

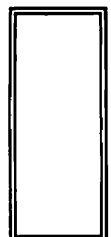


Internal Rating: NR

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Street Address 801 Jefferson Avenue	Common/Historic Name/Both <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Old Grave Creek Mound Museum	Field Survey #	Site # (SHPO Only) MR-0185
Town or Community Moundsville, West Virginia	County Marshall	Negative No. N/A	NR Listed Date July 19, 1964 (non-contributing)
Architect/Builder State of West Virginia	Date of Construction circa 1940	Style Gothic Revival	
Exterior Siding/Materials Cut stone	Roofing Material Asphalt sheeting	Foundation Probably cut stone	
Property Use or Function Residence <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Other <input checked="" type="radio"/>	UTM# Zone 17, E 521822 N 4418518	Photograph (2" x 3" Contact)	
	Survey Organization & Date West Virginia Division of Culture and History February 26, 2015		

Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map



Site No.

N



Present Owners State of West Virginia managed by Div of Culture and History Phone # 304-558-4800	Owners Mailing Address 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E. Charleston, WV 25306
Describe Setting Located on the grounds of the Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex. The property is located within Moundsville city limits on a city lot of approximately three acres. The property consists of flat level ground and is maintained. Building is located on the south side of Grave Creek Mound, a prehistoric Adena burial mound.	
3 _____ Acres <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Artifacts Present	
Description of Building or Site (Original and Present)	
1 _____ Stories 7 _____ Front Bays	
The main building is constructed of mortared cut stone and measures c. 49 x 28 feet. It was constructed under the oversight of the warden of the old West Virginia Penitentiary, and was originally primarily used as a gift shop where items made by prisoners were sold. A later addition was built to accommodate archaeological displays. The building is now closed to the public with access blocked. See Continuation sheet for additional information.	
<i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i>	
Alterations	If yes, describe
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Chimney may have been added later, prior to 1949.
Additions	If yes, describe
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	A u-shaped addition was added on east and west sides and along the back of the building. Archaeological exhibits were displayed in this area.
Describe All Outbuildings	
A second building of similar cut-stone construction is located approximately 80 feet east of the building. It measures c. 24 x14 feet and was used as a rest room. See continuation sheet for more information.	
<i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i>	
Statement of Significance	
As a gift shop, the larger building was part of daily management of the Penitentiary. It was also important in the interpretation of the Grave Creek Mound, as well as West Virginia Archaeology in general. See Continuation Sheet.	
<i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i>	
Bibliographical References	
See Continuation Sheet	
<i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i>	
Form Prepared By:	Date: 2-26-2015
Name/Organization: Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex Address: 801 Jefferson Ave. Moundsville, WV 26041 Phone #: (304) 843-4128	



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME Old Grave Creek Mound Museum

SITE# _____

Description of Larger Stone Building:

Single story building measuring c. 49 x 28 feet with cut stone exterior wall and asphalt roof. Built in Gothic Revival style, similar to the old West Virginia Penitentiary. An older (c. 1940 - Delf Norona reports construction began in the 1930s but building remained unfinished for several years) central section features a window flanked by single doors in the front facade. A u-shaped addition was made c. 1949-50, adding two more windows on either side, creating a facade with a total of 7 bays. The exterior consists of rusticated cut sandstone. A subtle change was observed in the masonry between the older and newer sections: There diagonally cut stones were used in the older section, but not the newer walls. In addition, the windows and doors in the central section are capped by keystones whereas the windows in the addition are capped straight across. The central section also features small corner towers similar to the prison's architecture. A large stone inscribed "Grave Creek Mound" is prominently placed over the central window. A chimney is located on the west wall of the older section. The interior of the building appears to be brick covered with plaster.

Description of Outbuildings:

A second, single story cut stone building is located c. 80 feet east of the old Grave Creek Mound museum. It measures c. 24 x 14 feet. The stone exterior includes diagonally cut examples similar to those in the original museum building. The corners are capped with similar, although lower crenelations / towers. The front facade (facing the other building) features two single doors capped with keystones. The building is divided into two rooms. The northern room contains a toilet - thus the building served as a rest room for the mound property. The other room contains pipes and other debris. The roof of this building appears to be concrete with iron or steel supports, while the interior walls are brick covered with plaster and/or paint.

Statement of Significance

The Old Grave Creek Mound Museum building has significance in terms of the old West Virginia Penitentiary as well as the Grave Creek mound Archaeological site.

