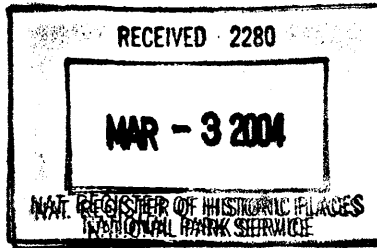


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NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)



OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: WOODLAWN CEMETERY
other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 335 Maple Avenue not for publication: N/A
city/town: Fairmont vicinity: N/A
state: West Virginia county: Marion code: 049 zip code: 26554

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 ___ nationally X statewide X locally.

Susan M. Pierce 2/26/04
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

Name of Property
Woodlawn Cemetery

County and State
Marion, West Virginia

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

[Signature] Beth A. Sause 4-14-04

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		site
<u>5</u>		structures
		objects
<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of Property
Woodlawn Cemetery

County and State
Marion, West Virginia

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

FUNERARY: Cemetery
FUNERARY: Mausoleum
OTHER: Chapel/Office

Current Functions

FUNERARY: Cemetery
FUNERARY: Mausoleum
OTHER: Chapel/Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Rural Cemetery Movement
OTHER: Egyptian Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Neo-Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
OTHER: Four-Square

Materials

Foundation: Concrete; Brick
Walls: Brick; Sandstone;
Marble; Granite
Roof: Asphalt
Other: Sandstone;
Granite; Wood

Narrative Description

(See continuation on sheets.)

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.

 X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

 X 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.

Name of Property
Woodlawn Cemetery

County and State
Marion, West Virginia

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ART

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1875-1954

Significant Dates

1875

1895

1929

Significant Person

Pierpont, Francis H.

Pierpont, Julia Augusta Robertson

Fleming, Boaz

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nicolet, Tell William

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

Name of Property
Woodlawn Cemetery

County and State
Marion, West Virginia

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 42.52 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Quad Map Name: **FAIRMONT WEST**

A 17 574244 4371988
Zone Easting Northing
C 17 574147 4371409
Zone Easting Northing

B 17 574457 4371531
Zone Easting Northing
D 17 573883 4371876
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet.)

Name of Property
Woodlawn Cemetery

County and State
Marion, West Virginia

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: **JoAnn Lough**

Organization: **Woodlawn Cemetery Preservation Society** Date: **January 9, 2003**

Street & Number: **200 Locust Avenue** Telephone: **(304)363-9341(H)**

City or Town: **Fairmont** State: **WV** zip code: **26554**

Property Owners

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: **Woodlawn Cemetery Company, Inc.**

Street & Number: **P.O. Box 765** Telephone: **(304)366-5583**

City or Town: **Fairmont** State: **WV** zip code: **26554**

Name: **Woodlawn Abbey Association**

Street & Number: **Rt. 7, Box 536** Telephone: **(304)534-5684**

City or Town: **Fairmont** State: **WV** zip code: **26554**

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Location and Setting

Woodlawn Cemetery is located along Maple Avenue in Fairmont, Marion County. The cemetery consists of approximately 43 acres and is located in the community's first organized neighborhood, just northeast of the Fairmont Downtown Historic District (listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995). It is situated on rolling hills and is shaded by numerous trees.

Narrative Description

Woodlawn Cemetery opened in 1875 as a private burial ground with no formal design. Today, it resembles the "rural cemetery" plan that grew in popularity throughout the nineteenth century. Cemeteries designed with this plan incorporate the natural beauty of the landscape with carefully planned lots and a park-like setting.

Woodlawn Cemetery consists of one contributing site, the cemetery. Also included within the boundaries are two contributing buildings (the chapel, and the abbey), one noncontributing building (storage building), and five contributing structures (four family mausoleums and the entrance gate).

Headstones and Monuments

The cemetery plots, numbering approximately 10,415, were laid out to conform to the contour of the rolling landscape. While the cemetery includes numerous simple headstones and grave markers, it also displays high-style Neo-Classical Revival and Art Deco style markers and monuments.

Among the many monuments are imposing obelisks for the Fleming and Nuzum families, a huge lily based cross for the Watson family, the idealized female figure for the Yeager family, and the religious figure for the Boyers family. Also prevalent are the monuments fashioned in the form of limbless tree trunks and piles of logs. These mark the graves of the members of the Woodmen of the World fraternity and their families.

Another impressive monument in Woodlawn Cemetery is that marking Francis H. Pierpont's family plot. Full, grave-length bronze plaques mark his grave and that of his wife, Julia Robertson Pierpont. Placed there by the state of West Virginia in co-operation with the Major William Haymond Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the plaques indicate that Pierpont was the "Father of West Virginia" and that Mrs.

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Pierpont was the founder of Decoration Day (now Memorial Day). This Chapter not only memorialized the Pierpont family, but also Boaz Fleming. His modest sandstone marker is also marked by a bronze plaque reminding all that Boaz Fleming was the founder of Fairmont.

Other headstones include flush bronze markers marking the graves of Veterans of recent wars, iron crosses marking the graves of Confederate soldiers, and simple headstones dating to the Colonial period that were moved to Woodlawn from the old Presbyterian Church cemetery in downtown Fairmont.

The one monument that does not mark a grave is that made to the Veterans of all American Wars who defended their country through World War I.

Buildings

There are three buildings associated with Woodlawn Cemetery. The three buildings within the boundary include the chapel/supervisor's residence, the Woodlawn Abbey, and a modern storage building, currently under construction.

Chapel

One Contributing Building

The chapel/supervisor building is a two-and-one-half story brick foursquare with full basement and porte-cochre. Built c.1929, the building has a hip roof with eight pedimented dormers. Windows throughout the house are one-over-one, six-over-one, or nine-over-one double-hung sash. The building was designed to serve as a funeral parlor and chapel and to serve as offices and a residence for the superintendent who was expected to live on the premises. Until recently, a one-story frame, caretaker's residence was located in the rear of the chapel. This building has been razed.

Abbey

One Contributing Building

The Woodlawn Abbey is a one-story, stone, flat-roof building constructed c.1929. The Abbey is Egyptian Revival in design and rests atop a ridge overlooking the sweep of the cemetery. A set of concrete steps leads up to a portico supported by four simple columns. The cornice reads "Woodlawn Abbey." The iron-barred double doors are topped by a large transom. The Abbey has ten stained glass windows; small window openings are situated above the windows just under the cornice. Inside the Abbey are 200 crypts. The building is privately owned by the Woodlawn Abbey Association.

