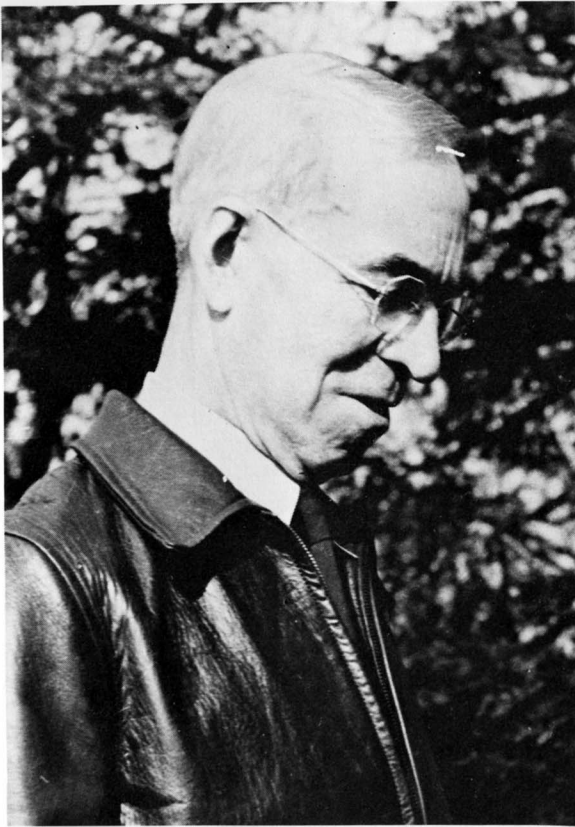
Born October 1, 1896, the son of David and Catherine Virginia Parsons Bonar, he attended rural schools in Marshall County, spent his high school years at West Liberty State Normal, received his bachelor's degree from Marshall College, and his master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

His first job was at Meighen School on Fish Creek in Marshall County in 1914. He began with 29 students in eight grades and later became head man in a system with 9,282 students.

Bonar taught in Marshall, Brooke and Ohio Counties and also served as principal at a junior high in Beckley. He was principal at Warwood High for 12 years, assistant superintendent in Ohio County for 19 years, and finally became county superintendent — a position from which he retired in 1962.

His master's thesis in college was "A Study of School Buildings in Ohio County, West Virginia," and he always had a deep concern about the facilities and the curriculum of the public schools — as well as the students who learned and the teachers who taught.

A World War I army veteran, Mr. Bonar also served as mayor at Valley Grove. He died in 1978 after having seen Ohio County schools make tremendous strides and much of what he had envisioned finally being realized.



## Alonzo Beecher Brooks

When A.B. Brooks led a group of men, women and children along the trails of Oglebay Park, his reverence for nature and the creatures of God made the event an almost religious experience.

When he retired as Oglebay Park naturalist and director of nature education for Oglebay Institute in 1942, it was said, "He lives in every tree, every flower, every bird and every scampering furry creature of Oglebay Park for into the development of Oglebay, he poured the richness of his great soul."

"A. B.", as he was called by virtually all who knew him, enriched the lives of countless individuals as he instilled a love and wonder of nature and her beauty.

Born in French Creek in Upshur County and graduated from West Virginia University in 1912, Brooks wrote and illustrated many reports for the West Virginia Geological Survey. One of these, "West Virginia Trees", is still considered the standard work as it is a study of more than 100 varieties of trees native to the state.

After graduation from WVU, Brooks became associated with the WVU Agricultural Experiment Station, served with the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, and was state game protector from 1921 to 1928.

Brooks was an original member of the cadre from the WVU Extension Service who came to Wheeling in response to an invitation from Earl Oglebay's nephew, Crispin Oglebay, to initiate an activity program at Waddington Farm — a property which had been offered to the city but, at that time, not yet accepted.

Brooks originated a program of twice daily nature walks at Oglebay during the summer months and taught participants to recognize bird calls, wildflowers and trees. He originated Sunday morning birdwalks, which would conclude with outdoor breakfasts.

In the late 1920s, he established the Oglebay Park Nature Leaders' Training School, the first of its kind and the pattern for many to follow.

The Brooks Bird Club, named after him and founded by bird-lovers trained by him, numbers more than 1,000 members, with chapters in almost every state of the union and in at least 10 foreign countries.

Brooks was also president of the West Virginia Wildlife League and the Upper Ohio Valley Historical Society. He organized the Ohio County Historical Society.

Brooks died in 1944.



# Archibald W. Campbell

On December 20, 1862, Archibald Campbell, the editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, wrote to his friend, President Abraham Lincoln, and urged him to sign legislation creating the 35th state from the Western portion of Virginia.

Writing in behalf of Gov. Francis H. Peirpoint, Campbell said, "I am in great hopes that you will sign the bill to make West Virginia a new state. The loyal people have their hearts set upon it. If the bill fails, God only knows the result. I fear a general demoralization. I am clear. The consequences are in your hands."

Ten days later, Lincoln's signature declared West Virginia's statehood. Many observers feel that Campbell's action was a decisive factor.

Campbell was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1833. At the age of 19, he was graduated from Bethany College, founded by his uncle, Alexander Campbell. He continued his education at Hamilton College in New York.

Campbell bought the Intelligencer and became its editor in 1856. He used his paper as a voice against slavery and was helpful in having it excluded from the constitution of the new state.

