

**Wheeling Hall of Fame Induction**  
**May 20, 1984**



# **WHEELING HALL OF FAME**

## **(Class of 1983 — Induction, May 20, 1984)**

### **Business and Industry**

Ellsworth M. Statler and Johann L. Stifel

### **Music and Fine Arts**

Rebecca Harding Davis and “Doc” Williams

### **Philanthropy**

Otto Schenk and Wilbur E. Stone

### **Public Service**

Judith A. Herndon

### **Religion and Education**

Most Rev. Richard V. Whelan

### **Sports**

Robert F. Biery and Robert Roe



# 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 specific field and thus brought honor to their home city.

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

On February 8, 1977, Council passed an 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. The Board also includes a representative of City Council and the chairman of the Civic Center Board as an ex-officio member.

The membership of the Board has changed as new appointments have been made by the Mayor and council from time to time but several of the first appointees to the Board are still serving.

The 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.

These 18 persons were inducted into the Hall of Fame at a formal ceremony and dinner on April 13, 1980. The Hall of Fame Board later selected 12 additional persons to be honored and

these persons were inducted on May 23, 1982. Now 10 more persons have been selected for this honor. An induction ceremony is scheduled biannually.

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 (now 1836). 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.

The first officers of the Board were:

Forrest H. Kirkpatrick, Chairman  
James J. Haranzo, Vice Chairman  
Sister Anne Regina O'Leary, Secretary and Treasurer

The present officers are:

Charles L. Ihlenfeld, Chairman  
Sister Anne Regina O'Leary, Secretary and Treasurer

# Program

Invocation .....	Very Rev. Thomas J. Acker, S.J., President of Wheeling College.
“The Star Spangled Banner” .....	Young Patriots of Wheeling Park High School, directed by Ron Miller, with accompaniment by Phil Sauvageot.
Toastmaster .....	Charles L. Ihlenfeld, Chairman of Wheeling Hall of Fame Board.
Musical selection .....	Hall of Fame inductee “Doc” Williams, accompanied by wife “Chickie” Williams.
Official welcome from City of Wheeling .....	Mayor William H. Muegge
Induction of Honorees in the Wheeling Hall of Fame .....	By Hall of Fame Board Members.
Responses .....	Robert Biery, Robert Roe, and “Doc” Williams.
Music .....	Young Patriots of Wheeling Park High School.
Closing remarks .....	Toastmaster Charles L. Ihlenfeld.

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

(Piano Courtesy of Ceo Music Co.)

(Dinner prepared by Wheeling Civic Center Staff)



## Robert E. "Bob" Biery

Bob Biery has had a love affair with the game of golf since he made his first 15 cents as a fore-caddy at the age of 5.

Now 82, he is still actively associated with the sport as he cruises the hills of Oglebay Park's Speidel course in a golf cart as a ranger.

Biery laid out and built Oglebay's Crispin Center course. He was responsible for the nine-hole course at Wheeling Park and contributed his knowledge, energy, inspiration and perspiration to help in construction of courses at Belmont Hills, Wheeling and Moundsville Country Clubs and the Vine Cliff course at Rayland.

Born at Greggsville on July 2, 1901, Bob quit school at age 15 on orders of his father, Louis, a cement finisher who came here from Switzerland. The father was upset when his son was injured playing football.

Biery was introduced to golf by his older brother, William, who had become a caddy at Wheeling Country Club. When Bob began showing up daily at the club, he was so small they wouldn't let him carry bags but he recalls, "I would run on ahead and check where the balls landed. The balls couldn't be purchased here but were ordered from New York."

As a teenager, Biery became caddy master at Wheeling Country Club. Then he became assistant pro under Scottish-born Alex Cunningham in

1917. After Cunningham moved to St. Joseph, Mo., Biery worked under A. J. Chapman. In 1920, Cunningham became professional at Toledo Country Club and sent for his protegee.

Biery was the first West Virginia native to become a golf pro and was also the first employee of the Wheeling Park Commission. In 1922, he returned from Toledo to Wheeling to work for Emmett Deveroux, foremost golf architect of that era. Deveroux built the back nine at Wheeling C.C. with Biery as construction superintendent.

Biery subsequently accepted a proposal from the Wheeling Park Commission that he take on the challenge of building the nine-hole Wheeling Park Course. By then he contemplated doing some proposing of his own as he had become enamored with the young lady, "Gen", who was to become his wife.

"Patterson Construction Co. had just built Oakmont course in Pittsburgh and had a traveling construction gang," Biery recalled. "I had them bring their mules and scoops to Wheeling. The place was a jungle but I had an idea of what I wanted. We blasted out 1,800 trees and dumped them in the hollow between what became No. 3 and No. 5 greens. It looked like an elephant graveyard."

After the greens were "roughed in", Biery was left, with his own helpers, to complete the job. The course opened on July 1, 1925.

In 1927, Bob began to stake out the Crispin Center course at Oglebay. A decade later, he put in the back nine.

Biery, who founded the Oglebay Caddy Camp, worked at Blaw-Knox in Martins Ferry during World War II but later returned to golf as pro at Preston Country Club in Kingwood.

Biery also has avid interests in gardening, hunting and fishing but is best known for his great contributions to Ohio Valley golf.



## Rebecca Harding Davis

Rebecca Harding Davis was a pioneer in literary realism.

In 1861, when her story, "Life in the Iron Mills", was published anonymously in "The Atlantic Monthly", few people in Wheeling could have imagined that this novella about human tragedy had been written by their 30-year-old spinster neighbor, Rebecca Harding.

Born in Washington, Pa., in 1831, she had lived in Wheeling from the age of five. Her English-born father, Richard, was an insurance executive and also city treasurer for 14 years.

As a teen-ager, she attended Washington Female Seminary, where she was graduated valedictorian in 1848. There was nothing in her upbringing to suggest she would be able to picture so vividly the grim life of immigrant industrial workers and their harsh working conditions.

However, she was obviously influenced by the change in Wheeling from an idyllic Virginia village to a smoke-filled milltown.

The Civil War created an even more dramatic change in Wheeling and in subsequent work, no longer anonymous, she told of the "general wretchedness, the squalid misery, which entered into every individual

life". She described the savagery of war and her talent drew the admiration of the New England writers Emerson, Holmes, Alcott and her favorite, Nathaniel Hawthorne — all of whom she met while traveling with her brother to Boston.

She also caught the attention of Philadelphia lawyer L. Clarke Davis. They struck up a correspondence, soon met and were engaged. They were married in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Wheeling during a March snowstorm in '63 and took up residence in Philadelphia.

