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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JAN 12 1987

date entered FEB 25 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Centre Market Square Historic District--Amended (Boundary Increase)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet ___ **not for publication**

city, town Wheeling ___ **vicinity of**

state West Virginia **code** 54 **county** Ohio **code** 069

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
_x_ district	___ public	_x_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	_x_ unoccupied	_x_ commercial	___ park
___ structure	_x_ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_x_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	_x_ religious
___ object	N/A in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	N/A being considered	_x_ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town ___ **vicinity of** **state**

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ohio County Courthouse

street & number 15th and Chapline Streets

city, town Wheeling **state** West Virginia 26003

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Centre Market Square **has this property been determined eligible?** ___ **yes** _x_ **no**

date May 31, 1986 ___ **federal** ___ **state** ___ **county** _x_ **local**

depository for survey records Wheeling Landmarks Commission Ohio County Courthouse, 15th & Chapline Streets

city, town Wheeling **state** West Virginia 26003

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	_x_ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date N/A
_X_ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Architecture of the expanded Centre Wheeling Market Historic District is primarily residential in nature with the exception of three churches and a few notable commercial examples. The expanded area extends the original district from 23rd Street on to 24th Street, north to south, and from the lane(alley) between Market and Chapline Streets to the west side of Eoff Street, west to east. There is also an area of the east side of Main Street from the alley between 23rd and 22nd Street north to the southeast corner of 20th Street and Main Street.

The dominant architectural style is Italianate but the district displays all the diversity of nineteenth century architecture including Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Gothic, Renaissance, Romanesque, and several examples of the Victorian Eclectic. There are also some modern buildings and some fine expressions of individual craftsmanship and 19th century evolution. Basically the scale is residential, mostly two-story in height, with a few three-story buildings and, of course, the church spires.

Brick is the principal construction material for facades, usually built on native sandstone foundation walls. There are some good frame buildings and a few facades of stone. Wood and metal bracketed cornices dominate the tops of almost all buildings but there are some excellent examples of brick corbelling. Many windows feature exquisitely crafted, faceted, and stained glass fitted in lead cames.

It is apparent from an exhaustive study of deeds, maps, and city directories, that the people who lived in the expanded district area were consistently involved in the neighborhood not only as property owners and supporters of the local merchants, but they were also members of the neighborhood churches, taught in local schools, were themselves proprietors in Market and Main Street businesses, and were involved in the Centre Wheeling political life. The people formed a melting pot of ethnic cultures which "got along very well" in the words of several citizens interviewed during research for this nomination.

55 24th Street c. 1885, contributing. The architectural style of this building is obscured by exterior renovations including aluminum siding, aluminum awning and replacement doors and windows, but the twin-brackets at the eave cornice indicate an Italianate style.

2349 Eoff Street c. 1885, contributing. Italianate style with segmented arch hoods over windows. Decorative elements at eaves removed and replaced with aluminum. The porch is a 20th century addition.

2347 Eoff Street c. 1885, contributing. Italianate style with some elements of Renaissance Revival such as pedimented window hoods and dropped brackets.

2345 Eoff Street c. 1900, contributing. This house is a traditional Eclectic with elements of Queen Anne gable ornament and plain Greek Revival window heads in stone.

2343 Eoff Street c. 1870, contributing. Eclectic or Hybrid with Greek Revival window treat-

North side of 24th Street from Lane C to Lane E.
West side of Lane E from 24th Street to 22nd Street.
South side of 22nd Street from Lane E to East side of Eoff Street.
East side of Eoff Street from 24th Street to 22nd Street.
West side of Eoff Street from 24th Street to Alley 19.
East side of Chapline Street from 24th Street to 23rd Street.
West side of Chapline from 24th Street to Alley 20 and from 23rd Street to 22nd Street plus northwest corner of 22nd Street and Chapline Street.
South and North sides of 23rd Street from Lane D to Lane E.
East side of Main Street from Alley 20 to 20th Street.
North side of 22nd Street from Main Street to Lane B.
South and North sides of 21st Street from Main Street to Lane B.

ment and Italianate cornice. Porch has deep architrave in the Greek tradition.

2341 Eoff Street c. 1870, contributing. Queen Anne style house featuring dentiled closed cross gable, steep hipped roof with patterned slate, and full width Greek-detailed porch.

2337 Eoff Street c. 1870, contributing. Similar in style to 2343 Eoff Street, this house combines details of both Greek and Italianate Revival styles. The front porch has lost its formal columns which have been replaced with inappropriate metal trellis columns.

(1) 2333 Eoff Street c. 1870-1900, Pivotal. An outstanding example of Queen Anne style, the building is dominated by a canted bay capped with a closed pediment which is decorated with dentils and has a shingle infill. The bay window gable is a cross gable into the steep hipped main roof. Other features are a hip dormer and partial porch with pediment over the entry. The porch columns rest on classical pedestals and the porch also has a finely detailed balustrade with turned balusters. Research is unclear. Early maps from 1853-1889 show structures on the lot but the present Queen Anne configuration does not appear until the 1901 Sanborn map.

2331 Eoff Street c. 1870, contributing. Another Hybrid or Eclectic style house with Greek Revival and Italianate architectural details. The porch seems to be a later addition but was built to reflect the general architectural character.

2329 Eoff Street c. 1874, contributing. Greek Revival Town House style with Italianate brackets, typical of Greek Revival cornice bands in post-1850 examples, particularly in southern states.

2327 Eoff Street c. 1870, contributing. This house is a narrow, almost temple form Eclectic Greek Revival with a curious second story center bay. The Greek elements include deep porch, cornice and pediment entablatures with an extended crown mold at the roof lines. The porch columns probably rested on pedestals and there may have been a balustrade between columns.

2325 Eoff Street c. 1850's(?), Intrusive, as remodeled. The building may have followed the general lines of 2327 Eoff Street originally but all architectural features except the crown mold cornice band have been removed, to be replaced with modern facing materials. This is unfortunate because the building could be one of the earliest in the district. Early maps indicate that the house is brick and the owner, Mr. Bernard Higgins, a Cooper, owned the property in 1853.

2323 Eoff Street c. 1850's-1870, contributing. Although in need of immediate repairs, this house is in the Italianate tradition with an elegant bracketed cornice and entrance door crown. Window heads, as in many vernacular masonry buildings have simple stone lintels as in the Greek Revival style.

2319 Eoff Street c. 1870, contributing. Similar to other buildings in the 2300 block of Eoff Street, this house has Italianate and Greek details combined in a pleasing eclectic facade. The porch has strong Greek detailing, featuring square fluted columns and a wide entablature.

2317-2315 Eoff Street c. 1870's, Intrusive as remodeled. This duplex townhouse has been completely remodeled, thus the original style and architectural features have been obscured.

2313-2311 Eoff Street c. 1870's, contributing. A large bay window dominates the facade of this two story town house. The building could be said to have Greek Revival features including modified dentils both in the cornice trim and brick work below the cornice. Stone lintels occur over second story windows(in masonry) and a stone belt course runs at the head of doors and windows of the first story.

2309-2307 Eoff Street c. 1870-1880, contributing. Italianate town house with gable end roof, paired brackets and decorative cornice frieze, stone window lintels and bracketed door crowns.

Southwest Corner Eoff Street and 23rd Street--50 23rd Street c. 1870, contributing. This building is a vernacular town house structure with corbeled brick parapet cornice and plain stone door and window lintels.

48 23rd Street c. 1870, contributing. The modern facade covering has obscured style and features but this building may have been in the vernacular Italianate style.

46-44 23rd Street c. 1880's, contributing. A fine example of Italianate style with elements of Renaissance detailing, including the pedimented door and window crowns and the elaborately crafted bracketed cornice. The brackets are scrolled and there is a dentiled crown moulding at the cornice overhang. It is unfortunate that the owner of 44 23rd Street has elected to remove cornice work and original siding in favor of artificial facing materials.

43 23rd Street c. 1870's, contributing. Italianate town house with plain lintels at windows and doors. The original doors and windows have been replaced.

47-45 23rd Street c. 1830's(47), 1870's(45), Noncontributing as remodeled. Pivotal historically(47). 45 23rd Street was apparently part of the same structure as 43 23rd. It is obvious that 45 has been remodeled to tie into 47 which was a much older, and possibly very fine masonry building. It appears there may have been a storefront at 47. See attached sheet for further description of 47 23rd Street. The remodeling is totally insensitive to the original integrity of both buildings. Restoration would be possible but very difficult and costly.

49 23rd Street c. 1870, contributing. This facade was once an Italianate town house but new materials have covered all but the fine bracketed cornice.

51 23rd Street c. 1870's, contributing. This building is also an Italianate town house with replacement windows and doors, and artificial siding.

2247-2245 Eoff Street c. 1870's, contributing. 2247, although badly deteriorated gives the best clues to the original fabric of this eclectic Italianate/Greek Revival town house. The building would require considerable research but, if restored, could be pivotal to the district in an architectural sense due to its unique shape and extent of original fabric.

2243-2241 Eoff Street c. 1900-1915, contributing. This apartment building is eclectic in style with overtones of classical and Romanesque detailing. Classical details include the panelized attic parapet, dentiled cornice oriel window detailing and formal facade organization. Romanesque style appears in the first floor windows where stone arch trim springs from the stone belt coursing.