Campbell, who had supported Lincoln for president, wrote editorials which were filled with fire and fury. During the often bitter debate for statehood which

echoed through Independence Hall in Wheeling, one historian noted that "the militant influence of Archibald Campbell as editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer rallied the Union elements of the state."

A man of deep convictions and a zealous fighter for that in which he believed, Campbell owned the majority interest in the Intelligencer until the time of his death in 1902.



## Alexander Glass

Alexander Glass made Wheeling a household word by sticking a red Wheeling label on the sturdy garbage can manufactured by the company he founded — the Wheeling Corrugating Company.

Thirty years later, in 1920, he arranged the merger of three Wheeling concerns to create the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

Glass was born in Wheeling in 1858 and died in 1941. His industrial career began at the age of 14 when he was hired as a laborer at the Aetna Iron & Steel Works. Weighing only 100 pounds, he began picking up nails and toting heavy nail kegs for 12 hours a day at \$2.50 per week.

The future industrialist went to Iron City College at Pittsburgh to study business forms and practices and later worked briefly in the Wheeling Post Office. He was also employed for a year at a Tennessee paper mill.

In 1882, Glass became a payroll clerk in the LaBelle Iron Works at Steubenville. His father had founded that company.

He advanced to book-keeper at the Junction works under Sam Laughlin and became secretary of Laughlin & Junction Steel Works in 1885. He managed Bessemer Steel plants in Hammond and Terre Haute, Ind., from 1887 - 89.

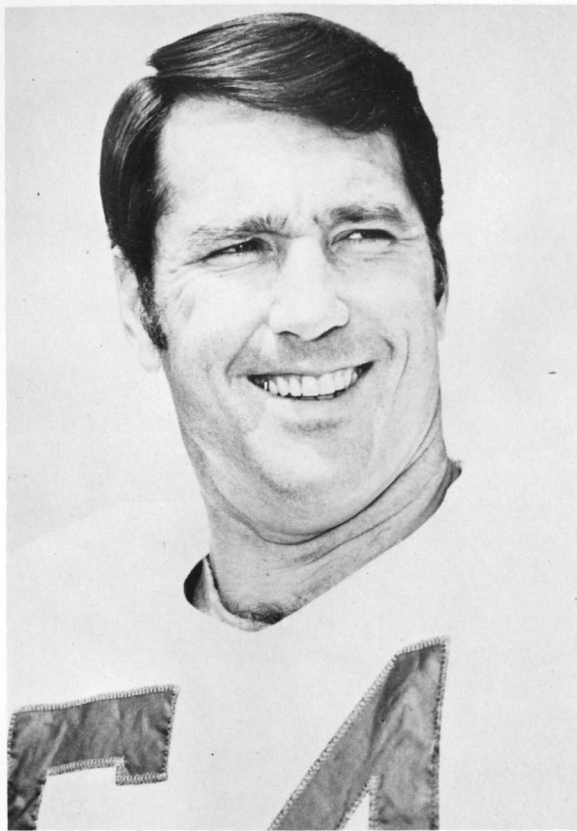
When Glass returned to Wheeling in 1889, he brought with him a manufacturing idea that was new to the local steel business. He envisioned a large market for a lightweight metal building material — sheet steel coated with zinc to protect it from rust and then corrugated to increase its strength or rigidity. He explained his ideas to his father-in-law, Nelson E. Whitaker, who operated the Whitaker Iron Works.

On Jan. 31, 1890, a new corporation was formed. This was the Wheeling Corrugating Co., started with \$10,000 in cash, \$400 of which was pledged by Alexander Glass.

Soon, under the guidance of the versatile, imaginative and energetic Glass, Wheeling Corrugating diversified into producing various light metal products, including roofing, conductor pipes, metal ceilings and eaves, troughs, tin plate, and terneplate.

After World War I, it became apparent that a combination of metal-producing interests would solve many problems, avoid duplication, and prove profitable. Thus, Wheeling Steel Corp. was born. It combined the LaBelle Iron Works, Whitaker-Glessner Co., and the Wheeling Steel and Iron Co. Alexander Glass was its first chairman — a position he held until his death.





## Charles L. "Chuck" Howley

It's a long way from Garden Park to the Super Bowl. But "Chuck" Howley made it.

A six-time all-pro linebacker and most valuable player of Super Bowl V, Howley got his football baptism on the playing fields of his native city — Garden Park in Warwood and Wheeling Stadium.

Born June 28, 1936, in Wheeling, Howley was introduced to organized athletics at Corpus Christi Grade School. The son of Mr. and Mrs. James Howley, he entered high school at Wheeling Central but subsequently transferred to Warwood, where he made all-state in football.

Howley played varsity football at West Virginia University in 1955, '56, and '57. He was third-team All-American in 1957 and then played in the East-West Shrine game, the Senior Bowl and the College All-Star Game at Chicago.

Strong, quick, and a marvelous competitor, Howley had the distinction of lettering in five sports at WVU. He was the Southern Conference diving champion and also lettered in track, as a sprinter; gymnastics; and wrestling, in addition to football.

Three times a Southern Conference all-star choice, Howley received his Bachelor of Science degree from WVU in 1958. He then joined the Chicago Bears as their first choice in the National Football League draft.