In style and construction, the building reflects the architecture of the penitentiary. The building and additions were constructed while the mound property was under the management of the penitentiary. An aspect of prison management was involved in terms of the gift shop where items made by prisoners were sold. The extra income a prisoner could earn from such sales was a privilege that could be withdrawn in case of bad behavior. A article from the March 13, 1949 edition of the Wheeling News-Register shows a photograph of Mrs. E.N. Russler who was assigned the job of clerk at the Mound Museum after having served as matron in the women's section for 22 years (the women were moved out of the penitentiary). One can see lamps with horse figurines and models of log cabins in the photo. Many visitors to the Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex have mentioned remembering "trustee" prisoners staffing the shop and museum.

The new addition was primarily constructed to house archaeological displays that interpreted Grave Creek Mound but also West Virginia archaeology in general. A detailed description of these exhibits can be found on page 58 of "Moundville's Mammoth Mound" written by Delf Norona. The development of the West Virginia Archeological Society and the construction of the addition and installation of archaeological progressed in tandem.

Old Grave Creek Mound Museum

Bibliography

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1939-1942 West Virginia Penitentiary Official Report and Souvenir. M.E. Ketchum, Warden. West Virginia Archives, Con. 1 Pen. 1 1:1939-41

National Register Nomination, West Virginia Penitentiary

National Register Nomination, Grave Creek Mound

Norona, Delf.

1950. "The Grave Creek Mound Museum", West Virginia Archeologist, No. 3, October, 1950, pp 22-25

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Vosvick, Jamie, Sarah Posin, and Christopher Jackson

2012. A Phase I Archaeological Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Complex Security Fence Replacement Project at the Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex in the City of Moundsville, Marshall County, West Virginia. Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. FR # 11-1092-MR.

Note: Additional information can be located in the archival files house at the Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex. This includes some notes by Delf Norona regarding the excavation behind the mound. Delf Norona also describes a time capsule that was enclosed in the walls of the old museum building.

Photographs of Old Stone Buildings at Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex

Present Appearance of Museum Building



Old Grave Creek Mound Museum. 2-24-2015. Facing NE

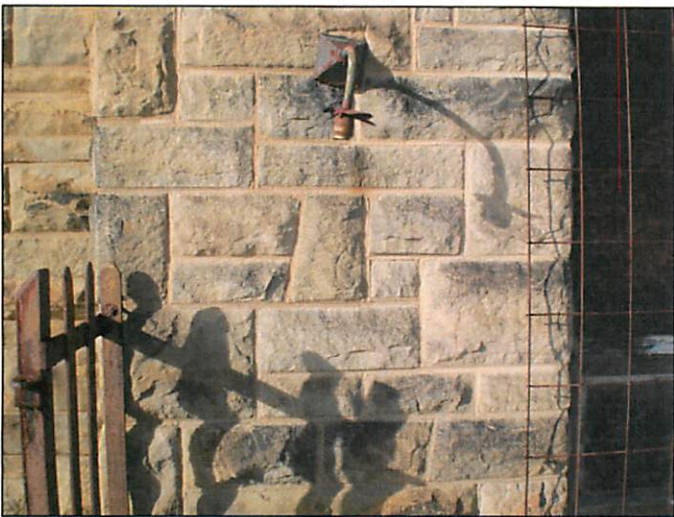


Old Grave Creek Mound Museum. 2-24-2015. Facing E.
Note weeping mulberry tree, which appears in historic illustrations.

Masonry details in old museum building.