2239-2237 Eoff Street c. 1900-1915, contributing. Similar to 2243-2241 this apartment building is also eclectic, but is much more formal and classical in detail. There is strong indication that the designer intended to express English Renaissance with the brick quoins, arched center window with full length casement opening, cut stone tabs in the window heads and attic parapet. The decorative half-timbering in the oriel window spandrels gives a touch of Medieval trim to the building.

2229 Eoff Street c. 1900-1915, contributing. The Tudor styling of this apartment building is very clear. Details include the elaborate chimney; steeply-pitched slate-covered roof; half timbering with both stucco and brick infill; Tudor arch of stone door frame; Renaissance detailing(quoins) at sides of windows and doors; stone belt courses; and the English Cross brick bond.

(2) 2227 Eoff Street c. 1900-1915, Pivotal. The designation of Pivotal for this apartment building is based on the outstanding brick detailing and architectural design, which treats the building in a manner that emphasizes the importance of all building elevations. Architectural features include the uniformity of brick joint treatment; molded brick water table; stone keystones at all windows; the two story oriel window with half-timber trim; formal cornice and tile pent roof; and stone trim and belt course.

2350-2348 Chapline Street c. 1870-1874, contributing. Italianate with dentils, scroll-like brackets and second story window hoods that reflect a tendency toward Renaissance. The overhanging cornice and larger eave brackets have been removed.

2346-2344 Chapline Street c. 1870's, contributing. Greek Revival is the basic style of this three-story town house with twin-bracket cornice in the Italianate theme. Major features are the stone columned entrance and two-story bay window.

2342 Chapline Street c. 1885, contributing. Italianate. This house has considerable original fabric except for a poor treatment at the entry stoop and very insensitive first floor replacement window.

2340 Chapline c. 1885, Intrusive, as remodeled. This two-story frame house has been completely sheathed in artificial materials, thus obscuring original architectural features.

2336 Chapline Street, c. 1870's, contributing. Two-story Greek Revival town house. Greek Revival

features include the deep architrave at the cornice with a crown mold supported by stylistic modillions and the pedimented entrance.

2334-2332 Chapline Street, c. 1870's, contributing. Italianate in design this fine example of town house has uniform bracketed hoods over windows and doors to match the paired cornice brackets.

(3) 2330 Chapline Street, c. 1876, pivotal. An outstanding example of Italianate architecture marred only by the replacement of entrance door details and treatment of entrance steps using non-conforming brick cheek walls.

2328-2326 Chapline Street, c. 1870, contributing. This three-story commercial/residential building is an eclectic building showing elements of both Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Absent is the bracketed cornice design. The architect elected to use corbeled brick instead.

2324 Chapline Street, c. 1900, contributing. The only American 4-square building in the district, this two-story house has classical detailing with square fluted porch columns on pedestal bases.

(4) 2318 Chapline Street, c. 1901, Pivotal. Originally known as the Chapline Street M.E. Church, the congregation housed in this structure is called the Aldersgate United Methodist Church. The building is a curious but interesting eclectic organization of architectural styles using elements of Romanesque and Byzantine architecture. Romanesque is expressed in the heavy stone belt course, the stone emphasis at the main entrance and the great arched entrances at the base of the tower. The arches spring from heavy piers topped with cushion capitols. Byzantine influences can be seen in the ogee arch above the great stained glass windows with its impressive voussoir-shaped brick infill. The ogee arch detail also appears over the large entry arches. Byzantine expression is seen in the diamond-shaped shafts in the tower and at building corners. The building is fascinating and architecturally important.

2310 Chapline Street, c. 1870, contributing. A fine example of Greek Revival, this three-story house has a handsome classical cornice with modillions decorating the overhang. A similar cornice is found along the full-width porchs. The door and glazed(leaded bevel glass) surrounds are typical of the Greek Revival. The porch appears to have been added, or at least significantly remodeled in the 1920's.

(5) 2308-2306 Chapline Street, c. 1870's, Pivotal. This excellent two-story Italianate Style Town House duplex is beautifully proportioned and displays a masterful use of Italianate trim. Furthermore it retains nearly all of its original fabric. The building is enhanced by its iron fence and gates.

(6) 2304 Chapline Street, c. 1867-1870, Pivotal. Another richly detailed two-story Italianate Town House. The cornice features twin scrolled brackets with foliated pendants, dentils, panelled frieze, and a classical crown mold. The hooded 2 over 2 windows and double doors in hooded enframement are all finely detailed and well maintained. The stone steps and iron fence and gate add to the overall qualities of this pivotal property.

2302-2300 Chapline Street, c. 1880, contributing. This three-story apartment house is an Eclectic Mansardic Style with concave Mansard roof form, pedimented dormers, a dentiled cornice at the top of the Mansard and bracketed cornice at base of the roof. The simple stone lintels at windows

and doors of the first and second stories are unusual in Mansard buildings. The window and door trim was usually rather ornate, as in the Italianate styles.

40-42 23rd Street, c. 1874, contributing. An Italianate Style two-story wood frame duplex, this building has lost some of its original detailing but maintains its fine cornice, weather board and windows.

2351 Chapline Street, c. 1880's-1900, contributing. A three-story commercial building originally, this structure is now used for residential. It is an Eclectic architectural mixture of styles but is essentially Italianate in a Victorian vernacular sense. There are even some formal classical details such as the panelled brick attic parapet and slightly scrolled modillion-like cornice brackets. The original storefront has been infilled with brick.

2349-2347 Chapline Street, c. 1870, contributing. The outstanding feature of this two-story town house is the elaborate entrance canopy, which is a rather unusual statement for this otherwise formal Greek Revival Town House. There is an elegant cornice consisting of a dentiled crown mold, scroll-like modillions and egg and dart moldings. The small rosette designs in the window lintels are reminders of the Federal period which preceded the Greek Revival in America.

2345 Chapline Street, c. 1900-1915, contributing. There are many Classical Revival elements in this three-story apartment building but it must be classified as Eclectic due to the lack of a clear-cut stylistic whole. The balcony over the main entry with its modified Palladian window is the dominant architecture, just slightly overshadowing the twin bays and deep overhanging classical cornice. The building is architecturally significant.

2341 Chapline Street c. 1870's, contributing. This building is an early two-story commercial/residential building. It is likely that an original Italianate bracketed cornice was removed during later renovation work. This often happens to commercial buildings--when a cornice deteriorates, it is removed rather than repaired. Much of the original storefront remains but it is in need of repairs and restoration.

2339-2337 Chapline Street c. 1870, contributing. Built later, but matching 2341 in style, is this commercial/residential two-story building. It apparently lost its Italianate cornice but retains much of the original storefront framing.

2333-2331 Chapline Street c. 1870, contributing. This building is Vernacular with some classical or Federal detailing. 2333 appears to have housed a professional client, whereas 2331 has a storefront.

2329 Chapline Street, c. 1870, contributing. Two-story Italianate Town House. Unfortunately the feature which catches the viewer's eye is the obtrusive metal awning over the entrance door. Otherwise the building has retained its original appearance including a fine iron fence and gate.

(7) 2325 Chapline Street, c. 1885, Pivotal. A beautiful, well maintained Italianate building, this two-story structure has full-arch hooded windows and entrance door, an elegant pair of entrance doors, and one of the most elaborate Italianate cornices in the district. The sandstone foundation wall, stone steps and iron picket fence complete this outstanding architectural work.

2243 Chapline Street, c. 1885, contributing. Architectural features of this Greek Revival house

include a deep, bracketed architrave at the cornice; crested window crowns; fluted porch columns standing on stone pedestals; a pediment over the entrance steps; and a two-story oriel bay at the side with cornice that reflects the cornice of the main roof. A major intrusion into the architectural character of the building is the selection of aluminum awnings at all openings and below the porch cornice architrave.

(8) 2241 Chapline Street, c. 1885, Pivotal. The term pivotal is applied to this three-story apartment building due to its visual architectural impact on the streetscape and the extraordinary character of its Eclectic design. The shaped, somewhat curvilinear pediments are suggestive of Baroque, there is a 2nd Empire feeling in the cornice and the ornate brickwork expresses an architectural romanticism of an era that preceded the construction period of this building. The building defies stylistic classification but it is a fascinating harmonious architectural work.

2239 Chapline Street, c. 1870's, contributing. This house shows a very skillful blend of Greek Revival and Italianate styles in an artistic Victorian Eclectic showpiece. The window crowns, door treatment and twin-bracket cornice are the Italianate elements of the building; and the elegant porch with its high-style pediment typanum, modillions, dentils, well-proportioned columns, and balustrade, gives the house a beautiful classical Greek Revival touch.

2235 Chapline Street, c. 1870's, contributing. Serving as office for a law firm, this two-story Greek Revival house shows some very fine details including crested window crowns, honeysuckle leaf design in the eave brackets, clustered Ionic fluted columns, and deep entablature at both the porch and large second story bay window.

