

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 Property

Historic name: Maplewood Cemetery

Other names/site number: 46 RD 699; Simon-Mouse Cemetery

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 301 Mapleview Drive

City or town: Elkins State: WV County: Randolph

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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:

x A B x C D

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Signature of certifying official/Title: Date </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Signature of commenting official: Date </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government </div>	

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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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

FUNERARY/graves

FUNERARY/mausoleum

FUNERARY/sepulcher

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/garage

LANDSCAPE/wall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

FUNERARY/graves

FUNERARY/mausoleum

FUNERARY/sepulcher

VACANT/NOT IN USE

LANDSCAPE/wall

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

NEO-CLASSICAL

OTHER: Cape Cod

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

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

Maplewood Cemetery (Photos 1-27; Figs 1-3) is a historic 56.54-acre nonsectarian burial ground located on the east side of U. S. Route 219 immediately north of the city of Elkins, adjoining the Leadsville District, in Randolph County, in east-central West Virginia. The cemetery grounds include more than 6,200 memorials.¹ Among these is an array of burial patterns and funerary monuments that are intertwined within an irregular curvilinear plan that is characterized by naturalistic landscaping with mowed grass, shrubbery, and myriad mature shade and evergreen trees. The cultural landscape of Maplewood reflects changes in American funerary customs that began with modest family cemeteries and evolved into far more spacious community burial grounds. The cemetery is located along a steep hillside and many of the graves lie along the sloping terrain (Photos 4, 9, 14, 16). The site consists of three sections, each of which contains grids of burial plots; the sections are designated as Sections 1, 2 and 2A, as seen in a 1954 survey (Fig. 3). The various sections are essentially identical in appearance and reflect no demarcation, one from another. A historic c. 1910 Cape Cod-style Superintendent's/Sexton's cottage of rock-faced stone construction and its adjacent garage (Photo 1) are near one of the entrances to the cemetery that is traversed by a series of winding roadways, paved and unpaved, some with switchbacks. A historic dry-stone rock-faced granite knee wall (Photo 10) encloses portions of the cemetery, whose funerary art illustrates the full repertoire of forms, materials, and iconography popular from the 1870s through the present, and represents the work of traditional tombstone carvers as well as mass-production more modern operations. Earlier monuments are of smooth-dressed and rock-

¹ "Maplewood Cemetery," <https://findagrave.com/cemetery/70932/maplewood-cemetery>, accessed July 1, 2023.

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faced marble and sandstone, while later examples are of granite, typically polished. Included are the block and tablet forms, along with obelisks, cross-vault obelisks, pulpit forms, and statuary and religious iconography of varying sizes and shapes (Photos 11, 14, 16, 19). Maplewood contains a total of 9 counted resources including the Cemetery as a whole (1 contributing site), 5 contributing buildings, 2 contributing structures, and 1 non-contributing structure.

Narrative Description

Maplewood Cemetery is a rural historic 56.54-acre graveyard located in the Leadsville District of Randolph County, West Virginia, just north of the city of Elkins, along U. S. Route 219, approximately 140 miles northeast of the state capitol of Charleston. Although it does not appear to be professionally designed, the cemetery was purposefully laid out in an irregular series of curvilinear and rectangular irregular sections, paved and gravel-finished 16-foot roadways and grassy walkways, all on a steeply-sloped terrain.

The historic hilly cemetery consists of no fewer than four sections of grassy surfaces, as depicted on a 1954 survey (Fig. 3). The earliest survey, dating from 1908 (Fig. 4) illustrates only the original single section and states that at that time the boundaries had been “revised, restaked, and mapped.” There is no visible distinction among the various individual sections. The 1908 plan incorporated an oval pattern with roadways along the periphery (noted to be 16 feet in width on the 1954 survey), grassy interior walkways, and a U-shaped roadway near the center. Conventionally-scaled burial plots were illustrated throughout except for four lots were noted individually, one considerably larger each for S. B. Elkins, H. G. Davis, the Landstreet family, and a smaller plot for the cemetery’s original owner, Adam Mouse, and his family. Outside the central oval to the east and west are rectangular sections with two rows of plots and north of the oval is a larger section with as many as 100 burial plots separated by roadways and walkways, with a longitudinal center section with two rectangular rows of plots and rounded ends. By the time of the 1954 survey, the original section was labeled Section 1 and was joined by Sections 2, 2A, and 3A. The later sections contain a multitude of burial plots arranged in rectilinear patterns and were traversed by roadways and walkways, some with rounded corners.

A variety of examples of funerary art is within Maplewood, including hand-crafted statuary and obviously professionally-designed mausoleums and sepulchers as well as early marble and sandstone and later granite hand-crafted gravestone markers that reflect the work of local traditional craftspeople. These include blocks, tablets, obelisks, pulpit forms, cross-vault obelisks, and funerary statuary, typically of a low scale but some, particularly obelisks, are considerable taller. Beyond those earlier markers of traditional form and manufacture, Maplewood contains hundreds of more modern factory-produced gravestones of varying forms and sizes that appear to date from the 1920s and thereafter.

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At the entrance to Maplewood is a c. 1910 1½-story historic rock-faced sandstone Cape Cod-style Sexton's cottage (Photo 1), oriented to the south. The house façade is two bays in width, with a single-leaf entry door on the west side of the façade and a 1/1 flat-topped window on the east side. An open 2-bay shed-roofed asphalt-shingled porch, is centered on the façade, supported by three Tuscan columns and two Tuscan pilasters. The porch roof is formed by an extension of the main roof of the house. A non-historic wood railing encloses the front side of the porch. Characteristic of Cape Cod-style design, the side-gable roof of the house is penetrated by paired gable dormers, front and rear, each with 1/1 flat-topped windows. The side elevations of the cottage have paired 1/1 windows on the first story and a single 1/1 window above. Two gable-end-oriented rear wings are present, both of stone and likely dating from the original construction of the house; the northernmost wing is slightly shorter than the southern wing. A central stone chimney penetrates the ridge of the roof on the main house and an interior gable-end stone chimney is between the two rear wings.

Immediately north of the house is a single-story rock-faced stone garage whose finish matches that of the house. The garage has gable-end-oriented southern wing with a single-car overhead wood door with an upper 6-light panel. An intersecting side-gable-roofed stuccoed wing is on the rear (east) elevation and a stone-finished northern section has a single-leaf paneled wood entry door with 4-light fixed sash.

Paired rock-faced granite portals, square in form, with pointed stone top courses, define the main entrance to the Cemetery, with double-leaf cast metal gates, to which are appended pressed metal signs that read, "NO ADMITTANCE AFTER DARK SACRED GROUND" and "SPEED LIMIT 5 M. P. H. SACRED GROUND." (Photo 2). In addition, a historic dry-stone knee wall with a pointed stone top course encloses much of the site (Photo 10).

Typically of all burial grounds, Maplewood is dotted by gravestones and sepulchers of varying size and complexity. Two detached mausoleums are within Maplewood.² A substantial Neo-Classical Revival-style mausoleum (Photo 12). is along the western periphery of the cemetery. Based upon deed records, this contributing building appears to date from 1964. It is three bays in width, with a forward-projecting frontispiece with fluted pilasters, a shallow pediment, and double-leaf entry doors. Fenestration is flat-topped throughout, with blind-arched openings except for paired 1/1 windows centered on the rear (northern) elevation. Deed records indicate that it was built by A. F. Shook of Nutter Fort, West Virginia and contains 160 crypts.³

² The term, "mausoleum" is taken from the mammoth marble tomb of King Mausolus of Hallicarnassus in present-day Turkey. It dated from c. 325 B. C. and was among the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. [from "Mausoleum." <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mausoleum>, accessed July 11, 2023]

³Randolph County Deed Book 13, Page 51, accessed July 11, 2023.

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A smaller historic mausoleum memorializes the Lee family. It is located down the hill and west of the Davis and Elkins family plots and is a rectilinear stone structure with chamfered corners and a bronze double-leaf entry door enframed within a pedimented frontispiece (Photo 3).