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Storage building

One Noncontributing Building

The storage building is located at the west edge of the cemetery. It was constructed c.2000 of rock-faced concrete block. It has one aluminum roll-up door. The building is currently under construction. When finished, it will also serve as an office and visitor's center for the cemetery.

Structures

Mausoleums/Entrance Gate

Five Contributing Structures

There are four private mausoleums on the grounds. The S.L. Watson and the J.F. Conaway mausoleums (c.1910) are Neo-Classical Revival in design and are situated away from the cemetery drives and are surrounded by green space and other grave sites. The Alison H. Fleming mausoleum (c.1910), also in the Neo-Classical Revival style, and the Lloyd Ganoë mausoleum (c.1930), in the Art Deco style, both stand on a grassy area encircled by driveways. The cemetery entrance gate, also a contributing structure, includes concrete wing walls and gate posts with a bronze plaque on one of the posts bearing the cemetery name.

Landscape

One Contributing Site

The overall landscape of Woodlawn Cemetery reflects a naturalistic, park-like setting that overlooks Fairmont. The curvilinear paved drives were designed to conform to the contours of the land. A large oval drive encircles the Abbey and several burials to the north, east, and west of the building. A u-shaped, stone retaining wall is situated to the north, or rear of the building. Off of this drive there are five sections with numerous plots. Other drives curve over the rolling hills. The drives do not form a symmetrical pattern.

Like most parks, Woodlawn Cemetery has an abundance of greenery. Among the numerous trees in Woodlawn cemetery are evergreen, maple, oak, poplar, and locust trees. Varied shrubbery also dots the landscape. Other features included in the cemetery's landscape include benches of wood, stone, and wrought iron that provide resting spots under the trees for visitors. Many of the benches, such as the Chesney Ramage, M.D. bench, are inscribed in memory of individuals.

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One of the most defining features of Woodlawn Cemetery's landscape is the front entrance. The cemetery is reached through an ornate concrete wall and gate posts. A brass plaque on the gate post reads "Woodlawn Cemetery." Although the original gate has been removed, a chain is drawn across the posts. A high wire fence encloses the east side of the cemetery. The north, west, and most of the south boundaries are protected by a chain link fence topped with barbed wire. One small section along Maple Avenue is not protected by a fence.

Summary

Woodlawn Cemetery retains integrity in all aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although Woodlawn accepts new graves, they are placed in respect to the original design.

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Narrative Statement of Significance - Summary

Woodlawn Cemetery is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B, and C, and meets Criteria Consideration D as a cemetery that “derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, and from its association with historic events (National Register Bulletin 41).” The period of significance begins with the first interment in 1875, and closes in 1954, a point fifty years before the present. During this time span, the cemetery evolved from an informal, family burial plot into a planned, high-style incorporated cemetery.

Woodlawn is significant under Criterion B as the resting place of Francis H. Pierpont, and his wife, Julia. Mr. Pierpont is widely regarded as one of the founders of the state of West Virginia, and his wife is credited with establishing the tradition of “Decoration Day,” now known as Memorial Day. Their graves meet the strictures outlined for properties of this type due to the lack of existing, historic places associated with their productive lives. The cemetery is likewise significant as the resting place of Boaz Fleming, the founder of Fairmont and Marion County, whose grave is the last place remaining that marks his life. Many other notables are buried in Woodlawn, but most of them enjoy a legacy of existing residences, offices, or sites that better represent their living contributions to Fairmont, Marion County, and West Virginia. It is accepted that their presence in Woodlawn adds to its significance, as for many years, it was the fashionable place of rest during the town’s “boom years” of growth and prosperity.

Under Criterion C Woodlawn exemplifies the rural cemetery movement as it developed in West Virginia, and is significant under the areas of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Art, and Community Planning and Development. Following national trends in architecture, landscape architecture, and sculpture, Woodlawn displays typical rural cemetery movement design hallmarks that include a curvilinear street plan, the exploitation of topography for sweeping vistas, and the incorporation of ornate entrance gates, high-style Neo-Classical Revival and Art-Deco style family crypts and grave markers, and an Egyptian Revival style mausoleum. Under Community Planning and Development, the establishment of Woodlawn provided a focal point for residential development on the northeast side generally, and served as a physical response to the need for a large, organized, and sanitary place for burials in a rapidly urbanizing environment.

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it was decided to enlarge the grounds, secure a charter, and have a survey made and lay off the grounds into lots with roads and alleys on proper grades. Woodlawn Cemetery Company was organized under a certificate of incorporation issued under the laws of West Virginia, December 16, 1885. The following named incorporators agreed to become a corporation by the name of Woodlawn Cemetery Company: Elmus Hamilton, J.B. Hamilton, John S. Hamilton, M. N. Barns, J. H. Barns.

Each of the incorporators took a personal pride and interest in the new cemetery, and for several years every cent of money received from the sale of lots was used in making roads, fencing and beautifying the grounds.

It has always been the hope and desire of the owners to make Woodlawn Cemetery one of the most beautiful in the country. The management is constantly striving to that end; and, asks the hearty co-operation, in every way possible of lot owners and the public in general, in improving and beautifying, and in maintaining and keeping it in the very best condition. (Historical Sketch [and] Rules and Regulations)

The growth of the cemetery and its beauty and style mirrored the growth, beauty, and style of the town. Situated on rolling ridge land at the end of Maple Avenue, the cemetery was worthy of its address. Maple Avenue was a gracious tree-lined street above the "downtown"--a street of the finest homes.

It was in the late teens of the new 20th Century that coal barons J. E. Watson, Clyde E. Hutchinson and Melville Hutchinson purchased sections 1, 2, and 3 respectively. They set aside the lots that they needed and then gave back the remaining land to sell. All of the money made from these sales was placed in a perpetual fund. It was also at this time that these same community leaders started a drive to build a combined chapel and superintendent's (sexton's) residence to replace the frame house which was serving as a superintendent's residence.