(9) 2233 Chapline Street c. 1880-1900, Pivotal. A very unusual S-curve roof shape marks this elegant three-story apartment building as an example of Second Empire Victorian architectural style. Unlike most Second Empire buildings, however, the window hoods are expressed in flush carved stone ending in belt courses at the first and second stories. There is a typical projecting center pavillion ending in a large pedimented awall dormer. The central dormer is flanked by smaller gabled dormers. There is an exquisitely detailed entrance featuring leaded bevel glass in doors and transoms. The roof cornice consists of a decorative terra-cotta frieze, molded brick dentils and a corbelled cornice.

2231-2229 Chapline Street, c. 1890-1900, contributing. The removal of the second story bay window from 2229 mars the otherwise perfectly balanced design of this three-story apartment building. The architectural design is Eclectic with Classical details including attic parapet, engaged columns and pilasters, arched enframement of third story windows, and dentiled cornice in shaped brick. Materials include brick, stone, terra-cotta, and metal sheathing for the projecting second story bay.

2227-2225 Chapline Street, c. 1982, contributing, in the sense that designers attempted to use colonial revival motif. The building is a two-story medical office building.

(10) 2213-2217 Chapline Street, c. 1949-1951, Pivotal. The Hellenic Orthodox Church of St. John the Divine has a finely worked limestone facade with carved Byzantine details. Other features include terra-cotta ornament and mosaic ceramic tile arch infill. The pivotal designation is due to the excellent massing and simple, yet elegant stone detailing. The church building was originally the Schmeichel Funeral Home & Furniture Store designed by St. Clairsville, Ohio architect George

Cunningham. The south side of the building was the entrance to the funeral home and the north side was the furniture store. The business opened in 1926. The building was used at one time as county offices. The Hellenic Society opened in 1949 and the new stone facade was designed by Wheeling architect Fred Farris in 1951. (see Item No. #8, p.3)

2211 Chapline Street, c. 1868, contributing. Greek Revival is the style of this two-story town house. The style is defined by a cornice decorated with modillions and dentils. The door is framed with a simple entablature and the windows have plain stone lintels with indented blocks extending beyond the window openings. The building is in danger of severe deterioration due to lack of maintenance.

2207 Chapline Street, c. 1850, contributing. This house was built at the height of the Greek Revival era and has probably the most elaborate eave entablature in the district. The frieze is very deep and is decoratedwith a graceful garland motif. The cornice is complete with dentils and modillions which are repeated in the porch cornice. Stylistic porch columns rest on a solid rail which may have replaced a system of pedestals and balusters.

2201 Chapline Street, c. 1980, Intrusion. A one-story banking facility designed in New Colonial style.

38 and 36 22nd Street, c. 1898, contributing. Italianate details mark this two and one-half story duplex. The building is contructed of brick and has stone door and window lintels and twin-bracketed cornice.

(11) 2145 Chapline Street, c. 1907-08, Pivotal. The St. John's United Church of Christ was designed by Wheeling architects Giesey and Faris in the Victorian Gothic style. The style reflects the traditional tastes of the church's German congregation which dates to 1836. The church building has a massive soaring Gothic spire with stepped gables on all sides. The spire rests on a corner tower that dominates the structure and is the location of the main entrance accessed through rusticated stone arches almost two stories in height. The building features excellent brick detailing and Gothic elements throughout. The stained glass windows are exquisite, some coming to this building from an earlier church building of the St. John congregation.

2214 Main Street, c. 1948-50; noncontributing in respect to its association with the bakery complex. The building is a typical reinforced concrete structure of the period using a post-and-beam system that provides large expanses of column--or structure-free space for maximum flexibility in placing equipment and planning industrial operations. It appears that interior operations have changed over time.

2200 Main Street, c. 1915-1925,contributing. This three-story masonry industrial building has a five-story octagonal corner clock tower. The architectural style is eclectic but there are many elements of Neo-Romanesque in the design, including arched upper story windows, a sill line belt course and strong brick corbeling.

21 22nd Street, c. 1860-1870, contributing. A two-story commercial/residential building,this site is important architecturally with its surviving Italianate storefront and metal roof. It is always important to see original fabric. However the building needs some attention to the wood elements to halt the early stages of deterioration.

(12) 2160-2164 Main Street, c. 1860-1870, Pivotal. The original owner of this building was Henry Michel who, along with his son Henry Michel, Jr., was a property owner and business operator in the area from the early 1870's until after 1900. Today the building expresses an understated eclectic classical style with some plain Greek Revival detailing. It would seem that there might have been a more elaborate metal cornice mounted above the brick dentils of the parapet. The pivotal importance of the building is two-fold. It is one of the oldest commercial storefronts in continual use along Main Street, and the Lebanon Bakery retains a very important historical ethnic tradition. Mr. Raymond Fadul, operator of the bakery, said the business was started by his mother, Rose Fadul, 25 years ago. He said this is and was the only Lebanese Bakery in Wheeling(pers. comment April 4, 1986).

2156-2158 Main Street, c. 1880's(2158), 1900's(2156), contributing. The two addresses represent two separate buildings, closely allied in style but yet distinctly different. The building at 2158 is a Hybrid design showing Italianate window hoods and a deep cornice with dentils below the crown mould. At 2156 the original cornice has been removed and the painted brick has obscured any signs that may have indicated a pattern. The windows have segmented arches of brick. The storefronts have been altered.

2152-2154 Main Street, c. 1950's, Intrusion. The modern brick facade of this building uses materials and general shapes that are sympathetic to other buildings in the vicinity.

2148 Main Street, c. early 1900's, contributing. Artificial stone covers the original first floor front and aluminum doors and framing have replaced the original but the second and third stories tell the story of a fine well-detailed brick building with stone lintels and sills; a brick soldier course at the third story window heads and fine brick corbelling in the parapet.

2146 Main Street, c. 1870's, Intrusive. Behind a modern brick skin is an 1870's wood building. It is not possible to place the building in an architectural period style because the modern adaptation has removed all features.

2132 through 2142 Main Street, c. 1950's-1970's, Intrusive. A series of concrete block buildings and concrete driveways have replaced the original buildings on these four lots.

2128-2130 Main Street, c. late 1880's early 1900's, contributing. This three-story brick building has excellent brickwork above the third story windows with varying sizes of corbelled brick dentils and frieze elements incorporating about 25 courses of brick. The storefronts have been filled with siding and small picture windows and the storefront cornice area has been covered with a full-width sign board.

2124-2126 Main Street, c. 1860-1870, contributing. This is one of the outstanding buildings on Main Street with respect to remaining original fabric. There are replacement windows in the second floor openings and plywood infill in storefront windows, but the segmental window crowns and cornice trim are elegant. The storefront framing is nearly intact. Mr. Thomas J. Moses, Jr. has a barber shop in the north storefront. The business was started there by his father in 1931. At that time the entire family lived in the building. Mr. Moses said he remembers the street being very busy when he was a boy. The ethnic make-up was Lebanese, Greek and, Italian(pers. comments: April 4, 1986).

2120-2122 Main Street, c. 1870-1880. The building has been severely altered by renovation and

additions to elements of both floors. It is intrusive as it stands but is restorable, and thus could be contributing. The basic architectural design is Italianate. This has been a business place for the George family since the 1920's. First it was the "S. George & Sons Dry Goods, Wholesale & Retail." The location has been operated as a bar since the 1930's (personal comments of Mrs. Helen George: April 4, 1986).

2110-2114 Main Street, c. early 1900's , 2114 contributing--2110 intrusion as remodeled. The Wheeling Rubber Co. Inc. acquired the properties in 1957 and apparently remodeled the first floor of both buildings and covered 2110 with aggregate panels. The brickwork at 2114 is quite good with corbelled cornice and belt courses. A brick sign pediment has been stripped of its date panel but the building displays design elements prevalent in the 1890's and early 1900's. The panels on 2110 obscures original architectural features.

2108 Main Street, c. 1950's, Intrusive. This building is a modern garage facility that supports the rubber products company at 2110-2114. The building replaces an earlier commercial/residential building from the 1880's.

2102 Main Street, c. 1850's-1870, contributing if restored. One of the earliest buildings along the Main Street part of the district, this building has been drastically altered at the storefront level. The deep frieze of the cornice and projecting crown mold supported by twin scrolled brackets indicate an original Greek Revival architectural theme.
22-21st Street, c. 1900-1915, contributing. A two-story oriel bay window dominates this three-story building of apartments. There are some elements of classical architecture on the building but basically the building must be placed in an eclectic classification.

23-25 21st Street, c. 1880's, contributing. Greek Revival is the architectural style of this two-story duplex, but the building is dominated by twin second story oriel bay windows. Beautifully crafted wood details are featured in the wide overhanging cornice and patterned sawed shingles are used to face the upper and lower spandrels of the bay windows.

(13) 27 21st Street, c. late 1870's-1880's, Pivotal. The pivotal status for this building is based on the fact that it housed an earlier Wheeling Fire Company--Hook & Ladder #6. The architecture of the building has fine quality masonry work and classical detailing including a wide architrave, crown moulding and attic panels at the parapet and similar trim on the bay window cornice. It is not clear that the bay is part of the original building. The large roll-up door of the first level is probably larger than the original fire house opening, which could account for the imbalance of the bay. The original bay window finish has been changed to plywood and the same material was used to infill a second floor window and the entrance door transom.

2004-2006 Main Street, c. 1880's, contributing. This three-story brick building can be characterized as a vernacular modern commercial building. It has vertical pilasters(stone capped), pedimented parapet and an arched main entrance. The entrance features an elegant leaded glass fan window above the doors. Unfortunately the glass has been painted.

