

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: Wayne County World War I Memorial

Other names/site number: World War Memorial; Soldier, Sailor and Marine Memorial

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: Southwest corner of North Court Street and Hendricks Street

City or town: Wayne State: West Virginia County: Wayne

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Arts, Culture and History

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____ 1 _____	_____	objects
_____ 1 _____	_____ 0 _____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture: monument/marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture: monument/marker

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NONE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Other: Granite

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Wayne County World War I Memorial is located on the grounds of the Wayne County Courthouse at the northeast corner of the property, in the heart of the small town of Wayne. Primarily made of granite, the memorial consists of a statue depicting a typical World War I-era U.S. Army soldier standing on a pedestal. On the left and right sides of the statue are low stone walls with plaques listing Wayne County residents who died serving in World War I. Behind the statue is a tall stone plinth mounted with a sculpture of an eagle. The memorial has never been moved and, despite some minor deterioration, retains a high degree of integrity.

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Narrative Description

Wayne, the county seat of Wayne County, is a small town situated on a hill in the central part of the county. The courthouse is surrounded by local government facilities, offices, small commercial buildings, and a church. A 2017 reconnaissance survey concluded that Wayne is not eligible to be listed as a National Register historic district due to new development, low integrity, and demolitions. The courthouse building itself, while constructed in 1923-1924, is also ineligible to be listed individually. It has undergone a series of unsympathetic alterations over the past century, including various additions, and the replacement and infilling of original windows on the front façade.

The Wayne County World War I Memorial is located at the southwest corner of North Court Street and Hendricks Street and faces northeast. It sits on the raised front lawn of the Wayne County Courthouse at the northeast corner of the property. This corner is reinforced with a stone retaining wall and shrubbery. A metal flagpole stands behind the monument but is not part of the installation. Directly in front of the monument is a flower bed and four metal gardening stakes.

The entire monument, apart from three bronze plaques, is made of light Barre granite with a smooth hammered finish. It rests on a base measuring 17' 4" by 7' 8". At its center is a pedestal measuring roughly three feet tall. On the front of the pedestal is a bronze plaque in the form of a wreath, encircling the text "Erected / In Honor Of / The Men Of / Wayne County / Who Served The / Nation During / The World War / 1917 – 1919." On top of the pedestal is a statue approximately six feet tall. It depicts a soldier standing at attention; facing forward, arms at sides, and feet angled 45 degrees. The right hand grips the barrel of a rifle, standing upright on its shoulder stock. The soldier wears a typical World War I era Army uniform: steel Brodie helmet; single-breasted four-pocket jacket with fastened high collar; a belt with five pouches, a canteen, and bayonet; breeches; leg wraps, and trench boots.

The statue and pedestal sit in front of a 10-foot tall plinth with an ornamental cornice. On top is a three-foot tall sculpture of an eagle with wings spread, and head turned to its right.

Two low walls extend outward from the northwest and southeast sides of the plinth. They each measure approximately 1' by 4' by 5'. On the front of each is a square bronze plaque listing 21 names, with a total of 42.

The monument has suffered damage from weathering over the years. There are some black stains and loss of caulking on some of the joints, particularly at the left wall. Chunks of granite are missing on the left and right sides of the statue's pedestal. The top of the plinth and the eagle sculpture are covered in black stains and some lichen. An artist's conception of the memorial published in the *Wayne County News* prior to dedication (Figure 1) indicates that two carved urns may have been on top of the outer corners of each low wall. It is unclear whether they were included in the final design and, if so, when they were lost. Despite these issues, the memorial is still easily able to convey its historic significance. It maintains integrity of Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association.

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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

1923

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Sears Monument Company

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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.)

The Wayne County World War I Memorial is eligible for the National Register on a local level under *Criterion A: Social History* for its association with the postwar movement to honor veterans of the Great War in the late 1910s and 1920s. Communities large and small across the nation commemorated the conflict with a variety of monuments, including plaques, memorial buildings, and doughboy statues. Wayne County participated in this movement by erecting its own doughboy statue to honor its 42 residents killed in the war. The memorial is also eligible on the local level under *Criterion C: Art* as an important representation of World War I commemorative sculptural art. It meets *Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties* as a resource historically significant for its commemorative function. The Period of Significance is 1923, the year the memorial was dedicated.