Rebecca Harding Davis wrote "Waiting for the Verdict", which laid bare social hypocrisy and racism. Her novel, "John Anderson", published in 1874, was based on political corruption. Ever in the vanguard for human rights, she authored "Put Out of the Way", exposing mental institutions, and she and her husband helped reform Pennsylvania laws regarding treatment of the insane.

She became a contributor to "Harper's" and "Scribner's" and an associate editor of the "New York Tribune". In the last decade of her life, she wrote children's stories, reflecting her continued concern for moral uplift.

She gave birth to three children and one of them, Richard Harding Davis, became the most celebrated journalist of his era. On his mother's seventieth birthday, he wrote in tribute, "From the day you struck the first blow for labor in "The Iron Mills", on to the editorials . . . with all the good the novels, the stories brought to people, you were always making the ways straighter, lifting up people, making them happier and better. No woman ever did better for her time than you and no shrieking suffragette will ever understand the influence you wielded, greater than hundreds of thousands of women's votes."

After her husband's death in 1904, she spent much of her time at Richard's estate at Mt. Kisco, N.Y. She died on September 29, 1910.



## Judith Ann Herndon

“Direct and articulate, respected and admired, controversial and outspoken, bright and able, courageous and fearless.”

Those words were part of a two-page tribute paid to Judy Herndon in the 65th West Virginia Legislature’s Manual of the Senate and House of Delegates.

Trained in law and recognized as an able lawyer, she distinguished herself by her legislative accomplishments in a career in public office that was ended too soon by her death at the age of 39 on November 19, 1980.

This was no mundane politician. In her four years as a member of the House of Delegates from Ohio County and six as a senator from the first senatorial district, she achieved recognition for outstanding service to her state and her district. She was a leader for tax reform, sunset legislation, sexual assault legislation and in attempts to curb the powers of bureaucratic government agencies.

Born June 5, 1941, and educated at St. Michael’s Grade School and Mount de Chantal Visitation Academy, she attended Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia for two years and then transferred to Duke University, where she was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in Economics in

1963. She entered Northwestern University School of Law, transferred to West Virginia University College of Law and received her Juris Doctor degree in 1967.

She joined her father, Richard G. Herndon, in the practice of law in Wheeling and was a member of the law firm he headed.

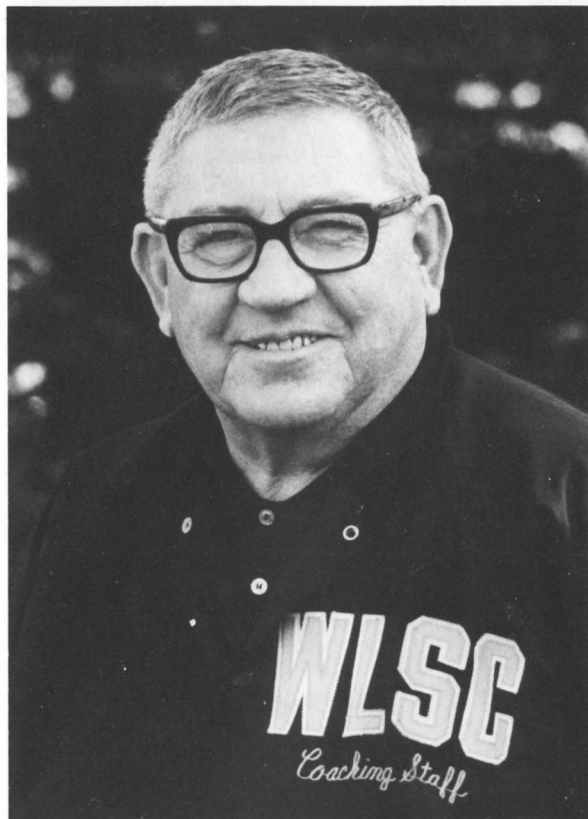
Judy Herndon’s career in politics began with her appointment to the House of Delegates on June 2, 1970. She ran for the House in her own right in the fall of that year and was re-elected in 1972.

On July 3, 1974, she was appointed to the State Senate. She ran for re-election in 1978. She never lost an election, although a member of a minority party. She was considered a conservative on fiscal matters but not in terms of civil liberties.

Odell H. Huffman, himself a state senator, in an editorial published in “The Princeton Times”, wrote, in part, “Had she lived, she might have been West Virginia’s first woman governor, had she chosen that goal. But her destiny of service was not higher office. It was to inspire, by her example of courageous integrity, the lives of many.

“The example she set was a model of rectitude in public service. When she felt strongly about an issue, there was no fear in her. No pressure group, whether it was management, labor, public employees, public figures or political organizations could intimidate her. Notwithstanding Senator Herndon’s strong will, she was a concerned, compassionate, warm and lovely lady.”

Miss Herndon, who served on the boards of numerous community organizations, was a member of the committee on rules of the State Senate at the time of her death and the only woman accorded that honor. In a survey conducted in 1978 by “The Charleston Gazette”, she was rated as the most effective of state legislators.



## Robert "Bob" Roe

The name of Bob Roe has been synonymous with football in the Ohio Valley.

His career as a football coach spanned 44 years, with 43 as a head coach. Roe - coached teams won 232 games against 146 losses and 18 ties.

Born July 5, 1908, he was a sawed-off, 175-pound fullback at Warwood High in the mid-1920s and went on to become a four-year varsity performer at Bethany College.

In 1930, he launched his coaching career as an assistant at Warwood, where he still resides with his wife of 48 years, Esther.

The next year he became head coach and piloted the Vikings until '41 when he shifted to Wheeling High. Roe climaxed his stay at Warwood with three outstanding seasons — 8-1-0 in 1938, 6-1-2 in '39, and 8-1-1 in '40. His '38 and '39 teams were Warwood's first to defeat Wheeling.

Roe spent 24 seasons with the Old Gold and Blue. His most memorable year at Wheeling was his last one (1964) when the Wildcats swept nine straight before being denied a perfect season by a loss at Bellaire.

At a time when some might have been looking to retirement, Roe embarked on a new venture as head coach at West Liberty State College

in 1965.

In 1970, Roe's Hilltoppers, undefeated but once tied, won the West Virginia Conference title. They bowed to Wofford College in an NAIA playoff game at Greenville, S.C.

The following year WLSC was 8-1 and retained the conference crown but lost to Livingston, Ala., in an NAIA playoff contest at Steubenville.

Roe produced many outstanding players who went on to collegiate careers and at least four — Nick Mumley, Paul Rickards, Tommy Bland, and Lou Piccone — who played professionally.

His colorful career was marked by some prized upset triumphs. Especially coveted was that of 1960, when the Wildcats spilled state-championship bound Weirton, 18-14.