A much smaller mausoleum structure (Photo 18) is in the northern section of the cemetery. It is rectilinear and box-like, with 40 numbered crypts; inscriptions suggest that it dates from no earlier than 2008, making it a non-contributing structure within the context of the nomination due to its age.

The earliest monuments in Maplewood are for the Adam Mouse family, whose private cemetery it was before being acquired by Henry Gassaway Davis (1823-1916). The marker for Adam Mouse (1828-1887; Photo 7) is at the cemetery's highest point and is a modest marble tablet. Adjacent to the Mouse family's plots are the burial sites of Henry Gassaway Davis and his son-in-law, Stephen Benton Elkins (1841-1911) and their immediate families. They are marked with imposing stone structures, including an above-ground sepulcher memorializing Davis and a Neo-Classical Revival-style pedimented monument to Elkins, with Tuscan columns flanked by stone side benches (Photos 5, 6). Members of their family interred nearby include their spouses and children, as well as Thomas Beall Davis (1828-1911; Photo 23), Henry Gassaway Davis's businessman-brother for whom the nearby town of Thomas is named.

The entire cultural landscape of Maplewood Cemetery contains monuments of nearly all traditional monument forms and materials. As noted in the summary paragraph above, these include the block and tablet form, (some double with a husband and wife on each; Photo 8), obelisks and cross-vault obelisks, pulpit forms, and free-standing statuary, typified by the Harris monument (Photo 15) that incorporates a life-sized weeping female form holding a memorial wreath, as well as monuments with religious iconography such as crosses (Photo 27). Tablet forms typically extend from three to five feet above the surface, are 2-3 feet wide and are less than one foot in depth; some are flat-topped, and others are segmental- and round-arched. These include that of Adam Mouse (Photo 7), the 2-part tombstone of Robert and Mildred Lilly (Photo 8), and the paired tombstones for Mary and Jacob Eye (Photo 25). Block forms are of a somewhat larger scale than the tablets, up to one foot or more in depth, of varying widths, and are usually flat-topped; they are typified by the paired tombstones memorializing Thoms Jackson Arnold and Eugenia Hill Arnold (Photo 21) and that of Corporal Randall Ketterman (Photo 13). Due to their size, unlike the tablet forms that appear to be set directly into the ground, block monuments appear to be set onto masonry footers. Obelisks may sit on bases and are tall, narrow, four-sided shafts whose sides slope inward until reaching a pyramidal peak. They had their origin in ancient Egypt and gained popularity for use as grave markers following the discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1801. They "have been used as grave markers since the mid-19th century and are one of the most

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popular types of cemetery memorials.⁴ Obelisk memorials vary in height from several feet to more than twenty feet and are represented by those of Alfred Spates, Jr. (Photo 11), William R. Davis (Photo 27), and Kate Ann Bantz Davis, wife of Henry G. Davis (Photo 23). Cross-vault obelisks are defined by vaulted pyramidal peaks and include the adjacent memorials to members of the Harouff family (Photo 9). Pulpit form memorials are block-style tombstones, typically small in scale, with faces that slope at 30°-45° and are so named because they are reminiscent of a church pulpit; they are represented by the monument marking the plot of the Mason family (Photo 25).

Various Maplewood monuments embrace religious symbolic art forms such as crosses and angels and are ornamented with characteristic funerary motifs such as urns, weeping willows, doves, etc. Some grave plots are marked with both headstones and footstones, as well as the occasional boundary marker.

Maplewood's monuments are characteristically inscribed with epitaphs,⁵ the names and dates of the deceased, locations of birth and death, relationships (husband, wife, son, daughter), military affiliations, Biblical verses, educational affiliation (West Virginia University, Marshall University, etc.) along with statements of all sorts: GOOD, TRUE, AND WORTHY; GONE HOME; WITH JESUS; AT REST; GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN, etc.

The following individual resources are found within Maplewood Cemetery; individual tombstones and low-scale sepulchers are not counted separately:

1. Maplewood Cemetery: counted as a single site within the context of the nomination, the Cemetery is a 56.54-acre hilly burial ground dotted with multiple tombstones, sepulchers, and mausoleums. (c. 1880; 1 contributing site)
2. Sexton/Superintendent's Cottage: 2-bay 1½-story Cape Cod-style stone house of rock-faced stone, with a shed-roofed porch and two gable-end-oriented rear wings. (c. 1910; 1 contributing building)
3. Garage: 1-story vernacular side-gable-roofed garage of rock-faced stone with a single-bay overhead garage door (c. 1910; 1 contributing building)
4. Entry portals and gate: paired rock-faced stone entry portals with a hinged double-leaf cast metal gate. (c. 1890; 1 contributing structure)
5. Maplewood Memorial Mausoleum: rectangular smooth-dressed stone Neo-Classical Revival-style mausoleum, with a 3-bay façade and double-leaf entry doors enframed within a pedimented frontispiece (c. 1964; 1 contributing building).

⁴ "Obelisk Style Monument Designs," <https://www.europeana.eu>, accessed August 14, 2023.

⁵ This term derives from the Greek compound word "epitaphios," (upon + tomb) [from "Epitaph." <https://www.bing.com/search?q=epitaph+typology>, accessed July 11, 2023.

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6. Perimeter wall: dry-stone rock-faced granite knee wall that encloses portions of the Cemetery (c. 1890; 1 contributing structure)
7. Lee Family Mausoleum: single-story Neo-Classical Revival-style mausoleum, rectilinear in form, with chamfered corners and a pedimented frontispiece with a centered bronze double-leaf entry door. It is built into a hillside and is accessed by a series of masonry steps. A retaining knee wall extends to the north and south, with names of the deceased inscribed thereon. (c. 1925; 1 contributing building)
8. Elkins Family Mausoleum: Neo-Classical Revival-style granite mausoleum with a triangular pediment and paired Tuscan columns, enclosed on three sides by a stone wall, with stone benches. (c. 1911; 1 contributing building)
9. Modern mausoleum: rectangular structure of polished granite with 40 numbered crypts; the first interment is dated 2008 (c. 2008; 1 non-contributing structure)

Integrity

Maplewood Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity in each of its component qualities of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, materials, and association. But for the ongoing addition of graves, it has changed little since the end of the Period of Significance in 1973. Vandalism has been minimal, and the shifting of some monuments appears to be due to the hilly topography of much of the site. Some of the earlier marble tombstones have naturally deteriorated but for the most part remain generally legible.

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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.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ART

Period of Significance

c. 1887-1973

Significant Dates

1888

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

A. F. Shook of Nutter Fort, West Virginia, builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

In November 1888 Henry Gassaway Davis acquired an 80-acre tract that had formerly belonged to Christian Simon, who had bequeathed it to his son-in-law, Adam Mouse. Included in the parcel was the Simon-Mouse Cemetery, and soon thereafter Davis began the practice of interring his family members therein. In 1897 Davis acquired the northern portion of the cemetery from Mrs. William M. Phares. The burial ground was renamed the Maplewood Cemetery in 1932, although

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city directories and deeds indicate that it carried that name prior to that. It is significant under Criteria A and C at a local level. Under Criterion A, it is locally significant for *social history*, and specifically for its association with evolving funerary and burial customs and the reflection of burial patterns in the city of Ekins and its immediate environs throughout its Period of Significance, and locally under Criterion C for *art*, specifically funerary art as seen in the myriad examples of tombstones and memorials, traditional and high-style, along with factory-produced examples. The cemetery's Criterion C significance for *architecture* is derived from the presence in the cemetery of the c. 1910 Cape Cod-style Sexton's/Superintendent's cottage and the c. 1964 Neo-Classical Revival-style Memorial Mausoleum. Maplewood's Period of Significance extends from c. 1887, the approximate date of the earliest identified burial, through 1973, corresponding to the National Register 50-year guideline. As explained below, it meets the requirements established in National Register Criterion Consideration D for cemeteries. The cemetery retains a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The majority of memorials date within the Period of Significance and possess integrity of design in that they retain their historic form, location, materials, and style.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

Maplewood Cemetery meets National Register Criterion A at the local level in the area of *social history*, specifically for its association with funerary and burial patterns in the city of Ekins and its immediate environs in the societal pattern commemorating the departed through the erection of memorials, sepulchers, mausoleums, and tombstones of varying size, complexity, and degree of artistry. The cemetery evolved from a small-scale traditional family burial ground in the last decade of the nineteenth century to a substantial community cemetery that became the final resting place for thousands of Elkins residents from all social classes ranging from workers to mayors, postmasters, and state and national political leaders.