As a result of the spirit of improvement, the four-square chapel/supervisor's home was built (circa 1929). A Folk-Victorian frame house, known colloquially as "the cottage," (now demolished) was purchased for the caretaker, and Tell William Nicolet, a Pittsburgh landscape architect, was engaged to landscape the cemetery. A state of the art underground system of watering was installed. Trees and shrubs were planted. The winding roads were eventually covered with asphalt.

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Before the date of the 1929 stock market crash, there was a time of prosperity. "Coal was King" and Woodlawn was its heritage. During this time—the 1920's, Sam Nuzum, a local businessman, purchased Sections 4 and 5 and he, too, gave much of that land back to the cemetery to sell, with the money going into the perpetual fund. Landscape architect Nicolet's plans for this area indicate they were prepared for Nuzum, so it is presumed that he paid for Nicolet's services in these sections of the cemetery. Appearing around 1929, and located on the most prominent part of Woodlawn's topography, the Egyptian Revival style mausoleum named the "Woodlawn Abbey" was constructed within a loop of road.

It was also during the 1920's that J. Perry Thompson, Superintendent and civil engineer, had a great influence upon the arrangement of the graves, the maintenance of the grounds and the further development of mapping and record keeping. One of his great contributions was his organization of and identification of approximately 1000 graves whose identification had been "lost". A low point for the cemetery occurred in 1920, when the Klu Klux Klan, uninvited, rallied in the cemetery, but their presence in the cemetery and the community was discouraged.

The World War II years saw the undeveloped western part of Woodlawn used for Victory Gardens. This was offered free of charge to the community as part of the War effort. Burials in Woodlawn continued apace into the 1950s, with the cemetery retaining its prestigious profile through the decade's end. It was not until 1971 that additional land was purchased.

Art, Landscape, and Architecture of Woodlawn Cemetery:

In terms of the rural cemetery movement, Woodlawn was quite late in its development. The development of rural, park-like cemeteries can be dated to the opening of Mount Auburn Cemetery, at Cambridge, near Boston, in 1831. Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia followed in 1836, and Greenwood in Brooklyn in 1838. These cemeteries serve to illustrate the opening of a long period of cemetery development. West Virginia precedents for sophisticated cemetery design, in line with the strictures of the rural cemetery movement, include Greenwood Cemetery in Wheeling, established in 1866, and Spring Hill Cemetery in Charleston, established in 1869. Both were laid out by city engineers to take advantage of topography for striking vistas, and administered under strict rules regarding monument placement and style. Most importantly, Greenwood and

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Spring Hill were park-like and serene in nature, with curvilinear street plans, and located outside of their respective city centers.

Woodlawn began its existence as a private family plot in 1875. Such humble beginnings were quite typical for cemeteries in West Virginia, outside of the areas of intensive urban development, such as Wheeling. Woodlawn was incorporated on December 16, 1885, and by June of that year, its first formal plat was recorded by the Marion County Clerk. The first plat was strictly rectilinear, with 408 burial plots divided by a central driveway. In 1896, additional land was platted to the north of the original section, and was officially recognized as "Section No. 2." Section 2 introduced the first notion of curvilinear streets. The naturalistic forms enclosed by the streets contained mostly rectangular burial plots, with those located on the edges having asymmetrical layouts.

Woodlawn's comparatively late development may be explained through its ties to the development of Fairmont as a whole—the need for burial grounds increased gradually with the area's late 19th century increase in industry and population. By the turn of the 20th century and into the 1920s, Fairmont was at its pinnacle as a center of banking, law, and services associated with industry and natural resource extraction. The leading families associated with those industries were responsible for 1920s formal re-design of the cemetery, and no doubt wished for a resting place that matched their perceived place in society. Samuel Nuzum, president of the Fairmont Investment Company, the Nuzum Sand Company, and the Nuzum Realty and Security Company purchased Sections 4 and 5, and it was most likely Nuzum who retained Pittsburgh landscape architect Tell William Nicolet to produce the designs for those sections.

Nicolet's designs for Woodlawn, dated 1924 and 1926, included an extension of the 1896 curvilinear street plan to create two "loops" or circle drives. One circle, containing a the Ganoe family crypt, occupies the westerly loop, and the massive Woodlawn Abbey occupies the eastern loop, located at the highest point of the cemetery. Constructed from massive blocks of gray Barre Granite, and accessed via a flight of monumental stairs, the Abbey provides a dramatic focal point for the cemetery. As the present Abbey matches the footprint indicated on Nicolet's plans, it is likely that he provided the architectural design for Abbey, as well. Nicolet was quite busy in West Virginia at this time, providing the landscape design for the state's 4-H camp at Jackson's Mill, in Lewis County. It is likely that in time, research will reveal even more examples of his landscape designs in West Virginia.

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Among the various markers and monuments in the cemetery, four private mausoleums belonging to Sylvanus Lamb Watson, Lloyd Ganoë, J. F. Conaway, and Allison H. Fleming stand out. The Watson, Conaway, and Fleming mausoleums follow Neo-Classical Revival themes, while the Ganoë mausoleum advanced the cemetery's catalogue of styles into the modern age with an Art Deco theme. Even though so many of the headstones are typical of the Victorian period: obelisks, idealized female figures, angels, and logs and tree stumps of the Woodman of the World fraternity, there are the old sandstone headstones belonging to the 18th and early 19th century. Thus Woodlawn evidences a full spectrum of funerary art from the earliest types into the Modern era.

One monument does not mark a grave but is a tribute to the Veterans of all American Wars up to and including World War I. Veterans from all wars are buried there. Two from the Revolutionary War, one from the War of 1812, six from the Mexican War, 92 Union soldiers from the Civil War, and six from the Spanish American War. The number of veterans from all subsequent conflict have not been inventoried. Iron crosses of the Confederate soldiers dot the cemetery. It is likely a reflection of the Union sympathies of the area that these were not inventoried.

Spectacular among all of the other markers are those of Francis H. Pierpont and his wife, Julia Robertson Pierpont. Placed there by the Major William Haymond Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the state of West Virginia, full-length bronze plaques mark each of their graves in a community effort to memorialize the Pierponts. Of lesser size, yet with the same effort, is the bronze plaque marking the grave of Boaz Fleming, the founder of Fairmont. This plaque was also placed by the Major William Haymond Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There is no other property that marks the accomplishments of the Pierponts, nor of Boaz Fleming.