Roe also piloted West Virginia to victory over Ohio, 13-7, at Wheeling Stadium in 1940 in the first Ohio-West Virginia All-Star Game. In 1946, he became director of that August classic and served in that capacity up through the early 1960s.

The Warwood resident coached track at Wheeling from 1942 through '63. His 1946 track team captured the state championship.

Roe could claim the distinction of being the winning coach in college football's first overtime game. That was in 1972, when the NAIA adopted a tie-breaker rule. West Liberty defeated previously unbeaten West Virginia State, 17-14, on a field goal by Jeff Epley.

A basketball official for 20 years, Bob Roe was president of the valley basketball officials' organization on three occasions.

Roe is a member of the West Virginia Sports Hall of Fame, Upper Ohio Valley Dapper Dan Hall of Fame, the Bethany College Athletic Hall of Fame, and the West Liberty Athletic Hall of Fame. He was WVIAC "coach of the year" twice; NAIA District 28 "coach of the year" in 1970; received the Belmont Hills Coaches' Banquet Achievement Award, and was recognized for his contributions to track with the Calvin Giffin Award.



## Otto Schenk



Otto Schenk could have been a candidate for the Wheeling Hall of Fame in several categories. He was a prominent businessman and civic leader who devoted his energies in service to the citizenry of the community in which he spent his life.

However, it was his philanthropy which brought about his election to this esteemed body. Nowhere was that philanthropy more impressive than in his contributions to Wheeling Park.

Born in Wheeling of German immigrant parents in 1863, Otto Schenk was educated in the public schools and Wheeling Business College before joining his father in the firm of F. Schenk & Sons, a meat packing concern which later became an affiliate of Hygrade Food Products.

Otto Schenk became president of his father's firm, as well as president of Columbus Packing co. and Homemakers Fire Insurance Co. He was vice-president of Fulton Bank & Trust Co. and Wheeling Savings and Loan Co., a director of Citizens Mutual Trust, and a founding director of Sterling Products, Inc.

He was a charter member and first chairman of the Wheeling Park Commission. In that role, he obtained for the city in 1923 the option to buy the land on which Wheeling Park is located, just as it was about to be subdivided for residential and commercial purposes. He was in the forefront of efforts to raise from the public the funds needed to complete financing to acquire this land — a goal achieved on Christmas Eve in 1924.

Though Schenk and his wife, Catherine, had no children, he was dedicated to providing recreational facilities for the people — especially the children. He contributed \$50,000 toward the purchase of Wheeling Park grounds, donated the park aviary, and also provided \$20,000 to help rebuild the White Palace after it was destroyed by fire in 1925, the year the public park was opened.

Together with fellow Hall of Fame inductee W.E. Stone, Schenk provided money for band concerts at the park. He also contributed toward the development of Oglebay Park and, with his avid personal interest, visited the parks almost daily.

His philanthropy took other avenues, of course. He was a chairman of the Community Fund of Wheeling and his other beneficiaries included the YMCA, YWCA, the Zou Hastings Frazier Memorial and Capital University. At his death, in 1933, he left \$15,000 to Linsly Institute.

He had been a trustee at Linsly; a director of the Warwood Home for the Aged, the Wheeling Symphony Society, the Little Theatre, the YMCA and YWCA. He served as chairman of the Board of Trade and the Wheeling Civil Service Commission and as vice-president of the Wheeling Automobile Club.

The plaque in Wheeling Park dedicated to his memory says, "His devotion to the cause of public recreation distinguished him most in the eyes of people who enjoyed, and who will enjoy in perpetuity, the things his kindness and interest helped make possible . . . This devotion was as much a part of him as his simplicity, his energy and his sterling integrity."



## Ellsworth Milton Statler

From a 13-year-old bellboy at Wheeling's McLure House to a business giant and multi-millionaire. That's the success story of Ellsworth Milton Statler, who virtually without benefit of formal education climbed to the pinnacle of the hotel business.

In 1950 he was proclaimed by his industry as the person who had contributed most to the science of inn-keeping and was hailed as "the hotel man of the half-century."

Statler was born in Somerset County, Pa., on Oct. 26, 1863, but his family moved from a farm near Gettysburg to Bridgeport, Ohio, some six years later. At age nine, Ellsworth lugged buckets of coal in a Bridgeport glass factory. Four years later, he crossed the bridge to Wheeling's leading hotel, The McLure, to work as a night-time bellboy.

The hotel business fascinated Statler. At 15, he was head bellboy, then clerk. By the time he was 16, he could handle the hotel books. At 19 he was the untitled manager.

Enterprising and innovative, he leased the McLure billiard room and made it a profitable venture. He set up a railroad ticket booth which was the first transportation department in a U.S. Hotel. He bought out a

company that had been operating the Musee Bowling Lanes. He also opened a lunchroom. "The Pie House", in the Musee building and his mother and sister were soon baking there.

Statler's dream was to have his own hotel and in 1907, that dream became a reality. He opened the Buffalo, N.Y. Statler and offered "a room and a bath for a dollar and a half." He proceeded to establish a chain of middle-class hotels which set standards for comfort and cleanliness at moderate prices.

Seeking a competitive edge, he designed a plumbing shaft that permitted bathrooms to be built back to back, providing two baths for little more than the price of one, and allowing him to offer many private rooms with adjoining baths.

He became the first to put telephones and radios in every guest room, along with full-length mirrors, built-in closets and a special faucet for ice water.

Eventually, Statler opened hotels in Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and New York. Emphasizing that "the guest is always right", he demanded top performance from employees but was also caring about their needs. His program of job and retirement security was unique in its time.

Following his death in 1928, Pittsburgh and Washington hotels were added to the empire. After 1950, Los Angeles, Hartford and Dallas Statlers were built.

On Oct. 27, 1954, the chain was purchased by Conrad Hilton for \$111,000,000, the largest transaction in the history of the hotel industry and, at that time, the largest real estate transaction ever.

Statler's own formal schooling ended with the second grade but he valued education. The terms of his will established the Statler Foundation. The major beneficiary is the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., but large grants have gone to other colleges and universities.



## Johann Ludwig Stifel

In the spring of 1835, Johann Ludwig Stifel opened a small cleaning and dyeing establishment in a log cabin on North Main St. in Wheeling.

From such tiny beginnings was developed the giant calico works which became the first plant in the nation to print yard-wide indigo blue calico, which was shipped to all parts of the world to be made into clothing.

Johann Stifel, the founder of J.L. Stifel Co., was born in Neuffen, Murtenburg, Germany, on March 13, 1807. He learned the trade of dyer and calico printer, traveled throughout Europe as a journeyman and later as a foreman in Kaiser Lautern.