Criterion C

Under Criterion C, Maplewood contains a wide variety of funerary *art* in that it contains a diverse and cohesive collection of sculpted and designed stone monuments and memorials, including the block and tablet forms, obelisks and cross-vault obelisks, pulpit forms, etc. and other funerary art forms including crosses; a detailed typology of these is found in the foregoing narrative. These include both hand-crafted traditional works as well as later sculpted and factory-produced monuments and memorials of varying size and artistic complexity. Religious artistic motifs appear on many monuments, including lambs (reference to Christ as the Lamb of God), praying hands (another obvious religious symbol), urns (an ancient symbol harkening back to the practice of cremation and the storage of ashes). The early crafting of tombstones represents a particular genre of folk art; most scholarship dealing with cemeteries has been produced by historical and cultural geographers such as Fred Kniffen and Richard Francaviglia, the latter of whom described

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cemeteries as “evolving cultural landscapes.”⁶ Maplewood Cemetery is clearly an evolving cultural landscape, evolving from a small family burial ground into a more-than-fifty-acre community cemetery. Only Taylor and Weldy’s study focused upon gravestone art as a folkloric artistic process.⁷

The Criterion C significance for *architecture* is also derived from the presence of the c. 1910 Colonial Revival/Cape Cod-style Sexton’s/Superintendent’s residence and the c. 1964 Neo-Classical Revival-style Memorial Mausoleum. The rock-faced stone cottage reflects a typical Cape Cod-style design, 1½ stories in height, with a side-gable roof penetrated by gable dormers. The Memorial Mausoleum is rectangular in form, of smooth-dressed granite, with a symmetrical 3-bay façade that incorporates a centered double-leaf bronze entry door set within a classically-derived frontispiece with fluted corner pilasters, an entablature bearing the incised name, “Maplewood Memorial,” and a foliated pediment.

Criterion Consideration D

Maplewood conforms to this National Register Criteria Consideration since National Register regulations state that a cemetery may be eligible if it “derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features. . .”⁸ Among those interred here are Henry Gassaway Davis and his son-in-law, Stephen Benton Ekins, who were both national political leaders, and some of their descendants who rose to statewide prominence. In addition, many local politicians, mayors, postmasters, etc. are buried here, as are business and community leaders from varied walks of life. The Criterion C area of significance for *art* further substantiates the application of Criterion Consideration D to this nomination. The foregoing Description in Section 7 and the following Statement of Significance clearly validate Maplewood’s conformity to Criterion Consideration D requirements.

As stated in Lora Lamarre’s monograph, “West Virginia’s Cemeteries and the National Register of Historic Places,”

in order to meet this criteria consideration a cemetery should, for example, encompass the graves of a number of people of outstanding importance that have made major contributions to events in national, state, or local history, or possess significant historical associations that reflect the principles of an aesthetic

⁶ Richard V. Francaviglia, “The Cemetery as an Evolving Cultural Landscape,” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 61 (1971), pp. 501-509.

⁷ David Taylor and Mary Heen Weldy, ““Gone But Not Forgotten: The Life and Work of a Traditional Tombstone Carver.” *Keystone Folklore* 21:2 (1977-1978), pp. 14-33.

⁸ *Ibid.*

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movement or tradition of design through its overall plan and landscape design or
its tombstones and other funerary architecture.⁹

The following narrative fully corroborates Areas of Significance and the Criterion Consideration D requirements.

Historic Context

Beverly was initially established as the county seat of Randolph County, then Virginia in 1786. In the late 1880s, Henry Gassaway Davis and his son-in-law Stephen Benton Elkins developed rail lines, coal mines, and lumber businesses. In September 1888, Davis acquired 163 acres from Bernard Hinkle for \$3,462.50.¹⁰ This tract would for the genesis of the new town of Elkins. Together, Davis and Elkins brought the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway into their new community in 1889, opening a vast territory to industrial development by the late 1890s. Elkins became the leading town in Randolph County and the home of its political, economic, and social leaders, most of whom were ultimately buried in what would become Maplewood Cemetery.

Geographer Larry Price analyzed a series of cemeteries in southeastern Illinois, but his typology can be employed in most rural areas, Elkins included. He identified (1) undifferentiated burial grounds, dating up to 1860 with 10 graves or fewer (2) small family plots, 1860-1880, 20 graves or fewer--and the original Simon-Mouse Cemetery would meet this criterion; (3) rural activity cemeteries, 1880-1900, with 250 graves or fewer, and (4) population-center graveyards, 1900-1950, containing 250 graves or more. Maplewood would have begun as a Type 2 cemetery and evolved into a population-center Type 4 burial ground.¹¹

Pre-dating the founding of the town, this cemetery had begun as a traditional “undifferentiated” family burial ground of the Simon and Mouse families, whose members were among the first interred in the cemetery. Concomitant with Davis’ acquisition of the Hinkle lands, in November 1888 he acquired the first section of what would become Maplewood when he purchased the 150-acre Adam Mouse farm. “The Mouse lands extended from the Parson road between Phillips' Store and Cravens Run east to the Harpertown-Gilman Road. The Nov. 18 purchase contained part of a farm willed to Adam Mouse by his stepfather, Christian Simon (d. 1848), and on it was the little Simon-Mouse family cemetery, around which Davis continued burying Elkins' dead, including his own family, and the little burial ground became Maplewood Cemetery.”¹² Maplewood Cemetery was established as the community’s primary burial and remains the resting place of most of the community’s most prominent political, religious, educational, and business leaders, as well as many other citizens from all walks of life. Both of Elkins’ founders are buried here as are many

⁹ Lora Lamarre, “West Virginia’s Cemeteries and the National Register of Historic Places.” (Charleston, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, n. d.), n. p.

¹⁰ David Armstrong, “Buying Land For Elkins was \$6,960 Investment for Henry Davis.” pages. swcp.com/~dhickman/articles/davisland.html, accessed February 10, 2023.

¹¹ Larry W. Price, “Some Results and Implications of a Cemetery Study.” *The Professional Geographer*, 18 (July 1966), 201-207.

¹² Armstrong, **Op Cit.**

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members of their immediate family and myriad community and regional leaders from throughout the Period of Significance.

Over the decades, additional lands were added to the cemetery, increasing it to its present c. 56-acre size. Several conveyances refer to “the physical grounds of the Maplewood Cemetery that was incorporated by S. B. Elkins, June 30, 1897.”¹³ Over the years, various entities have operated the Cemetery. Historic City Directories indicate Thurman B. Cross, an insurance salesman, as the Secretary in the 1920s and 1930s.¹⁴ Floyd Burke Gilmore was also listed as the contact. Gilmore (1862-1946) lived with his family in the Superintendent’s/Sexton’s cottage on the cemetery property (Photo No. 1). He was first listed as Sexton in the 1910 Census, and later as Superintendent. Gilmore died of a heart attack at the age of 84 while digging a grave at Maplewood.

Costs associated with burial in the Cemetery varied. Deeds reflect that Robert Cox paid \$350.00 for one lot in the early 1970s, with the deed specifying that “said lot shall be used for burial purposes only and subject to the Charter, By-Laws, and Regulations of said Cemetery Company and if said lot is used for any purpose other than herein described, the title of said lot shall revert to said Cemetery Company and no transfer of the property herein mentioned shall be made without the written permission of the Company.”¹⁵ This deed, and countless others over the years, bore the signature of Sue Randall Lee, President of the Maplewood Cemetery Company.