It appeared a knee injury might end his pro career before it had hardly started. He played in only three games in 1959 and missed the entire 1960 season. In fact, he was back in Wheeling pumping gasoline when word came that the Bears had traded him to the Dallas Cowboys.

With the knee healed, Howley joined the Cowboys for the 1961 season and quickly developed into one of the mainstays of the team as Coach Tom Landry took an expansion franchise and turned it into a perennial powerhouse.

Before the WVU graduate retired after the '72 season, the Cowboys had made the playoffs for seven consecutive years and compiled the league's most successful record (73-23-2) over that stretch.

Howley became one of the greats of the famed Doomsday Defense and teamed with Le Roy Jordan and Dave Edwards to form one of the quickest, most mobile and lightest trio of linebackers in the NFL.

"Chuck" is the only player ever selected as Super Bowl MVP as a member of the losing team in the climax game of the season — when the Cowboys bowed in the final seconds to Baltimore despite his two pass interceptions and fumble recovery. The following year, the Cowboys capped their season with a victory over Miami in Super Bowl VI and again Howley played a prominent role.

Since his retirement from football, Howley has concentrated on his highly-successful uniform rental service in Dallas and on raising cattle on his ranch, "Happy Hollow", at Wills Point, Texas.



## Wilbur Stone Jones

If there is one descriptive name for Wilbur Stone Jones, it must be that of "Leading Citizen."

Born into a family of means, he did not rely on that fact to make his mark. Instead, throughout his life, he was a citizen imbued with a social consciousness and public responsibility toward his city.

He gave freely and willingly of his many talents and abilities. He served in all facets of community life, using his natural talent for organization and his ability of quiet persuasion to bring about development of the natural assets of the area.

Jones was born in Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, Sept. 21, 1909, the son of James Sumner and Marguerite Sands Jones. He graduated from Linsly Military Institute, Hill School, the U.S. Military Academy and the Harvard Business School.

In World War II he served in the European Theatre with the 65th Artillery. While in the service he was decorated with the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star and Air Medal.

He returned to Wheeling as a full Colonel and resumed his position as vice-president and general manager of Stone & Thomas. He served as chairman of

the company from 1969 until his death in 1977. During his tenure, the company which owned the largest department store in the city, expanded to a state-wide operation.

To list the organizations with which Wilbur Stone Jones was concerned is to name practically all those in the town. He headed the Wheeling Park Commission, was vice-president of the Ohio Valley General Hospital and of the Wheeling Area Conference on Community Development.



# James Howard Kindelberger

A biography of James H. Kindelberger would trace the history of American aviation — from the wood-and-cloth craft of World War I to the sophisticated Apollo spacecraft that took our astronauts to the moon.

Engineer and designer of military and civilian aircraft, this Wheeling native became one of the most influential men in his field. He was a pioneer in the development of nuclear reactors, guided missiles and rockets. His contributions resulted in his induction into the Aviation Hall of Fame and the International Aerospace Hall of Fame.

Born in 1865, the son of Charles F. and Rose Ann Kindelberger, he went to Wheeling High School and to the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He earned his wings as a flier in World War I and set out to make aviation his lifetime work.

From the Signal Corps, he went to the Glenn L. Martin Company in Cleveland, where he became assistant chief engineer. In 1925, he joined the Douglas Aircraft Company as chief engineer. He designed many military and civilian aircraft, including the famed “DC” series.

Subsequently, he became president of North American Aviation and designed and produced BT-9 trainers, observation planes and BC-1 combat trainers.

By 1941, Kindelberger had developed mass production techniques for airplanes and North American was able to produce more than 42,000 planes for World War II.

Under Kindelberger’s leadership as chairman of the board at North American Aviation, the firm developed and produced the Savage Navy bombers, the B-45 Tornado bombers, and the F-86 Sabrejet swept-wing fighter. Later, the company built the supersonic F-100 Supersabre fighters, the rocket-powered X-15, and the XB-70 bombers.

Kindelberger then led his company into the field of reactors, guided missiles and engines for the Atlas, Thor, Jupiter, and Saturn V rockets.

After his death in 1962, the James Howard Kindelberger Memorial Laboratories at Thousand Oaks, Calif., were dedicated in his memory. The laboratories were created for research into fundamental aviation science.



## George J. Kossuth

If ever the term “Renaissance Man” could be appropriately applied to a person, George J. Kossuth was the man. A photographer of consummate skill, he captured the character of some of the world’s great personalities with his camera. His avocations covered the spectrum of the arts.

No one ever suspected that his formal education ended with the eighth grade. His assemblage of knowledge was the result of his own curiosity and boundless enthusiasm. He moved with confidence in the realms of music, art, the written word, the theatre, the garden, and the wood-working shop. Organizations of which he became a member invariably honored him with their highest office.

Kossuth’s grandparents fled the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. Peter Kossuth, George’s Father, was a cabinet-maker and carpenter in Kentucky. George was born in Clifton, W.Va., but he and his family moved to Wheeling when he was young and lived in the Eighth Ward for many years.

A gift of a box camera when George was 12 ignited a spark. After the eighth grade, he entered a 10-year apprenticeship to learn the craft of photography. In 1909, he opened his own studio. His portrait photography became internationally renowned.

Kossuth earned Craftsmen and Masters honors in photography from the Photographers Association of America. He went on to become Chairman of the Board of the PPA and a trustee of the Association’s Winona School of Photography.

