

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: First Congregational Church of Ceredo

Other names/site number:

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A**2. Location**Street & number: 600 C StreetCity or town: Ceredo State: West Virginia County: WayneNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

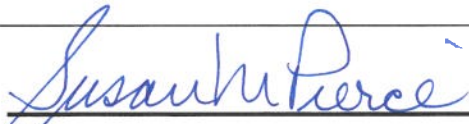
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D 11/5/2021

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Religion/Religious Facility

Current Functions

Religion/Religious Facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Sandstone; Walls: Aluminum,
Hardiboard; Roof: Asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The First Congregational Church of Ceredo is located at the corner of First Street West and C Street in the town of Ceredo, Wayne County, West Virginia. Sited on the edge of a tree-lined residential neighborhood, one block west of Ceredo's Main Street, the large bell tower can be seen rising above the relatively low profiles of surrounding businesses and homes. The one-story, wood frame church was constructed in 1886 and is a local adaptation of a style that was, interestingly, the dominant style of domestic building at the time: Queen Anne.¹ Illustrative character defining features include textured wall surfaces, spindlework, an asymmetrical façade and prominent square tower. The building was significantly altered in 1926 with the addition of an annex on the eastern side, designed in part by the original architect, Samuel Floyd Hoard. Original, wooden portions of the exterior have been replaced by modern materials, but the church still retains its historic structural integrity as the replacement material matches the original in size, orientation and profile and other original decorative elements, like the woodwork in the bell tower, remain (see Figures 3 and 4). The same congregation has occupied and operated the church since its construction in 1886 ensuring integrity of location, feeling and association, as well.

¹ Virginia S. McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017), 350.

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Narrative Description

Local tradition holds that the design of this church was inspired by the typical New England Congregational churches that were common in the 1600s-1800s. The church was built in two phases; the western half was constructed in 1886, and the eastern half in 1926.

Setting

The First Congregational Church of Ceredo is situated on the northeast corner of U.S. Rt. 60 / C Street and First Street West. The neighborhood is a mixture of commercial and residential buildings. Newer commercial buildings are found along C Street and to the rear of the church along Main Street, although there is a scattering of older masonry buildings on Main, as well. First Street is residential and narrower than C; large shade trees planted on relatively wide strips of grass are found between the sidewalk and curb, lining the road. One to two-story residences of various architectural styles, all which appear to date to the late 19th and early 20th Century, are found evenly setback from the road. Modest landscaping is found around the church and consists of a few smaller shrubs, flowers, and small trees along the primary facades. An asphalt parking lot for the church is found immediately to the north on the adjacent lot; a grassy field and the Marcella Stark Memorial Garden, a small green space filled with benches, flowers and shrubbery and enclosed within a white picket fence, are just beyond. A small alley separates the rear of the church from the commercial buildings on Main Street. Trees on the south and west sides partially obscure the view of the church from First Street and U.S. Rt. 60 / C Street. The bell tower is visible from every angle.

Exterior

The one-story church rests on a stone foundation. Black, round shingles (or shakes) skirt the entire length of the building from the grade to windowsill level. Originally, they were wooden, but have since been replaced with hardiboard replicas that mirror the original in shape, color, and pattern. White horizontal siding extends above the shingles and covers the remainder of the exterior. While originally wooden weatherboards, aluminum siding has covered the exterior since at least the 1970s. However, the shape, color, and directional pattern of the replacement siding closely resembles the original. The exterior of the building includes an irregular, hipped roof with a crucifix form created by cross gable wall dormers. The roof is clad with black, composite shingles. The original (western) portion of the building retains a crucifix form created by a cross gable-on-hip section at the former rear (east section) of the building.

Fixed windows are present on all four sides of the building; they are rectangular-shaped (with the exception of six square windows on the north side and one on the east side) and most are made of stained glass. The stained-glass windows on the original, western portion of the building have a Prairie-esque, decorative mullion pattern and a floral design with amber, green, and white

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colors. The stained-glass windows in the newer, eastern portion of the building are less ornate, having a simple grid design with peach, purple, blue, and green colors.

The primary façade of the church faces south towards Route 60. It has two entrances, one on the west end (underneath the bell tower) and one on the east end. Each entrance has stone steps and two wood, six-paneled doors. The age of the doors is unclear. There is a set of four stained glass windows in the center, and another set of five stained glass windows on the east end. There is a small, shed roof supported by simple triangular brackets providing protection over the western entrance on the south elevation of the church, while the central entrance on the south elevation is protected by a small, extended gable. The most prominent feature of the main façade is a bell tower on the southwest corner with a shingle skirt, and a tall, shingled, flared roof topped with a metallic, foliate finial. Ornamental features include sawed spandrels, corner molding, and decorative arches. The lower half of the tower has four stained glass windows: one facing south directly above the entrance and three facing west. The original bell installed in 1886 remains in place and continues to be rung for church services. The south façade is obscured by trees, but the bell tower rises above them and can be seen from all angles.

The western façade faces First Street West and some residences. It has a set of four, stained glass windows, with two, smaller, plain, rectangular windows with mullion patterns above them. The west façade is also obscured by trees.

The northern façade faces an asphalt parking lot. To the immediate north of the parking lot is the Marcella Stark Memorial Garden. Beyond the garden are residences. The north façade includes a handicap accessible entrance leading into the kitchen. On the northwestern side is a set of four stained glass windows. In the center is a set of three plain, square windows. On the northeastern side is another set of three plain, square windows, along with a pair of plain, rectangular windows above them.

The eastern façade faces a small alleyway and a tire shop. Some shrubbery is present at the base. The façade features a set of five stained glass windows, along with a pair of plain, rectangular windows above them. On the northeastern side is a single, plain, square window.

Interior

The southwestern double doors open into a small wood-paneled vestibule, directly beneath the bell tower. From here two separate doors lead into the sanctuary. The southeastern double doors also lead into another small wood-paneled vestibule; from here there is a door to the sanctuary, and a door to the annex.

The original (western) portion of the church was designed with a cruciform floor plan, featuring an altar on the east end as well as transepts on the north and south sides. This layout was

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obscured with the new (eastern) addition in 1926, creating a more irregular floor plan. The sanctuary makes up most of the original portion. Currently, it has red carpeting, hanging lantern electric lights, wood wainscoting on the walls from the floor to the windowsills, and white plaster walls above. There are ten rows of wooden pews, which date to 1910.² A small stage on the east end faces the pews and contains a wooden pulpit that has been in use since at least 1886.³ Fourteen separate stained glass rectangular windows are present in the main sanctuary. Each one (along with two others in the west vestibule) includes a glass nameplate with the name of an individual, family, or organization from the church's history.

The annex, on the eastern side of the building, originally served as an auditorium with a stage for shows. During the 1960s the stage was enclosed and converted into space which is now an office, a spare room, and a bathroom. There is also a second bathroom in the southeast corner of the annex. The northwest portion of the annex contains a small, modernized kitchen, and the handicap accessible entrance. In addition, the kitchen also has doors leading to the office, a closet, and a storage basement. The annex has hardwood flooring, a drop ceiling, and ten stained glass windows.

Integrity

The church retains enough facets of its historical integrity to warrant listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The location of the building has been the same since its construction in 1886. Integrity of setting is also retained as the neighborhood is largely unchanged; First Street West is a residential area, while C Street and nearby Main Street are mixed residential and commercial use areas.

The church also continues to retain integrity of feeling and association. The same congregation has occupied and operated the church since its construction in 1886. The building continues to host regular church services and various community activities.

The design and general shape of the church remains largely the same; the footprint, fenestration and massing remain unchanged since 1926 and the church is prominently sited on the corner of C and First Streets. The horizontal siding, round shingles, bell tower, and the positions of the entrances and windows all conform to the original design. However, contemporary renovations to the exterior have resulted in the loss of some original elements, such as the decorative wood shingle roof, and some wood ornamentation in the lower portion of the bell tower. A blueprint of the 1926 addition suggests that half-timbering was planned for the gables (see Figure 1). Half timbering is not present on the structure today but can be seen in the gable ends in photographs from 1886 and 1926 (see Figures 3 and 4).