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

When the United States entered World War I in April 1917, West Virginia was quick to mobilize in line with the rest of the nation. Food and fuel were rationed, new factories produced ammunition, supplies were donated, and Liberty Bonds were sold. To the west of Charleston, a whole town was built to support a new nitro-cellulose factory for producing gunpowder in 1917; it was christened with the name Nitro. The state fielded approximately 58,000 soldiers for the conflict; a higher ratio of West Virginians enlisted than from any other state. By the end of the war in November 1918, West Virginia had suffered around 5,000 casualties, including 1,120 deaths attributed to combat, accidents, and disease.¹

The conclusion of World War I in late 1918 was immediately followed by a public clamor for the erection of monuments to those who had served and died in the conflict. Countless statues, honor rolls, arches, memorial halls, and obelisks sprung up around the United States in the subsequent years. West Virginia was no different in its fervency for memorialization. Over twenty monuments were created in the state between 1918 and 1938, including nine “doughboy” statues.² Other examples included a memorial arch in Huntington; a bridge in Fairmont; and memorial halls in Beckley, New Martinsville, and McDowell County.

¹ Tiana Hall, “Together We Won the Great War: West Virginia and World War I,” West Virginia Archives & History, accessed October 5, 2023, <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/exhibitsonline/worldwar1/wwone1.html>.

² American soldiers of WWI were frequently referred to as “doughboys” although the term’s origins are unclear. Some sources claim that the usage dates back to the Mexican-American War, when American troops marching through Mexico became covered in white adobe dust and were nicknamed “dobies;” “Doughboys and the Birth of the Modern American Army,” National WWI Museum and Memorial, accessed October 5, 2023, <https://www.theworldwar.org/doughboys>.

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In February 1919, the West Virginia state legislature passed House Bill No. 85 to incentivize the creation of World War I monuments. The act (which was amended the following year as Senate Bill No. 26) granted special authority to county courts to raise money for building memorials of any form. Upon the petition of at least one-fifth of its voting population, a county would be able to issue a levy of up to five cents on every \$100 worth of taxable property in the county. This money could be used to acquire land and erect a monument or memorial building at the county seat.³ Several counties took advantage of this law to issue levies for monuments, including Marshall, Putnam, Raleigh, McDowell, and Wayne counties.

In February 1922, the Wayne County Commission contracted with the Sears Monument Company of Charleston, West Virginia to purchase a doughboy statue for \$12,000. The Sears Monument Company was a regional business that primarily dealt with grave markers, but during this period they also offered statues.⁴ In 1920, for example, they manufactured a doughboy statue for the Putnam County Courthouse in Winfield.⁵ Wayne County's contract with Sears Monument specified that the memorial was to be completed and installed by May or July 1922. The bronze plaques on the front of the memorial were ordered from the Gorham Company, a popular national producer of silverware and bronze sculptures.⁶

In May 1922, the *Wayne County News* announced the upcoming installation of the "Soldier, Sailor, and Marine memorial" at the courthouse square. Rev. W. H. Beale of Wayne was put in charge of making arrangements for the monument, and the paper issued a call to submit names of fallen veterans.⁷

The names of 42 deceased veterans were compiled for recognition on the monument: Harry Adkins, Linza Adkins, William T. Asbury, John B. Batram, Henry Bellomy, Enoch Blankenship, Van Bradshaw, William Crum Jr., William H. Damron, Roy Davis, Emery Dean, Oscar Elkins, Scott Hamm, Lee Hooser, Ottus D. Jackson, Charles Johnson, Mason H. Keister, Clyde L. Lester, Roscoe Lynch, Ransom Marcum, William Maynard, Patrick Milum, Thomas Muncy, William S. Napier, William H. Payne, Walter Perry, Ernest Plymale, Claude W. Pogue, Merton M. Postle, Samuel Queen, Claude Rader, Fletcher Ramey, Herbert Scaggs, Wayne Sellards,

³ *Acts of the Legislature of West Virginia Regular Session 1919* (Charleston, WV: The Tribune Printing Co., 1919), 208-211; *Acts of the Legislature of West Virginia Second Extraordinary Session 1920* (Charleston, WV: The Tribune Printing Co., 1920), 642-643.

⁴ "Our History," Sears Monument Company, accessed December 20, 2023, <https://www.searsmonument.com/our-history>.