The master photographer also loved music. As a board member of the Frazier Concert Society, he met every famous musical artist that came to Wheeling and photographed them all at this studio at 1219 Chapline St.

Kossuth was instrumental in the organization of the Little Theatre of Wheeling. Along with his friend George Stroble, he established the first broadcasting studio of WWVA.

Kossuth loved to work with his hands. He restored a 1911 Stanley Steamer. And in 1941 he purchased the Stifel Mansion at 807 N. Main St. and restored it to its original state. It became his residence and studio, a place for many civic and social gatherings, as well as a meeting place for the Blue Pencil Club. It remained his home until he died in 1960.



## Earl W. Oglebay

The reason for the election of Earl William Oglebay to the Wheeling Hall of Fame would be obvious to anyone who drives out Route 88 to see the magnificent municipal park that bears his family name.

Earl W. Oglebay not only deeded his Waddington Farm to the City of Wheeling, he instilled such a sense of civic responsibility in his family that his nephew, Crispin Oglebay, founded Oglebay Institute to assure that the city would accept the farm. Oglebay's grandson, Courtney Burton, has continued the family interest in a generous manner.

During Earl Oglebay's lifetime his farm was a center for scientific agricultural research, particularly in the breeding of sheep and dairy cattle. And, disturbed by the lack of advantages afforded children reared on West Virginia farms, Oglebay encouraged the movement that resulted in the now far flung 4-H organization.

Earl Oglebay was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, in 1849. The family moved to Wheeling shortly thereafter. Oglebay attended Hardings Academy in Wheeling, the Kenwood School in New Brighton, Pa., and received his bachelor's degree from Bethany College in 1871.

At West Virginia University, he was named to Phi Beta Kappa.

Oglebay worked as a salesman in his father's wholesale grocery business and then as a clerk in the National Bank of West Virginia where his father was president. Later, when his father retired, he became, at 28, the youngest bank president in the nation.

Earl W. Oglebay's career later turned to an interest in the Benwood Iron Works Company, the Bellaire Nail Works, and the iron ore industry. These became the huge Oglebay, Norton and Company.

After Oglebay disposed of most of his iron ore mines at the turn of the century by selling them to United States Steel, he returned to Wheeling from Cleveland, where he had moved in 1887 to manage his businesses. He bought his farm in Ohio County and fulfilled a boyhood dream by raising blooded horses and cattle.

The agriculture building at WVU was named in his honor in recognition of his work in the interest of agriculture and education in the state.

Mr. Oglebay died on June 22, 1926.



## Mary E. "Fritzi" Stifel Quarrier

Winner of 10 West Virginia State Women's Amateur Golf Championships, "Fritzi" Stifel Quarrier was the first female inducted into the sports Hall of Fame of her home state.

However, her fame as a golfer reached far beyond the boundaries of West Virginia. She competed in national and international play.

Born in Wheeling on Aug. 4, 1904, the daughter of Emily Pollock and Edward W. Stifel, she won her first state golf title in 1927 and her last in 1940. Twice she defeated her mother in the state final.

Retiring from tournament golf in 1940, she was voted into the state Sports Hall of Fame in 1963. She died in 1967.

Mrs. Quarrier was a contestant in the United States Women's Amateur on 10 occasions and made her best showing in 1935 at Interlachen, in Minneapolis, where she reached the semi-finals before losing to Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, who was headed for her sixth national title.

In 1927, "Fritzi" reached the finals of the Canadian Amateur. She won the Mason-Dixon Amateur in 1934 and was runnerup in '35.

The Wheeling golf star was the West Virginia amateur athlete of the year in 1934.

She had traveled to England as a member of a U.S. team for international competition in 1930. Those matches were a fore runner of the Curtis Cup. Mrs. Quarrier was ranked seventh in the nation among women golfers at that time.

Also an accomplished violinist, Mrs. Quarrier was an original member of the Wheeling Symphony Orchestra.



## Walter P. Reuther

Strong and vigorous, Walter Reuther was president of the United Auto Workers for a quarter of a century.

Champion of the young, the black, and the poor, he achieved such bargaining break-throughs as flexible long-term contracts, company-paid pensions, and cost-of-living escalators.

Reuther's career in the labor movement could well serve as a capsule history of the workingman's fight for the undisputed right of collective bargaining.

It spans the days of the 1930s, when news pictures showed Reuther with blood streaming from his face as he fought on the picket line, to the days in the 1950s when he, as head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) helped merge that organization with the American Federation of Labor (AFL).

Walter Reuther was born in Wheeling on Sept. 1, 1907, and died at age 62 on May 9, 1970, in a plane crash at Pellston, Mich., that also claimed the life of his wife, May, and four other persons.

The son of a German-born labor organizer, Reuther was educated in the Ohio County Public schools. At age 15, he withdrew from Wheeling High School to take a job as a tool and diemaker at the Corrugating plant of Wheeling Steel Corp. in East Wheeling to help support a family of four brothers and one sister.

In 1923, Walter was dismissed from his 40-cent-an-hour job for leading a protest against a seven-day work week. He went to Detroit in 1926 and obtained a job with the Ford Motor Co. In 1933, he was fired for labor union activity. He and his brothers — Roy and Victor — used their savings to embark upon an overseas trip. They worked with the anti-Hitler underground in Germany and as teachers training peasants to become industrial workers in Russia.