² Jack Hardin, "Congregational Church to mark 100th anniversary," *Herald Advertiser*, November 10, 1974.

³ Joe Polhemus, "Abolitionist Outpost," *The Congregationalist* (February/March 2000): 16-17.

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The biggest loss of integrity to the church has been the replacement of some exterior materials. White, aluminum siding was installed to replace the wood weatherboards during the 1970s,⁴ likely due to severe deterioration. In 2016, the round cedar wood shingles, found to be in a severe state of deterioration, were replaced with replicas made of composite materials.⁵ This has resulted in the loss of much original craftsmanship. However, these modern materials sufficiently mimic the original. The siding and shingles closely resemble the original materials in their color, size, and pattern and the installation of synthetic material has not impacted the character of the historic building. A few notable examples of original material remain, namely the stained-glass windows, the corner tower's ornamentation and its bell. The use of materials visually similar to the original, and a lack of major changes to the form and massing of the church have resulted in the retention of its historic aesthetic appearance.

Overall, the church remains an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture interpreted on a non-residential structure in a small town. The structure maintains strong historic integrity from its periods of construction and contributes to the historic atmosphere of the Ceredo community.

⁴ Barbara S. Murray, "West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Form: First Congregational Church of Ceredo," 2000.

⁵ Marty Gute, text message to Steven Cody Straley, September 24, 2019.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☒ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1886; 1926

Significant Dates

1886; 1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Samuel Floyd Hoard

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The First Congregational Church of Ceredo is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level based upon *Criterion C: Architecture* and *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties* for its historic architectural style. The periods of significance are 1886, the date of the original construction, and 1926, the date of the complimentary eastern addition. The architectural design of the building is Queen Anne, a less common style for churches in Wayne County, and developed by local architect S. Floyd Hoard. The founding members of the church consisted of New England families who migrated to the new settlement of Ceredo in the 1850s as part of a socioeconomic endeavor to create abolitionist communities in southern slave states. The church also has strong connections to the Hoard-Stark family, one of the wealthiest and most influential families in the community's history. The church has had few major alterations since 1926 and retains much of its historic integrity.

Narrative Statement of Significance

History

The Congregationalist religious movement traces its origins to Puritan communities who immigrated to America starting in the 1600s. Congregationalism stressed the independence of individual churches and largely rejected the concept of an overarching hierarchy governing congregations. Congregationalist churches were common in New England throughout the 1600s-1800s. Church members met in simple wood frame or brick church buildings, often called meetinghouses. These buildings were intentionally designed to be much less ostentatious than the ornate and imposing cathedrals of Europe; the most noticeable feature was often a bell tower.⁶

In 1857 a Massachusetts Congressman named Eli Thayer acquired a tract of land along the Ohio River in northern Wayne County and started a company to facilitate emigration to the area. This new settlement, named Ceredo after the Roman goddess Ceres, was meant to be the first component of a project by Thayer to develop northern communities in the slaveholding South. His endeavor is detailed in the article "Eli Thayer and the Friendly Invasion of Virginia," published by Otis K. Rice in 1971.

Thayer had previously gained national attention in the mid-1850s for encouraging abolitionists to migrate to the Kansas Territory during the Bleeding Kansas crisis. By the spring of 1857 he was promoting a new plan to populate the southern states with communities of New Englanders. The

⁶ Peter W. Williams, *Houses of God: Region, Religion, and Architecture in the United States*, (University of Illinois Press, 1997).

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idea was for northerners to invest capital and build factories in order to spur the creation of manufacturing industries and promote economic growth. The new prosperity, it was hoped, would then encourage southerners to abandon slave-based agriculture and adopt industries that utilized wage labor. According to Rice, "Thayer was confident that free labor and northern entrepreneurial zeal, when placed in immediate competition with slave labor, would quickly prove their superiority and quietly but effectively undermine slavery and promote the cause of freedom."⁷ Thayer was careful to avoid describing these settlers as abolitionists; instead, he touted the potential economic benefits that they would bring to the south. News of his project was reported nationwide in papers such as the *New York Herald*.⁸

In April 1857, Thayer chartered the American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company to facilitate emigration to southern states. In May, he acquired a tract of land in Wayne County that soon became Ceredo. The town was intended to be only the first in a series of planned northern industrial settlements across the south. The Homestead Company quickly ran into financial trouble and Thayer struggled to keep the Ceredo project afloat. He received some financial assistance from Charles B. Hoard, a businessman and fellow Congressman from Watertown, New York.⁹

Construction of Ceredo proceeded in the summer and fall of 1857, at a much slower pace than had been anticipated. Gradually over the next few years a number of homes, factories, and businesses were established. At this time several dozen families migrated to Ceredo from New England; many came from states such as Massachusetts, Maine, and Connecticut. Among the more noteworthy to settle in Ceredo were the Osgood, Poore, Wright, and Ramsdell families. They built homes, opened businesses, and became active in the social activities of the budding community. By 1861 the population of Ceredo was estimated to have reached no more than 500.¹⁰

Thayer's original intention was for Ceredo to be merely the first in a series of New England settlements in the South. However, the town's slow development, financial issues, concern over potential hostilities from southerners, and a general lack of sustained interest limited the number of settlers and prevented his project from expanding further.¹¹

During the summer of 1858, a building called the Ceredo Meeting House was constructed on the 300 block of B Street. It was reported to be used for classes and religious services. It is unknown if Congregationalism was practiced here at this time. This meeting house was likely the building known later as Crescent Hall. It was a simple two-story wood structure that served multiple

⁷ Otis K. Rice, "Eli Thayer and the Friendly Invasion of Virginia," *The Journal of Southern History* 37, no. 4 (Nov., 1971): 575-596.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.; Mose Napier, *Ceredo: It's Founders & Families*, (Ceredo, WV: The Phoenix Systems, Ltd., 1989).

¹¹ Napier, *Ceredo: It's Founders & Families*.

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purposes; spaces were rented on the first floor for businesses, while the second floor was used for religious services, public meetings, and schooling.¹²

As the Civil War approached in 1861 tensions grew between the new residents of Ceredo, who mostly supported the Union, and the native residents in the rest of Wayne County, who mainly supported secession. The New England emigrants were regarded with suspicion and hostility due to a widespread perception that they were abolitionists. During the war most of the former New Englanders abandoned Ceredo, and the town was severely damaged by repeated raids from Confederate guerillas. By the end of the war, only a handful of the original northern families remained.¹³

After 1865, Ceredo was left virtually decimated. Its factories and businesses were destroyed, and many homes were abandoned. Those who stayed were left to rebuild the town themselves. The surviving former New Englanders played a substantial role in the redevelopment of Ceredo, and many ascended to key political, social, and economic positions in the community over the following years. Maine native Zophar D. Ramsdell for example worked as a shoemaker, a postmaster, a state senator, a member of the state Board of Trustees for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and a financier of the short-lived Ohio and Guyandotte Railway project in 1881.¹⁴ Mack, George, and Bill Wright, sons of Massachusetts native Robert Wright, opened one of the largest groceries and dry goods stores in the region in 1890.¹⁵

Around 1868, former New York Congressman Charles Brooks Hoard (1805-1886) moved to Ceredo with his family. Earlier in life, Hoard had amassed a fortune operating a company that produced portable steam engines and in 1857, he loaned Thayer money to continue his Ceredo project. After the Civil War, the indebted Thayer relinquished ownership of all the unsold property in Ceredo to Hoard in a quitclaim deed. Hoard and his sons, Pitt and Samuel Floyd, set about managing the family's large real estate portfolio and promoting economic development in the community. One of Hoard's chief accomplishments was the creation of a saw and planing mill along the Ohio River, which helped support a thriving timber industry in Ceredo.¹⁶

The primary religious denominations in the Ceredo area were those traditional to West Virginia, such as the Methodists and the Baptists. Many of the New Englanders, however, were Congregationalists, one of the major denominations of their home states in the north. By the 1870s, with the redevelopment of Ceredo firmly underway, these families banded together to organize their own religious services. They officially established the First Congregational

¹² *Ceredo Crescent*, June 26, 1858.