At age 26, he emigrated to America. He landed in Baltimore in September of 1833, then moved to Philadelphia and on to Bethlehem, Pa., where he worked in the woolen mills.

In the summer of 1834, poor and alone, Johann Stifel walked from Bethlehem, Pa., to Wheeling. He traveled barefoot part of the way to save wear on his shoes. He became one of the first Germans to settle in Wheeling and in the winter of 1834-35 worked for his board on a local farm.

His North Main St. establishment had a short life because of his desire to return to his trade of dyeing and printing of cloth. He purchased a bolt of unbleached cotton goods for \$10, dyed and sold it, and purchased a new bolt. Thus he started to develop the capital for the factory which he opened at Ninth and Main Sts., where the Virginia Apartments now stand. Here he dyed and printed cloth by hand and peddled it from a wagon.

On June 18, 1835, he married Barbara Becht, a native German who was then residing in Steubenville. His life flourished and in 1859 his two sons, Louis C. and William F. Stifel, became partners in the growing firm. In 1896, the factory switched to mechanical methods of print.

J.L. Stifel retired in 1874 and died on December 1, 1881. He had developed a business that would prosper for many years. His plant had a daily capacity of many miles of cotton goods and employed several hundred.

Carried on by his heirs, the business was moved to the 400 block on Main St. at the turn of the century.

During both World Wars, the plant converted to war production. In 1943, J.L. Stifel & Sons became the first in the textile industry to win the joint Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

A declining demand for cotton goods, development of synthetic fibers and foreign imports resulted in the plant being closed in 1957.

J.L. Stifel had not only become a success through a trade learned in his youth but was involved in numerous business and civic ventures. He was a stockholder and director in the Wheeling Suspension Bridge; served as director and president of the Commercial Bank; was organizer and director of the National Savings Bank of Wheeling; and vice-president and director of the Benwood Iron Works.

He was founder of the first German paper in Wheeling, was a strong supporter of the Union and a member of the convention whose action brought about the separation of West Virginia from Virginia. He was also a member of the first board of Ohio County Commissioners.



## Wilbur E. Stone

In 1936, at a meeting of Oglebay Institute, Wilbur E. Stone was hailed as “Wheeling’s First Citizen”.

It was an honor he was accorded “in appreciation of a long life of generous devotion to our industrial, social and civic work.”

Born in Wheeling on December 29, 1863, he was educated both in the public schools and at Linsly Institute. His business career began when he became associated with the mercantile establishment that still bears the name of his father, Elijah Stone, and uncle, Jacob Thomas, and which eventually became West Virginia’s largest department store chain.

Following the death of the founders in 1898, Wilbur Stone became head of Stone & Thomas, which had been opened in 1847 with floor space no larger than the standard-sized living room of today and with the combined capital of \$1,500. He began a program of expansion that established policies and formulated merchandising systems which advanced the growth and prosperity of the organization.

Stone was deeply concerned with the welfare of his community and its citizenry. He was a moving force in the founding of the Wheeling Board of Trade and its reorganization into the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce, the erection of the Board of Trade Building and the Market Auditorium. He was a leader in the organization of the Wheeling Improvement Association, which sponsored undertakings vital to the city’s progress following World War I.

Stone was also behind formation of the Ohio Valley Industrial Corp. for the development of new industries and extension of employment.

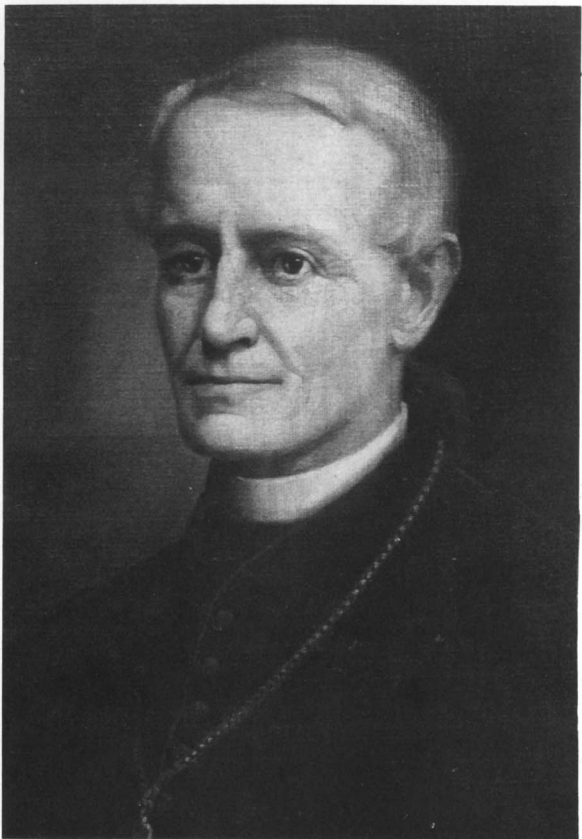
However, his best-remembered legacy to the city came in 1924 when he contributed \$100,000 in a challenge grant toward the purchase of Wheeling Park, which had been a privately owned amusement-recreation park but which was being sought by investors for subdivision for residential purposes. The park could have been lost forever to the community if Stone, Otto Schenk and others had not stepped in to procure the property.

Stone’s offer sparked a drive in which 170 pledges were made to secure the rest of the money — about \$175,000 — to buy the park property. Moreover, he proposed the formation of an independent Wheeling Park Commission, which came into being in ’25 and has been functioning in behalf of the community ever since.

In 1936, Stone donated \$52,000 for a new swimming pool at Wheeling Park. He also paid for the beautification along U.S. Route 40 and the Chapline St. extension. He later set up a trust of \$100,000, with the income to be used for public beautification.

Stone worked unflaggingly in behalf of the Wheeling Park Commission until his death on Jan. 28, 1938. He was also a patron of education and contributed \$25,000 toward the Linsly Building at Thedah Place. He was a contributor to the maintenance of the West Virginia Home for Aged Women and gave his time and money to support the YMCA and for erection of the association home.

He was president of Security National Bank and a life member of Thomson M.E. Church.



## Bishop Richard V. Whelan

The Most Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, first bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling, was the prime energizer, founder and frontier developer of the Catholic Church in the state of West Virginia.

Bishop Whelan's residency in Wheeling from 1850 until his death in 1874 was intrinsically woven into the history of the city and the area. He guided the growth of the Catholic Church through the Civil War years and the creation of a new state.