When they returned to America, Walter went to work again in a tool and die shop and began organizing auto workers into the UMW, which was just developing. In 1936, he was elected to the International Executive Board of the union. In 1942, he became UAW vice-president and in '46 he was elected president of the union.

In the '50s, he became head of the CIO. After the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, he was elected vice-president of the organization.

A persuasive, aggressive leader, Walter Reuther became a friend of presidents and statesmen. But it was his uncommon zeal in behalf of the common man that made him great.



## Jule Rivlin

Jule Rivlin was one of the basketball greats of his era. As ball-handler and shot-maker, he was a magician. A fiery competitive spirit and a brilliant basketball mind helped make him an outstanding coach, as well as a colorful, crowd-pleasing player.

Born Feb. 2, 1917 at Washington, Pa., the son of Daniel and Celia Rivlin, he came to Wheeling as a teen-ager and was a track and basketball star at Triadelphia High School. In 1935, he won both the 100 and 220-yd. dashes in the state high school track meet.

When "Riv" was a junior in high school, Triadelphia won 20 straight games before a two-point loss to Weirton in the regional tournament.

At Marshall College (now Marshall University), Rivlin twice led the Thundering Herd to Buckeye Conference championships (1938 and '39) as a player and later coached the Big Green to a Mid-American Conference title.

Rivlin established a Marshall record, since eclipsed, when he tallied 530 points in his sophomore year as he led the Herd to a 28-4 record and an appearance in an invitational tournament at Kansas City.

During his senior year, "Riv" tallied 563 points and was second in the nation in scoring to Hank Luisetti as he sparked Marshall to a 26-3 mark. He was

picked on the small-college All-American and veteran coach Cam Henderson acclaimed his ace, particularly adept as middle man on the fast break, as "the greatest player I ever coached".

Rivlin went on to the Akron Goodyears, an AAU team, for one year before entering the service in World War 2. He was player-coach for the Fort Warren, Wyoming, team which went to the semi-finals of the national AAU tourney.

Following the war, the Wheelingite joined the Toledo Jeeps of the National Basketball League as player-coach. He has said that his greatest thrill in basketball came at the 1947 World Professional Invitational Tournament at Chicago Stadium, where he was named the most valuable player. His team advanced all the way to the finals before losing to Indianapolis.

Subsequently, Rivlin returned to Wheeling as player-coach of the professional Wheeling Blues. He also coached at McKinley Vocational High. His Blues won three All-American Basketball Conference titles.

Also active in baseball as an umpire and as president of the Intelligencer League, he realized a long-time ambition when named as coach at Marshall in 1955. In his first year in command, the Herd won the Mid-American Conference title and an NCAA tournament berth.

Rivlin remained at Marshall until the end of the 1963 season. He finished his coaching stay there with 100 victories against 88 defeats. Hal Greer, who was to become one of the greatest stars of the NBA, was one of his players.

In 1972, Rivlin was inducted into the West Virginia Sports Hall of Fame. He is now associated with the Zionist Organization of America in Los Angeles.





## Eleanor Steber

When Eleanor Steber sang for the 1940 Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, a star was born.

Her triumph in the auditions launched a glorious career in Grand Opera. She became one of the first totally American-trained singers to become a headliner at The Met.

The Wheeling soprano made her Metropolitan debut as Sophia in "Der Rosenkavalier" and went on to sing more than 50 leading roles at the world-famous opera company in New York. In fact, she holds the honor of having sung more premieres at The Metropolitan than anyone else.

Before her rise to stardom, The Metropolitan had never mounted such operas as "The Abduction from the Seraglio", "Arabella", "Vanessa", and "Wozzeck".

Miss Steber enjoyed a wide international following, in addition to having a multitude of American fans. She made cultural tours in behalf of the U.S. State Department and appeared in 15 Asian countries and has been heard in Europe at such music centers as Bayreuth, Edinburg, Salzburg, Vienna, Belgrade, and Brussels.

Under the labels of RCA, Columbia, and Odessey, she has made numerous recordings, which have been widely acclaimed.

Eleanor studied piano as a child in Wheeling and also studied voice with her mother, Mrs. William Steber. After graduation from Warwood High School, she attended and was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. She studied under the tutelage of the late William L. Whitney.

For 10 years, Miss Steber starred on "The Voice of Firestone" radio and television shows. She was soloist for the program's first telecast. She has been a frequent guest on television shows.

Among her accomplishments has been the singing of three such diverse operas as "La Traviata", "Lohengrin", and "The Girl of the Golden West" on three consecutive nights. She made front-page news when she sang Desdemona in "Othello" and Fiordiligi in "Cosi Fan Tutte" in one day at The Met.

The year 1980 is particularly significant since in December she will celebrate the 40th anniversary of her Metropolitan debut.

Miss Steber has been honored with election to the West Virginia Hall of Fame and with honorary degrees from West Virginia University, Bethany College, Florida Southern, Ithaca, Temple, and the New England Conservatory of Music.

She now teaches at the Juilliard School of Music at Lincoln Center and holds classes at her Ansonia Hotel apartment in Manhattan and at her estate on Long Island.

The Eleanor Steber Music Foundation has been established to provide financial assistance to young singers.



## George E. Stifel

Hundreds of students in the Ohio County schools have been tapped with the pre-college equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa — the Stifel Award.