¹³ Rice, "Eli Thayer and the Friendly Invasion of Virginia"; Jack Dickinson, *Wayne County, West Virginia In The Civil War*, (Salem: Higginson Book Company, 2003).

¹⁴ Robert Thompson, *Ramsdell: A Southern Yankee*, (Lulu Press, 2018).

¹⁵ Ed Adkins Scrapbooks, Ceredo Historical Society Museum.

¹⁶ John A. Haddock, *The Growth of a Century: As Illustrated in the History of Jefferson County, New York, from 1793 to 1894*, (Philadelphia, PA: Sherman & Co., 1894), 43-47.

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Church of Ceredo on November 15, 1874.¹⁷ The original charter members were Capt. Mark Poore, Addie Poore, Dr. John T. Wharton, Nellie Ramsdell Wharton, Catherine Osgood, George Osgood, Harvey Osgood, Emma Osgood, and Madison Bancroft. Soon additional members included former Congressman Charles B. Hoard, postmaster Zophar D. Ramsdell, and sawmill owner J. H. Millender.¹⁸

For the first twelve years of its existence, the church held services in Crescent Hall. This site was rented for \$50 a year. On January 10, 1883, the church formed a building committee to plan the construction of a permanent sanctuary. The members of the committee were Dr. John Wharton, George Osgood, Robert Wright, J. H. Millender, Zophar Ramsdell, and Charles B. Hoard.¹⁹

The Hoard family was instrumental in the creation, support, and management of the First Congregational Church. Church records indicate that Charles B. Hoard donated two plots, Lots no. 13 and 14, at the corner of 1st Street West and C Street to the congregation on November 3, 1885.²⁰ Construction proceeded shortly afterwards. Local materials were used in the building of the church. Pitt Hoard contributed a number of logs, which were floated down the Twelve Pole Creek into the Ohio River, where they were then processed into lumber by the J. H. Millender Lumber Company. Volunteer labor was used for construction.²¹

Samuel Floyd Hoard (1842-1925) was commissioned to design the church building.²² Little is known about Floyd's architectural background and training, or whether he even received professional training, but he was listed as a member of the American Institute of Architects.²³ Works attributed to him included the original First National Bank of Ceredo building; the Glenwood Hotel in Kenova; the First National Bank of Huntington Building on Third Avenue; the Major Ensign and C. D. Emmons homes in Huntington; the Catlettsburg and Big Sandy National Bank building in Catlettsburg, Kentucky; courthouses in Louisa and Paintsville, Kentucky; the Cook Means and W. B. Seaton homes in Ashland, Kentucky; and a jail and high school in Ironton, Ohio. Most of his works were made of brick, with the wood-frame church being somewhat of a rarity. A handful of his structures remain in existence, including the original First National Bank of Ceredo building and a portion of the Glenwood Hotel. The church design came relatively early in his career; a lot of works such as the Ceredo bank came in the years afterwards.

¹⁷ Howard A. Levering, *History of the First Congregational Church of Ceredo, W. Va.*, October 27, 1924.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Secretary's Book, First Congregational Church of Ceredo.

²⁰ Copy of C. B. Hoard to Congregational Church Land Deed, November 3, 1885, First Congregational Church of Ceredo.

²¹ Levering, *History of the First Congregational Church of Ceredo, W. Va.*

²² Ibid.

²³ *Proceedings of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects* (Chicago, IL: Inland Architect Press, 1893), p. 75.

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Floyd was also a founder and for many years the president of the First National Bank of Ceredo. After his father's death, Floyd (along with his brother Pitt) managed the family's vast land holdings. He served on the Ceredo town council for many years and was an active member of the Congregational Church.²⁴

The church building was completed in the summer of 1886 and dedicated in a formal ceremony on June 27.²⁵ Delegations from Congregational Churches in Ohio and the Congregational Church in Huntington were present at the event. During the ceremonies, a bell was presented to the congregation by the Walnut Hills Church of Cincinnati, Ohio.²⁶ Some sources add that the bell came from a river steamboat and was donated by its captain.²⁷ The same bell remains in use to this day.

The most significant alteration to occur to the church building in its history was the construction of an annex, referred to in some sources as a parish house, on the eastern side of the building in 1925-1926. Reportedly the new expansion was proposed "as a memorial to the pioneers of the First Congregational Church Ceredo, many of whom were descendants of the pilgrim fathers."²⁸ The congregation appointed a building committee consisting of E. Turner Stump, James W. Collier, Henry J. Stark (husband of Pitt Hoard's daughter Julia), and Maxwellton Wright Sr. Original designer Floyd Hoard, by now in advanced age, came out of retirement to draft the architectural plans for the addition with Huntington-based architect John R. Gieske.

Gieske (1862-1935), worked underneath Hoard early in his career, perhaps as a trainee or assistant.²⁹ He later became an independent architect in his own right. Like Hoard, Gieske designed many commercial properties and private residences around the Tri-State area. This included the Judge Jim Turner House in Paintsville, Kentucky, and the McClintock-Field Company store building in Ashland, Kentucky. Gieske was intimately familiar with the First Congregational Church building. Prior to moving to Huntington, he lived in Ceredo somewhere on the corner of C Street and West First Street, mere steps away from the church.³⁰

²⁴ *Ceredo Advance*, October 28, 1925; "S. Floyd Hoard Dies Suddenly," *Huntington Advertiser*, October 26, 1925; "Samuel F. Hoard, Banker of Ceredo, Is Taken By Death," *Huntington Herald Dispatch*, October 26, 1925.

²⁵ "Dedication of the Congregational Church," *Ceredo Advance*, July 8, 1886.

²⁶ Ed Adkins Scrapbooks, Ceredo Historical Society Museum; Byron Morris, "Out of the Past," *Wayne County News*, November 21, 1974.

²⁷ Jack Hardin, "Congregational Church to mark 100th anniversary," *Herald Advertiser*, November 10, 1974; "A Brief History of the founding and early years of the First Congregational Church, Ceredo, WV," *New Crescent*, July 1999; Ed Adkins Scrapbooks.

²⁸ Levering, *History of the First Congregational Church of Ceredo*.

²⁹ *Ceredo Advance*, October 31, 1888.

³⁰ Janie-Rice Brother, "Judge Jim Turner House, Paintsville, Johnson County, Kentucky," *Gardens to Gables*, October 24, 2018; *Ceredo Advance*, March 27, 1907; *American Architect and Architecture*, 1920, 412; John Gieske Death Record, West Virginia State Archives, https://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_dcdetail.aspx?Id=4507807.

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After Samuel Floyd Hoard's death in October 1925, Gieske continued with the project until it was completed in January 1926. The exterior of the new addition blended in seamlessly with the 1886 portion. The annex originally included an auditorium with a stage for shows, and a small kitchen.³¹

Architecture

Samuel Floyd Hoard created the church in a simplified, local interpretation of the Queen Anne style. Queen Anne architecture was popular from the 1880s to the early 1900s and was most frequently employed in the construction of houses.³² Hoard's design was part of a larger trend in the decades following the Civil War in which local builders constructed churches with more eclecticism and individualized interpretations. This was especially common in rural areas, such as Ceredo.³³ The Congregational church building is fairly plain, with little ornamentation compared to more elaborate Queen Anne structures. It does, however, contain major elements of Queen Anne architecture, including shingle patterns, a hipped roof with multiple cross gables, wall texture variations (siding over shingle), and a corner tower on the front façade.

The most prominent component of the church is the wooden, corner bell tower on the southwest corner. Corner towers were a common feature of Queen Anne structures, although this one differs from most in that it is square shaped rather than the standard round or polygonal designs. The upper half of the bell tower displays some of the structure's most notable Queen Anne ornamentations. It contains sawed spandrels, corner molding, and a tall, shingled, wooden spire capped with a metal finial.