Top center of building with inscription.
2-24-2015

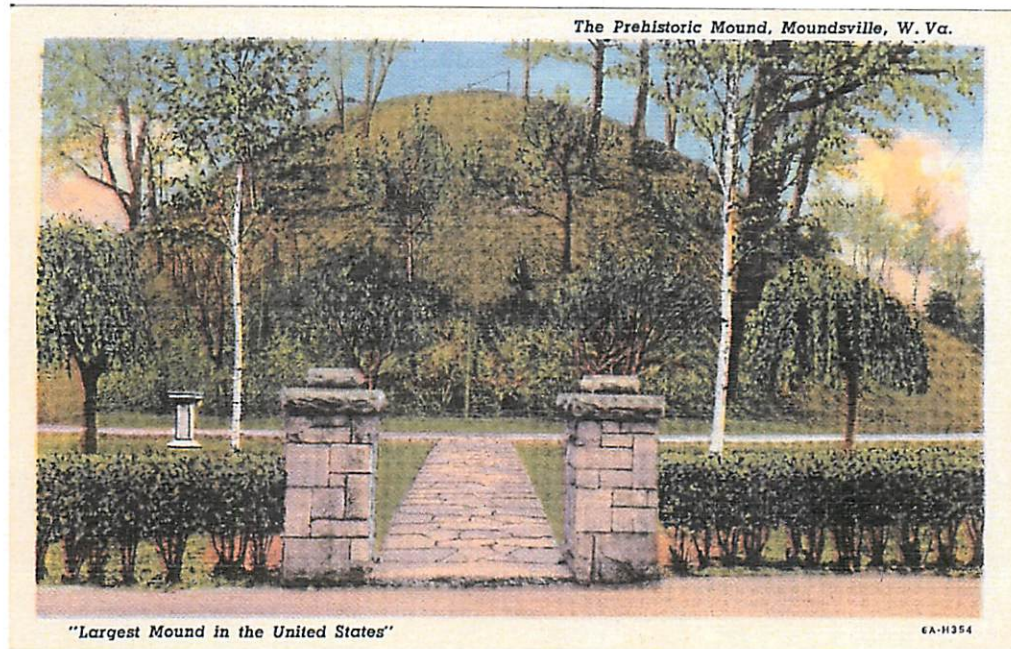


Center (original) part of building.
Note diagonally cut stones.
2-24-2015

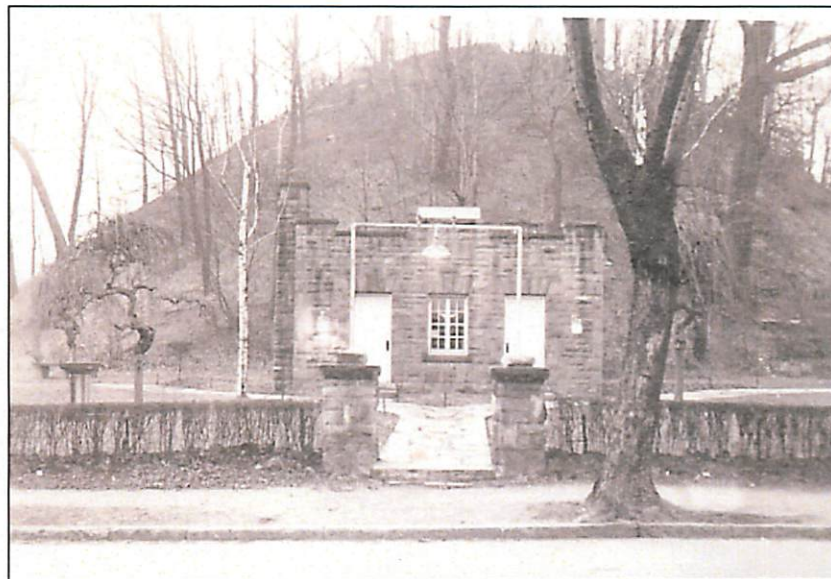


Right side of building (later addition).
No diagonally cut stones. 2-24-2015

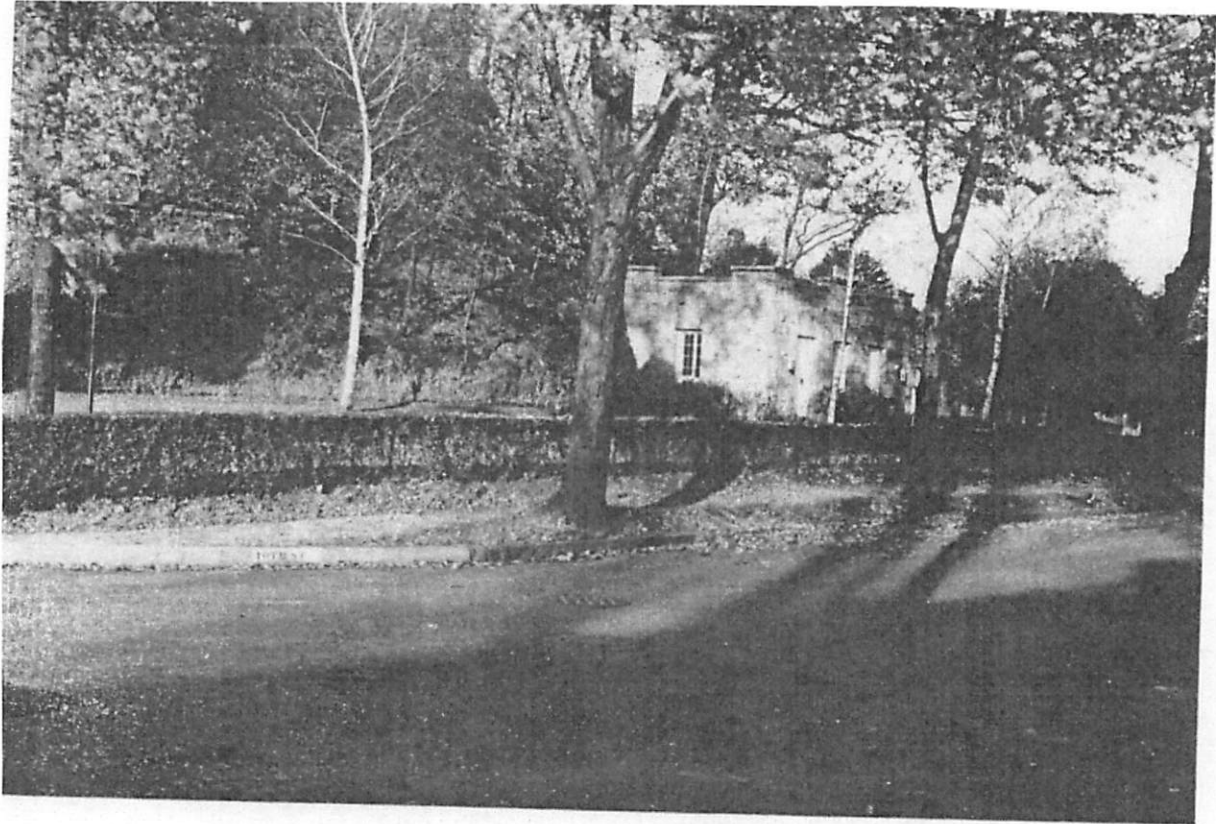
Changes through time.



Post card dating to 1936. Entrance to Grave Creek Mound prior to construction of building.



Grave Creek Mound Museum, same location as above. February 1949



MUSEUM BUILDING ON MOUND SITE

Photo from 1939-1941 West Virginia Penitentiary Official Report and Souvenir, M.E. Ketchum, Warden. This photo shows no chimney on the building's west wall. Chimney must have been either a later addition, or