Interment in the Memorial Mausoleum was more costly. In 1964, Earl and Wilma Scott paid \$1,300 for two crypts in the mausoleum, and, among other text, the deed stated “it is hereby understood that the crypts are to be used for the entombment of human remains only. As aforesaid understanding \$25.00 for each crypt has been deposited with the Davis Trust Company Trustee, Elkins, West Virginia as the Maplewood Cemetery Trust Fund. Said deposits to be held and invested by said Trustee. And the income therefrom to be used by the Maplewood Cemetery Company for the necessary maintenance and repairs to said mausoleum, as the same shall be needed.” A. F. Shook of Nutter Fort, West Virginia, signed this deed as the builder of the mausoleum.¹⁶

James and Carol Frymyer operated the Frymyer Cemetery Company, and several tracts were acquired from them for inclusion into Maplewood. The Wamsley-Phillips Company also operated Maplewood. James J. Frymyer died in January 2021 and the same year the Frymyer Cemetery

¹³ Deed Book 616, Page 280, accessed July 12, 2023.

¹⁴ R. L. Polk. **Elkins City Directory**. (Pittsburgh: R. L. Polk, 1922-1933).

¹⁵ Deed Book 292, Page 339, accessed July 12, 2023.

¹⁶ Deed Book 13, Page 151 accessed July 12, 2023.

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Company transferred all of its holdings to the Trustees of Maplewood Cemetery.¹⁷ The present ownership is in the name of the Board of Trustees of Maplewood Cemetery.

Although other family cemeteries likely were still in operation, the 1923 City Directory for Elkins lists only Maplewood Cemetery and St. Brendan's Cemetery, located two miles south of town. St. Brendan's is a Roman Catholic cemetery associated with the church of the same name that is located at the corner of Randolph Avenue and Park Street. Later, the Odd Fellows Cemetery, also south of town, appears in city directories.

Throughout its existence, Maplewood Cemetery has been the burial ground for most of the residents of Elkins and the surrounding communities, other local burial grounds include Elkins Memorial Gardens (formerly the Odd Fellows Cemetery) on Country Club Road and Kelly Mountain Cemetery, northeast of town. Maplewood is a privately-owned cemetery that has served the Elkins community and its environs since the 1880s and is the burial ground for diverse community leaders including the town's founder, Steven Benton Elkins, and his father-in-law, politician and industrialist Henry Gassaway Davis, along with many members of their families and Elkins area citizens from all walks of life.

Community leaders, politicians—local, state, and national--and myriad citizens at-large are buried here, including the following:

- Steven Benton Elkins (1841-1911): Born in New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio, he became the son-in-law of Henry Gassaway Davis in 1866 when he married Hallie Davis, father of Davis Elkins. A Republican, he served in the Union Army during the Civil War, was an attorney, and eventually member of the New Mexico Territorial House of Representatives, 1864-1865, served as the New Mexico Territorial Attorney General in 1867, U.S. District Attorney for New Mexico, 1867-1870, a delegate to U S Congress from New Mexico Territory 1873-1877, U. S. Secretary of War 1891-1893, and U. S. Senator from West Virginia 1895-1911. He died in office in 1911.
- Henry Gassaway Davis (1823-1916): He was a major railroad and coal promoter, member of the West Virginia State House of Delegates from Hampshire County in 186 served in the West Virginia State Senate from the 10th district 1869-1871, U. S. Senator from West Virginia 1871-1873, candidate for Vice President of the United States, 1904, and delegate to the Democratic National Convention from West Virginia in 1912. He was the father-in-law of Stephen Elkins, above, and with

¹⁷Deed Book 616, Page 280, accessed July 11, 2023.

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- Elkins laid out the community. His wife Katherine Ann Salome Davis (1827-1902) and their infant daughter, Ada Kate Davis (1862-1863) are buried here as well.
- Arthur and Grace Davis Lee: Arthur Lee (1864-1925), a financier, was the husband of Grace Davis Lee (1869-1931), daughter of Henry Gassaway Davis. They made their Elkins home at "Graceland" and are interred in a small family mausoleum.
 - Kate Bantz Brown and Cmdr. R. M. G., Brown, USN: (1856-1903): She was the daughter of Henry Gassaway Davis and he was her Naval officer-husband.
 - Davis Elkins (1876-1959): The grandson of Henry Gassaway Davis, and the son of Stephen Benton Elkins, served as Assistant Adjutant General during the Spanish and Indian War and in the 1st Virginia Volunteer Infantry, U. S. Army. After the war, he followed extensive railroad, banking, utilities, and coal mining interests. A Republican, he served in the Army during the Spanish-American War, and was appointed U. S. senator from West Virginia in 1911 upon the death of his father. And was an elected Senator from 1919-1925. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from West Virginia in 1916 and served in the U. S. Army again during World War One.
 - Dellos (also spelled "Dellas") "Del" Clinton Gainer (1886-1947): A World War One Navy veteran and major league baseball player, he played for the Detroit Tigers, Boston Red Sox, and St. Louis Cardinals. Census data recorded him as a "professional baseball player."
 - Howard Sutherland (1865-1950): He was the son of John Webster Sutherland, a Republican, and member of the West Virginia State Senate from the 13th district, 1909-1912. He was a U. S. representative at-large from West Virginia 1913-1917, U. S. Senator from West Virginia 1917-1923, a Republic delegate to the Republican National Convention from West Virginia in 1924, 1932, in 1936. He was also a leading member of a variety of fraternal organizations including the Knights Templar, the Freemasons, the Shriners, the Knights of Pythias, and the Odd Fellows.
 - Thomas Beall Davis (1828-1911): The brother of Henry Gassaway Davis, he was a Democrat, a member of the West Virginia Democratic State Committee, 1876-1907, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, 1899-1900, and a US. Congressman from West Virginia's 2nd District, 1905-1907. (Photo 23)
 - Joseph French Harding (1838-1919): Also known simply as French Harding, he was a Randolph County native who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, was later a delegate to the West Virginia State Constitutional Convention in 1872, and served as in the West Virginia State House of Delegates from Randolph County in 1887 and 1895.
 - Floyd Burke Gilmore (1862-1946): He was the Superintendent of Maplewood Cemetery and lived in the Caretaker's Cottage with his wife, Alice and their son Floyd B., Jr. , and as early as 1910 was listed as the Sexton of the cemetery in Census data. The Gilmore family took care of Maplewood until 1988. Floyd

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Gilmore died of a heart attack at 84 while preparing a grave ["Cumberland News" 6/7/46]

- Hallie Martin (1893-1973): "Miss Hallie" was an ardent Republican leader and the Society Editor, *Elkins-Inter Mountain* newspaper.
- William J. Armstrong (1837-1906): A Major in the Confederate Army, Armstrong was thereafter known as "Major" and was Secretary of Davis Coal and Coke Company at the time of its incorporation in 1899. He was later Cashier of the West Virginia Central Railroad.
- Adam Thomas Dahmer (1884-1942): He was a local merchant and Postmaster at Glady, 11 miles southeast of Elkins
- William P. Smith (1842-1914): He came to Elkins in 1889 as a civil engineer for the West Virginia Central Railroad. He later became Sergeant of the Elkins Police Department and made the first arrest record in the city of Elkins on April 12, 1890. He spearheaded the effort that led to the incorporation of the town of South Elkins, which he served as mayor until it became part of the city of Elkins in 1901.
- Riley Milton Trickett (1850-1928): He was a farmer and shoemaker and in the 1920s was proprietor of the Elkins Hotel
- James Sheridan Posten (1866-?): He was Postmaster of Elkins from the 1891-1893 and 1897-1914.
- Lewis Henry Buzzell (1880-1964): He was a wholesale grocer; manager Elkins Laundry Co., and President of Elkins Businessmen's Association
- Adam Mouse (1828-1887): He was a Leadville farmer, born in Hardy County, formerly Virginia. Maplewood was originally the Mouse family cemetery. His wife, Emily Cooper Mouse (1830-1903) is also buried adjacent to her husband, although her gravestone is broken into two pieces. They wed in 1848. Three of their children, Adam Benton Mouse (1860-1932), a chiropractor who lived in Harpertown, Daniel (1852-1878), and Phebe Mouse Haymond (1855-1891), are interred nearby.
- Claude Wilson Maxwell, Sr. (1877-1940): A prominent attorney, he was an alumnus of the West Virginia University Law School, Class of 1897, and had offices in the Davis Trust Co. Building
- George W. Wilson, (1884-?): He served as Mayor in the 1920s, was General Manager Bayard Lumber Co., and Secretary, of the Wilson Lumber Co.
- G. Nelson Wilson (1871-1939): He served as President of the Randolph Enterprise Publishing Company and Clerk of the Circuit Court.
- William Wallace Barron (1911-2002): He was a local attorney, Mayor of Elkins 1949-1950; he served in the House of Delegates 1951-1953 and as West Virginia State Attorney General 1955, and as Governor of West Virginia 1961-1965.
- Cyrus Scott Kump (1908-1964): An Elkins attorney and bank director, he was chair of Randolph County Democratic Party in 1949-50; and an alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from West Virginia in 1952; he was also a