White aluminum siding (originally weatherboarding) runs horizontally along the exterior of the building. The round shingles (originally wooden, now hardiboard) that skirt the length of the building reflects some influence from the Shingle style. This design, distinguishable for its heavy use of wooden shingles, developed in the 1880s, the same time as the building's construction.³⁴ It is unclear from an 1886 photograph whether or not the shingles were originally included, but they were in place by the completion of the 1926 addition (see Figures 3 and 4).³⁵

The fenestration of the church consists of rectangular-shaped, simple Queen Anne sash windows, most with stained glass. This shape of window has been present since the building's construction in 1886. It is unclear whether the stained glass was included originally, but they were at least installed very early in the building's history. A newspaper article from 1894 states that two of the

³¹ "A Brief History," *New Crescent*, July 1999.

³² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 344-370.

³³ Williams, *Houses of God*, 121.

³⁴ "Shingle Style," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, June 28, 2019, accessed November 26, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/art/Shingle-style>

³⁵ *Dedication: The First Congregational Church of Ceredo*, January 24, 1926.

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windows were dedicated as memorials to James M. Gadbsy and Virginia Grothe, two young children who had passed away recently.³⁶

The construction of the eastern annex in 1925-1926 benefited from the continued presence of the original architect, Samuel Floyd Hoard, who worked to make the addition blend in with the original. To accomplish this, siding and shingles matching the original portion were attached to make a seamless exterior. One noticeable distinction between the two portions is that the stained-glass windows of the eastern annex have a different, more modest design than the original.

The church has undergone some renovations since the mid-twentieth century. In 1965, the stage in the annex was enclosed and converted into extra rooms.³⁷ Several changes were made to the exterior in order to replace aging and deteriorating features. Composite, asphalt shingles were placed on the roof sometime prior to 2000. White, aluminum siding was installed to replace the wood weatherboards during the 1970s.³⁸ In 2016, the round cedar wood shingles, found to be in a severe state of deterioration, were replaced with replicas made of composite materials.³⁹

Summary

The First Congregational Church was built in 1886 and patronized by many of the founding families of Ceredo. It is an excellent example of the Queen Anne variant of the Late Victorian style. It meets the standards for designation on the National Register through *Criterion C* and *Criteria Consideration A* at the local level due to the preservation of its historic architectural integrity. It retains the aspects of location, setting, feeling, association, and design. Contemporary renovations have resulted in the loss of original exterior materials and workmanship, but the synthetic replacement materials mimic the original and convey the church's historic appearance.

³⁶ *Ceredo Advance*, February 7, 1894.

³⁷ "A Brief History of the founding and early years of The First Congregational Church, Ceredo, West Virginia," Scrapbook, First Congregational Church of Ceredo.

³⁸ Barbara S. Murray, "West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Form: First Congregational Church of Ceredo," 2000.

³⁹ Marty Gute, text message to Steven Cody Straley, September 24, 2019.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: N38.39675° | Longitude: W82.55960° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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Verbal Boundary Description

The church encompasses Lots 13 and 14 in Ceredo. Beginning at the northeast corner of Rt. 60 / C Street and First Street West, proceed east 100 feet along the sidewalk to a small alley separating the church and a tire shop. Then proceed north 50 feet along the alley. Then proceed west 100 feet through the parking lot. Then proceed 50 feet south along the sidewalk to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

Boundary fully encompasses, but does not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the nominated property.

11. Form Prepared Byname/title: Steven Cody Straleyorganization: N/Astreet & number: 2300 Docks Creek Rdcity or town: Kenova state: WV zip code: 25530e-mail: codystraley@gmail.comtelephone: 304-972-8188date: October 8, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Figure Log

- Figure 1 of 8: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0019
Blueprints, 1926 Addition
- Figure 2 of 8: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0020
Property Map, 1982
- Figure 3 of 8: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0021
Church in 1886
- Figure 4 of 8: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0022
Church in 1926 with New Addition
- Figure 5 of 8: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0023
Topographical Map
- Figure 6 of 8: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0024
Satellite Map
- Figure 7 of 8: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0025
Site Plan
- Figure 8 of 8: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0026
Floor Plan

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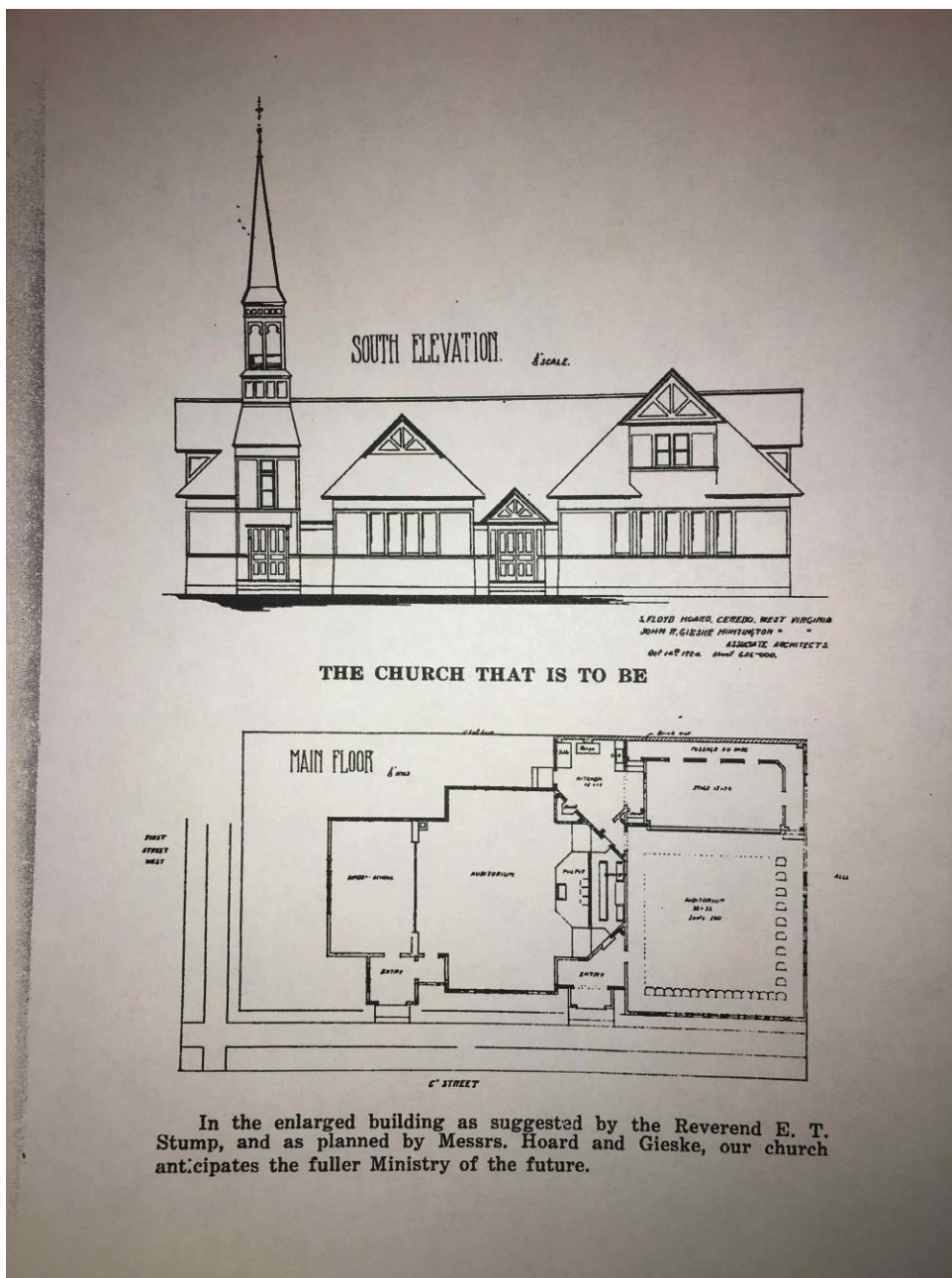