the photograph has been reversed. It is also interesting to note that the caption labels the building as a museum building. The penitentiary appears to have primarily used it as a shop for selling items made by its inmates.

A similar view as above,
dated February 1949.
The chimney can be seen in
this photo.



Mds. Echo Au 17 '49

Break Ground To Enlarge Mound Museum

Ground was broken today at the site of the Mound Museum in Moundville in preparation for the construction of a new addition to the museum building.

Plans call for the museum to be enlarged in order to make room for detailed exhibits dealing with the history of the Mound Builders.

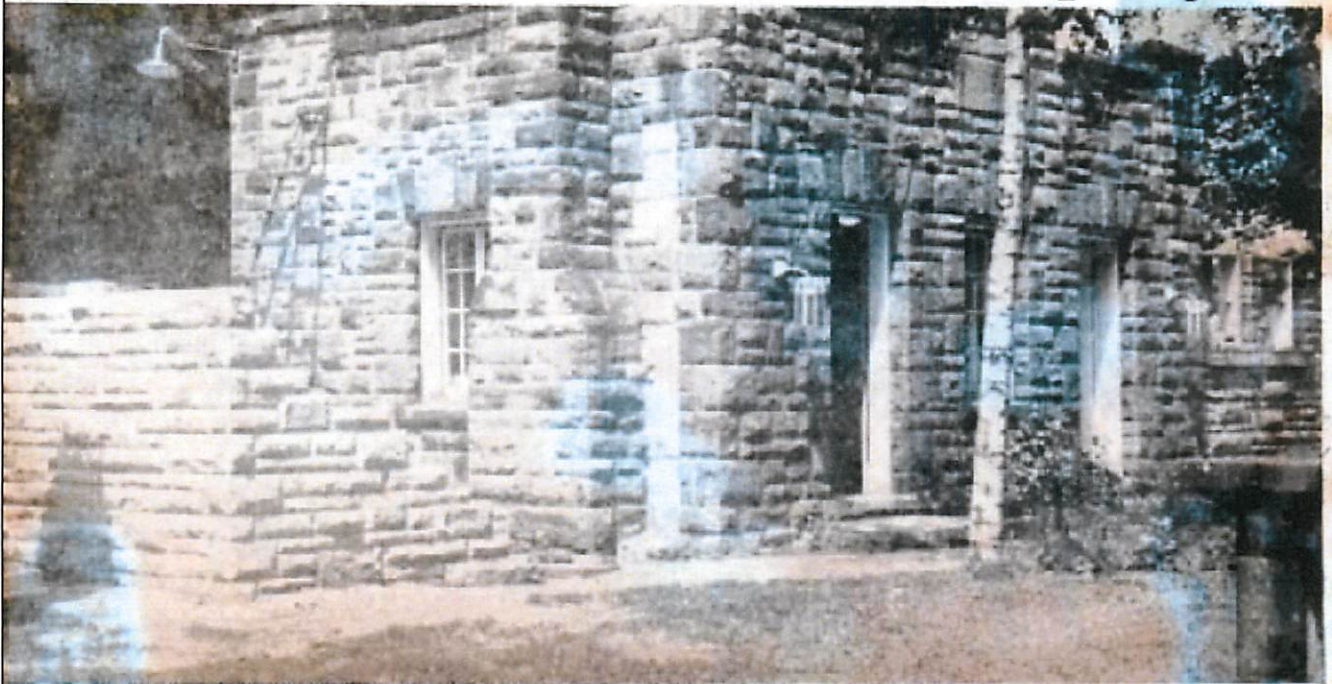
The present structure is too small for that purpose.