His resources, when named bishop of the diocese, included four churches, six priests, two schools for girls and one for boys in an area of 29,172 square miles. He began an extensive building program and in 24 years the energy, zeal, and vision of this man was reflected in a diocese which had 48 churches, 29 priests, three religious congregations of women, one hospital occupying the land he purchased for Wheeling Hospital, six schools for girls, a school for boys, an orphanage and a Catholic population of 18,000.

Born in Baltimore on January 28, 1809, he entered Mount Saint Mary's College when just 10 years of age. Graduating with highest honors in 1826, he studied two years of theology, then went to St. Sulpice, Paris, for four years and was ordained to the priesthood at Versailles in 1831.

His work as pastor at Harper's Ferry was of the most apostolic order. He administered Winchester, Martinsburg, Bath, Shepherdstown, Waterford and Romney and covered his mission on horseback.

In 1841, when the Diocese of Richmond was founded, Richard Whelan, then 31, was chosen to head it. From '41 to '49, he ministered to people on both sides of the mountains. He shared their privation and peril. He worshipped with them in log cabins, barns, simple homes and outdoors.

However, the geographical distance in the diocese was so large that in 1848 Virginia was split into two dioceses — one in the East and one in the West. Wheeling was the important population (13,161) and industrial center in Western Virginia and was chosen as the Cathedral City, with the Diocese of Wheeling officially established on July 19, 1850. Four days later, Bishop Whelan was named as its head.

Work was a challenge to this prelate of indomitable will, wonderful courage and endless endurance. The story is told that once when a candidate for governor was visiting in Berkeley Springs and admiring the new chapel, he asked Father Whelan, "Who did the stone work?"

The answer was "I did." He also did the woodwork and served as the pastor.

When the new church in Wheeling was built and none of the workmen would risk putting the cross on the steeple, it was Bishop Whelan who climbed the scaffolding and attached the cross.

Bishop Whelan was, of course, an inspiring spiritual leader but also was possessed of outstanding executive and business talents. His abilities and influence were recognized not only in the Catholic community but by those of other denominations who found his compassion and concern extended to all peoples.

## “Doc” Williams



He was born Andrew John Smik on June 16, 1914, in Cleveland, Ohio. However, he has become known to thousands upon thousands of country music fans as “Doc” Williams.

Associated with the WWVA Jamboree since 1937, “Doc” is an institution in Wheeling and a living symbol of pure, basic country music. Moreover, he is a familiar and beloved entertainer to loyal fans as far away as England and various parts of Canada, where he has made personal appearances, as well as in the United States — from Maine to Florida and a lot of places in between.

He and his wife, “Chickie”, have been made honorary citizens in Maine, Vermont and Nova Scotia. In 1983, “Doc” was one of the entertainers enshrined in WWVA’s Walkway of the Stars. The oldest living member of Jamboree USA, he has been by gubernatorial proclamation hailed as “West Virginia’s Official Country Music Ambassador of Good Will.”

When he was only two years old, the Smik family moved from Cleveland to the Kittaning, Pa., area. Young Andrew went to school in Tarrtown, Pa., learned to play trumpet and cornet by note from his father, taught himself to play guitar, harmonica and accordion by ear, and began playing at square dances.

Eventually, he dropped out of high school to work as a coal miner at something less than \$1 a day. Returning to Cleveland, “Doc” launched his career as a country music performer in 1933. Two years later, he appeared on his first radio broadcast, an amateur hour on station WJAY.

That same year he moved to Pittsburgh and performed with groups on radio stations KQV and WJAS. Soon he adopted the name under which he has become so well known and organized his own group, “Doc Williams and The Border Riders.”

Williams first appeared on the Jamboree in 1937 and decided to make Wheeling his home. His first fan letter, addressed to “Buck Williams and the Border Riders” was from Jesse Wanda Crupe, a native of the Bethany area who wanted to hire the group to play for a square dance. When “Doc” saw Jesse Wanda, he nicknamed her “Chickie” because he thought she was “a cute chick”. They were married in 1939.

In 1946, after the births of their three daughters, Chickie Williams joined her husband’s act.

In ’39, Williams and his wife moved to Memphis and he appeared on WREC radio there while touring through Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. He was asked by founder Harry Stone to join the Grand Ole Opry but by then “Chickie” was on her way back to Wheeling to have her first child. “Doc” soon followed.

From 1939 to ’42, Williams operated the airport at Yorkville, Ohio. During World War II, he worked for a time at Frederick, Md., and spent a short hitch in the navy before the war’s end.

Then it was back to WWVA, back to touring and “selling 200,000 guitar courses on the air.”

The song most closely associated with “Doc” is an old English folk song, “My Old Brown Coat and Me”. One of his biggest hits was “Roses Are Blooming.”