Figure 1
Blueprints, 1926 Addition

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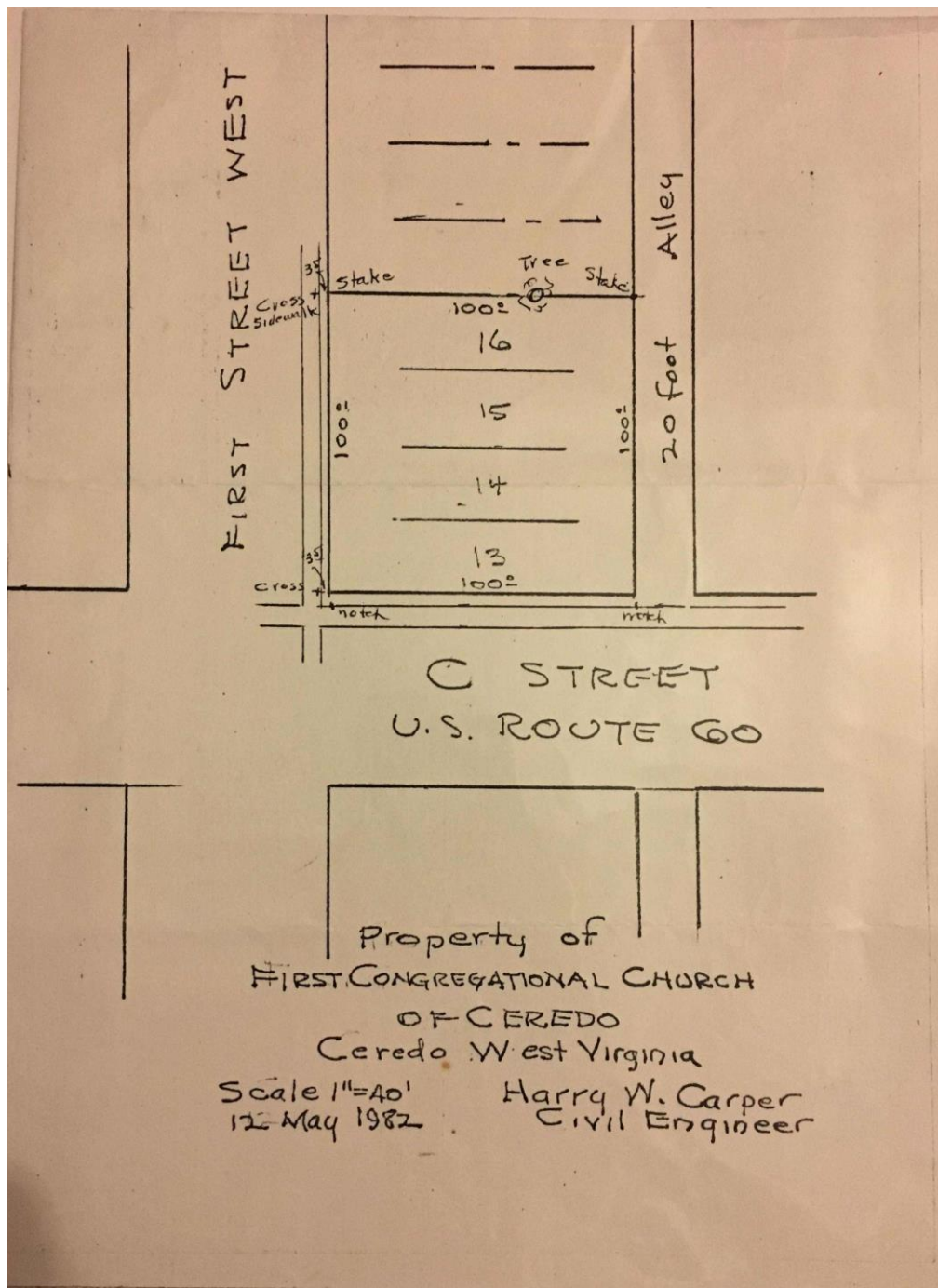


Figure 2
Property Map, 1982

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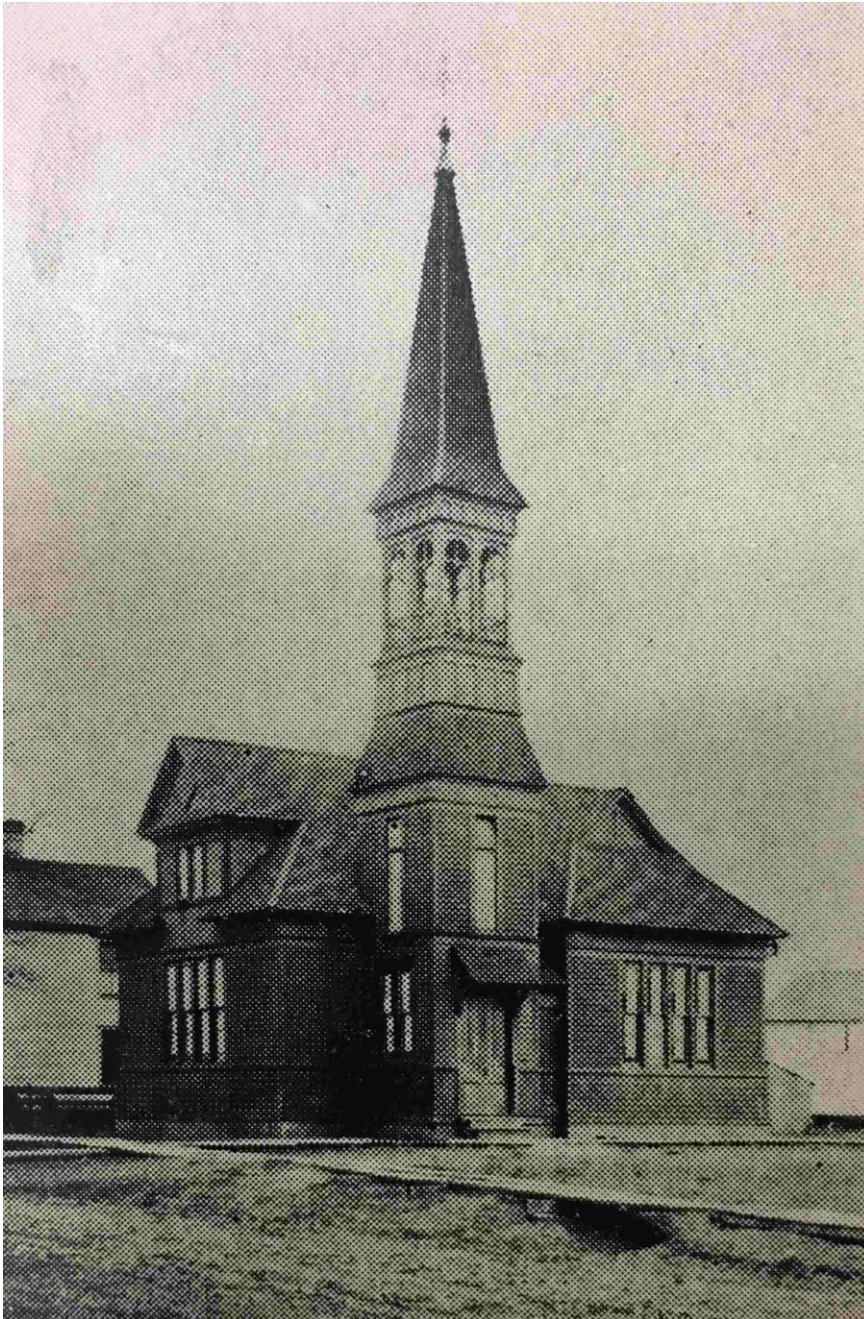