⁵ The doughboy statue in Winfield differs in several ways from the one in Wayne. The Winfield statue depicts a soldier with his head turned to the left and holding the rifle with both hands. It also lacks adjoining walls, a rear plinth, and eagle sculpture. See Charles Coffman and Stacy Sone, "West Virginia Save Outdoor Sculpture (SOS!) Inventory Form: WWI Doughboy," March 23, 1992, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, accessed November 29, 2023, <https://mapwv.gov/shpo/docs/PDFs/ArchitecturalSites/PU-0115.pdf>.

⁶ Charles Coffman, "West Virginia Save Outdoor Sculpture (SOS!) Inventory Form: WWI Doughboy." June 10, 1992, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, accessed November 29, 2023, <https://mapwv.gov/shpo/docs/PDFs/ArchitecturalSites/WA-0181.pdf>.

⁷ "Monument to Be Built in Memory of Dead Heroes," *Wayne County News*, May 11, 1922; "Memorial to Heroes," *Wayne County News*, May 18, 1922.

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Thomas P. Smith, Charles A. Stone, Lewis Thompson, Minville Thompson, Allen R. Tabor, Andrew J. Wellman, Smiley Wellman, and Kelley Williamson.

While the *Wayne County News* reported that the monument was planned to be dedicated on July 4, 1922, it was actually pushed back a year. The monument's delay may have been due to the ongoing situation with the county courthouse. The building was destroyed in a fire in 1921, forcing the court to move to temporary accommodations across the street. A new courthouse, located on the same site as the former, was constructed in 1923.⁸

The dedication of the memorial finally occurred on Decoration Day, May 30, 1923.⁹ Decoration Day services at various area cemeteries were rescheduled to May 27 to allow more people the opportunity to attend the memorial dedication. The *Wayne County News* anticipated that it would be "one of the biggest patriotic events in the history of the county."¹⁰ The *Kenova Reporter* claimed that the ceremony drew in perhaps the largest crowd ever to gather at Wayne: "The town and immediate vicinity was filled to overflowing with relatives and friends of the boys who paid the supreme sacrifice on land and sea."¹¹

The ceremonial proceedings were similar to those of many American war memorial dedications of the era. After an opening prayer by Rev. W. H. Beale, speeches were given by Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney Charles W. Ferguson and Huntington Central Christian Church's pastor Dr. W. H. Sheffer. Ferguson read a roll call of the deceased veterans listed on the monument. Then "Taps" was played and a large American flag covering the monument was removed to reveal it. This was followed by a "patriotic reading" by May Beale and concluded with speeches by World War I veteran and attorney W. T. Lovins and attorney and businessman Zachary Taylor Vinson. Lovins's speech was specifically described as being about "Americanism."¹²

Criterion A: Social History

The Wayne County World War I Memorial is eligible under *Criterion A: Social History* for its association with the postwar, public monument-building movement of the 1920s. The creation of this statue was the culmination of efforts by Wayne County citizens to honor their community's involvement in World War I and the lives lost from the conflict. The monument's conspicuous placement in front of the county courthouse reflected the high regard held by many citizens for the commemoration. Like with many American communities in the early 1920s, the monument demonstrated values of patriotism and reverence for military service present in Wayne County.

⁸ Robert Thompson, *Pioneers, Rebels, and Wolves: A History of Wayne County*, Self-published, 2010.

⁹ At the time, Decoration Day (now known as Memorial Day) was held every year on May 30th, rather than the last Monday of the month.

¹⁰ "Soldier Monument To Be Unveiled Here May 30th," *Wayne County News*, May 17, 1923.

¹¹ "Monument is Dedicated," *Kenova Reporter*, June 1, 1923.

¹² "Unveiling Of Memorial Draws Big Crowd Here," *Wayne County News*, May 31, 1923.

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Criterion C: Art

The memorial is also eligible under *Criterion C: Art* as a strong example of early twentieth century commemorative sculptural art employed on a local level. Wayne County, like many other areas, commissioned a doughboy statue as their public tribute to World War I veterans. Doughboy statues, which came in either stone or metal, proved an ideal solution for communities that wanted a conspicuous, impactful memorial but within their financial means. These communities had access to affordable statuary from companies that thrived on the commemoration of conflicts. According to historian Erika Doss, “most [war memorials] were produced by a burgeoning commercial monument industry that provided mass-produced memorials to municipalities all over the country.”¹³ Wayne County’s doughboy statue was purchased from the Sears Monument Company, one of many businesses that catered to the demand for civic monuments.