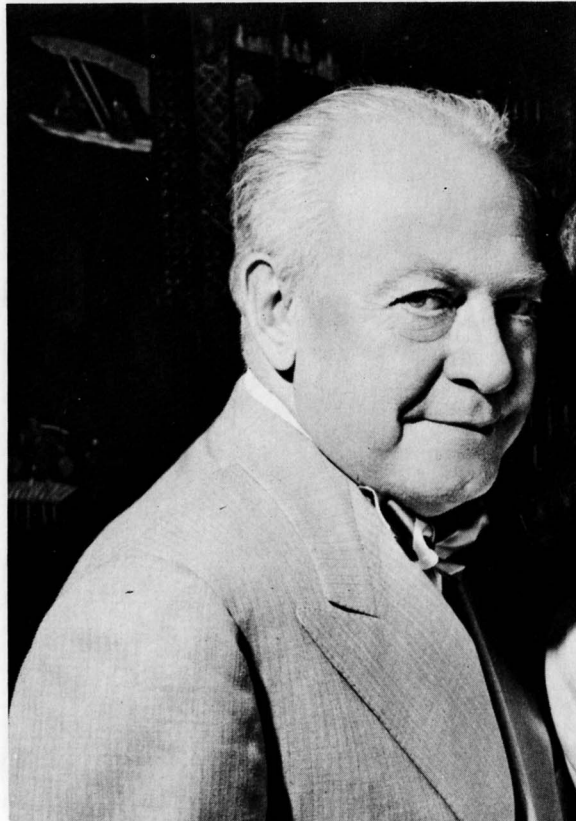
# 1980 Inductees



**ALEXANDER GLASS**  
1858 — 1941

**(Business and Industry)**

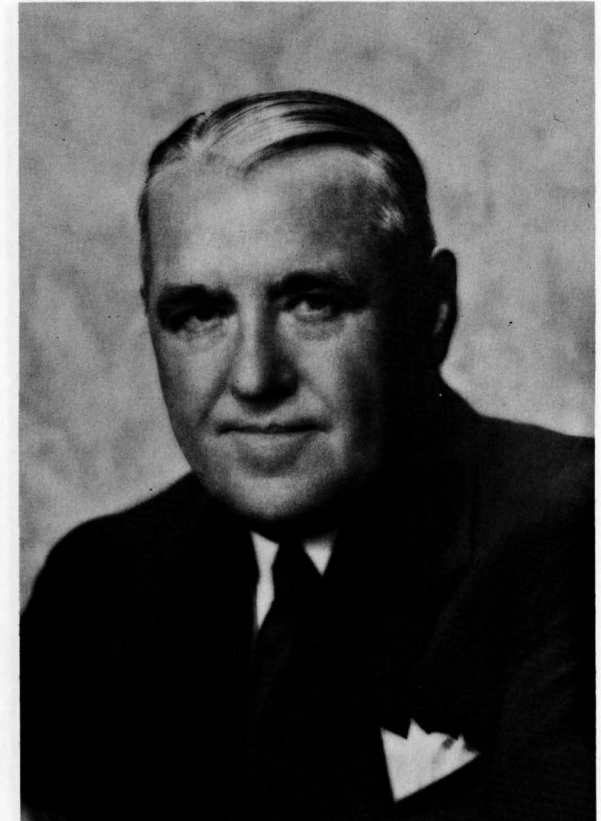
Founder of Wheeling Corrugating Company in 1890 and Wheeling Steel Corporation in 1920. For half a century, a leader in the steel industry and in the banking and business community. During his years, the Upper Ohio Valley became a major producer of ingots and finished steel products.



**JAMES HOWARD  
KINDEBERGER**  
1895 — 1962

**(Business and Industry)**

Engineer and designer of military and civilian aircraft. President of North American Aviation Corporation. Pioneer in nuclear reactors, guided missiles and rockets. Member of the Aviation Hall of Fame and the International Aerospace Hall of Fame.



**WILLIAM E. WEISS**  
1879 — 1942

**(Business and Industry)**

As a young pharmacist, he started to manufacture a single drug product for the local market. By the early 1930's his Sterling Drug Company was the world's largest manufacturer of proprietary remedies, with plants world wide. Also a founder of American Home Products.

# 1980 Inductees



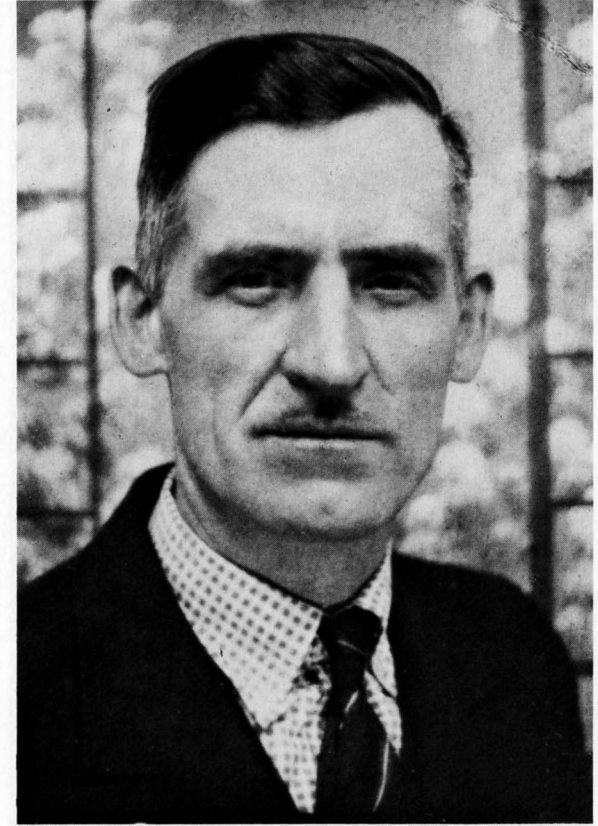
**GEORGE J. KOSSUTH**  
1886 — 1960  
(Music and Fine Arts)

Internationally renowned photographer whose camera captured the character of some of the world's great personalities. Talents encompassed many fields, including music and the theater. Helped establish first broadcasting studio of Radio Station WWVA and the Little Theater of Wheeling.



**ELEANOR STEBER**  
1916 —

Internationally acclaimed Metropolitan Opera diva whose performances extended to the opera houses of Europe and Asia. Appeared in 50 different leading operatic roles and was heard in more premieres at the Metropolitan Opera than any other artist. Made significant contributions to training of young artists.

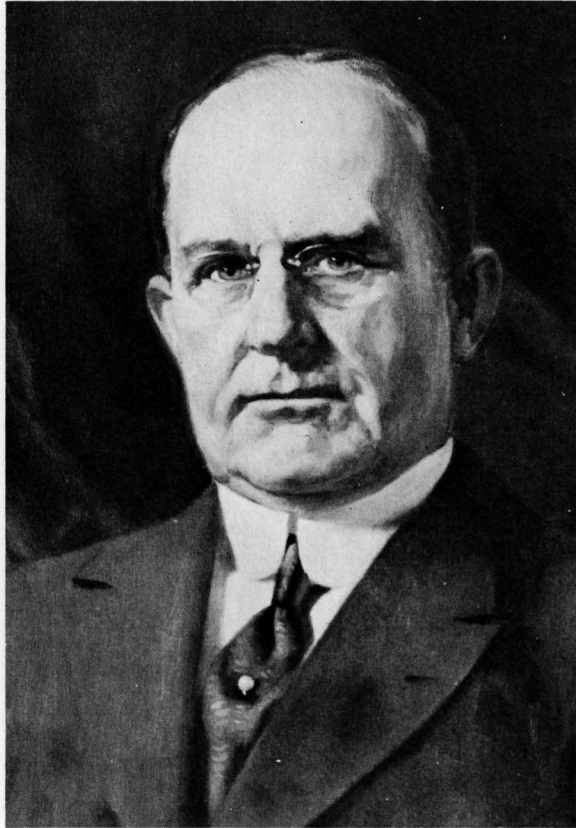


**PATRICK J. SULLIVAN**  
1894 — 1967  
(Music and Fine Arts)

One of the outstanding primitive painters of the 20th century. Lived in and worked in Wheeling most of his life. Two of his works in the Museum of Modern Art in New York are "A-Hunting He Would Go" and "The Fourth Dimension". His paintings, "The Mansion Museum" and "The Trinity" have been displayed at the Oglebay Mansion Museum.