Figure 3
Church in 1886

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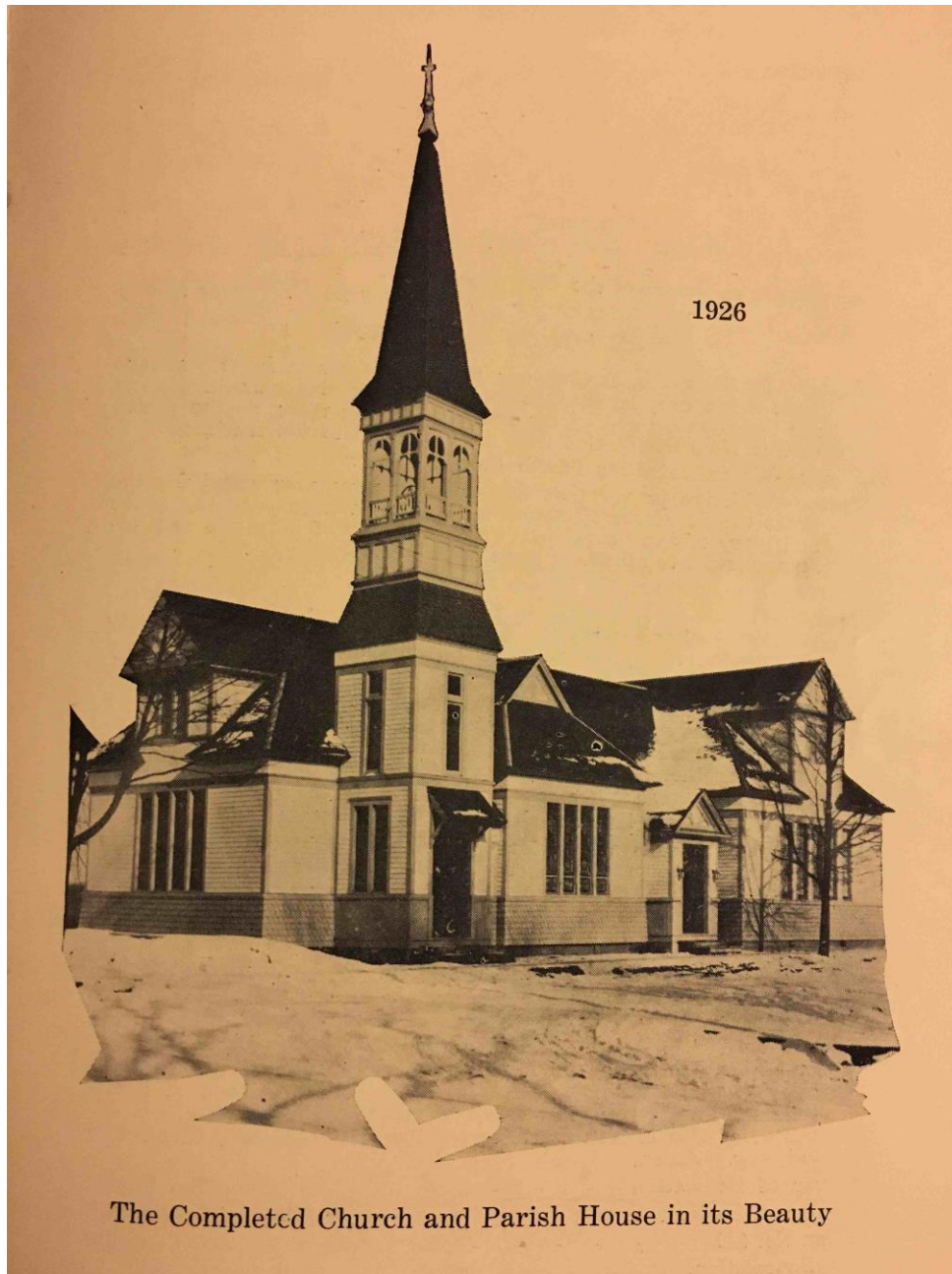


Figure 4

Church in 1926 with New Addition

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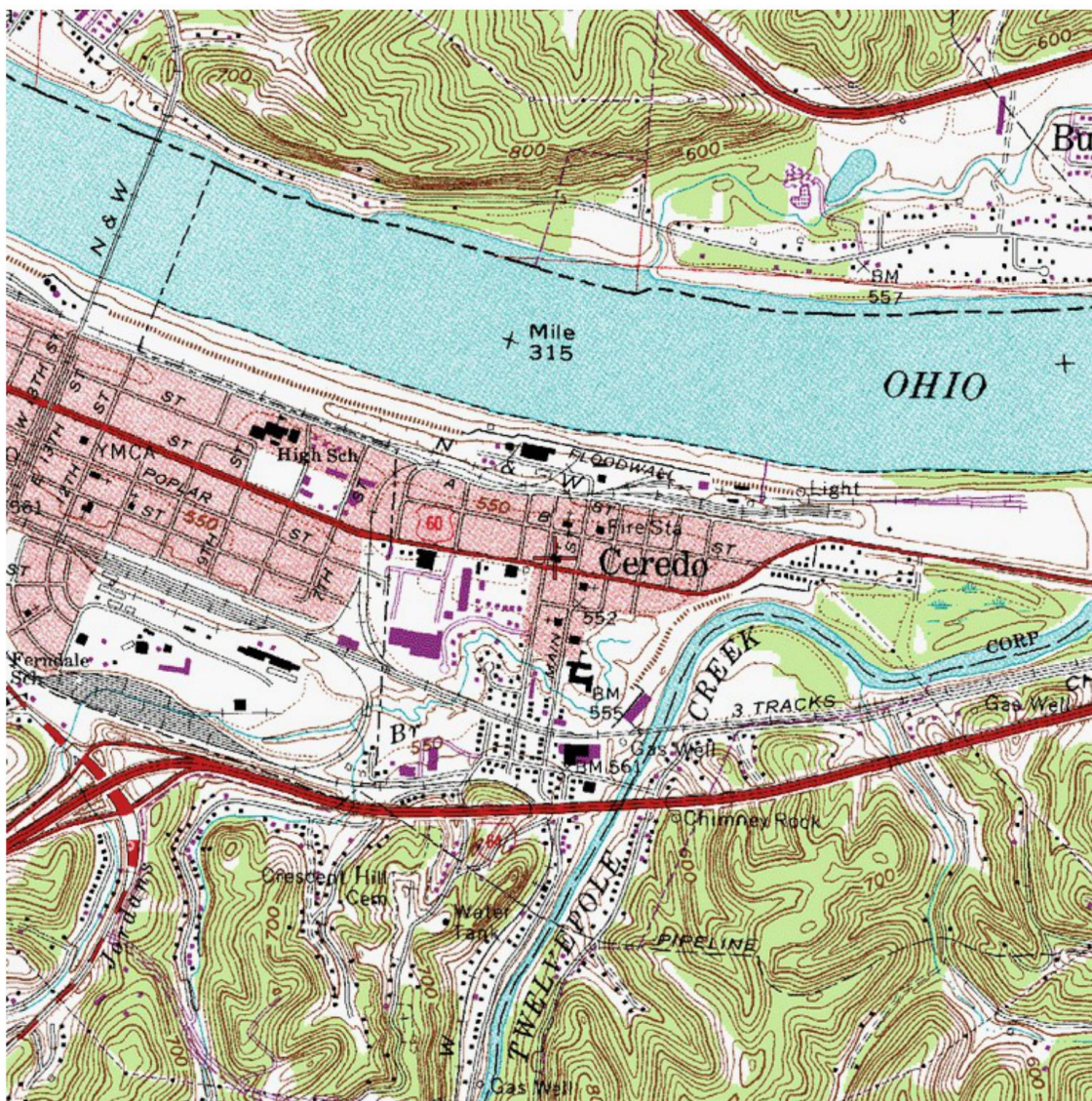
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Topographical Map—First Congregational Church of Ceredo, Ceredo, WV