A Fashionable Place of Rest--Noted Residents of Woodlawn Cemetery:

Persons of "transcendent" importance who lie buried in Woodlawn and are memorialized there include; Francis H. Pierpont (1814-1899), Julia Augusta Robertson Pierpont (1828-1886), Boaz Fleming (1758-1830), James Otis Watson (1815-1902), Clyde E. Hutchinson (1861-1926), A Brooks Fleming (1839-1923), Matthew Mansfield Neely (1874-1958), Reverend William Ryland White (1820-1893), Bernard Butcher (1853-1918), Thomas C. Miller (1848-1926) and six related victims of the Newburg, Preston County, mine explosion (1886). Most of the following, with the exception of the Pierponts and Boaz Fleming, have works surviving from their productive lives that

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preclude their inclusion under Criterion B. They are, however, important in their own right, and in their selection of Woodlawn as their place of final rest they indicate its historic importance.

Francis H. Pierpont, who was the “Father of West Virginia,” had great impact upon the history of Fairmont, Marion County, Virginia/West Virginia, and the nation. His home was in Middletown, Virginia, which became Fairmont, West Virginia. A tanner, a teacher, a business man, and an attorney, he was chosen Provisional Governor of Restored Virginia in 1861 by a staunch Union convention after Virginia officials declared Virginia a member of the Confederate States of America. “The Father of West Virginia” served as elected governor of Restored Virginia 1863-68; led the severance movement in western Virginia which resulted in the creation of West Virginia as an independent state in 1863. Presented by the state of West Virginia on April 30, 1910, his statue, honoring him as the “Father of West Virginia”, was accepted by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to Statuary Hall in the United State Capitol Building in Washington, DC. It stands there today. It was his plan that gave birth to West Virginia. The words were his that persuaded President Lincoln to accept West Virginia into the Union.

Julia Augusta Robertson Pierpont, as the wife of Governor Pierpont, had a great impact on Fairmont, Marion County, Virginia/West Virginia, and the nation. In her own right she had and continues to impact the nation – she is credited by many historians as having created Memorial Day. Just one year after the end of the Civil War in 1866, living in the Governor’s mansion in Richmond, Virginia, Julia Pierpont decorated the miserably neglected Union graves in Richmond’s Hollywood Cemetery. Thus Julia Pierpont is given credit by some historians as having originated Decoration Day (now Memorial Day) for the nation. Among those who credited her is a 1987 study conducted by the West Virginia University Center for Women’s Studies, West Virginia Women’s Commission, and the West Virginia Historic Preservation Unit.

Boaz Fleming was the founding father of Fairmont and greatly influenced the development of Marion County. He cleared a section of his land, laid it off in town lots and sold them in order to build a town – a town that could be used as the county seat for a new county he wished to create from Harrison and Monongalia. That town became Middletown, Virginia, and finally the city of Fairmont. Marion County was developed as he had envisioned. So as a result he “impacted” the County and the State. He secured a board of trustees form of government. He named the streets. It was and is his town. He

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was originally buried in the old Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Progress came along in 1878-79 and those graves were moved to Woodlawn.

James Otis Watson impacted the town, the county, the state and the region. He is considered to be the "Father of the Coal Industry West of the Alleghenies." In 1852-53 he opened his first mine with his friend Francis Pierpont on Pierpont's land in Middletown, Virginia. The Watson Coal Co. along with the Hutchinson Coal Co. evolved into the Consolidated Coal Company, which had a tremendous impact on the state and the country.

Clyde E. Hutchinson, impacted the town, the county, the region, the state and the nation. He was the developer of the Hutchinson Coal Co., which merged with the Watson Coal Co. to form the Consolidated Coal Co.

A. Brooks Fleming was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1863 and 1865. He was "elected to W.V. House of Delegates in 1872 and again in 1875. Later he was appointed judge of the 2nd District Judicial Circuit in 1878 and afterwards he was elected to the same office. In 1888 he was nominated for Governor of West Virginia by acclamation at the Huntington Convention. He served as Governor from 1890 to 1893.

Matthew Mansfield Neely impacted the town, county, state and nation. He was elected Mayor of Fairmont in 1908, elected clerk of the House of Delegates in 1910, went to the U.S. House Representatives in 1913, re-elected to the House in 1916 and 1919, elected to U.S. Senate in 1922, 1930, 1934, elected Governor of West Virginia in 1940, again elected to the house in 1944. He went back to the U.S. Senate in 1948 and was elected to the Senate six years later.

Reverend William Ryland White was the first state superintendent of West Virginia public schools (1863-1869). "...he laid the foundations of the free public school system in the new state." (Ambler) He fathered the teacher training idea in the state. He resigned (1869) this position to become the principal of the new Fairmont State Normal School where his innovative teacher's training program led the way. He is often called the "Horace Mann of West Virginia." He impacted town, county, state, region, and no doubt, a nation. Fairmont's White Elementary School, which no longer exists, was named in his honor.

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Bernard Butcher, a lawyer, who had served as Randolph County Prosecuting Attorney, was appointed to the Board of Regents of State Normal Schools in 1877. He was elected in 1880 State Superintendent of Schools. He obtained legislation to provide for the education of black teachers, established Arbor Day, making West Virginia the first state East of the Mississippi to have an official Arbor Day, and "...accomplished many other things that made the state's schools more uniform." (Amblor) As a member of the State Historical Society in 1908, he organized the Marion County Historical Society. His life impacted a town, a county, and a state. Fairmont's no longer used Butcher School was named in his honor.

Thomas C. Miller (1844-1926) was an educator and another who served as state Superintendent of Schools (1900-1909). In addition, he was principal at Fairmont Senior High School for 21 years, and served as Principal of West Virginia University in 1893. He was elected principal of Shepherd Normal School, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. In addition he was superintendent of the Methodist Protestant Church Sunday School and served as president of the State Sunday School Association. He impacted a town, a county, and a state. Fairmont's Miller Jr. High School is named in his honor.