Each year the income from a \$100,000 endowment established by Mr. Stifel is distributed to those achieving academic excellence in grades five through twelve.

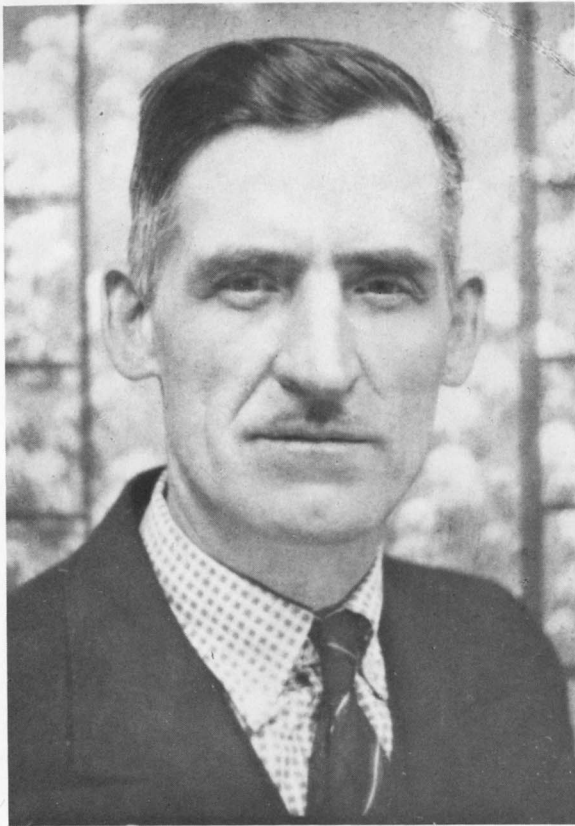
The Stifel Award endowment was established by the department store executive in 1926 and, at that time, Stifel asked the young people “to believe that a good education is well worth the ambition, patience, work and sacrifice it may require.”

George E. Stifel was born in 1849 in Wheeling and educated in local schools. His father, John L. Stifel, was nationally prominent in the textile business.

A young George began a long and successful career in merchandising at the age of 14 when he entered the employ of Stone & Thomas, where he remained for five years. He clerked for 10 years in another dry goods store before he and Fred C. H. Schwertfeger formed a partnership to launch what became the George E. Stifel Co., a dry goods store which grew to be one of Wheeling’s outstanding department stores.

Mr. Stifel’s death in 1931 prevented him from putting into motion a scholarship plan which he had contemplated. However, his daughter, Nellie, implemented her father’s plan and in 1951 the George E. Stifel Scholarship Fund was established.

The first three awards were made in the academic year of 1953-54 and since then the awards have been made at an increasing rate.



## Patrick J. Sullivan

Appropriately, Patrick Sullivan was born to Irish immigrant parents in Braddock, Pa., on St. Patrick's Day, 1894.

His was a difficult life and it never brought to him quite the recognition it should have — even in the community where he spent most of his days.

But today Sullivan is recognized as a man with a true gift. He is considered one of the outstanding American primitive painters of the 20th Century.

Patrick Sullivan had to paint. The desire and ambition to do so burned deep within him. But his output as an artist was sporadic because he was never able to make a living doing what he loved to do and did so well.

Sullivan's father died when he was two and Patrick spent some years in an orphanage. He and his mother came to Wheeling when he was 16. He worked in the mills, as a playground manager and as a house-painter.

Back before World War I, Sullivan would paint pictures on cardboards and window blinds — or any other surface through which he could express himself. However, it was not until the enforced idleness of the depression that he had time to apply his laborious technique to the works for which he is now known.

His first original canvas, title "Man's Procrastinating Pastime", was painted in 1936 and mailed to the Society of Independent Artists Show in New York. It

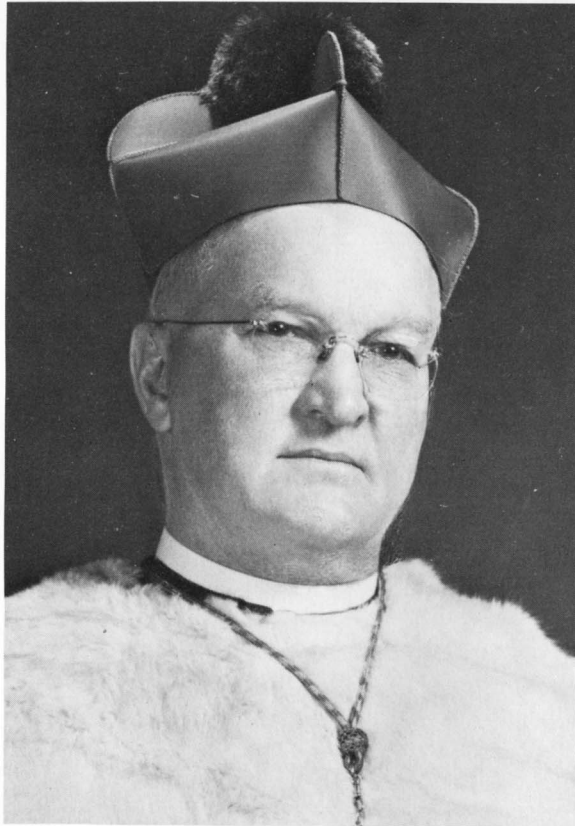
attracted the attention of Sidney Janis, a well-known art collector, who bought the painting and encouraged Sullivan to continue.