Catlettsburg Quadrant

UTM

Latitude: N38.39675

Longitude: W82.55960

Figure 5
Topographic Map

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WV SHPO Map

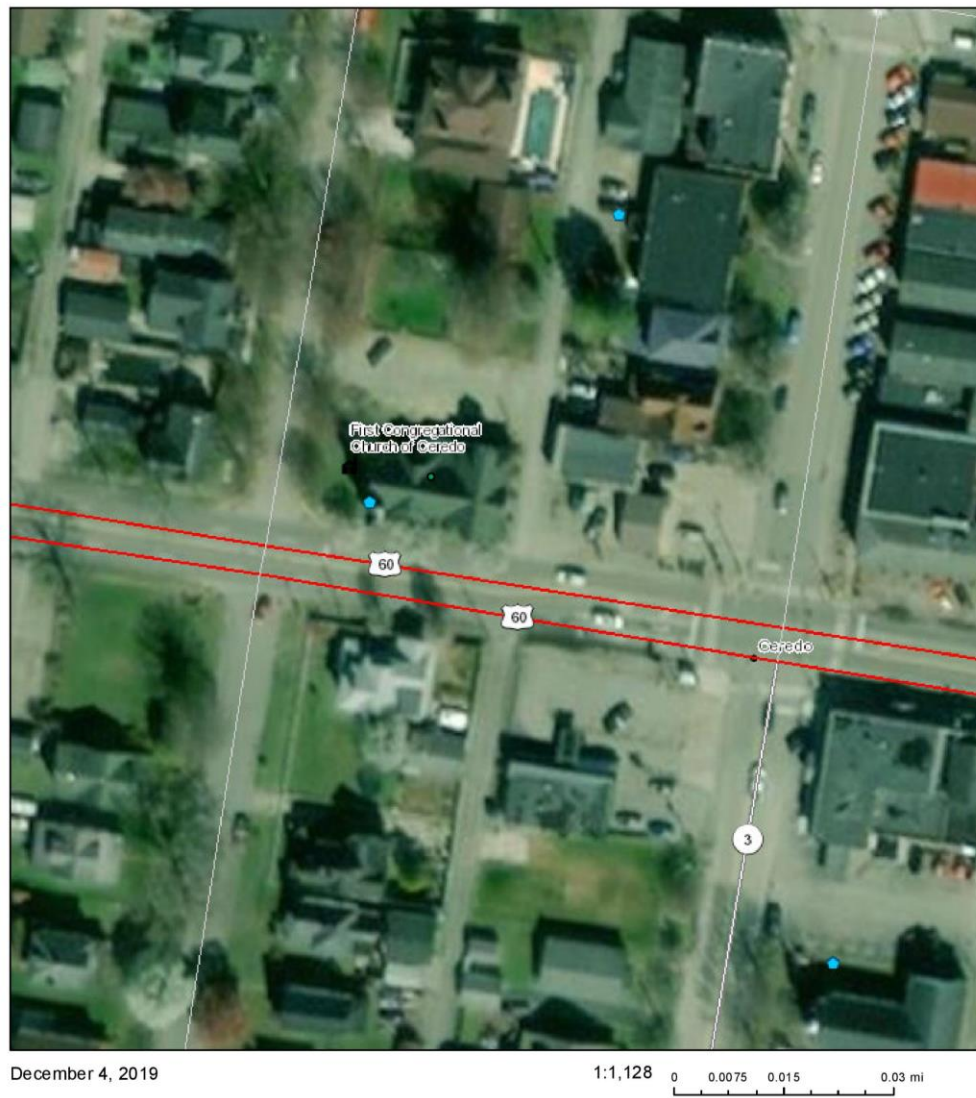


Figure 6
Satellite Map

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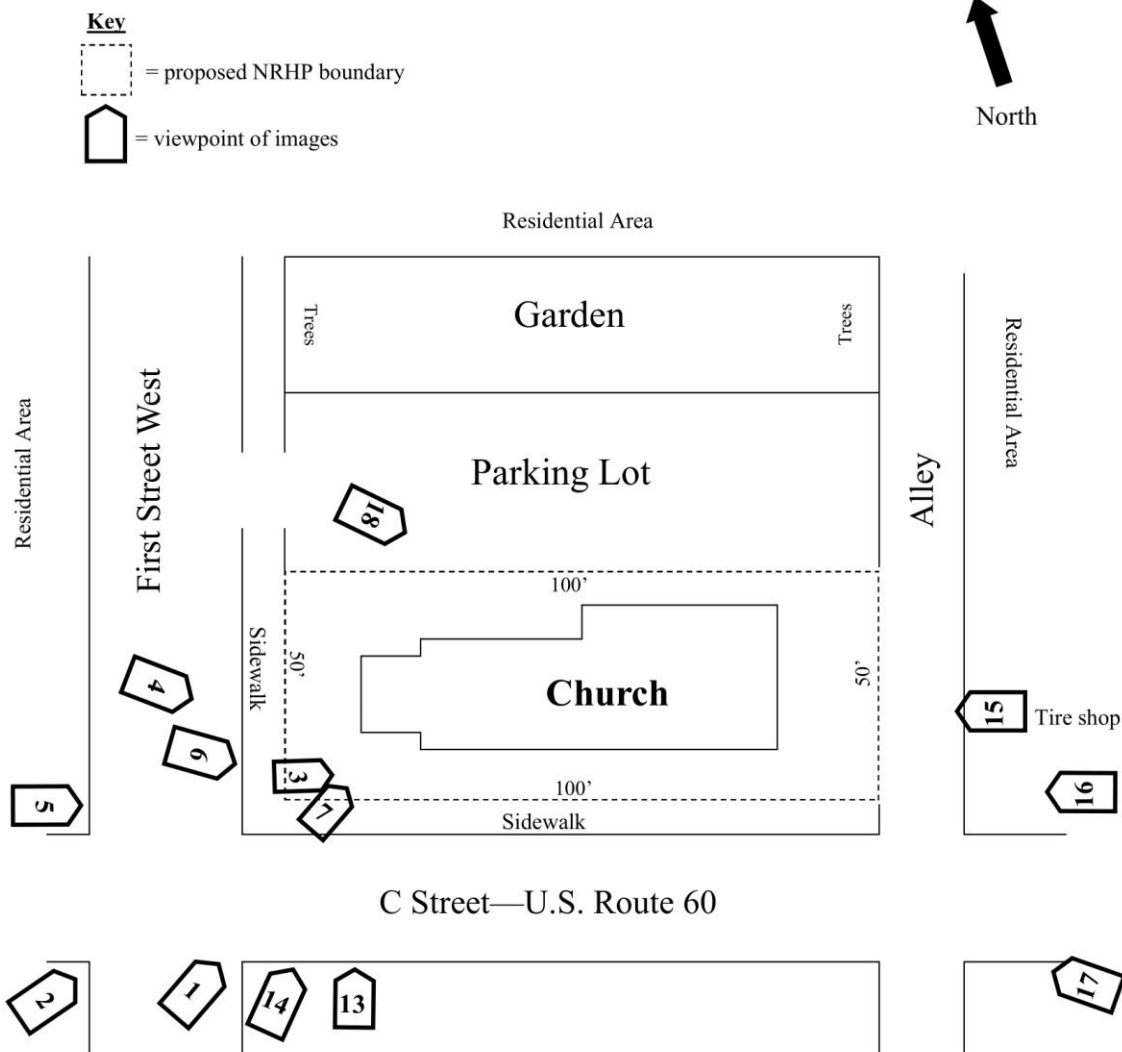
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First Congregational Church of Ceredo
600 C Street, Ceredo, Wayne County, West Virginia 25507