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- candidate in the Primary for Governor of West Virginia, 1952 and a candidate in the Primary for U.S. Representative from West Virginia's 2nd District in 1956.
- Levi Wade Coberly (1888-1977): He served as Mayor of Elkins, 1934, 1947-48, and was Treasurer of the Keystone Manufacturing Company
 - Daniel S. Haymond (1838-1908): Husband of Phebe Mouse, above (m. 1873), he was a physician and Postmaster of Leadsville, 1883-1885, later named Elkins; a Civil War veteran, he served in the 12th Virginia Infantry, graduated University of Columbia "Lummie" Coberly Earle (1852-1906): Served as the Postmistress of Leadsville, 1885-89 and of Elkins in 1889.
 - Creed Earle (1837-1918): He was the husband of Columbia Earle, above; and was a farmer.
 - Armisted M. Fredlock (1866-1942): He was a local physician and Mayor of Elkins, 1919-?.
 - Claude W. Maxwell (1877-1940): He was an attorney and coal operator with offices in Davis Trust Building; he served as Mayor of Elkins in the 1920s
 - Lacy Chalmers Irons (1884-1963): He was twice Mayor Elkins (1937; 1945-1946) and an employee of the Baldwin Supply Company, a mine supplier.
 - Clay Buell Whetsell (1895-1975): He was a local insurance agent and Mayor of Elkins, 1941-1944; he is interred in one of the mausoleums.
 - George Henry Dornblazer, Jr. (1919-1966): The Superintendent of Elkins-based Raines Lumber Sales, he also served as Postmaster 1961-1962 and was the first manager of the Mountain State Forest Festival.
 - C. Wood Crawford (1894-1973): He served as Mayor of Elkins, 1950s; he was also a Supervisor for the National Youth Administration in the 1940s, later managed an insurance office
 - Nathan I. Hall (1867-1929): He was the Treasurer of the Davis Trust Company.
 - Alpheus Hood Hunter (1893-1976): He was Vice President of the Davis Trust Company
 - George Adamson Hunter (1920-1998): He was an engineer for Dupont Textile Fibers division for 35 years.
 - John W. Graham (1874-1940): He served as City Clerk for the City of Elkins and was a Spanish-American War veteran, having served in Co. A, of the Second Georgia Regiment
 - Alfred Spates Brady (1876-1947): He was a Director of the Citizens National Bank and the proprietor of the Big Vein Roaring Creek Coal Company (Photo 11)
 - Thomas Davis Lee (1907-1970): He was a grandson of Henry Gassaway Davis and lived at "Graceland."
 - Arthur Lee (1864-1925): He was a son-in-law of Henry Gassaway Davis and a banker who lived at "Graceland."
 - Grace Thomas Davis Lee (1869-1931): She was a daughter of Henry Gassaway Davis and a Director of the Davis Trust Company

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- Lee Crouch (1859-1932): For 12 years he was the elected Clerk of Randolph County Court, and later a Director of the Davis Trust Company and Cashier of Elkins National Bank; upon death of Sen. Henry Gassaway Davis, Couch was elected President of Elkins National Bank. He also served as a Randolph County Commissioner in the 1920s.
- John Temple Lingamfelter (1870-1940): He was President of Peoples National Bank
- Delbert Archibald Earle (1881-1952): he was the operator of a meat market and Vice President of Peoples National Bank
- John Franklin Nydegger (1866-1933): He was a general insurance agent.
- C. Nelson Wilson (1871-1939): He was Clerk of the Circuit Court and President of the Randolph Enterprise, established in 1874 by George P. Sargent
- Robert and Mildred Lilly: Robert (1852-1901) operated a drill press at the Elkins railroad shops and Mildred (1850-1937) was a homemaker. (Photo 8)
- Randall G. Ketterman (1895-1918): He was a Corporal in the U. S. Army and was killed in France (Photo 13)
- Albert Alexander and Alice Kate Erdman: Buried in one of the cemetery's sepulchers, Albert (1880-1961) was a traveling salesman and Alice (1890-1976) was a homemaker. (Photo 21)
- Thomas and Eugenia Arnold: Thomas Jackson Arnold (1845-1933) was an Elkins attorney and namesake and nephew of Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, who reared him in Lexington, Virginia. Eugenia Hill Arnold (1852-1934) was the daughter of Confederate General D. H. Hill and a niece of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.
- William Robinson and Mary Healy Tilson Davis: William R. Davis (1833-1879) was an Elkins merchant and his wife, Mary (1864-1930) was a homemaker. Her inscription reads, "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed." Their 20-day-old infant is buried here as well. (Photo 27)
- James L. Frymyer (1949-2021): He was the former owner of Maplewood Cemetery.

In addition to these, an obelisk monument of granite memorializes Henry Gassaway Davis, Jr., (1872-1896) one-time superintendent of a coal company, who was lost at sea off the coast of South Africa in 1896 at the age of 24.

As noted above, Maplewood was purposefully laid out chiefly in an irregular series of curvilinear irregular ovals and has a distinctive landscape plan on steeply-sloped terrain. The identity of its designer is not known; the earliest plat of the cemetery dates from 1908 (Fig. 1) and bears the signature of Taylor & Taylor, likely a civil engineering firm. A variety of examples of funerary art is found within the site, including hand-crafted statuary and obviously architect-designed mausoleums and sepulchers as well as early sandstone and marble and later granite hand-crafted gravestone markers that reflect the work of local traditional craftspeople. Beyond these, Maplewood contains hundreds of more modern factory-produced gravestones of varying forms and sizes with both smooth-dressed and rock-faced finishes. Maplewood also includes a historic

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stone Cape Cod-style Superintendent's cottage and garage, gateposts with cast metal gates, and a dry-stone wall enclosing much of the site. The cemetery is National Register-eligible under Criteria A and C. It also conforms to National Register Criteria Consideration D that states that a cemetery maybe eligible if it "derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events."¹⁸

¹⁸ National Register Bulletin 16A, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form" (Washington D. C.: National Park Service, 1977; rev 1997), p. 37.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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"Maplewood Cemetery," <https://findagrave.com/cemetery/70932/maplewood-cemetery>, accessed July 1, 2023.

"Obelisk Style Monument Designs," <https://www.europeana.eu>, accessed August 14, 2023.

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Maps

Hornor Brothers. *Survey of Maplewood Cemetery*. Clarksburg, West Virginia: Hornor Brothers, Engineers 1954. From the Randolph County Historical Society, Elkins, WV.

Taylor & Taylor. *Plat of Maplewood Cemetery*. Elkins: Taylor & Taylor, Engineers, 1908. From the Randolph County Historical Society, Elkins, WV.

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: Elkins Historic Landmarks Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 46 RD 699

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 56.54 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☒ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17N | Easting: 599606 | Northing: 4311193 |
| 2. Zone: 17N | Easting: 599827 | Northing: 4311148 |
| 3. Zone: 17N | Easting: 599775 | Northing: 4311078 |
| 4. Zone: 17N | Easting: 599844 | Northing: 4310910 |
| 5. Zone: 17N | Easting: 599891 | Northing: 4310570 |
| 6. Zone: 17N | Easting: 599745 | Northing: 4310594 |
| 7. Zone: 17N | Easting: 599746 | Northing: 4310685 |

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8. Zone:17N	Easting: 599683	Northing: 4310675
9. Zone: 17N	Easting: 599678	Northing: 4310595
10. Zone:17N	Easting: 599563	Northing: 4310588
11. Zone:17N	Easting: 599491	Northing: 4310721
12. Zone:17N	Easting: 599418	Northing: 4310733

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

This nominated tract consists of the following parcels as depicted on the Randolph County, WV GIS Map:

1-83 (.29 ac.)
1-81 (4.13 ac.)
15-32 (3.68 ac.)
1-82 (.56 ac.)
15-29 (3.76 ac.)
1-19 (7.0 ac.)
15-30 (18.84 ac.)
15-31 (18.28 ac.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries reflect only that tract currently occupied by Maplewood Cemetery, including multiple gravesites, sepulchers, mausoleums, a wall enclosing much of the cemetery, and a vacant caretaker's cottage and its adjacent garage.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David L. Taylor, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization: o/b/o Elkins Historic Landmarks Commission

street & number: 19 Cherry Alley

city or town: Brookville state: PA zip code: 15825

e-mail: tta.david@gmail.com

telephone: 814-648-4900

date: September 2023

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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.)