(14) 2000-2002 Main Street, c. 1867, Pivotal. The "Iron Building" is one of the most significant buildings in the district, being an early iron storefront building in the area. It is also significant because the builder David Levi and the second owner Meyer Heyman were among the earliest members of the Hebrew Congregation Leshem Schamajin Synagogue which was organized

at Wheeling about 1849. Levi, who sold the property to Heyman in 1869, died in 1873 at the early age of 32 years. The building was purchased by the Arion German Singing Society in 1882. The society added the fourth floor, including the heavily bracketed metal cornice and rounded window crowns. The second and third floor windows have segmental crowns. The iron storefront of 2000-2002 Main Street is elaborate. The 2000 side remains and the 2002 has been removed or covered with modern materials.

65-24th Street c. early 20th-century, contributing. An unusual version of the American Four Sqare, this large two-story brick house has a dramatic bracketed roof overhang. Its hipped roof is interrupted by hipped dormers on all sides. There is a two-story bay on the east side of the 24th Street elevation and a recessed porch on the west end. The entrance door is framed with leaded-faceted glass sidelights and transom.

2348 Eoff Street, c. 1880-1889, contributing. A new brick front has been added to this late Victorian Eclectic Greek Revival building. Thus it is not clear what style the original facade was. Deed research clearly shows that there was an identical building on the southwest corner (attached) with the address 2350 Eoff Street. That building was demolished in the late 1940's. The partywall was rebuilt with new brick.

2346 Eoff Street, c. 1889, contributing. The door enframement and dentiled cornice more clearly define this two-story building as Greek Revival. The wider opening and multiple window arrangement, as well as different door style, and blank area where a cornice was apparently removed, indicates that the left front of this building was a commercial storefront originally.

2344 Eoff Street, c. 1889, contributing, but insensitively renovated. Listed on an 1898 map as the grocery of Wenzel Huebel, the building retains its storefront even though it has been filled in with modern materials. Mr. Huebel's residence at 2340 has been demolished.

2338 Eoff Street, c. 1889, contributing. This two-story vernacular apartment once had a full two-story side porch which was actually the entrance, or "front" elevation of the building. The second-story front bay of the porch has been enclosed

2336 Eoff Street, c. 1900, contributing. Although buildings have been on this lot since 1870, the present Queen Anne residence did not appear until the turn of the 20th century. The house has fine proportions in keeping with its style, consistent detailing throughout.

2332 Eoff Street, c. 1889, contributing. Vinyl siding has been applied to this fine Italianate frame building. Although the material is not generally acceptable as a substitute for original wood, the remodeling work was sensitive to the ornate cornice and window and door features.

2330 Eoff Street, c. 1850's, pivotal. One of the most fashionable houses of its period, this building retains much of its original fabric. Once the home of famed Civil War nurse, Lydia Holliday (see historical data attachment), the house has received good maintenance and appears to be in good condition. Particularly interesting are the finely worked (striated pattern) stone window sills and lintels. The Italianate styling is beautiful; bracketed cornice and pedimented door hood.

2328-2326 Eoff Street, c. 1889, contributing, but insensitively remodeled. No original fabric can be determined by observing the front of this building. It seems, from deed research, that 2328 may be older than 2326. Information is inconclusive, but 2328 could date from 1871.

52-54 Lane 20, c. 1870's, contributing. This building is a two-story brick duplex town-house of Vernacular construction. It has end chimneys and gable roof design.

2327-2329 Charles Street, c. 1900, contributing. This is a two-story Vernacular frame four-bay duplex apartment building on a tile foundation. Early descriptions on deeds call the building "tile" in construction, but it is covered with aluminum siding, thus the survey was not able to confirm this.

2324-2322 Eoff Street, c. 1874, contributing. The right side, first floor of this building (2324) was apparently the shop of Jane Waterson who advertised "Millinery Goods" in 1874 at this address. The building is two stories in height with Italianate stylistic detailing.

2320 Eoff Street, c. early-20th century (exact date not confirmed), noncontributing, insensitively remodeled. The building may be Greek Revival unerneath all the modern materials and seems to be very similar to the design of 2327 Eoff Street. However, all identification features have been obscured.

2318-2316 Eoff Street, c. late-19th century (exact date not confirmed), contributing. The original Greek Revival details remain on 2318 including the original door frame with "ears". A similar frame was removed from 2316 and replaced with a smaller scale pediment.

2314 Eoff Street, c. late-19th century (exact date not confirmed), contributing, but insensitively remodeled. There are no architectural features with which to identify the style of this building. All are covered with modern materials.

2312 Eoff Street, c. 1890's contributing. This two-story Italianate town house features very ornate flush wood window hoods and a deep cornice decorated with heavy twin brackets. The door hood is also bracketed. Unfortunately the window replacements were not tall enough to fill the openings and the space at the tops of openings are filled with wood, giving an unfinished appearance.

2310-2308 Eoff Street, c. 1900, contributing. Shaped brick and terra cotta accent belt courses and parapet design of this two-story apartment building. There is a recessed brick panel feature in the partywall area and leaded stained glass in the upper sash of first-story windows.

54,56,58 and 60 23rd. Street, c 1855, pivotal. Alexander Rogers, "dealer in fancy and staple dry goods," with his residence and storeroom at 37 Water Street, built these Vernacular duplex apartments in 1855. The buildings retain considerable original fabric including windows and standing seam metal roofs. They are outstanding examples of very early Wheeling tenement buildings. The property remained in the Rogers family until 1938.

62, 64 and 66 23rd Street, c. 1890's, contributing. A late-19th century three-story apartment building, the Vernacular design features very fine corbeled brickwork in the parapet and cornice. The windows are similar to those installed in the much earlier duplex buildings, 54-60. The building is likely to have been built by George J. Rogers, son of Alexander Rogers who built the duplexes.

2305-2307 Charles Street, c. 1890's, contributing. This is a four-bay two-story Vernacular brick apartment building. There is a decorative brick pattern in the parapet.

63-63½ 23rd. Street, c. between 1905 and 1915, contributing. This two-story Vernacular apartment building features decorative brick and terra cotta ornament in a belt course above the second-floor window lintels. It was most likely built by Klieves & Kraft & Co. which built other apartments in the vicinity. The company had a lumber yard on the property until 1905.

2246 Eoff Street, c. 1915, contributing. Another version of the American Four Square, this residence has lost much of its architectural character behind a facade of vinyl siding. Some of its features still carry through, such as a first-story bay on the north side of the front elevation and a round head window, probably in the stair well.

2244 Eoff Street, c. 1880's, contributing. Changes have marred the architectural character of this once-fine Italianate Town House. Windows and the entrance door have been reduced in height to accomodate replacements. The first-floor window hood and door frame have disappeared.

2242 Eoff Street, c. 1880's, contributing. This was a very fine commercial/residential structure in Italianate style. If the existing storefront were removed and the building cleaned and painted, it would recapture its original qualities. The beautifully-carved flush wood window hoods and vented ornate cornice are outstanding decorative architectural features. Joseph Straub built a 2-story frame apartment listed as 2230 and 2240 Alley E at the back of his lot in about 1889.

2238 Eoff Street, c. 1880's, contributing. A town house in the late Greek Revival Style, this two-story frame building has its upper story covered with wood shingles. The lower four or five courses of shingles flair out to a floor-line cornice/architrave belt course. A fine architectural feature at the north side of the building is a rectangular second-story bay resting on deep Victorian brackets with acorn drops.

2236 Eoff Street, c. 1870's contributing. The similarities between this building and its adjacent neighbor to the south, i.e. shingles on second floor, porch with square columns, and rectangular second floor bay, come from the fact that this building was built earlier than 2238 by the same owner. The difference basically is that this building has a more Italianate cornice.

2234 Eoff Street, c. 1880's, pivotal. A beautiful Italianate Town House, this two-story brick building is of masterful proportion and trimmed with finely crafted pierced wood window and door hoods and deep bracketed cornice. The south elevation features an exquisite first-floor bay. Unfortunately, the original windows and door have been replaced, the windows being undersized, making it necessary to all infill panels.

Historically important is that the house was owned in later years by Edward Bachmann of the prominent German immigrant Peter Bachmann family.

2332 Eoff Street, c. 1867-1874, pivotal. This exquisite example of Italianate architecture was the family home of Peter Bachmann, a prominent German immigrant merchant who lived in the house with his wife and eight sons. The house remains, at this date, in the Bachmann estate (see historical attachment). The beauty of this town house is that it retains its original fabric and character. The window hoods, cornice and entrance door crown are in excellent scale with the building. The stone steps are shaped in a segmented arch pattern, that reflects the soft segmented arches of the windows.

2230 Eoff Street, c. 1871's, contributing but insensitively remodeled. Records are unclear about the construction date of the original building. Early maps, even from 1853, show a building on the lot, but it could not be determined without on-site investigation whether this building is from that time. Any exterior research is not possible, due to the intrusion of modern materials.

2228 Eoff Street, c. 1870's, contributing. The existing front portion of this building was apparently added in the early 1900's, after 1902. The style of the facade is not compatible to buildings of the 1870's. The imposing architectural feature of the building is the shingle-covered second-story oriel bay extending beyond the recessed front porch.