By the time of his death in 1967, the Wheeling artist was being recognized by art critics for his technique — primitive but rich in personal symbolism.

Sullivan is represented in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York by two paintings. He is in the Britannica Encyclopedia of American Art and illustrations of his paintings can be found in "Sidney Janis' "They Taught Themselves", which devotes 23 pages to Sullivan and but 11 to Grandma Moses.

Two of Sullivan's paintings — "Trinity" and "Mansion Museum" — are on display at Oglebay Institute's Mansion Museum.

Only 18 of his paintings are known to exist today.



## Most Rev. John J. Swint

John J. Swint was consecrated as Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling on December 11, 1922. During the 40 years of his episcopacy, he was to supervise an ambitious building program which produced more than 80 new churches, 35 schools, and five hospitals. Moreover, he was to found Wheeling College.

The building program also included the construction of a new St. Joseph's Cathedral to replace an old structure that had been erected after the diocese was formed in 1850.

In his seventh year as bishop, in 1929, Swint was honored by being named assistant to the pontifical throne by Pope Pius XI. This reward was in recognition of his work in building and advancing Catholic education in his diocese.

John J. Swint was born on Dec. 15, 1879, in Pickens, W.Va. He was educated at St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore and at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

He was ordained as a priest on June 23, 1904, in Wheeling. His first appointment was that of an assistant at a Wellsburg parish.

In September of 1904, he began missionary studies in Washington, D.C., but was recalled in 1905 and appointed pastor at Hinton. He served at Beckley

and Weston before being named auxiliary bishop to Bishop Patrick J. Donahue of the Diocese of Wheeling in 1922.

On his 50th anniversary as a priest, Bishop Swint was named an honorary archbishop by Pope Pius XII. Other honors bestowed on him included Doctor of Laws degree from Georgetown University, Doctor of Letters from West Virginia University, and Doctor of Laws Degree from Duquesne University.

Bishop Swint died in 1962, in his fortieth year as Bishop and his 58th as priest.



## William E. Weiss

In 1900, William E. Weiss, a 21-year-old graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, owned a formula for a patent medicine called Neuralgine.

With a high school friend, A. H. Diebold, of Canton, Ohio, Weiss formed a partnership to peddle the medicine within horse-and-buggy range of Wheeling.

From that beginning has grown the Sterling Drug Company, the world's largest manufacturer of proprietary remedies. It operates over 50 plants and over 100 sales, service and branch offices throughout the world. Eighty-seven countries are served by Sterling and its subsidiaries.

In 1942, when he died in an automobile accident at Harbor Springs, Mich., Weiss had served as chairman of the board, general manager and director of Sterling Products, Inc., president and director of the Bayer-Semencan Co., director of the American I.G. Chemical Corp. and president of Drug, Inc. He had also founded American Home Products Company.

Weiss was born in Canton. The first Neuralgine was sold in Sistersville, where he was a pharmacist and chemist at Hill Pharmacy. However, the partnership of Weiss and Diebold decided to move to Wheeling, where the Neuralgyline Co. was established with capital of \$25,000. The business occupied two small rooms on the second floor of an old building. First-year

sales amounted to \$10,000.

The partners worked in the plant three days a week to make their product and sold it door-to-door in rented buggies three days a week. Special board meetings were called to make such decisions as hiring a stenographer at \$5 a week, the purchase of a safe, and the installation of a telephone.

From such humble beginnings, a drug manufacturing empire was built.

William Weiss was married to Helena Schwertfeger of Wheeling. The couple had a son, William H. Weiss, Jr., and a daughter, Madelyn Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry L. Kinnucan).



## Clara M. Welty

Clara M. Welty cared. She cared about the aging and the poor and her concern ultimately resulted in establishment of the Welty Home for the Aged and the Home of the Good Shepherd.

Her interest in community, charitable and religious organizations won her recognition from the late Pope Pius XII, who presented her with the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice", high recognition for the laity.

Clara Welty was born in Wheeling, the daughter of Peter and Rose Schomber Welty. The family fortune was acquired by the P. Welty & Co., wholesale and retail liquors. The concern occupied quarters at 1121 Market St.

Miss Welty received a Catholic education at St. Alphonsus School and Mount De Chantal Academy.

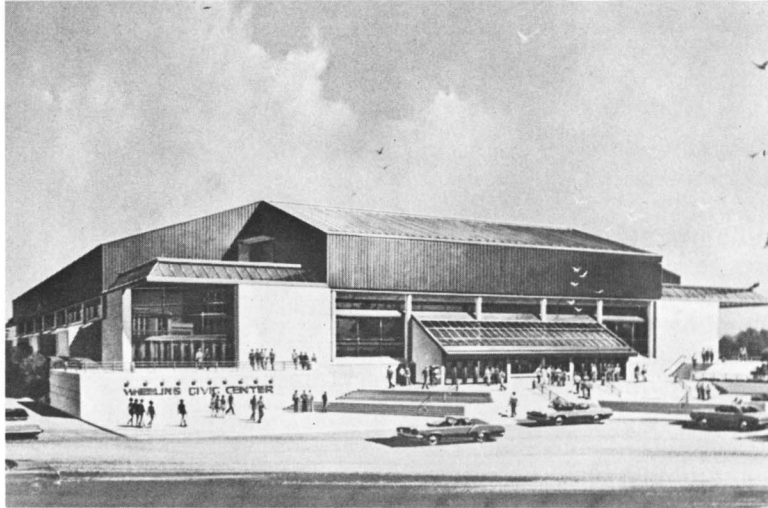
In 1950, her concern for the problems facing aged persons prompted her to give her family home, located on Main Street near Ninth, for use as a home for the aged.