While ground breaking for the new addition took place on August 17, 1949, construction work was in full swing on March 1, 1950, when the photograph below was taken. Note half-finished stone wall on right edge of photo.

This photo is dated March 1, 1950.



Mound Museum Building Addition Is Taking Shape



The new addition to the Museum building at the Grave Creek Mound in Moundsville is now taking shape under the supervision of the West Virginia Archeological Society. Prison labor is being used to construct the addition, which will enlarge the present building on three sides to permit the housing of articles attributed to Aboriginal men.

Undated newspaper clipping documenting construction of the addition. Caption mentions prison labor is being used for the construction, and notes the involvement of the West Virginia Archeological Society.



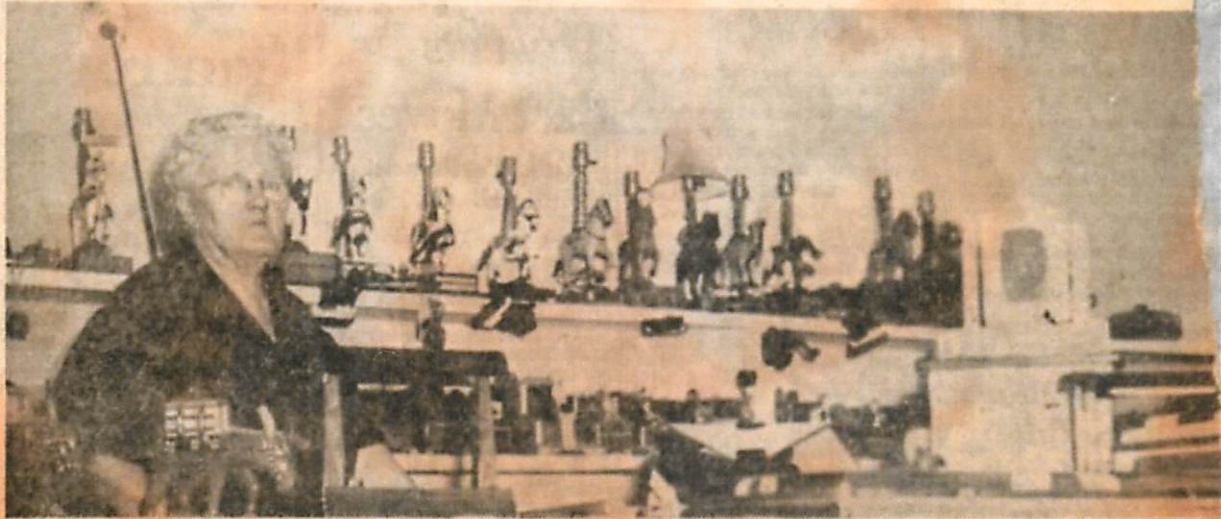
Figure 3

Rear view looking towards the east
(Photograph taken in the summer of 1950 during construction of outer walls.)

Construction of addition,
Summer of 1950

Wheeling News-Register, Sunday, March 13, 1949

Mound Museum Houses Store for Sale of Souvenirs



—News-Register photo
Mrs. E. N. Russler, a clerk in the Mound Museum at Moundsville, displays a part of the many hand-made souvenir items made by inmates of West Virginia penitentiary for sale to the public. Money obtained by purchases is turned into the individual accounts of the inmates. Mrs. Russler served as a matron in the women's section of the prison for 22 years before women prisoners were transferred to Pence Springs.