2226-24 Eoff Street, c. 1900-1915, contributing. Early maps indicate an earlier building on the lot, c. 1880's, but maps from 1902 show the lot to be vacant. The existing building could easily date from either era but records are more convincing for the 1900-1915 date. The twin second-story shingled oriel bays provide a bold architectural statement.

2222-2220 Eoff Street, c. 1880's, contributing. This two-story Vernacular duplex appears to be an ealier building than the maps and records indicate. This thought is prompted by the center chimney with four chimney pots. An 1853 map shows something on the lot but evidence is inconclusive. This is another building where application of modern facing materials hampers detective work.

54-56 Alley 19, c. 1880's - 1910, contributing. The center chimney of this building marks it as an early building in the same manner as 2222- 2220 Eoff. In fact, the architectural style and features are similar for both buildings, leading to the thought that both buildings were built by the same owner using essentially the same plan, although the entrances are not the same. Again, the asphalt imitation brick siding hampers investigation. The maps indicate an evolving structure starting with one two-story building and adding the second half later. That is, of course, possible but, stylistically, does not fit.

2225 Alley E, C. 1870's, contributing. This structure, two-story brick and Vernacular in style, started as a simple residence facing Alley E. The additions were built in the late 1880's and early 1900's.

2218-2216 Eoff Street, c. 1923, pivotal. The historic, ethnic Church of Our Lady of Lebanon is a modern adaptation of Gothic Revival architectural themes. The church was vital to the Maronite Catholic Lebanese immigrants who began to arrive en masse around 1900 (see historical attachment). Features of the architecture include pointed arch openings and recesses for all major windows, the central tower mass and flanking north and south towers, and stone belt coursing and trim. A residence, owned by Thomas Hornbrook, existed on the property in 1874, but an earlier building shows on the 1853 map.

2212 Eoff Street, c. 1870's contributing, but with proper restoration could be considered pivotal. This two-story building is Eclectic in architectural character with Greek Revival cornice, frieze and architrave; Italianate window hoods and door enframement; a pediment break in the porch cornice at the entrance steps; and a perforated screen ("gingerbread") arch over the north side porch. A large oriel bay appears at the south side of the second floor front elevation. A very recent renovation of the front porch floor, columns, and lattice underpinning is less than desireable, but, after painting it should improve. A poor infill of window openings on the first floor front mars an otherwise excellent example of Victorian architectural style.

2206-2208-2210 Eoff Street, c. 1870's, contributing. This large two-story brick multi-family residence, before a recent renovation, had fine Classical Revival detailing including dentiled cornice with modillions, and fluted portico columns of the Roman Corinthian order. The cornices and architraves have been completely obscured by a new aluminum cover. During the renovation work, at least two of the column capitals were severely damaged.

2204 Eoff Street, c. 1879's, contributing. The basic style of this one-and one-half story Victorian building is Queen Anne, but the style certainly has been modified. There are elements of Stick Style hinted at, but not fulfilled. It is a carpenter's adaptation. Modifications and additions have further corrupted the design purity, such as a one-story addition at the north side, replacement porch columns and porch railing and wood shingles on the south elevation. A pedimented break in the porch may indicate that the steps once led directly down to the walk, but now steps lead off the porch from the north end.

2200 Eoff Street and 56-22nd Street, c. Late 19th century, contributing. The vinyl siding applied to the facade of this two-story frame apartment building obscures architectural details and presents a harsh face to the eye. Replacement windows do no fit the building scale. A curious rectangular second story bay fits into the corner of the building so as to show a triangular cantilever at the north and east facades.

58-22nd Street, c. 1870's, contributing. An unusual three-bay building, this two-story Italianate apartment has considerable original fabric. The windows have flat lintels but the door has a pedimented and bracketed entrance door enframement. The deep wood cornice has modillions below the crown moulding, and four pairs of scrolled brackets.

58½-22nd Street, c. 1880's, contributing. This two-story frame Vernacular townhouse needs restoration work to recapture its architectural character. It has been permitted to deteriorate, but could be salvaged. The exterior facade has been covered with asphalt imitation brick siding which conceals the original facing material.

60-62 22nd Street, c. 1853-1870, contributing. Similar to many four-bay two-story Vernacular brick duplexes in the district, this apartment building has few outstanding architectural decorative features, but represents good solid construction practices of its period. Somewhat unique are the double windows of the first floor apartments. It seems that the existing entrance stoop replaced earlier individual entrance steps to each apartment unit.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources

Contributing Buildings (also pivotal)	-	131
Contributing Structures	-	0
Contributing Objects	-	0
Contributing Sites	-	0
Noncontributing Resources	-	12 buildings 4 parking lots, 3 vacant lots.
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES	-	131

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	_x_ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_x_ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	_x_ music	___ theater
_x_ 1800–1899	_x_ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
_x_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	_x_ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1850's-1920's **Builder/Architect** Cunningham, Klieves, Faris, Giesey, et. al.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

South Wheeling or Centre Wheeling, as it became known in the 1850's, was incorporated in 1836, seven years after its lots and streets were laid out. After the B & O Railroad arrived at the juncture of Wheeling Creek and the Ohio River in the early 1850's the area began to grow rapidly. Several industries were established aling the railroad and waterways providing employment for the new flood of European immigrants, especially Germans, in the case of Centre Wheeling. The 1850 census revealed that one of every five persons living in Centre Wheeling was born in Germany. German immigration continued through the end of the century. The 1888 Wheeling city business directory showed that almost all merchants in Centre Wheeling were German.

After the Civil War, during which the Centre Wheeling population was loyal to the Union, development in the area continued at a quickening pace. In 1889 there was only one vacant lot in the Market area and most of the supporting residential community had also been built. As industry grew, so did the need for workers to operate it, and, as the population increased, there was an opportunity for entrepreneurs to serve the people. Centre Wheeling, already "a melting pot" of German, English, Scotch and Irish peoples, became more diverse ethnically by a rapid influx of Lebanese and Greek immigrants.

Lebanese first arrived in 1888, Greeks in the 1890's. The new immigrants worked in the mills, foundry and stamping works and some started businesses such as dry goods stores, restaurants, groceries, and the manufacturing of ice cream. Still others became street peddlers of goods furnished by earlier immigrants who had become successful enough to help their fellow countrymen get started. The immigrants helped one another find jobs, locate housing and learn English.

Immigrants brought with them many of the customs which were dear to their hearts and could extend their individual ethnic heritage to this country. The churches of Centre Wheeling are tangible reminders of the ethnic mix in the district, and signage in the business district and neighborhood shops bear witness to the ever-changing population patterns.

One of the most important customs brought to America by German immigrants was the singing society. The Arion, Mozart and Beethoven singing societies were quite important in the social and cultural life of Wheeling from before the Civil War until the turbulent years of World War I, when anything German was looked upon with disdain and suspicion. Although the Beethoven Singing Society lived until 1961, surviving World War I, the public concerts during the war years, if held at all, were ignored. This happened even though the most popular and important social events of every season had been the great indoor and outdoor festivals of the singing societies held at Mozart Park and in the Arion Hall, a four-story singing society club building which still stands in the district area at Main and 20th Streets.

The German-American population of Wheeling spent considerable time and effort during World War I trying to convince other citizens that they were loyal to America, not Germany. They

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 8.602

Quadrangle name Wheeling, W.VA. **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	523560	4434510
B	17	523440	4434190
C	17	523530	4434150
D	17	523450	4433920
E	17	523540	4433890
F	17	523230	4434670
G	17	523580	4434270
H	17	523650	4434430

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state not applicable	**code**	**county**	**code**
state	**code**	**county**	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul D. Marshall, AIA

organization Paul D. Marshall & Associates, Inc. **date** May 31, 1986

street & number Suite 506, 1033 Quarrier Street **telephone** 304-343-5310

city or town Charleston **state** West Virginia 25301

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___X___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature State Historic PRESERVATION OFFICER

title **date** December 18, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick Andrus **date** 2/25/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

went so far as to lose much of their heritage: They struck the word "German" from the names of churches and their businesses; they dropped the teaching of the German language in the public schools; and they even destroyed generations of oral tradition printed in local German language newspapers--and the newspapers became silent. These facts, suspected in earlier research, were confirmed through oral history, deed research, church history, newspaper articles, tax records, and other miscellaneous research during preparation of this nomination.

Research for this nomination has also revealed that many of the earlier inhabitants of the district were important not only to the history of the neighborhoods but also in local, state and national,political and cultural affairs. People in the neighborhoods have included clergymen; artisans(David Kennedy was a nationally recognized weaver and coverlet maker from the 1830's through the 1870's); craftsmen(Phillip Schuele & Christopher Lotz did stone work on the Wheeling Custom House--Independence Hall); politicians and crusaders for municipal reform(John Waterhouse, councilman, and Nelson Whitaker, president of Whitaker Iron Co., were prominent in the "Committee of One Hundred" that fought hard at the turn of the 20th century against municipally regulated, thus tacitly supported organized vice.); and builders(A.L. Klieves, architect, apparently designed many buildings in the district, and the Klieves & Kraft Lumber Co. built many of the structures in the area).