The victims of the Newburg, Preston County, explosion, the first important mine explosion in this section (area), were buried at Woodlawn in 1886. There are six graves-- a father, a son, three stepsons, and another relative. The graves are not marked individually, but are indicated by a single concrete post bearing a Woodlawn Company locational number. The lot on which they are buried was bought by George DeBolt of the Orrell Coal Company.

Here follows a list of several other representative historical figures buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery "district" -- not of "transcendent" importance but who, nonetheless, impacted the community. George Albert Dunnington (1858-1928), Editor of the Fairmont Index; Brooks S. Hutchinson (1888-1971), Chief Counsel for the Hutchinson Coal Company; Judge William S. Haymond (1852-1928), Judge of the Marion County Circuit Court, Descendant of Major William S. Haymond, major in the Revolutionary War under Washington; Judge Emmett M. Showalter (1869-1949), Judge of the Criminal Court, U.S. District Attorney, President of the B.O.E. during the building of many county schools; Judge Harry Evans Watkins (1898-1963), U.S. Federal District Judge for West Virginia; Judge Frank C. Haymond (1887-1972), Justice of the Supreme Court of West Virginia for 30 years; J. M. Hartley, owner and operator of Hartley's, the first

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department store in Marion County; and Sam R. Nuzum (1861-1927), Entrepreneur, instrumental in plotting Woodlawn, bought 5th and 6th parcels.

Others include John A. Clark, coal operator and industrial promoter, organized the Clark Coal and Coke Company and Clark Coal Company; Asa Brooks Fleming (1820-1905), Father of West Virginia Governor A.B. Fleming; Joseph William Greer (1898-1979) descendent of J. M. Hartley, President of J.M. Hartley and Sons, Department Store; Bernard Galpin Sampson (1900-1980), President of Sampson Engineering Company, Woodlawn surveyor; Earl H. Smith, Editor of Fairmont Times; Clarence E. "Ned" Smith, Editor of the Fairmont Times; W. J. Eddy (1887-1929) pastor of the First Baptist Church; Luther Cochran Davis (1894-1932) physician; Clancy M. Ramage (1884-1957), Physician and Brother of Mrs. M. M. Neely; Thomas A Haymond (1925-2001), Physician and son of Judge Frank Haymond; and John R. Cook, established Cook Hospital.

Conclusion:

Woodlawn Cemetery is an important place to note in the development of Fairmont, West Virginia. Illustrating the development of Fairmont through the stages of its development, Woodlawn also reflects the development of the rural cemetery movement within the state. Significant under Criteria B and C, as a place of notable architecture, landscape design, and funerary art, the cemetery is also the resting place of many of the area's leading citizens and founders. The Pierponts and Boaz Fleming merit the inclusion of Criterion B due to the lack of other places associated with their productive lives. In summary, Woodlawn Cemetery meets the above selected criteria between the years 1875 and 1954, and evidences a high degree of integrity.

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Lough, Glenn D. Now and Long Ago. Morgantown Printing & Binding, 1969. Reprint
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Ambler, G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, 1935

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Hyde, Lucia K. "Woodmen are Trees in God's Forest", Wonderful West Virginia,
March, 2003. pp. 8-11.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS

Wilson, Margaret Collins, daughter of Thomas J. Collins, former caretaker (1924-1957)
interview, lived in Caretaker Cottage 1929-1957.

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NEWSPAPERS AND PAMPHLETS

The Fairmont Times, various issues
The West Virginian, various issues
Women of West Virginia, WVU Public History Program

PRIMARY SOURCES

Woodlawn Cemetery Company, Inc. records maps. Woodlawn Archives.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Woodlawn Cemetery is bounded on the east by Spence Street, the north by the B & O Railroad tracks and the end of Chew Street, on the northwest by Williams Street, with a "back entrance" leading to this street. The front entrance and the southern boundary are on Maple Ave. The enclosed document titled "Section Map of Woodlawn Cemetery" shows the legal boundaries of the cemetery.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries thus presented on the enclosed map are the historic limits of Woodlawn Cemetery.

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Name of Property: Woodlawn Cemetery
Address: 335 Maple Ave., P.O. Box 765
Town: Fairmont, WV 26554
County: Marion

Photographer: Sylvia Parker

Date: October, 2001 and October, 2002

Negatives: WV SHPO, Charleston, WV.

Photo 1 of 39 Chapel and entrance to Woodlawn

Photo 2 of 39 Chapel

Photo 3 of 39 Representative view of Woodlawn

Photo 4 of 39 Representative view of Woodlawn

Photo 5 of 39 New garage

Photo 6 of 39 Representative mausoleum

Photo 7 of 39 Examples of funerary art

Photo 8 of 39 Funerary art – idealized figure

Photo 9 of 39 Funerary art – idealized figure

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Photo 10 of 39 Funerary art – idealized figure

Photo 11 of 39 Funerary art – stump

Photo 12 of 39 Funerary art -- logs

Photo 13 of 39 Funerary art -- stump

Photo 14 of 39 Funerary art -- obelisk

Photo 15 of 39 Funerary art – cross with lilies

Photo 16 of 39 Abbey & approach (road)

Photo 17 of 39 Abbey with stairway

Photo 18 of 39 Veterans monument

Photo 19 of 39 Monument plaque: Revolutionary, 1812 and Mexican Wars

Photo 20 of 39 Monument plaque: Civil War

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Photo 21 of 39 Monument plaque: Spanish American War

Photo 22 of 39 Monument plaque: World War I

Photo 23 of 39 Family plot – Francis H. Pierpont, Governor

Photo 24 of 39 Monument – Francis H. Pierpont, Governor

Photo 25 of 39 Headstones: Daughter and her husband of Pierpont, Governor

Photo 26 of 39 Bronze Commemorative plaques: Francis and Julia Pierpont, Governor
and creator of Memorial Day

Photo 27 of 39 Bronze commemorative plaque: Francis H. Pierpont, Governor

Photo 28 of 39 Bronze Commemorative plaque: Julia Pierpont, creator of Memorial
Day

Photo 29 of 39 Bronze Commemorative plaque: Boaz Fleming, Founder of Fairmont

Photo 30 of 39 Plaque and original headstone: Boaz Fleming, Founder of Fairmont

Photo 31 of 39 Graves of Boaz Fleming and his wife.