Inexpensive doughboy statues were similar in concept to the wave of Civil War monuments that preceded them. Thousands of near-identical stock statues of lone, standing Union and Confederate infantrymen proliferated in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. West Virginia itself had at least thirteen statues of Civil War soldiers. This style of monument was replicated in the form of the doughboy statues that came into prominence during the 1920s. Public art historian Jennifer Wingate noted this trend in her book *Sculpting Doughboys*:

The system of production and dissemination of mass-produced soldier statues, having grown and developed to meet the popular demand for Civil War memorials at the turn of the twentieth century, was already in place by the signing of the Armistice, making it easy to continue rather than break from earlier memorial making practices.¹⁴

Aside from the fact that they were comparatively inexpensive, symbolic preferences played a role in the decision to utilize these generic statues. Art historian Sarah Beetham suggests that “the formal *sameness* of the soldier monuments may be what made them effective: the visual repetition that united small towns connected local trauma to national memory.”¹⁵ The identical and easily recognizable depictions of soldiers from the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I linked individual communities to the larger American narrative. By displaying these stock statues, West Virginia towns and cities memorialized their participation in significant national events. With its choice of monument, Wayne County intentionally established a permanent, tangible connection to one of the most titanic international conflicts of the twentieth century.

¹³ Erika Doss, *Memorial Mania: Public Feeling in America*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2012), 24.

¹⁴ Jennifer Wingate, *Sculpting Doughboys: Memory, Gender, and Taste in America’s World War I Memorials*, (Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2013), 10.

¹⁵ Sarah Denver Beetham, “Sculpting the Citizen Soldier: Reproduction and National Memory, 1865-1917,” (PhD diss., University of Delaware, 2014), 4-5.

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The lone, anonymous, sentinel nature of these statues also presented an effective visual way of representing the innumerable masses of soldiers who perished in these conflicts. The citizen soldier monument “may be interpreted as a sign that remembers the individual soldier and connotes the broader concept of American citizenship for which the soldiers fought,” according to Beetham.¹⁶

Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties

Criteria Consideration F holds that a “property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.”¹⁷ The Wayne County World War I Memorial satisfies this criteria consideration as a resource constructed to honor local casualties of World War I. It is directly associated with the post-war, public monument building movement, thus meeting Criterion A. It also expresses the design values of early twentieth century monuments and statuary, meeting Criterion C.

¹⁶ Ibid., 9.

¹⁷ *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Park Service, 1990, 39.

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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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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WA-0181

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property less than one acre

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: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17N	Easting: 373735	Northing: 4231344
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The boundary comprises an 18' by 8' area of land on the northeast corner of the county courthouse lawn, upon which the memorial stands.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundaries fully encompass the nominated memorial and no other resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steven Cody Straley, National Register Coordinator
organization: WV State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
city or town: Charleston state: WV zip code: 25305
e-mail: Cody.Straley@wv.gov
telephone: 304-558-0220
date: December 18, 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.)

Figure Log

Figure 1 of 5: Concept art of memorial from May 18, 1922 issue of the *Wayne County News*

Figure 2 of 5: USGS map

Figure 3 of 5: ESRI Street Map

Figure 4 of 5: Satellite View

Figure 5 of 5: Photo Key

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Figure 1 Concept art of memorial from May 18, 1922 issue of the Wayne County News