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: Maplewood Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Elkins

County: Randolph County State: WV

Photographer: David L. Taylor

Date Photographed: September 2022

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

1 of 27: Sexton's cottage, northeast perspective looking southwest

2 of 27: Entry portal and cast metal gate, looking northeast

3 of 27: Lee family mausoleum, northwest perspective, looking northeast

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- 4 of 27: Knee wall enclosing Davis and Elkins family plot, looking east
- 5 of 27: Elkins family monument, looking west
- 6 of 27: Davis and Elkins family graves, looking southwest
- 7 of 27: Adam Mouse gravestone, looking east
- 8 of 27: Mildred and Robert Lilly gravestone, a double tablet marble marker, looking east
- 9 of 27: Stylized cross-vault obelisk monuments of Clara and Alpheus Wilson Harouff.
- 10 of 27: Granite wall enclosing much of the cemetery, looking southeast
- 11 of 27: Brady family monument to Alfred Spates Brady (1876-1947) and Grace Mabie Brady (1876-1918) and A. Spates Brady, Jr. (1904-1964) and Lucille Verlaine Brady 1912-1989), looking southeast
- 12 of 27: Maplewood Memorial Mausoleum (1963), southwest perspective looking northeast
- 13 of 27: Block monument to Randall G. Ketterman (1895-1918)
- 14 of 27: General view across cemetery, looking east and showing variety of monuments including tablets, blocks, and obelisks.
- 15 of 27: Weeping maiden memorial statuary memorializing the Harris family, with other block monuments, looking northeast and also sloping showing terrain of cemetery
- 16 of 27: View across cemetery, looking northwest and illustrating sloping terrain and some monuments that have fallen due to terrain
- 17 of 27: Henry Gassaway Davis sepulcher, looking southwest
- 18 of 27: 21st-century mausoleum, looking north
- 19 of 27: Typical view across cemetery, looking northwest along one of the roadways and illustrating terrain and showing the Erdman family sepulcher at the crest of the hill
- 20 of 27: Erdman family sepulcher, looking northwest

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- 21 of 27: Thomas and Eugenia Arnold block monuments, looking north.
- 22 of 27: View across cemetery looking southwest, with Wallace and Nelly Snedegar monument in the foreground and Brady obelisk in background.
- 23 of 27: Several Davis family monuments including one to Thomas B. Davis (1828-1911), brother of Henry Gassaway Davis
- 24 of 27: Additional Davis family monuments including one to Kate Bant Brown, daughter of Henry Gassaway Davis.
- 25 of 27: General view across cemetery, looking northeast, showing diverse monuments including blocks, pulpit forms, and a cross-vault obelisk
- 26 of 27: View down the hill from the uppermost section of the cemetery, looking south and showing steep terrain
- 27 of 27: Obelisk monument to William and Mary Davis, looking northeast.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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Maplewood Cemetery
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Photo 3 of 27



Photo 4 of 27

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Photo 5 of 27



Photo 6 of 27

Maplewood Cemetery
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Maplewood Cemetery
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Photo 10 of 27

Maplewood Cemetery
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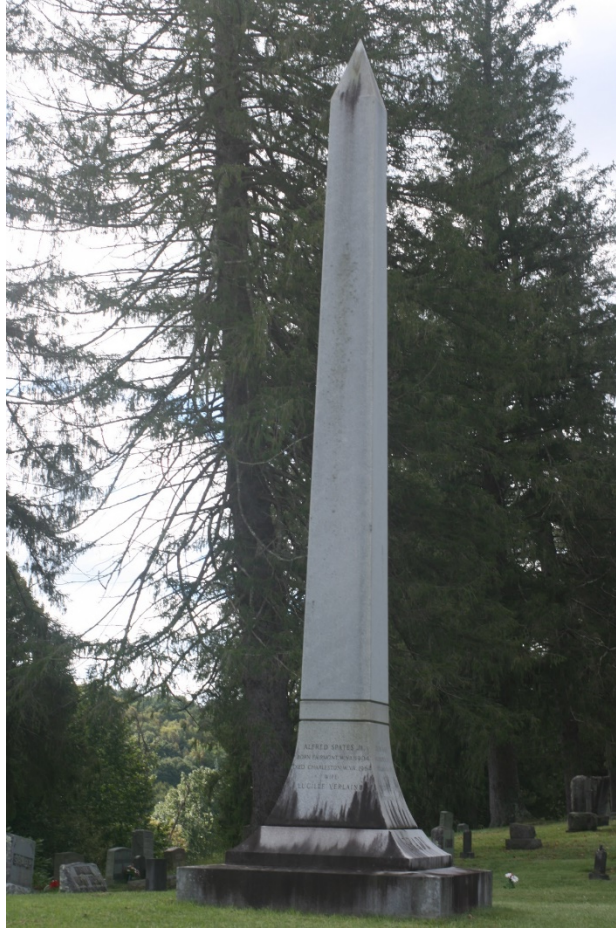