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Photo 32 of 39 Headstone: A. B. Fleming, West Virginia Governor

Photo 33 of 39 Headstone: Matthew M. Neely, U.S. Senator and West Virginia Governor

Photo 34 of 39 Headstone: Rev. William Ryland White, West Virginia's first State Superintendent of Schools

Photo 35 of 39 Headstone – Thomas C. Miller, State Superintendent of Schools

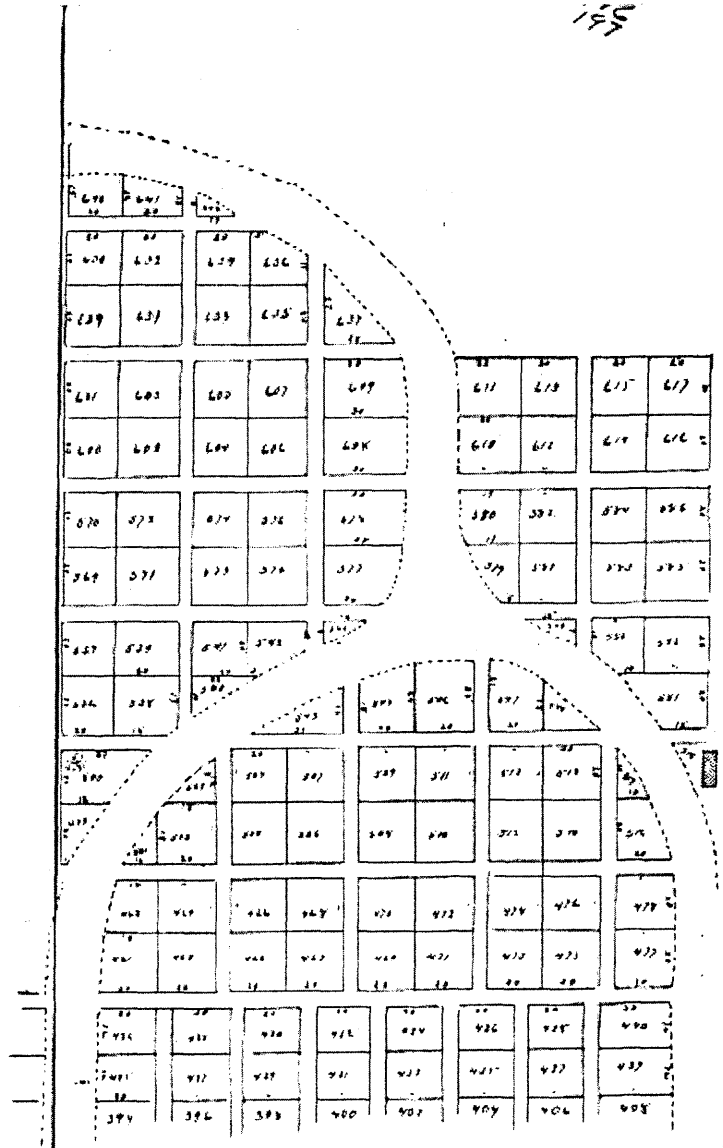
Photo 36 of 39 Headstone – Clyde E. Hutchinson, Coal Baron

Photo 37 of 39 Headstone – James O. Watson, Coal Baron

Photo 38 of 39 Chapel, circa 1920

Photo 39 of 39 Cemetery panorama, circa 1920

WOODLAWN CEMETERY
 FAIRMONT, MARION COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 1896 PLAT



Not known to me
 It is remembered that on the 22nd day of November, 1896, the foregoing plat was presented to me by Charles E. Mendenhall, Clerk of the County Court of Marion County, in my office and was admitted to record.
 Teste
 Charles E. Mendenhall

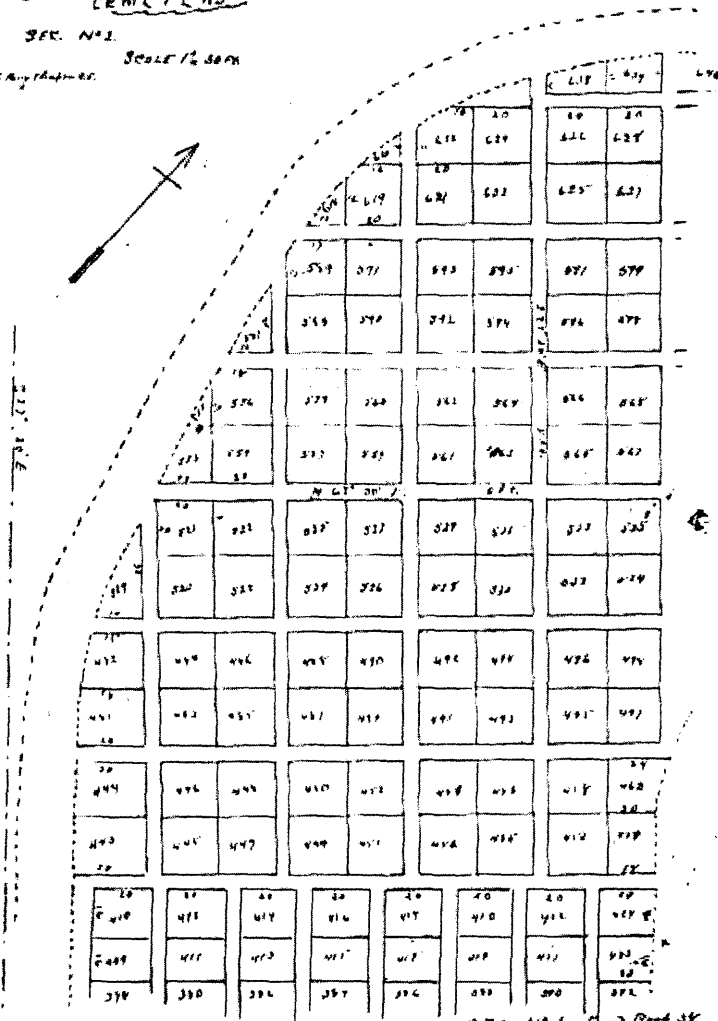
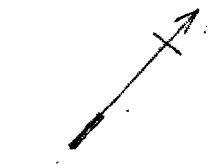
WOODLAWN CEMETERY
 FAIRMONT, MARION COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 1896 PLAT

198

MAP OF
 WOODLAWN
 CEMETERY

SEC. N^o. 1.