However, shortly after the North Wheeling Home was dedicated to use for the aged, progress dictated its demolition. It was acquired by the state of West Virginia because it stood in the way of construction of the Fort Henry Bridge.

The Carroll Reed residence, on the National Road at Washington Avenue, was purchased with the proceeds realized from the sale of the Main St. property and became the Welty Home for Aged. In 1968, the Welty Trust completed a three-story addition at 21 Washington Avenue at a cost of \$1.25 million, an expenditure which still left over \$4 million in principal.

The Good Shepherd Home on Edgington Lane was added in 1978 to send the bed total in the homes to 192. All of this was accomplished without any need to ask the community for funds.

# The Wheeling Civic Center



Operated For The City of Wheeling By  
The Municipal Auditorium Board

R. Clark Morton, Chairman  
Edmund Berardinelli  
J. Ross Felton  
Elmer H. Freese

Robert E. Sadler, Council Member  
Richard A. Smith  
H. Mendel Spears  
Frank Rodriguez, Manager

The Wheeling Civic Center will soon be observing its third anniversary. Its opening marked the rekindling of community spirit in Wheeling.

The location is not only easily accessible for those attending events at the Civic Center but has also served to revive the river-front area. In this attractive Center, one can sit in brightly-colored, comfortable seats and enjoy a wide variety of events. When the event is over, egress is not hampered by narrow halls. Wide concourses, with many exits, empty the center within minutes.

Attendance has passed the 800,000 mark and a busy future is planned. Here the people of the Ohio Valley have been entertained by such celebrities as Bob Hope, Donnie and Marie Osmond,

Captain and Tennille, Frankie Valli, Linda Ronstadt, Olivia Newton John, Dionne Warwick, Mac Davis, the Doobie Brothers, Willie Nelson, Emerson, Lake and Palmer, Styx, Kansas, Heart, Lynard Skynard, and many more.

At the Civic Center, we have seen everything from Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus to Flea Markets, Rock Concerts to the Wheeling Symphony Youth Concerts, Holiday on Ice, the Dapper Dan Dinners with sports greats of the nation, the Wheeling Distance Race Banquet, a National Basketball Association Exhibition Game, High School (OVAC and state tournaments), Collegiate (NAIA tournament and Pitt-WVU match), and professional wrestling, antique shows, The West Virginia Wheels, high school and collegiate basketball, high school and college commencements, amateur and professional boxing, Bugs Bunny, Cooking Schools, Dances, and Banquets of more than 1600 people to meetings of less than 25.

The versatility of the center to accommodate the wide variety of events challenges the imagination of the employees. The change-over from a circus, with the last performance ending at 8 p.m., to clear the arena, build a stage, set up 2,000 seats and be ready for an 8 a.m. stage call is a miracle of enterprise, elbow grease and planning.

The economic impact on downtown Wheeling and the surrounding area is immeasurable. Taxes collected for the city and state by the Civic Center have exceeded \$200,000. Tri-state vendors have received the bulk of the business in the Center's purchase of commodities used and sold at the Civic Center. Area motels and restaurants have also benefited.

Now the Civic Center has yet another use. It houses the Wheeling Hall of Fame. The plaques of Wheeling's greats are on display here for all to see.

# Wheeling Hall of Fame Board Members

MUSIC AND FINE ARTS — J. Loran Mercer, Mary Ann Hopkins, and Steve Vasilou.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY — Charles Perelman, William E. Robinson, and James J. Haranzo.

PUBLIC SERVICE — Francis J. Love, Charles L. Ihlenfeld, and James Rogers.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION — Rev. Fr. Joseph DeBias, and Sister Anne Regina O'Leary.

SPORTS — Jennings Martin, Sally Carroll, and Bill Van Horne.

PHILANTHROPY — Forrest H. Kirkpatrick, Msgr. Edmund J. Yahn, and Mrs. E. Douglas McKay.

REPRESENTATIVE OF CITY COUNCIL — William Muegge.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBER — Clark Morton, Wheeling Auditorium Board.

# Members of Wheeling City Council

FIRST WARD

SECOND WARD

THIRD WARD

FOURTH WARD

FIFTH WARD

SIXTH WARD

SEVENTH WARD

EIGHTH WARD

NINTH WARD

John W. Lipphardt

Mayor Cuyler E. Ewing

Vice-Mayor William H. Muegge

L. Lloyd Stenger

Mrs. Stella Koerner

Robert E. Sadler

John A. Hazlett

John W. Carenbauer

W. Alex Wilson II

(Members of City Council in 1977 when the Hall of Fame Board was created by city ordinance but no longer members of the body include Clyde Thomas, Gerald Binder, John E. Fahey (Mayor), Edmund Berardinelli, William H. McNeil Jr., Stanley J. Wojcik, and William H. Hastings, Sr.)