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Photo 14 of 27

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Photo 20 of 27

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Photo 21 of 27

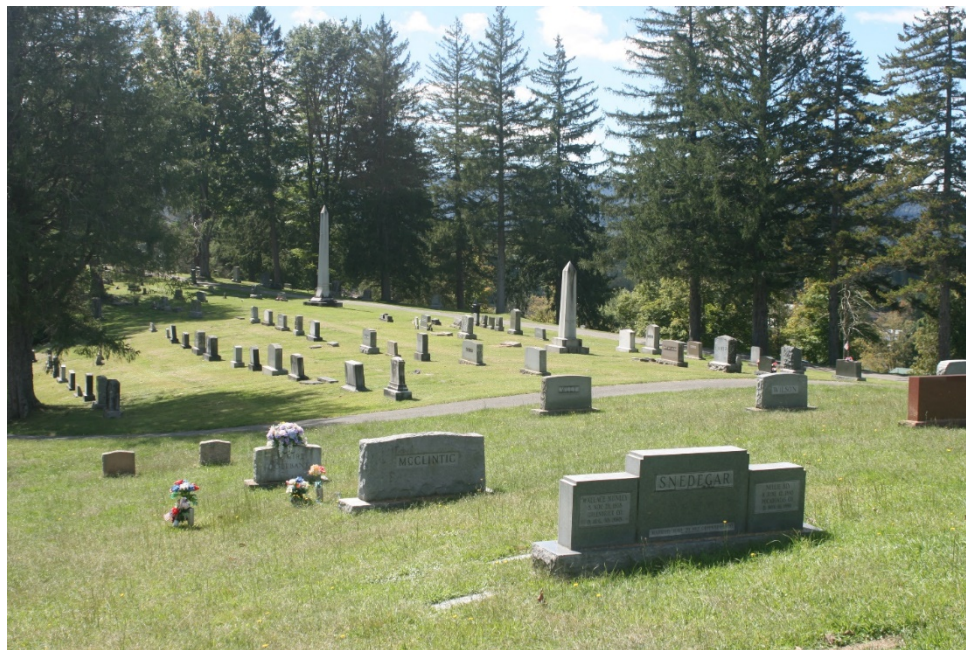


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Photo 27 of 27

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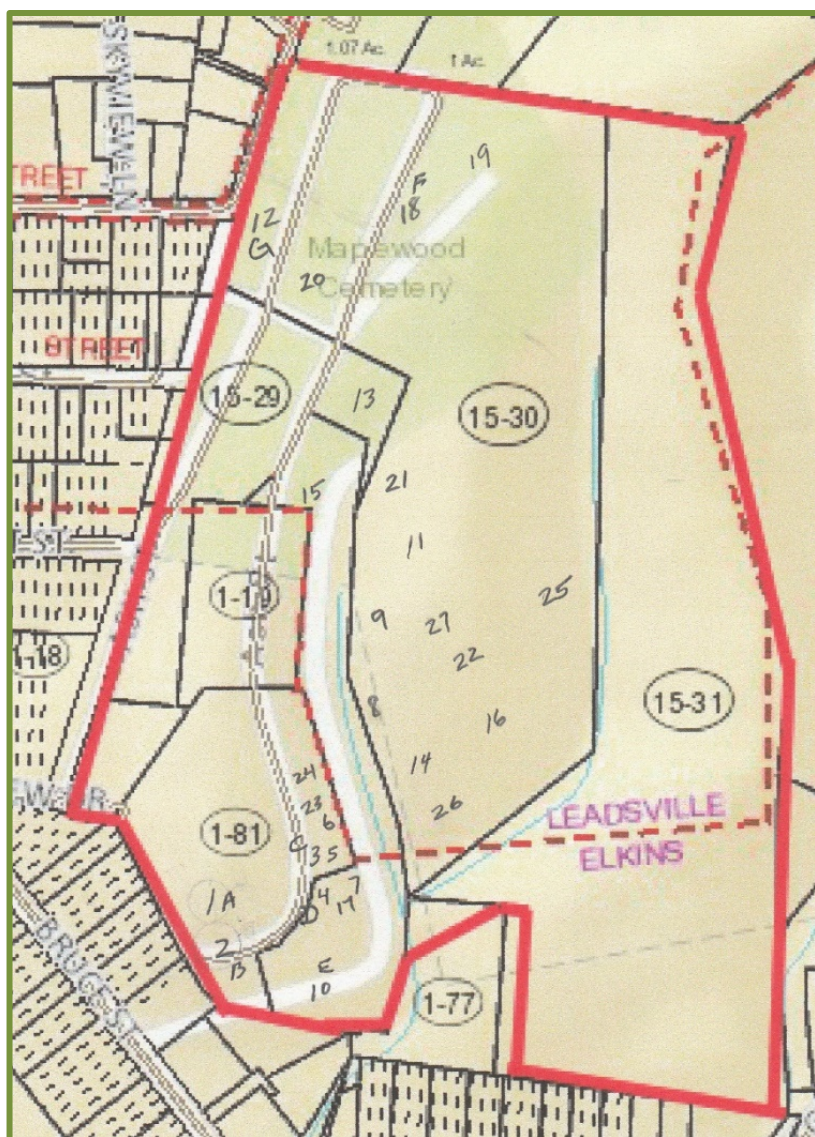
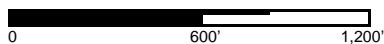
MAPLEWOOD CEMETERY
Elkins, Randolph County, West Virginia
Legend:

Heavy red line indicates boundary of nominated tract

Numbers refer to photos; camera orientations are listed with photo log

Letters refer to buildings and structures:

- A: Superintendent's cottage
- B: Stone entry portals and cast metal gates
- C: Lee Family Mausoleum
- D: Knee wall at David & Elkins family burials
- E: Stone wall enclosing Cemetery
- F: Modern Mausoleum
- G: 1963 Maplewood Memorial Mausoleum



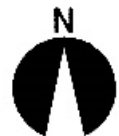
Maplewood Cemetery
Name of Property

Randolph County, WV
County and State



Segment, USGS 7½-minute quadrangle, showing location and boundaries of Maplewood Cemetery

- 1: 17/599606/4311193
- 2: 17/599827/4311148
- 3: 17/599775/4311078
- 4: 17/599844/4310910
- 5: 17/599891/4310570
- 6: 17/599745/4310594
- 7: 17/599746/4310685
- 8: 17/599683/4310675
- 9: 17/599678/4310595
- 10: 17/599563/4310588
- 11: 17/599491/4310721
- 12: 17/599418/4310733



Maplewood Cemetery
Name of Property

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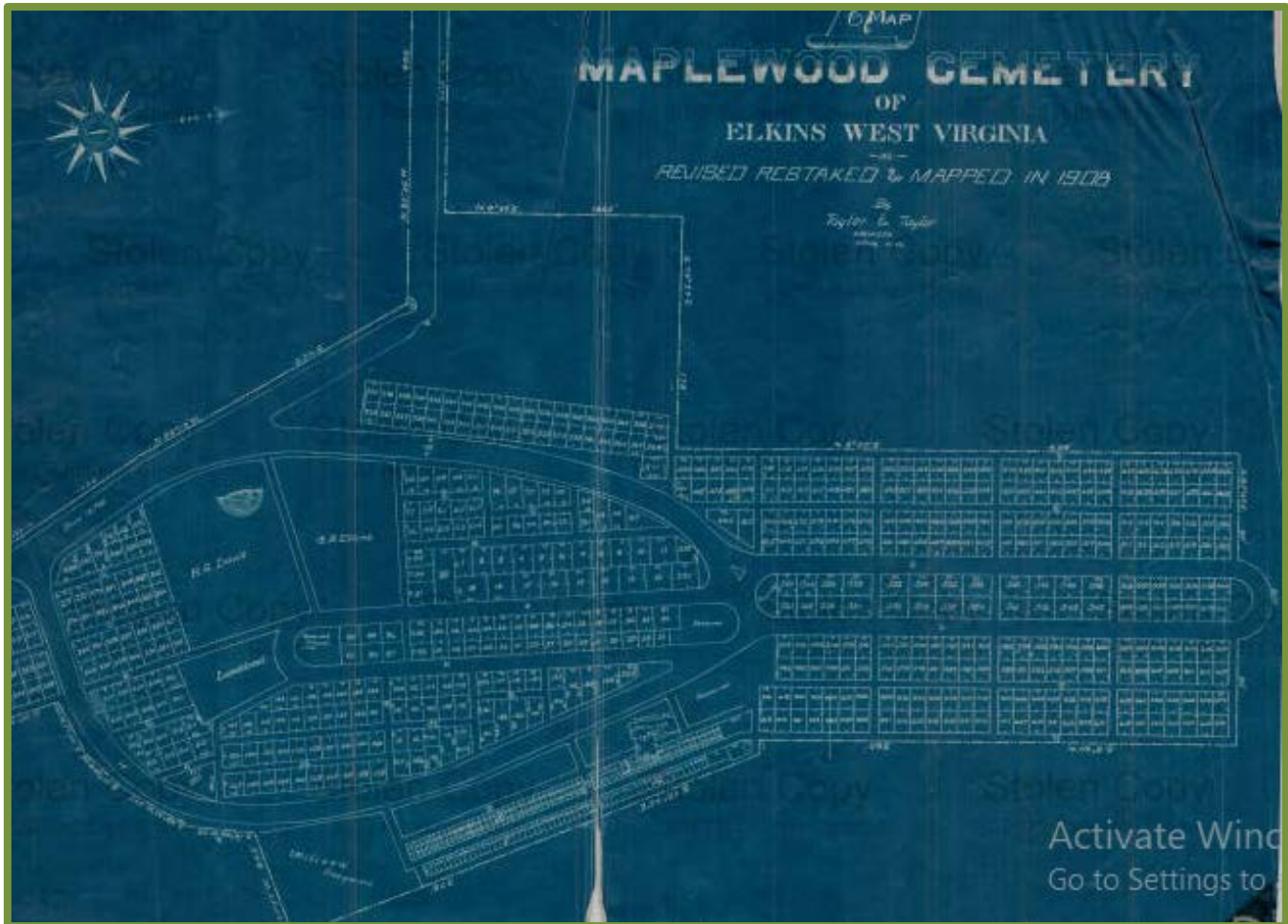


FIG. 1: 1908 SURVEY OF MAPLEWOOD CEMETERY BY ENGINEERS TAYLOR & TAYLOR, ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA.