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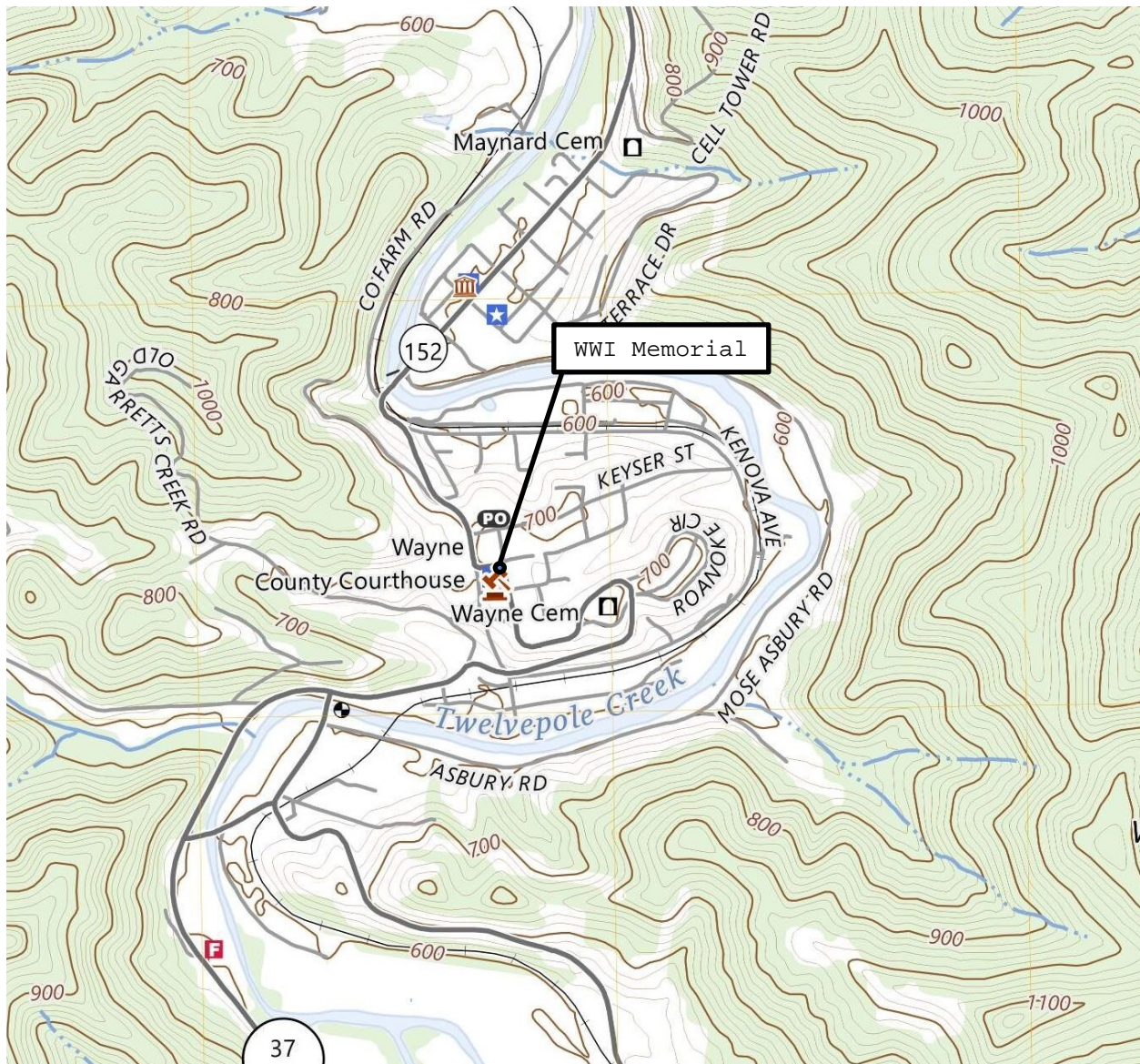
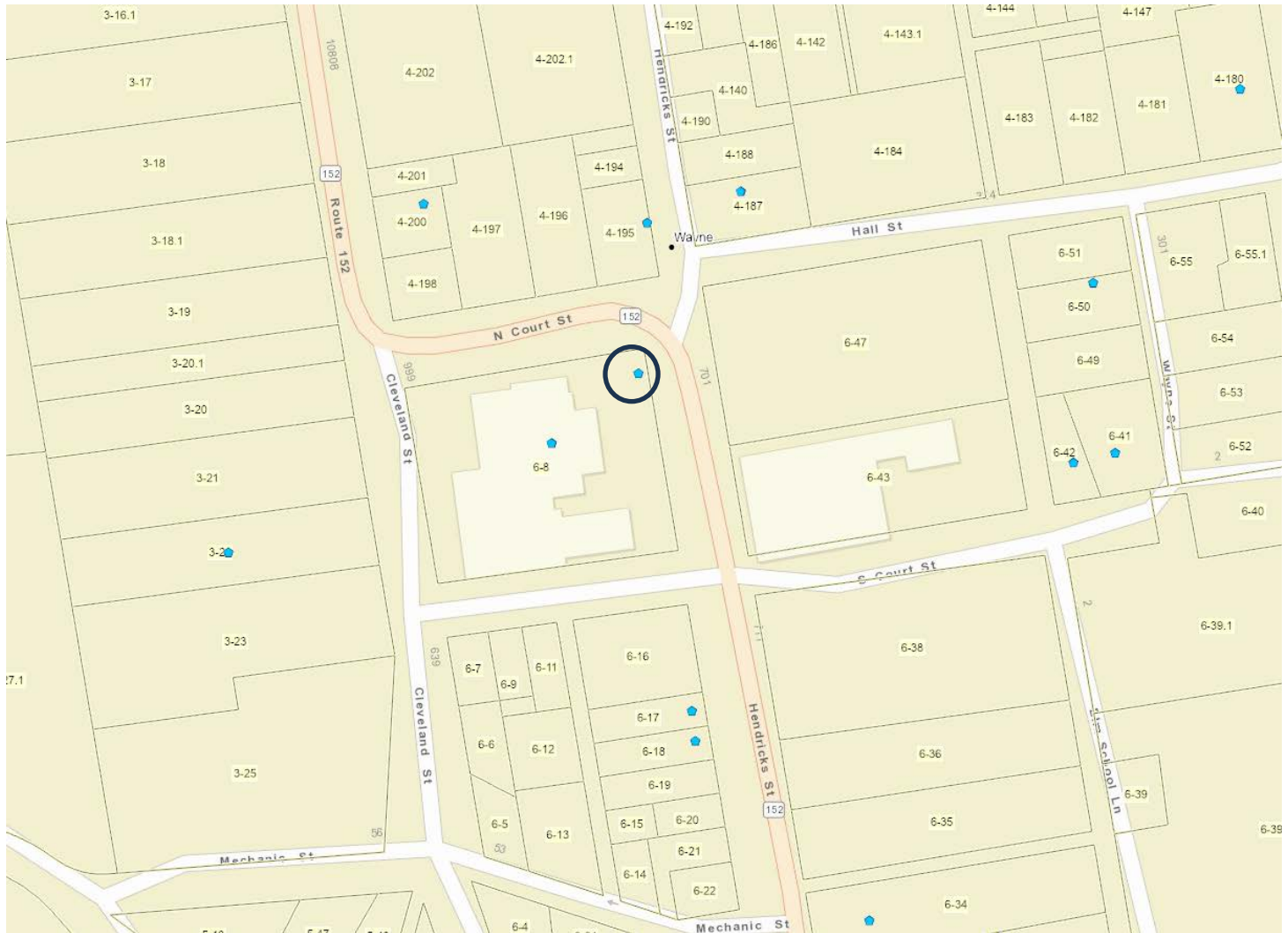