Architecturally the district has many significant examples of the widely diverse Victorian architectural styles and several very fine vernacular buildings. The most often encountered architectural style is Italianate, which was the dominant architectural style of urban America from about 1840-1885, coincidental with the major expansion period in Centre Wheeling. There are several examples of Greek Revival, which was the "national style" from 1825 to 1860, and later, in the growing communities off the American seaboard. Some later houses in the district were designed in the Queen Anne style, the "Victorian lady." Queen Anne was very popular from 1880 to 1910. Those three styles were the basic architectural character of the district, although there are several eclectic buildings, some Tudor, Romanesque, a bit of Baroque and Byzantine, and a fine Victorian Gothic church.

It is curious that, with all the different ethnic cultures, the only places where Old World cultures are expressed are in church architecture. The Greek church has Byzantine influences shown in the sculptured stone of its facade and St. John's church was built in what the congregation called "German Gothic." The people used ethnic themes for interior decor, but their basic architecture was in the stylistic trends of urban-America.

When immigrants, who had customarily known but one place of residence, came to America, they must have been bewildered by the Americans who seemed to be forever moving somewhere else--even within the cities. So, as savings accumulated or a better-paying jobsbecame available, the immigrant's first residence was often abandoned for better quarters in compliance with the "American way." According to research for this nomination, this was the case with early German immigrants in Wheeling. As they became more affluent they moved "out the pike." Their original houses, then, were often sold to immigrants from Lebanon and Greece.

The amended area being nominated to the National Register is clearly significant historically and architecturally. The mostly residential neighborhoods represent very important people

and events in the cultural, social,and political history of Wheeling. The streetscapes of the area display significant architectural forms, handsome iron fencing and stone walls, and considerable intact historic fabric.

There is an inherent uniformity and harmonic relationship within the district, and a distinct feeling of "neighborhood." Neighborhoods of Centre Wheeling certainly have those qualities which meet requirements for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Hellenic Orthodox Church of St. John the Divine, c. 1949-1951.

The Hellenic Church, at 2213-2217 Chapline Street, is a Byzantine-style limestone landmark that is exceptionally significant because of its architectural design, the work of noted Wheeling architect,Fred Ferris, who planned a number of Wheeling's outstanding downtown buildings in the early 20th century.

Erected after the historic district's period of significance, the church derives exceptional significance nevertheless because it possesses the scale and textures in keeping with district building rows. The church is Wheeling's only example of Byzantine-style architecture and features superb carved stone detailing. Significant with respect to design are 3 round-arched, deeply set openings in the main block framed with colonnetes with cushion captals from which rise boldly carved archivolts. The cornice is carried by a carved arcaded corbel table. The secondary entrance to the church is framed within a richly carved triple blind arcade above which 3 carved roundels, containing Greek crosses, are positioned. The whole composition fits the narrow lot and is successful because the secondary block is set back and provides depth. (see photo #10)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Boundaries are marked on the attached map. Begin at the southeast corner of Lane E and 22nd Street, proceed south along the west side of Lane E to 24th Street(Lane E becomes Charles Street from 23rd Street to Alley 20). Proceed west along the north side of 24th Street to Lane C. Then proceed north along the east side of Lane C to Alley 20. Follow the south side of Alley 20 to Chapline Street, then proceed north along the west side of Chapline Street to 23rd Street. Proceed west along the south side of 23rd Street to Lane C. Cross 23rd Street and proceed north along the west side of Lane C to a point opposite the southern boundary of lot 166(36-38 22nd Street). Proceed west 55' along the south line of lot 166, then north 66' along the west boundary of lot 166, then east 55' along the north boundary of lot 166 and to a point in Lane C opposite the southwest corner of St. John's Church. Proceed north across 22nd Street and then 66' along the west boundary of the church lot(196). Proceed east 120' along the north boundary of lot 196 to Chapline Street, then south along the west side of Chapline Street to 23rd Street. Proceed east along the north side of 23rd Street to the east side of Lane D, then north along the east side of Lane D to Alley 19. Proceed east along the north side of Alley 19 to the east side of Eoff Street, then north along the east side of Eoff Street to 22nd Street, then east along the south side of 22nd Street to the beginning.

Begin at the southeast corner of the intersection of 20th Street and Lane B, then south parallel to the west side of Lane B approximately 78' to a point west of the north line of lots 121 and 120(23 & 25 and 27 21st Street), then proceed west along north lines of lots 121 and 120 to the northeast corner of lot 120(27 21st Street), then south 60' along the west boundary of lot 120 to 21st Street. Proceed west along the south side of 21st Street 60' to Lane B, then proceed south along the west side of Lane B to a point 44' ± north of Alley 19. Proceed west along the south side of the Continental Bakery building to Main Street, then north along the east side of Main Street to 20th Street. Proceed east along the north side of 20th Street parallel to the side of the Arion Hall(lot 93) to the beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The extension of the Centre Market Historic District boundary brings into the district the important historic residential and commercial communities contiguous to the famous market place in Centre Wheeling which has already been recognized for its importance to the life of the city.

A survey in 1986 identified the perimeter of architectural significance extending south to the north side of 24th Street; east to Lane "E" and Charles Street; west to the east side of Main Street; and north to 20th Street to the west and 22nd Street to the east.

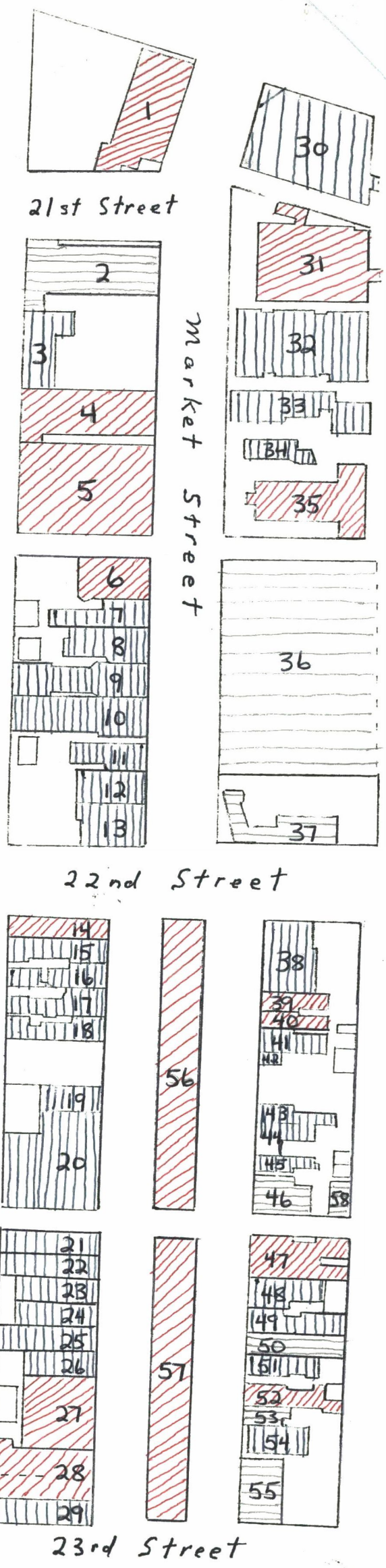
The boundary limits were chosen, in almost every case, with respect to architectural uniformity and harmonic relationship. Beyond the selected limits, there are very few areas of compatible buildings or concentrations of significant buildings. The streetscape within the boundaries show significant architectural forms, ninetheenth and early twentieth century iron work, finely-worked stone walls and foundations, and, very importantly, considerable intact historic fabric.

The survey also clearly indicates that the buildings within the chosen boundaries housed people who were very important in the cultural, social and political history of Wheeling.

Research into the cultural aspects of the area reveals a diverse ethnic history beginning with German immigration followed by an influx of Greek and Lebanese immigrants who mixed with the German settlement in apparent harmony.

In summary, the boundaries selected were chosen to complete the Centre Market architectural, cultural and historical neighborhood. They enclose an area of architectural harmony and significance and neighborhoods within which lived people who participated in government, stood for moral integrity, served the city, state and nation in peace and war, and were even recognized for their deeds by grateful leaders. This nomination, then, seeks to further recognize the full Centre Market Historic District, herein amended, as worthy of a place in the National Register of Historic Places.