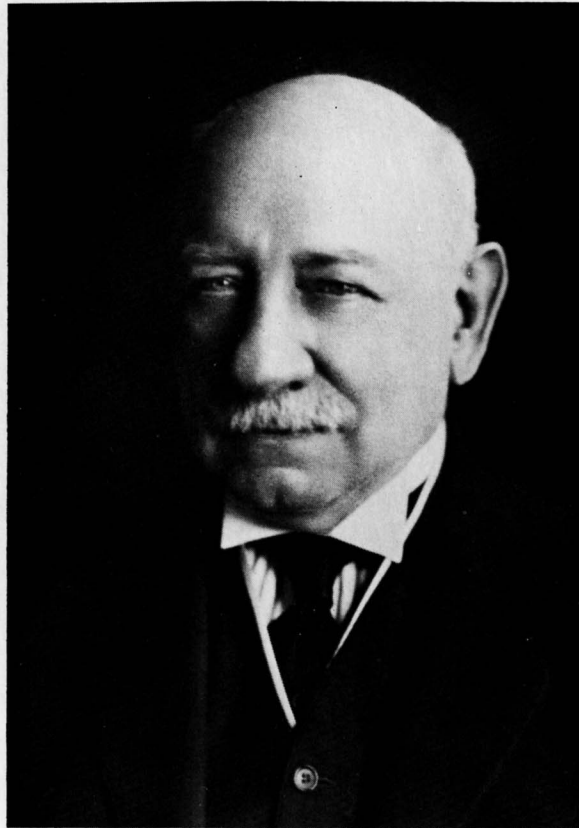


# 1980 Inductees



**EARL W. OGLEBAY**  
1849 — 1926  
(Philanthropy)

Leader of the iron ore industry and founder of an important center for scientific research. At age 28, he became youngest bank president in United States. He gave the city of Wheeling his beautiful country home, Waddington Farm, which became Oglebay Park.



**GEORGE E. STIFEL**  
1849 — 1931  
(Philanthropy)

Department store owner and concerned citizen, he was intensely interested in education of young people. He left an endowment fund to provide annual cash awards to top-ranking students in the fifth to twelfth grades of Wheeling public schools, as well as scholarships for nurses.



**CLARA M. WELTY**  
1879 — 1960  
(Philanthropy)

In her lifetime, a generous contributor to local and national charities, with a special concern for the aged. At her death, she left a permanent trust which made possible the construction and operation of Welty Memorial Home. Later, the trust made possible the establishment of the Good Shepherd Nursing Home.

# 1980 Inductees



**ARCHIBALD W. CAMPBELL**  
1843 — 1902  
(Public Service)

Crusading editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer. Campaigned vigorously in behalf of free expression of ideas without political censorship. Was major influence in creating West Virginia statehood. Spoke out against slavery and was prominent figure in nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president.



**WILBUR S. JONES**  
1909 — 1977  
(Public Service)

Department store executive who was a constructive leader in many community development projects. Long time chairman of the Wheeling Parks Commission. Hospitals, parks and schools and the industrial and business community benefited from his dedication and expertise. Army colonel in World War II.



**WALTER P. REUTHER**  
1907 — 1970  
(Public Service)

Strong and vigorous president of the United Automobile Workers for a quarter of a century, he achieved such bargaining breakthroughs as flexible, long-term contracts and cost-of-living escalators. An architect for the AFL-CIO and a champion of the young, the black and the poor.

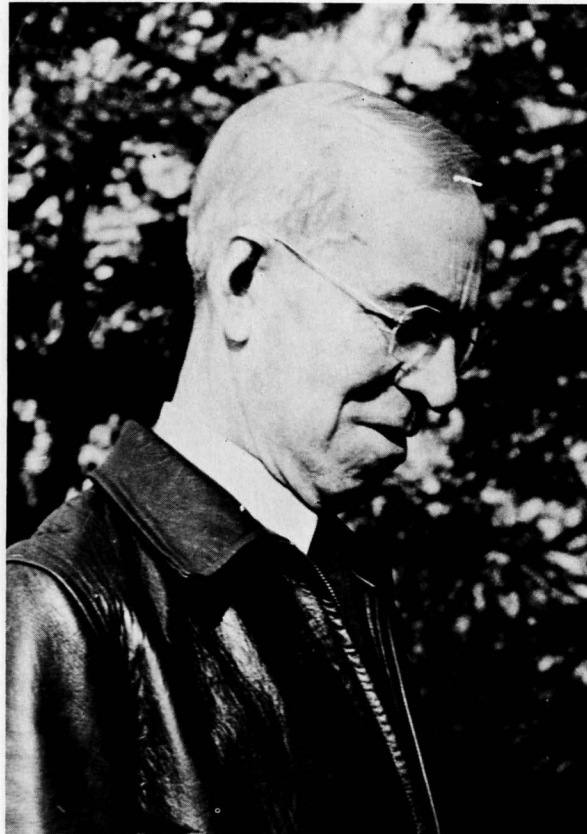
# 1980 Inductees



**LEVERING C. BONAR**  
1896 — 1978

**(Religion and Education)**

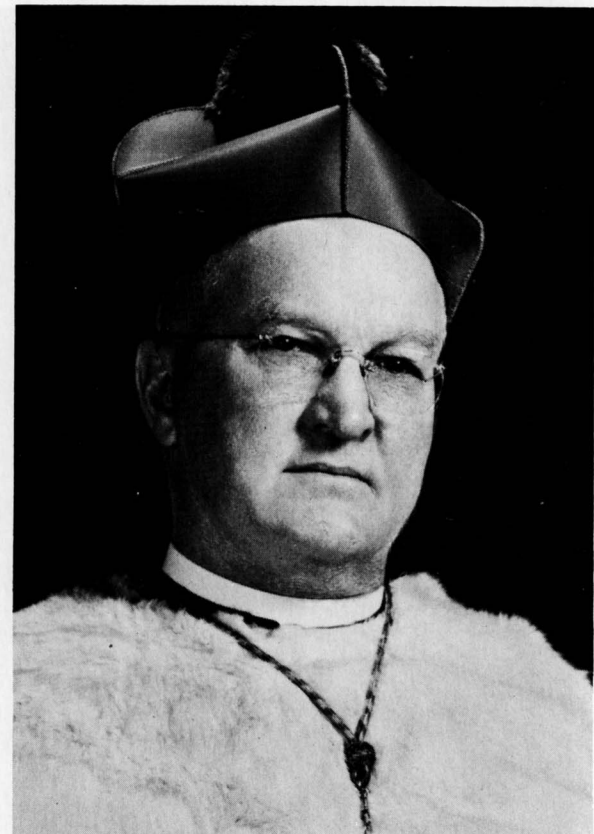
Area educator for 54 years. Was teacher, principal, assistant superintendent, and county superintendent in Ohio County schools. A key figure in planning and developing public school system of Ohio County. Began teaching career in one-room school.