Site Plan

Not to scale

Figure 7
Site Plan

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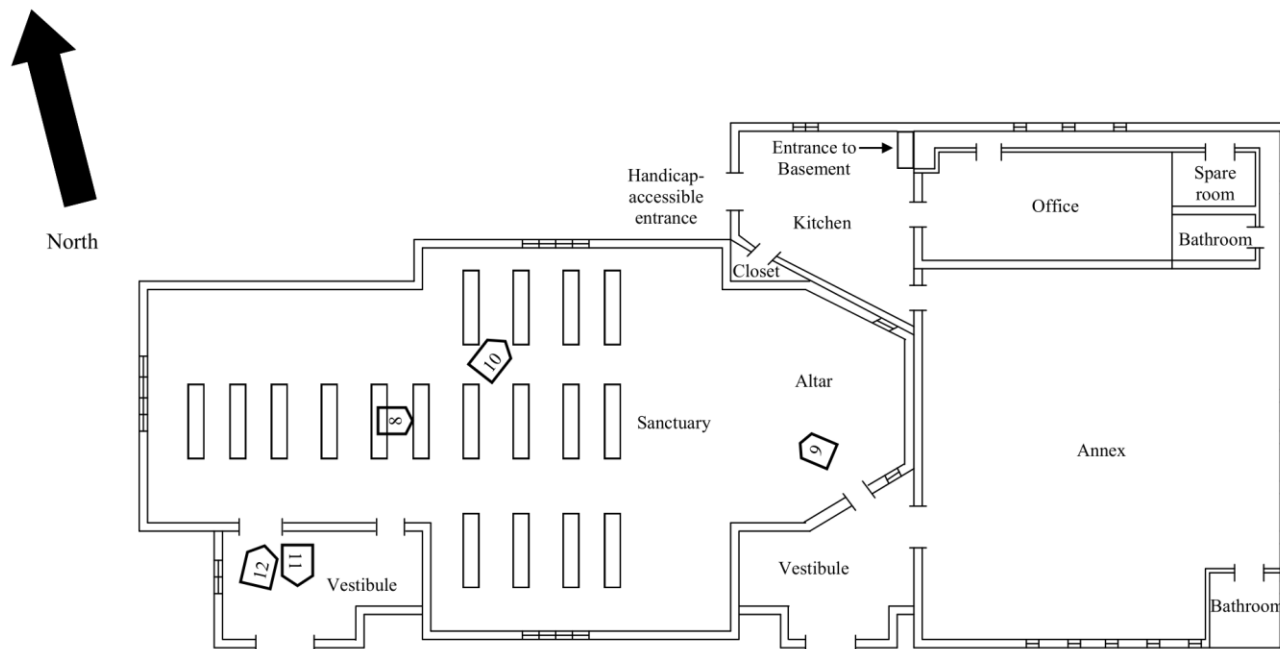
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Not to Scale

Figure 8
Floor Plan

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: First Congregational Church of Ceredo

City or Vicinity: Ceredo

County: Wayne

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Steven Cody Straley

Date Photographed: September 22, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0001
Exterior, South elevation

Photo 2 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0002
Exterior, Southwest elevation

Photo 3 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0003
Exterior, West elevation, Entrance

Photo 4 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0004
Exterior, West elevation

Photo 5 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0005
Exterior, West elevation

Photo 6 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0006
Exterior, West elevation, Facing SE toward bell tower

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- Photo 7 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0007
West elevation, Entrance detail, round shingles and stone
foundation
- Photo 8 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0008
Interior, Sanctuary, Facing east
- Photo 9 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0009
Interior, Sanctuary, Facing west
- Photo 10 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0010
Interior, Sanctuary, Stained-glass windows, Facing north
- Photo 11 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0011
Interior, West entrance doors, Facing south from interior
- Photo 12 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0012
Interior, West entrance lobby door 1 to sanctuary, Facing north
- Photo 13 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0013
Exterior, Bell tower I, Facing north
- Photo 14 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0014
Exterior, Bell tower II, Facing north
- Photo 15 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0015
Exterior, East elevation I
- Photo 16 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0016
Exterior, East elevation II
- Photo 17 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0017
Exterior, East elevation III
- Photo 18 of 18: WV_Wayne County_Congregational Church_0018
Exterior, North elevation

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Photo 1
Exterior, South elevation



Photo 2
Exterior, Southwest elevation

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Photo 3

Exterior, West elevation, entrance

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Photo 4
Exterior, West elevation

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Photo 5
Exterior, West elevation

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Photo 6

Exterior, West elevation, Facing SE toward bell tower

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Photo 7

Exterior, West elevation, Entrance detail, round shingles and stone foundation

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Photo 8
Interior, Sanctuary, Facing east



Photo 9
Interior, Sanctuary, Facing west

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Photo 10

Interior, Sanctuary, Stained-glass windows, facing north

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Photo 11

Interior, West entrance doors, Facing south from interior

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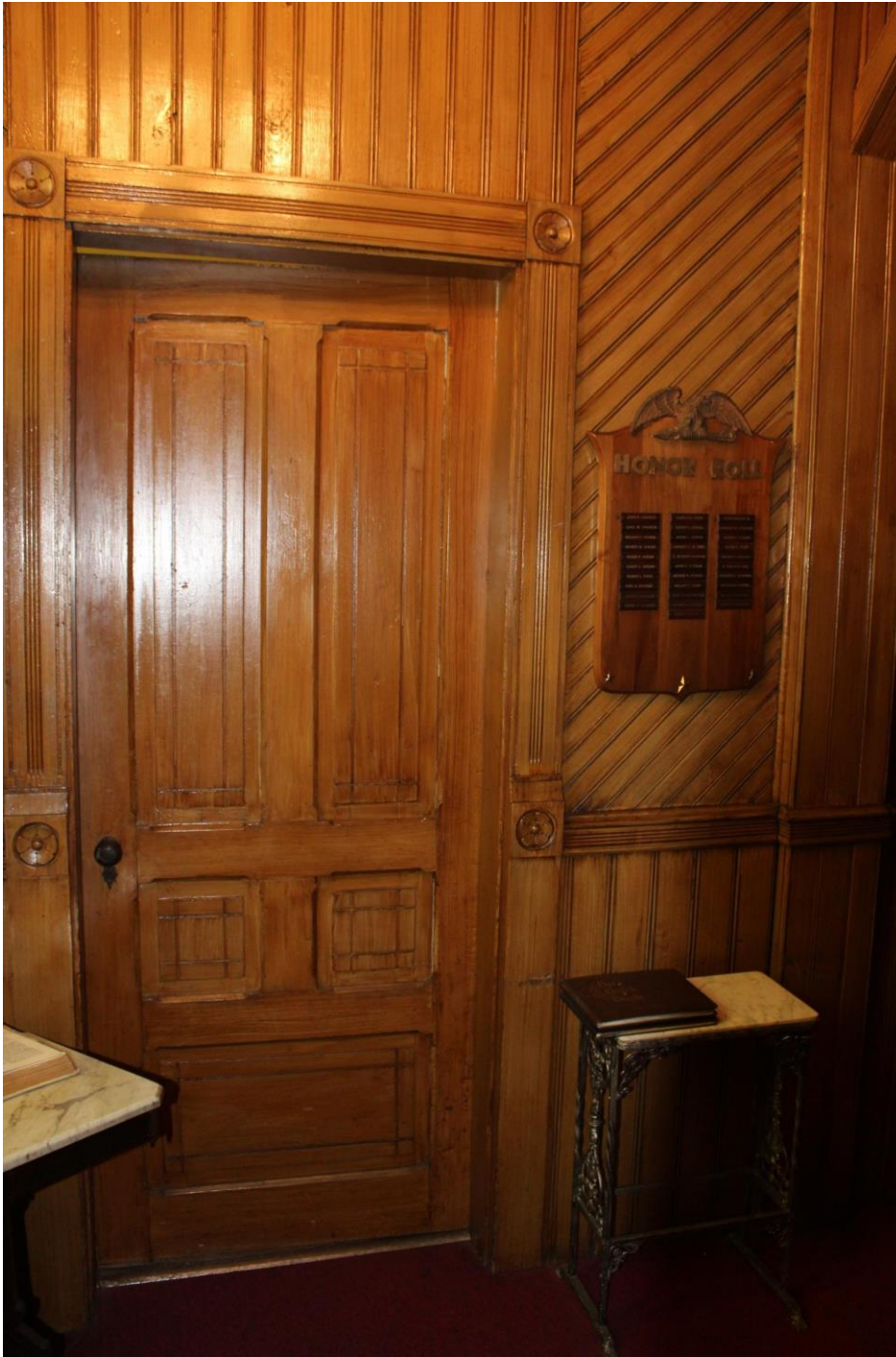


Photo 12

Interior, West entrance lobby door 1 to sanctuary, Facing north

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Photo 13
Exterior, Bell tower I, Facing north

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Photo 14

Exterior, Bell tower II, Facing north

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Photo 15

Exterior, East elevation I



Photo 16

Exterior, East elevation II

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Photo 17

Exterior, East elevation III



Photo 18

Exterior, North elevation

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.