Centre Market Square Historic District
Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia



Centre Market Square Historic District

Building Numbers & Key

- Pivotal
- Contributing
- Intrusive

N

0 50 100 150
SCALE OF FEET

FROM SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS - REVISED 1982

87000127

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Centre Market Square Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Ohio County
WEST VIRGINIA

Substantive Reviewed

JAN 12 1987

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88
Date Due: 2/12/87 - 2/26/87
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 2-25-87
___ RETURN _____
___ REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☒ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☒ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Expansion of previously listed district - expanded area significant for architecture and historic association with ethnic immigration into Wheeling

Recom./Criteria accept A & C
Reviewer Patrick Andrus
Discipline Historian
Date 2/25/87
___ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ___ technical corrections cited below
___ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one
☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one
☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

GPO 918-450

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



2333 E off St., Centre Market Sq.
Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - WV Dept of C & H
(20)
#1.


HANOVER

2227 Eoff. Centre Market
Square. Historic District.
Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
George McLaughlin - Photographer
June 19, 1986
negative - C&H (24)
(2)

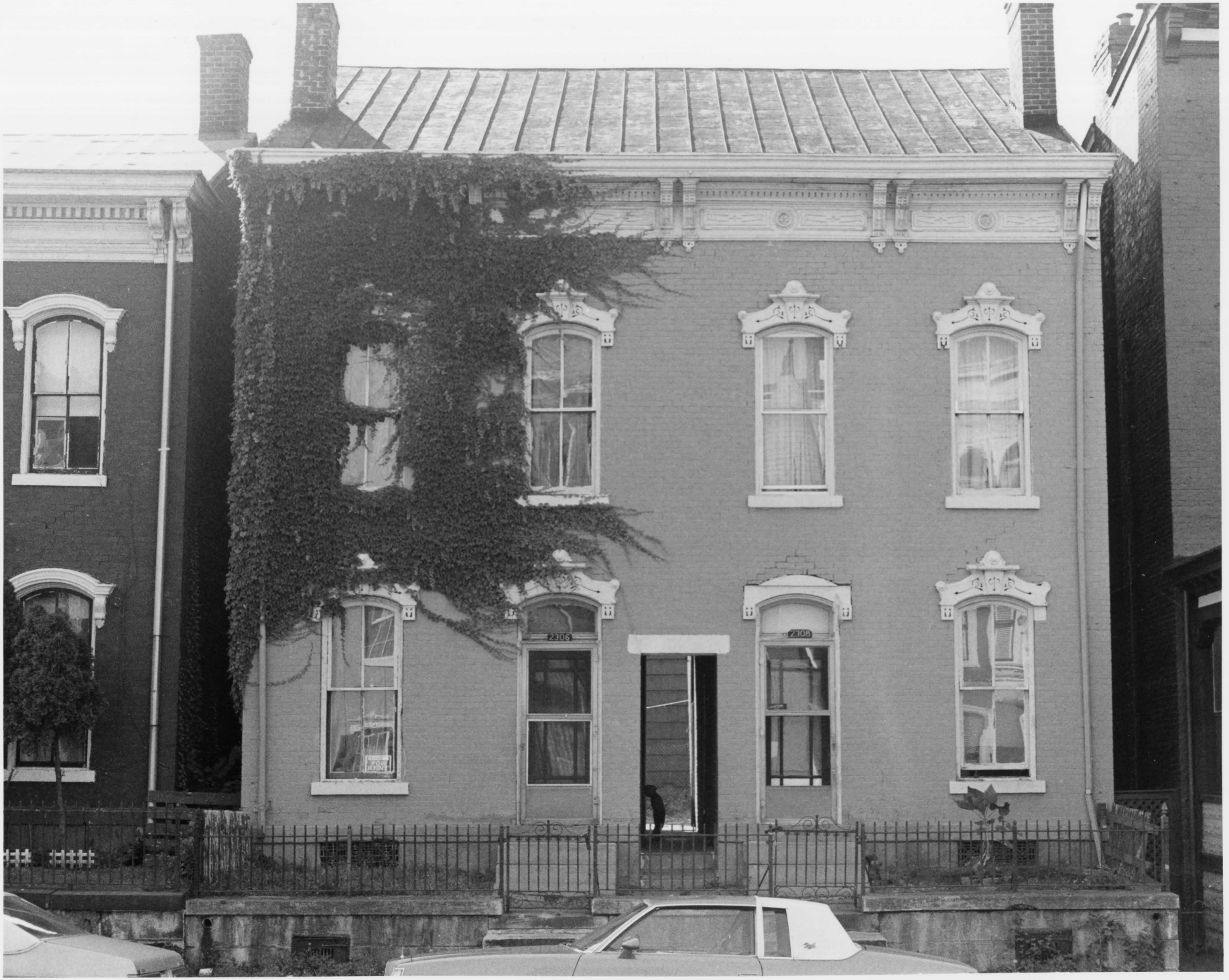

FOR SALE
or LEASE
BY OWNER
233-5353
FOR SALE
or LEASE
BY OWNER
233-5353

2330 Chapline Street, Centre
Market Historic District
amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - WV Dept of C&H
#3

(15)


TURBO

2318 Chapline St., Centre Market
Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negatives WV Dept of C&H
(14)
#4


2306
2308

2306-2308 Chapline Street, Centre Market Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
(#5) negative · Dept of C & H (13) WV



2304 Chapline St., Centre Market Square Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - Dept of C&H (WV) (12)
#6


2325

2325 Chapline St., Centre Market Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - WV Dept of C&H
(16)
#7


2241

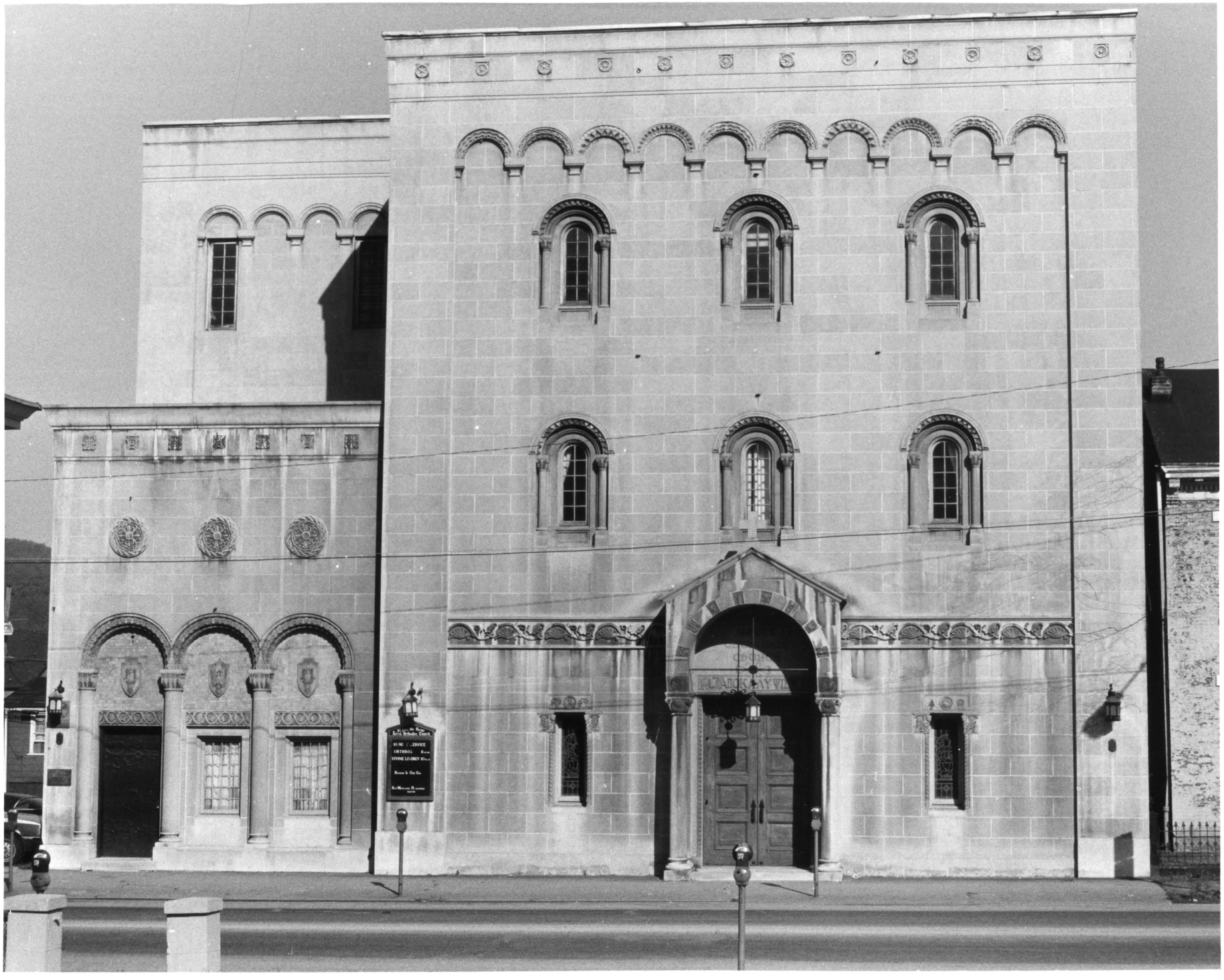
2241 Chapline St, Center Market
Square Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - Dept of C&H (9)
WV
#8



2233 Chapline St., Centre
Market Square Historic
District amended.
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - Dept of WV C&H (7)
#9A



2233 Chapline St., Centre Market Square Historic District amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1984
negative, Dept of C & H (WV)
#9B



2213-2217 Chapline St., Centre Market Square Historic District amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - WV Dept of C&H (6)
#10



2145 Chaplin St., Centre Market Square Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
Negative - Dept of C & H (5)
#11


LEBANON
BAKERY
PEPSI
LEBANON
BAKERY
22ND ST
MAIN ST

2160-2164 Main St, Cultre Market Square Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - Dept of C & H (4)
#12


SALES AND SERVICE
AND REPAIRS
ALLISON & LOHR
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CORP.
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS
27

27-21st Street, Centre Market
Square Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - Dept. of C & H (3)
#13


SEYMOUR AUTO PARTS

2000-2000 2 Main, Centre Market Square Historic District Amended
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - C&H (1)
#14A


AP
MUFFLERS
& PIPES
SEYMOUR AUTO PARTS
SEYMOUR AUTO PARTS

2000 - 2002 Main, Centre Market Square Historic District, annexed
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - Dept of C & H (2)
#148



Centre Market Square Historic District Amended
west side of Chapline looking north from 23rd - regular lens
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
negative - WV Dept of C & H (Co)
#15



Centre Market Square Historic District Amended

West side of Chapline looking north from 23rd - wide angle lens.