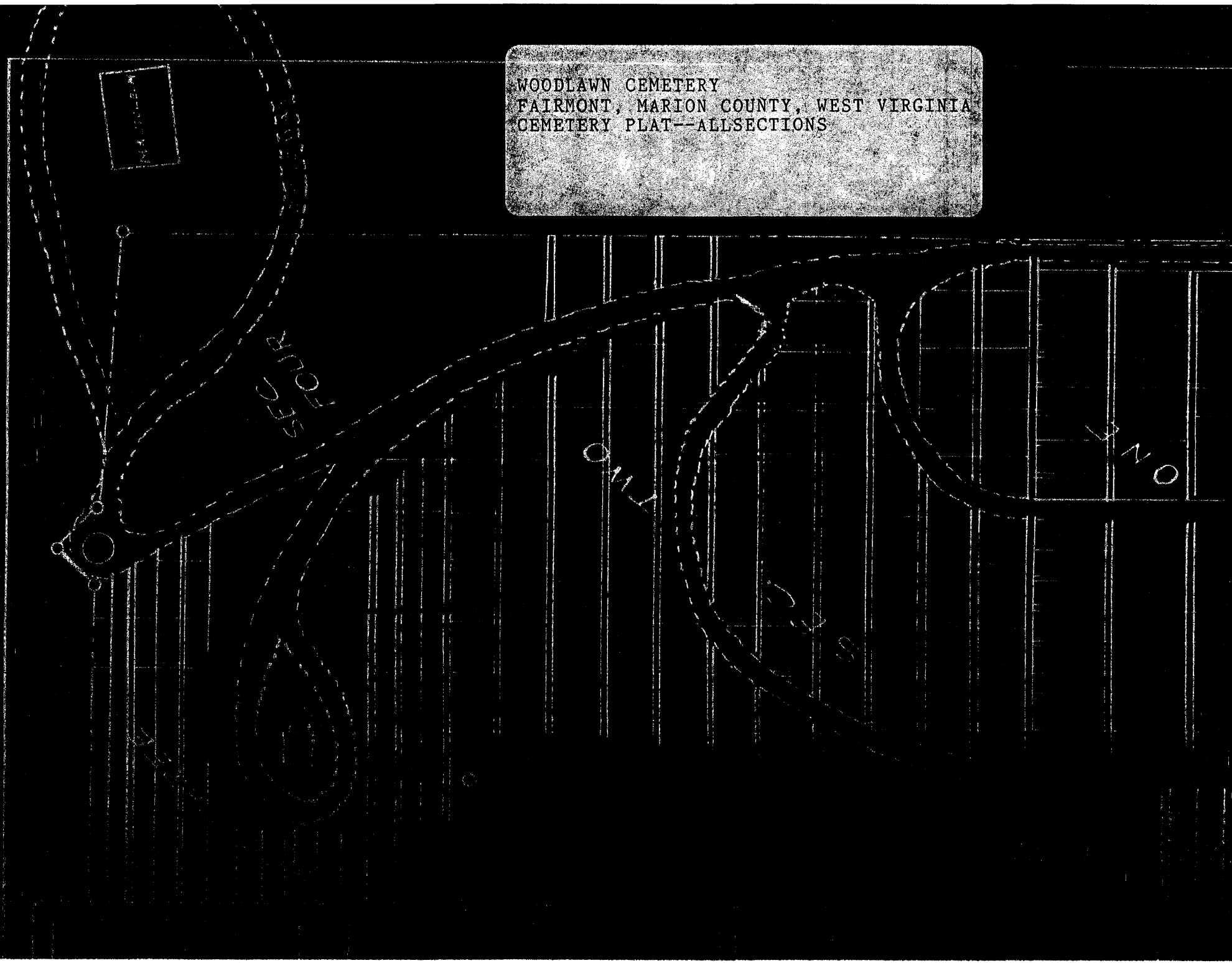
No. 1891 SCALE 1/2 INCH = 50 FT.



SEC. N^o. 1. Dead End St.