Maplewood Cemetery
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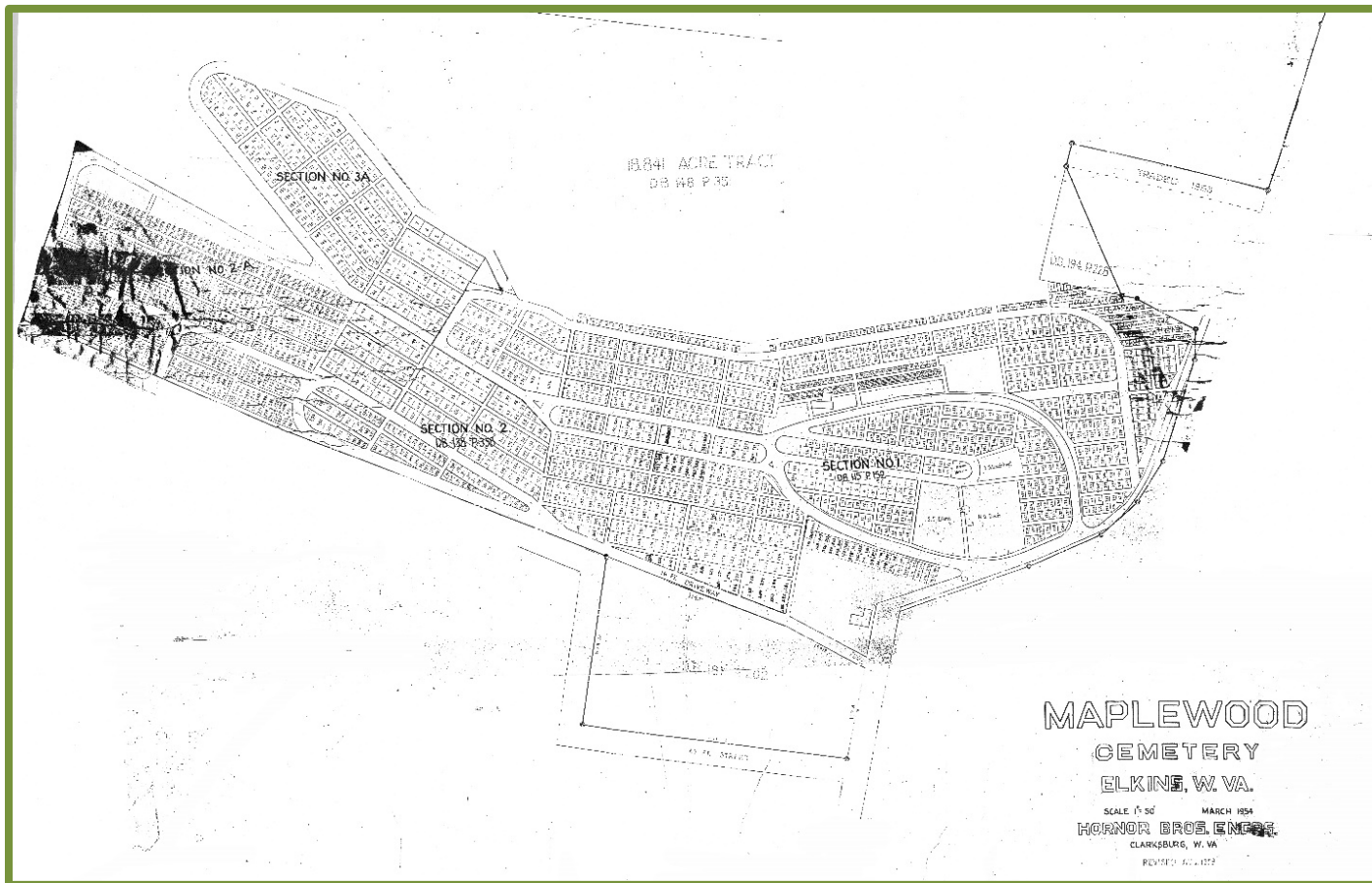


Fig. 2: 1954 survey of Maplewood Cemetery by Hornor Bros, Engineers, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Maplewood Cemetery
Name of Property

Randolph County, WV
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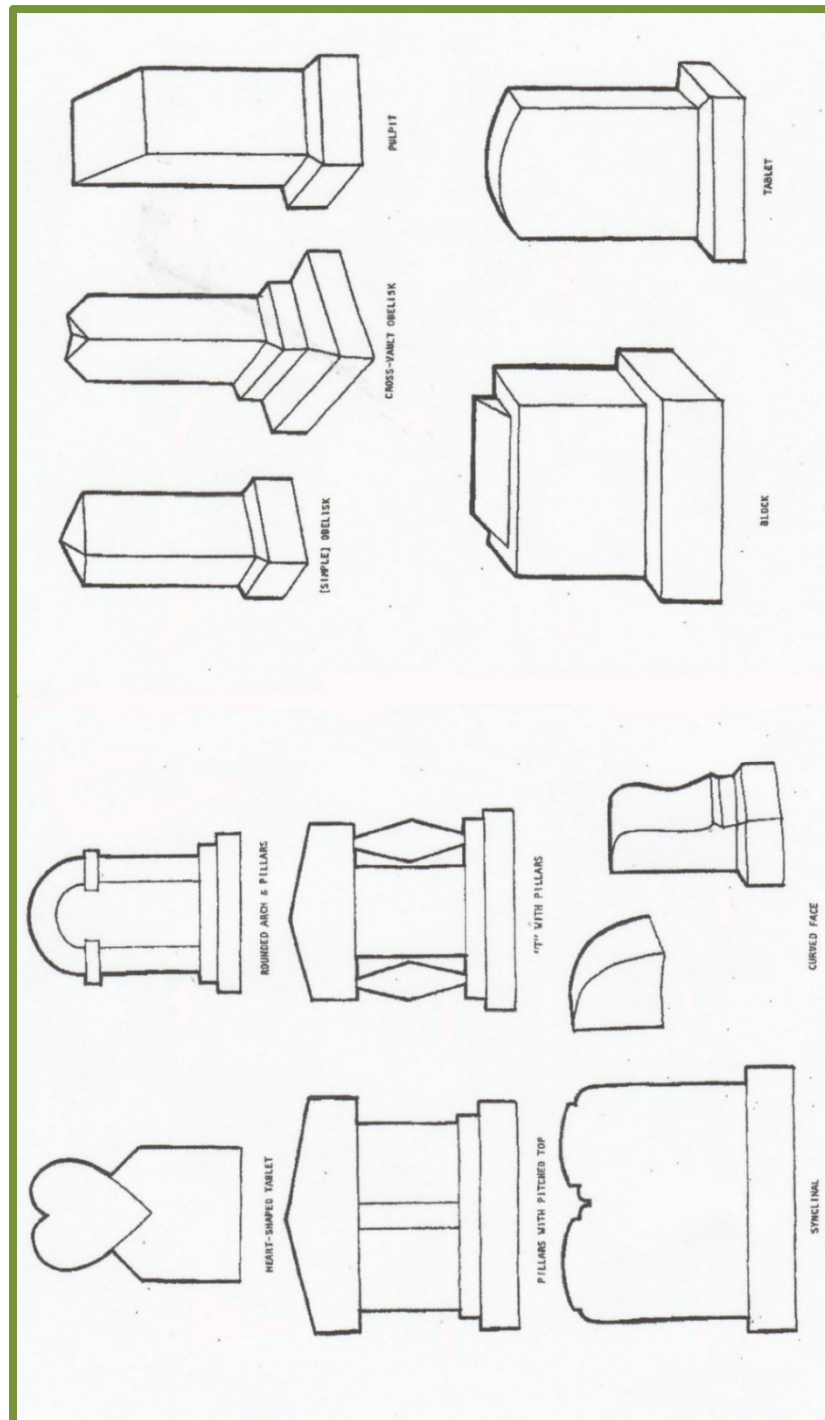


FIG. 4: CHARACTERISTIC TRADITIONAL MONUMENT FORMS.[FROM RICHARD FRANCAVIGLIA. "THE CEMETERY AS AN EVOLVING CULTURAL LANDSCAPE." ANNALS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS 61 (1971), PP. 501-509].