Wheeling, West Virginia

photo by George McLaughlin

June 19, 1986

#16 negative: WV Dept of C&H - (11)


2325

Centre Market Square Historic
District Amended
From middle of Block at alley between
23rd & 24th looking S. at west side
Chapline
Wheeling, West Virginia
Photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
#17 neg.: WV Dept of C & H (17)


AL-LON'S CLUB
7up

Centre Market Square Historic
District Amended
From 24th & Chaplin to Alley looking
north at west side of Chapline
Wheeling, West Virginia
Photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986

negative: WV Dept of C & H (48)
#18



Centre Market Square Historic District Amended
From 24th & Eoff looking north at west side of Eoff Street
Wheeling, West Virginia
photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986

#19 negative: WV Dept of C & H (19)



Centre Market Square Historic District Amended
From 23rd & Eoff looking south at west side of Eoff
Wheeling, West Virginia
Photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
#20 negative: WV Dept of C&H (21)



Centre Market Square Historic
District Amended
From 23rd & Eoff looking north at
west side of Eoff
Wheeling, West Virginia
Photo by George McLaughlin
June 19, 1986
#21 negative: WV Dept of C & H (22)



Centre Market Square Historic District Amended

From East side of Eoff at alley between 22nd & 23rd looking south at west side of Eoff

Wheeling, West Virginia

photo by George McLaughlin

June 19, 1986

#22 negative: WV Dept of C&H (23)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WHEELING QUADRANGLE
WEST VIRGINIA—OHIO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4864 III NE (DILLONVALE)
4864 II NW (TILTONSVILLE)
4864 II NE (BETHANY)
4863 I NW (MOUNDSVILLE)
4863 I NE (MAJORSVILLE)
4863 I SW (BUSINESSBURG)
4864 III SE (LANSING)
4864 II SW (VALLEY GROVE)

80°45' 40°07'30" 42'30" 40' 80°37'30"

2 490 000 FEET (OHIO) 1 680 000 FEET (W. VA.) 590 000 FEET (W. VA.) 770 000 FEET (OHIO) 740 000 FEET (OHIO) 550 000 FEET (W. VA.) 1 660 000 FEET (W. VA.) 2 520 000 FEET (OHIO)

R. 2 W. R. 1 W. 1 E. 2 E. 3 E.

T. 4 N. T. 3 N. T. 3 N. T. 2 N.

4441 000m N. 4440 4439 4438 4437 4436 4435 4434 4433 4432 4431 4430 4429 4428 000m N.

5' 2'30"

523 000m E. 524 525 526 527 528 529 531 000m E.

STEUBENVILLE 20 MI. TILTONSVILLE 2.5 MI. WEIRTON 21 MI. POWER 7 MI. MARRISVILLE 10 MI. ZANESVILLE 68 MI. ST CLAIRSVILLE 8 MI. KEY 10 MI. SHADYSIDE 2 MI. MC MECHEN 0.7 MI. MOUNDSVILLE 6 MI. MOUNDSVILLE 10 MI. VALLEY GROVE 4.4 MI. WASHINGTON, PA. 27 MI.

CENTRE MARKET SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

WHEELING, OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954. Field checked 1956. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1968

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on West Virginia coordinate system, north zone, and Ohio coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

The state boundary as shown represents the approximate position of the low water line as determined from U. S. Corps of Engineers Ohio River charts, surveyed 1913, and supplementary information

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Ohio area lies within the Old Seven Ranges
Land lines based on the Ohio River Base

MN GN
5½° 98 MILS 0°12' 4 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken 1976. Map edited 1978. This information not field checked

Portions of Ohio-West Virginia boundary in dispute, not shown

W. VA.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

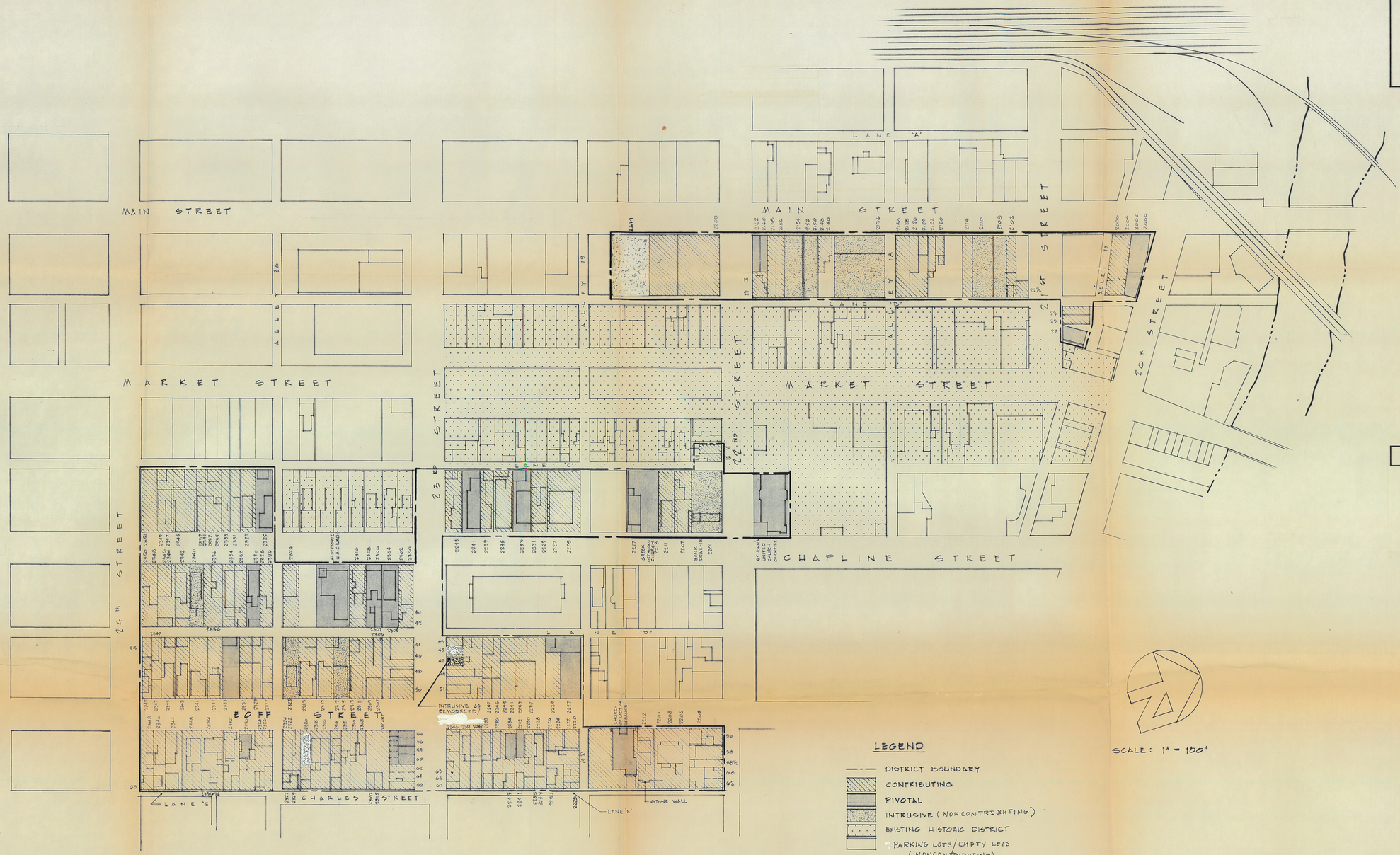
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

WHEELING, W. VA.—OHIO

N4000—W8037.5/7.5

1968
PHOTOREVISED 1978
AMS 4864 II SW—SERIES V854

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978



SCALE: 1" = 100'

LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING
- PIVOTAL
- INTRUSIVE (NONCONTRIBUTING)
- EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT
- PARKING LOTS/EMPTY LOTS (NONCONTRIBUTING)

CENTRE WHEELING MARKET SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT — AMENDED

FILE

pdm ARCHITECTS
PAUL D. MARSHALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.
SUITE 406, 1033 QUARRIER STREET CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
304-343-5310
25301

DATE
DRAWN BY
SHEET NUMBER
OF
COMM. NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND HISTORY

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
ARCH A. MOORE, JR., GOVERNOR

NORMAN L. FAGAN, COMMISSIONER

January 2, 1987

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are submitting for your consideration the completed Inventory - Nomination Form for the following historic resource in West Virginia:

1. Centre Market Square Historic District
(Boundary Increase), Wheeling
Ohio County

This historic resource has been approved by the State Review Board in accordance with regulations, as amended, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Joyce F. Kilburn
Administrator
Historic Preservation Unit

JFK:RSC/kfs

Enclosures: 1 National Register nomination package

JAN 12 1987