**ALONZO B. BROOKS**  
1873 — 1944

**(Religion and Education)**

First naturalist at Oglebay Park. Through his genius and innovative planning, he created the education nature study programs at Oglebay and interested countless children and adults in the wonders of nature. Established the Oglebay Nature Leaders Training School. Authorized nature reports for the W.Va. Geological Survey. Organized Ohio County Historical Society in 1929.



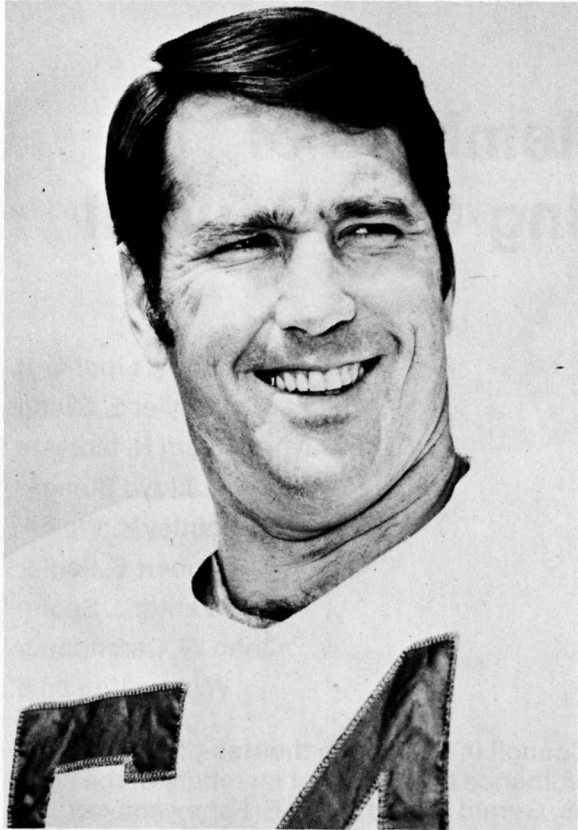
**MOST REV. JOHN J. SWINT,**  
D.D.

1879 — 1962

**(Religion and Education)**

Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling for 40 years. Leader in education and religion. Directed an expansive building program of churches, schools and hospitals. Founder of Wheeling College. Named Archbishop by Pope Pius XII in 1954 on his fiftieth anniversary as a priest.

# 1980 Inductees



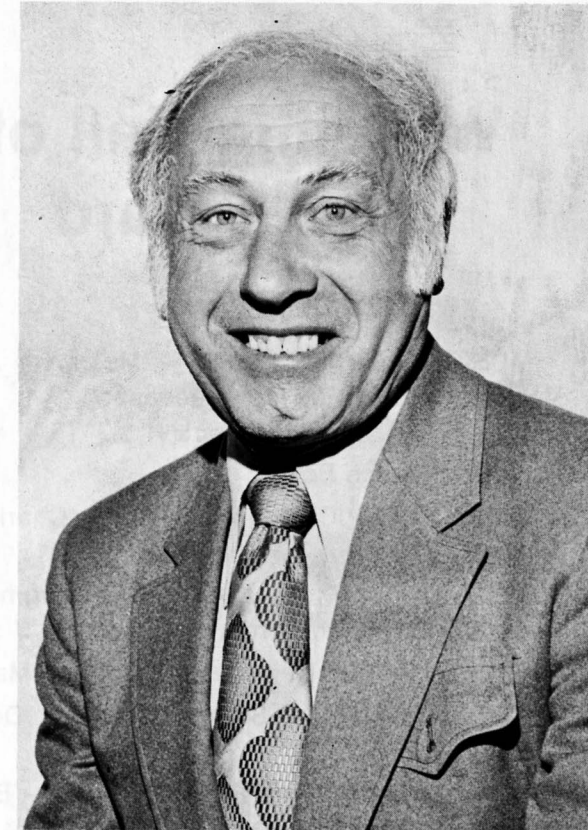
**CHARLES "CHUCK" HOWLEY**  
1936 —  
(Sports)

Professional football great. Most valuable player of Super Bowl V and a star in Dallas Cowboys' victory in Super Bowl VI. All-state at Warwood High, All-American at West Virginia University. No. 1 draft choice of the Chicago Bears in 1958. Played linebacker at Dallas from 1961 through '72. All-pro six times. Performed in six Pro Bowl games.



**MARY E. "FRITZI"  
STIFEL QUARRIER**  
1904 — 1967  
(Sports)

Won 10 West Virginia State women's amateur golf championships. Competed at national and international level. A contestant in the U.S. Amateur 10 times, she reached the semi-finals in 1935. She was a finalist in the Canadian Amateur in 1927. She won the Mason-Dixon Amateur in 1934. Also accomplished musician. First woman named to the West Virginia Sports Hall of Fame.



**JULE RIVLIN**  
1917 —  
(Sports)

College and professional basketball star and coach. Most valuable player in the World Pro tournament at Chicago in 1947 while coaching the Toledo Jeeps. Began athletic career at Triadelphia High School. He led Marshall College to two Buckeye Conference titles and set school record with 530 points in one season. Later coached Marshall to Mid-American Conference crown.

# Wheeling Hall of Fame Board

MUSIC AND FINE ARTS — Ms. Mary Ann Hopkins, Steve Vasiliou, J. Loran Mercer (deceased).

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY — Jack Waterhouse, James Haranzo, George Boury.

PUBLIC SERVICE — Harry Buch, Charles Ihlenfeld, James Rogers.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION — Virginia Lynch, Sr. Anne Regina O'Leary, Dr. Forrest Kirkpatrick.

SPORTS — A.E. Hennen Jr., Jennings Martin, Bill Van Horne.

PHILANTHROPY — Stuart Bloch, Mrs. Douglas McKay, Clark Morton.

CITY COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATIVE — Bill Muegge.

HONORARY MEMBER — Francis Love.

# Members of Wheeling City Council

FIRST WARD

Vice-Mayor John W. Lipphardt

SECOND WARD

Cuyler E. Ewing

THIRD WARD

Mayor William H. Muegge

FOURTH WARD

L. Lloyd Stenger

FIFTH WARD

Stanley K. Wojcik

SIXTH WARD

Robert E. Sadler

SEVENTH WARD

Verner J. Spohn

EIGHTH WARD

John W. Carenbauer

NINTH WARD

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., and William H. Hastings Sr.)

A.E. Hennen Jr. — Banquet Chairman