Wheeling News-Register, Sunday, March 13, 1949.

"Mrs. E.N. Russler, a clerk in the Mound Museum at Moundsville, displays a part of the many hand-made souvenir items made by inmates of the West Virginia penitentiary for sale to the public. Money obtained by purchases is turned into the individual accounts of the inmates. Mrs. Russler served as a matron in the women's section of the prison for 22 years before women prisoners were transferred to Pence Springs."



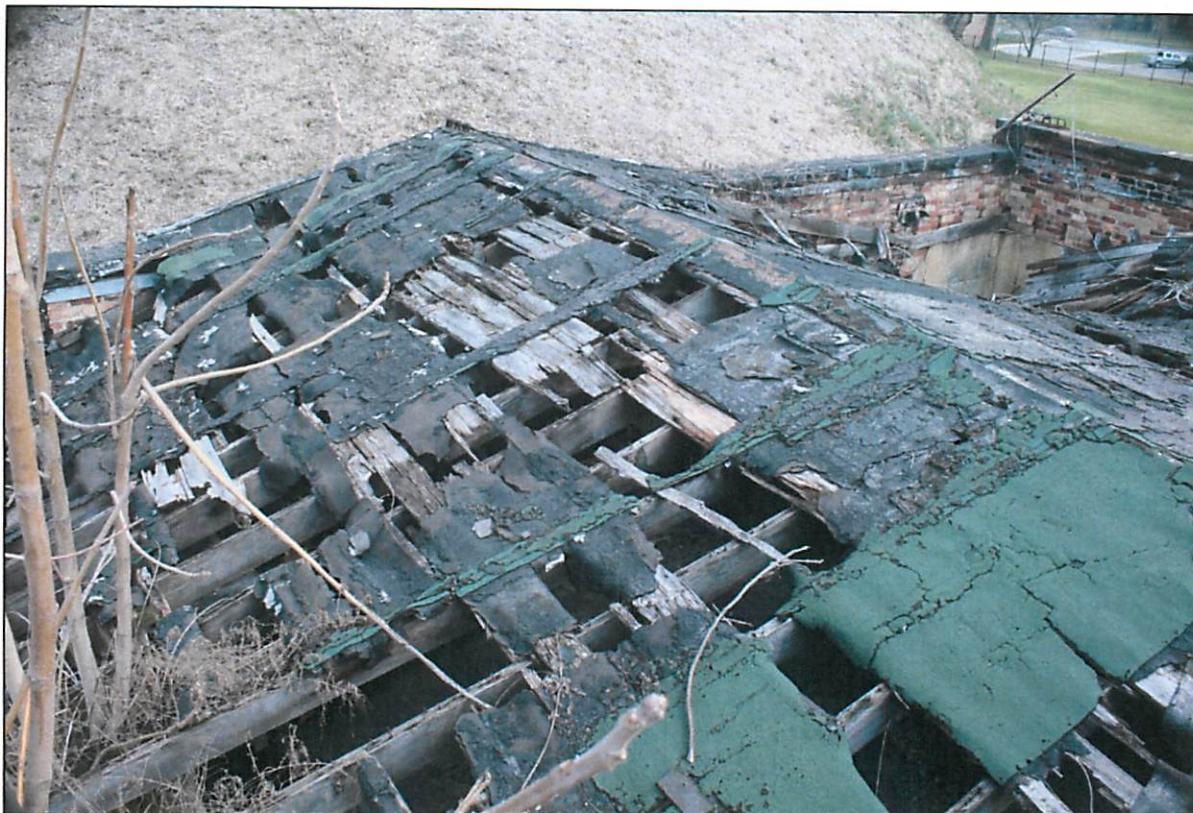
Gift shop.
Unknown date.



A family visits exhibits in museum. Unknown date.



Museum exhibits. Unknown date.



Roof showing asphalt covering wood beam frame. 4-8-2013. The roof has since collapsed into the building.



Interior showing center window flanked by doors of original building 4-8-2013.



Interior of museum building. 4-8-2013.

Rest Room Outbuilding



Restroom outbuilding. 2-24-2015. Construction date unknown, but stone work resembles older part of old Grave Creek Mound museum building.



Interior view.
2-24-2015.

Third Outbuilding

This building has been demolished. Its function is not know at the present time.

Photo is dated March 1951.