Figure 2 USGS Map, Wayne Quadrangle, West Virginia - Wayne County, 7.5-Minute Series, 2023



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Figure 4 Satellite View, WVGISTC

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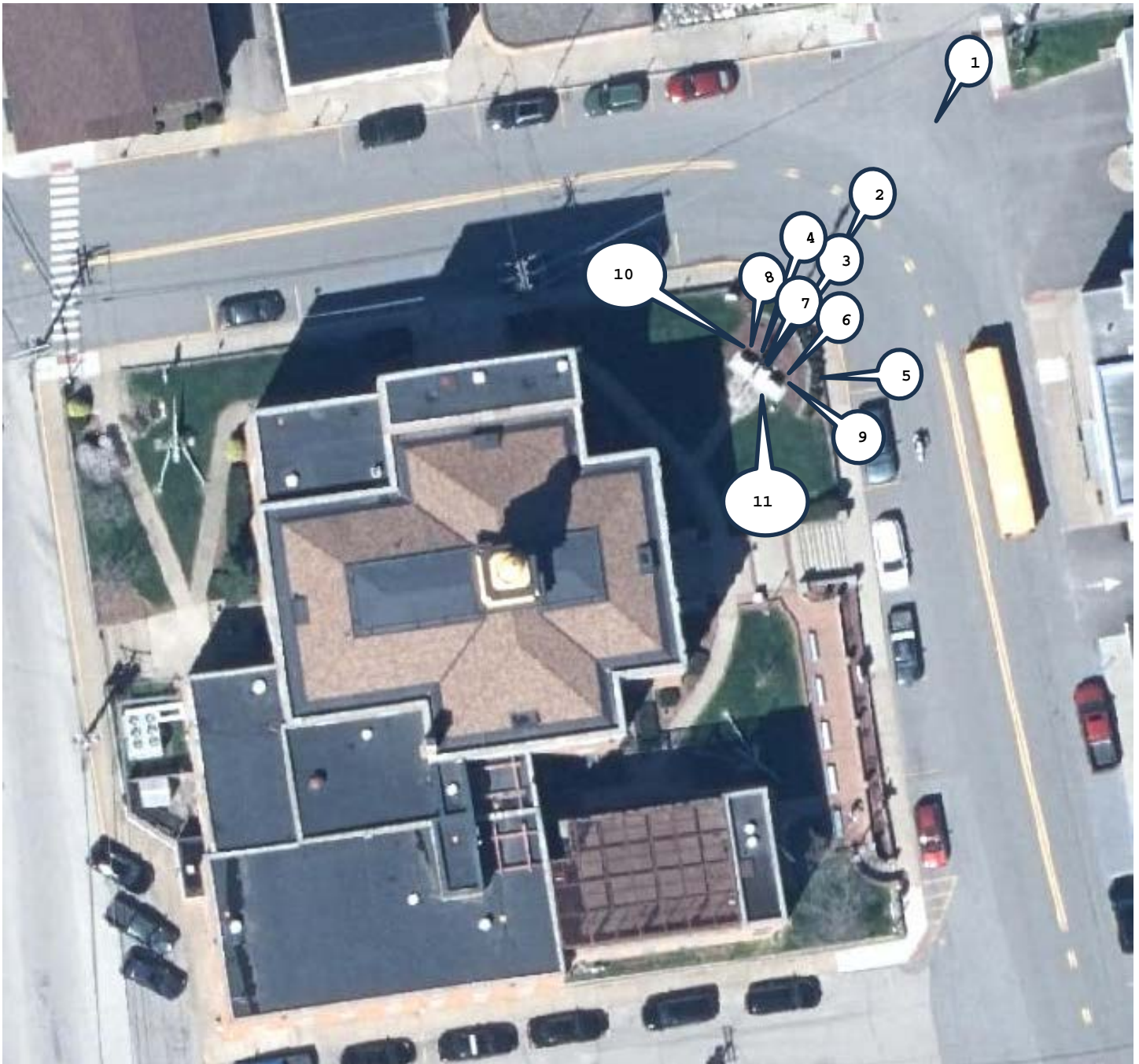


Figure 5 Photo Key

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Wayne County World War I Memorial

City or Vicinity: Wayne

County: Wayne

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Steven Cody Straley

Date Photographed: November 13, 2023

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

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Photo 1 of 11: | WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0001
View of memorial with courthouse in background, northeast elevation |
| Photo 2 of 11: | WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0002
Close-up of memorial, northeast elevation |
| Photo 3 of 11: | WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0003
Memorial statue, northeast elevation |
| Photo 4 of 11: | WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0004
Memorial eagle sculpture, northeast elevation |
| Photo 5 of 11: | WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0005
Memorial, southeast elevation |
| Photo 6 of 11: | WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0006
Left bronze plaque, northeast elevation |
| Photo 7 of 11: | WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0007
Center plaque, northeast elevation |

Wayne County World War I Memorial
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- Photo 8 of 11: WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0008
Right plaque, northeast elevation
- Photo 9 of 11: WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0009
Left side of statue, southeast elevation
- Photo 10 of 11: WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0010
Right side of statue, northwest elevation
- Photo 11 of 11: WV_WayneCo_WayneCoWWIMemorial_0011
Rear of memorial, southwest elevation

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.

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 1 View of memorial with courthouse in background, northeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 2 Close-up of memorial, northeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 3 Memorial statue, northeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 4 Memorial eagle sculpture, northeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 5 Memorial, southeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 6 Left bronze plaque, northeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 7 Center plaque, northeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

Wayne, WV
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Photo 8 Right plaque, northeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

Wayne, WV
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Photo 9 Left side of statue, southeast elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 10 Right side of statue, northwest elevation

Wayne County World War I Memorial
Name of Property

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Photo 11 Rear of memorial, southwest elevation