WOODLAWN CEMETERY
FAIRMONT, MARION COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
CEMETERY PLAT--ALL SECTIONS

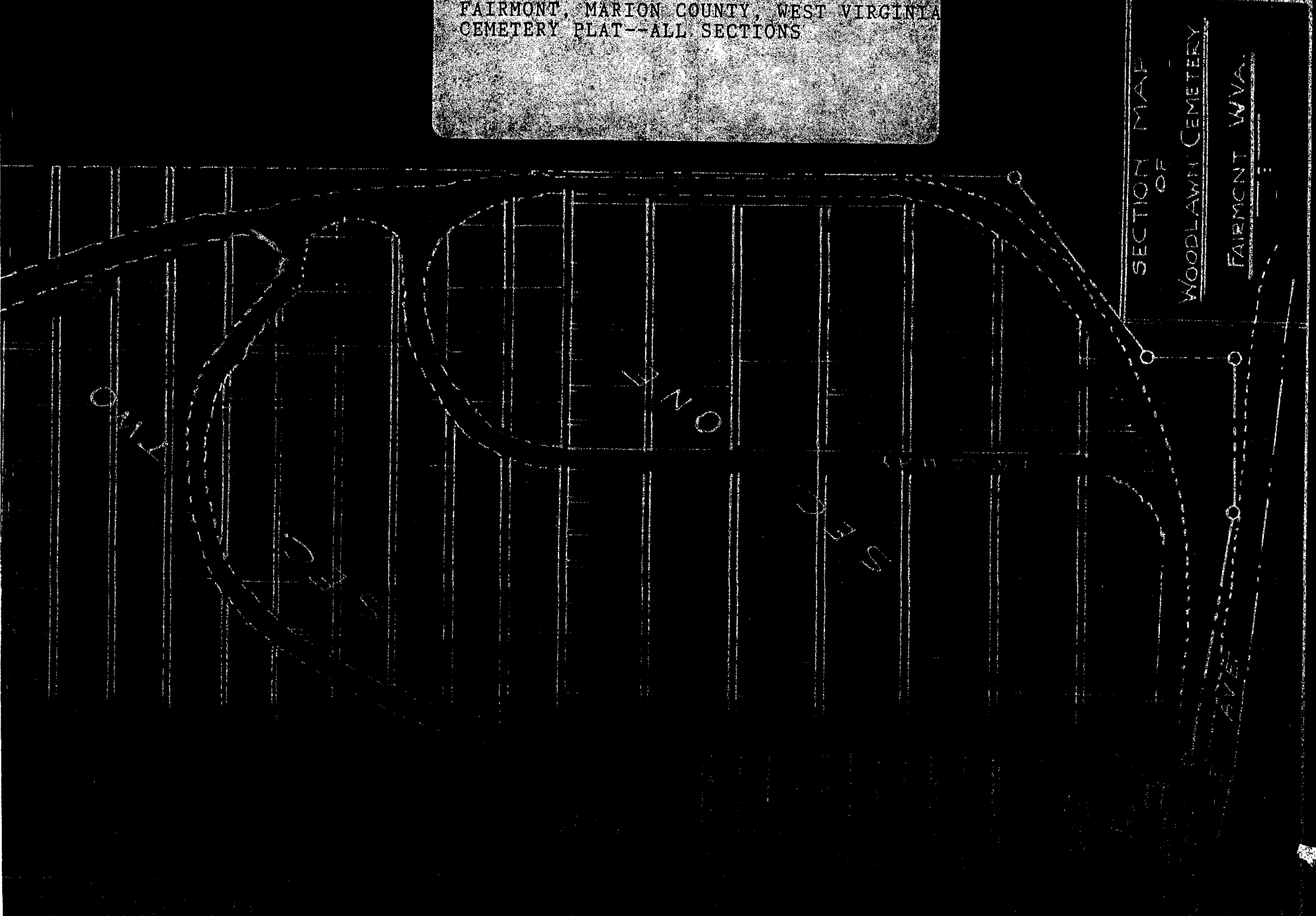


WOODLAWN CEMETERY
FAIRMONT, MARION COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
CEMETERY PLAT--ALL SECTIONS

SECTION MAP
OF

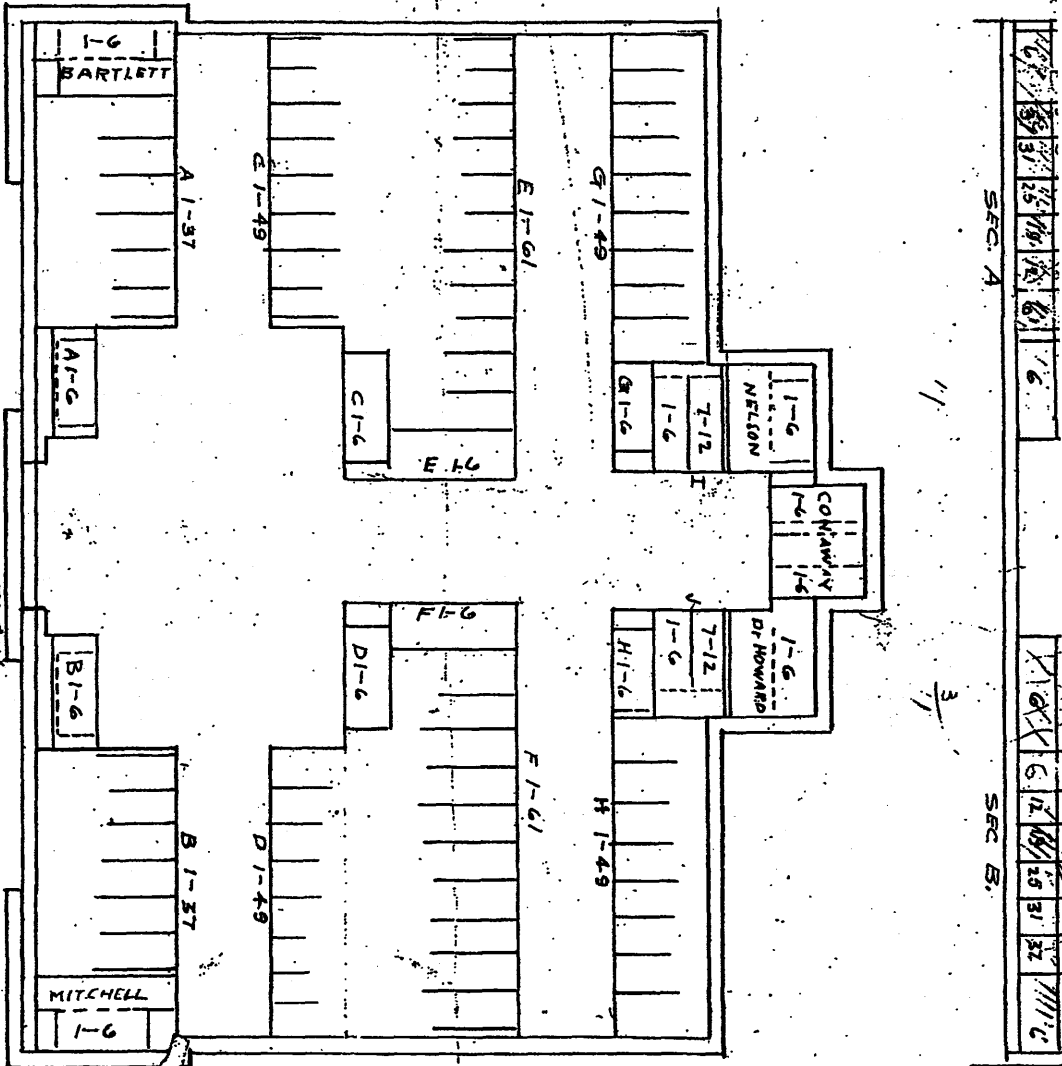
WOODLAWN CEMETERY

FAIRMONT WVA.



WOODLAWN CEMETERY
 FAIRMONT, MARION COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 ABBEY FLOORPLAN

FLOOR-PLAN
 OF
 WOODLAWN ABBEY



SEC. A

SEC. B.

3

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WOODLAWN CEMETERY
FAIRMONT, MARION COUNTY
WEST VIRGINIA
TAX MAP