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the next fiscal year. He gave no percentage of increase . . .

Moundsville will have its historic Indian mound, from which it derived its name, under an extensive program of preservation and beautification. Warden Donivon Adams of the State Penitentiary and Delf Norona, curator of the mound museum, will supervise the work they described as a complete face-lifting. Adams is custodian of the mound. . .

Wyoming County's Board of Education has granted \$15-per-month salary increases to 430 teachers and principals Ten-dollar boosts were given 30 full-time janitors, bus garage mechanics, 16 maintenance employ-

Maryland post
7-30-58

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 6) | the south.

| other rabid characteristics.

State Prison Convicts Own and Operate 30 Business Enterprises Behind Walls

MOUNDVILLE, W. Va. (UP)—Inmates at the State Penitentiary apparently are a busy lot, owning and operating some 30 small business enterprises inside the institution's walls.

Warden Donivon E. Adams disclosed the prisoners' business activities following the cancellation last week of \$2,236 state contract with inmate Hollie Griffith for the manufacture of summer uniforms for law enforcement officers of the State Conservation Commission.

Griffith, 65, convicted in 1915 to his first of three life sentences for three slayings, had submitted the lowest bid for the manufacture of the uniforms. The contract was cancelled after it was discovered that state is prohibited by law from making contracts with convicts. The warden said most of the

prisoners' enterprises are much smaller than Griffith's tailoring shop and produce items like belts, rings, billfolds and lamps. Griffith has equipment valued at \$12,000.

Adams, who defended the businesses, said they are useful in rehabilitation. Their curtailment, he said, would seriously impair morale of the inmates.

Supplies used by the inmates are ordered through the prison administration and no cash is handled by prisoners. Transactions are in script and all must be approved by the warden, who acts as custodian of funds.

Many of the items are sold in the prison commissary, where inmates buy them to send to their families; in the visitor's room at the penitentiary, and in the Mound Museum here.

It was reported that Griffith, who obtained most of his tailoring equipment when private outside owners abandoned a business within the walls some 20 years ago, has built up a balance of more than \$10,000. Several other inmates have balances of more than \$1,000.

All of the business activities, including Griffith's state contract which later was found to be illegal, have been sanctioned by authorities.

The privately-owned businesses are entirely separate from the state-operated Prison Industries, which uses inmate labor at a wage of 10 cents a day to produce clothing, paint, mattresses, license plates and other items for use by institutions and agencies.

Maryland post
7-24-58

Prison Labor to Build Moundville Museum

MOUNDSVILLE, Aug. 17—(AP)—Construction of a new museum building at the Mound state park here will be started soon, penitentiary officials announced today.

The structure is to be financed through private donations, with prison-labor to be used where possible. It will replace a smaller building now used for the purpose. Preliminary survey work already has been completed.

The prehistoric Indian burial mound, which is located in the park and which gives this city its name, is located a short distance from the penitentiary.

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the height of the mound by several feet, but the other dimensions are approximately the same.

There is today a museum just outside the Grave Creek Mound. Completed in 1952, its construction was agonizingly slow. Dr. C. F. McClintic began the erection of a stone building on the site while he was warden of the penitentiary in the 'thirties. Warden M. E. Ketchum completed this initial structure in the early 'forties.

The local Rotary Club, the Marshall County Historical Society, and the omnipresent Delf Norona were active in procuring museum exhibits. But Pearl Harbor put a stop to these activities.

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Chas J. Watter

8-18-49

J. Watter mail

3-27-60

home of Francis H. Pierpont, the state's first governor. On May 30 a monument, financed by the last legislature, was unveiled in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont.

From Fairmont, northward, it is practically one long symphony of steel mills, bare coal shafts rearing out of the earth and all to the tune of money, money, money. At Moundsville you strike the northern panhandle of West Virginia and there you will see the state penitentiary and the vast, prehistoric Mound where the remains of some very large, primitive people have been unearthed. In fact, money has been appropriated to build a museum at the Mound, and gray-clad convicts are even throwing up the walls.

From Moundsville you hit the

land, they raise almost a bushels of apples each year. West Virginia up in the north of those states famed for apples. National route 50 is a typical land you in the mountains of the eastern tip of the state of Winchester, Va., and Hills, where Morgan, a Welsh settler, built his home in 1726—the first permanent settlement in what is now West Virginia.

All through the east you will find a wide variety of land after you leave Graf 50, you whizz along a fine road over gently rolling mountains of them rough, others pass a thousand vistas of valleys. In this section the farmers raise sheep, and grazing on these hill slopes and its industry is rapidly forging



You'll Get More Wear

Lambert Heads History Society

Dr. O. D. Lambert of the West Virginia university history department was elected president of the West Virginia Historical society Saturday at the annual meeting at the Kanawha hotel. He succeeded Delf Noroma, court reporter in Moundsville.

A. D. Kennard of Shepherdstown was named first vice president; Mrs. Gladys Gray of Charleson, secretary, succeeding William Maglin of Charleston who declined reappointment, and Ross B. Johnston of Charleston (re-elected), treasurer.

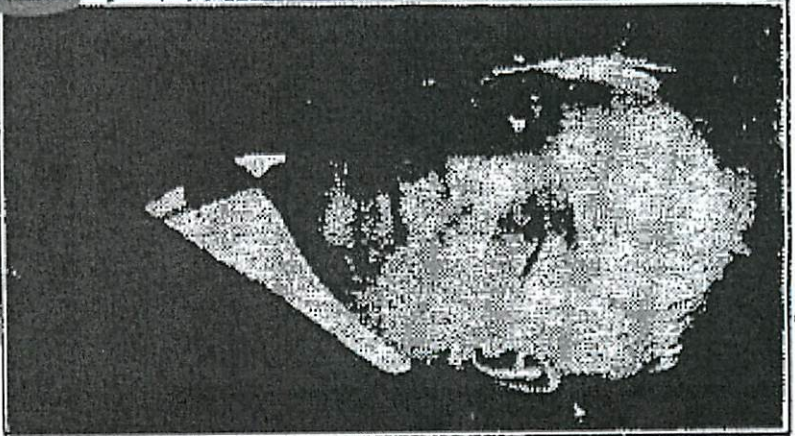
Six district vice presidents also were chosen.

The society in a resolution protested the proposed use of the famed Moundsville Indian mound for erection of a residence for the penitentiary warden.

A committee was appointed to work out plans for publication of historical records in book form through public subscription. The original goal is \$2,000.

Another resolution called for transfer of the state museum from the basement of the state capitol. Binding of old state newspapers; general preservation of pioneer cabins and other historical buildings and relics were recommended in other resolutions.

District vice presidents are Miss Virginia Ebeling of Wheeling, first; Dr. E. E. Myers of Philippi, sec-



DR. O. D. LAMBERT

ond; John W. Matheny, Montgomery, third; Charles P. Harper, Huntington, fourth; Mrs. D. E. French, Bluefield, fifth, and Roy Bird Cook, Charleston, sixth.

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New Museum Planned

MOUNDSVILLE W. — A new museum will be built at Mound stock, state park, site of a prehistoric Indian burial ground. It was announced by state penitentiary officials.

The structure, which will replace a smaller building, will be financed through private donations, with prison labor to be used where possible.

—Do you want sure, profitable results? The answer is a Daily Mail Want Ad, your Star salesman in the Charleston trading area. Dial 6-0311 for a friendly, expert Advisor.

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Mound Museum 10th Anniversary Observance Held

MOUNDSVILLE W. — Wednesday was observed here not only as Independence Day but also as the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Mound Museum at the site of the prehistoric Grave Creek burial mound.

The mound, located in the city and near the State Penitentiary, was a burial place for the Adena people, who roved this section of the North American continent long before the Indians.

Participants in an anniversary ceremony on the lawn of the museum included Edward McMichael of Morgantown, state archaeologist, and mayor Leroy Ma-
Fill.

McMichael said the Grave Creek mound remains the largest burial mound discovered in this country. He said the museum is the only place in West Virginia where the public can view extensive archaeological exhibits.

Wno. Daily Mail 8-18-49

Chumster Daily Mail 8-18-49

Riebe, Erin M

From: Riebe, Erin M
Sent: Friday, February 27, 2015 1:53 PM
To: Kohus, Jeremy A
Cc: Pierce, Susan M; Keller, Andrea K; ReidSmith, Randall; Morris, Charles W; Gresham, Caryn S
Subject: FW: Grave Creek Outbuildings

Jeremy –

We have reviewed the Historic Property Inventory Form for the Mound Museum and have determined that it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If your staff or someone from the HLC plans to proceed with the preparation of a nomination, please let me know and I will forward the appropriate materials. Also, the HLC is eligible to apply for our Survey and Planning grants to hire a qualified professional to complete the nomination. Those applications are due October 31st.

Please do let me know if you have questions.

Erin

Erin M. Riebe
National Register and Survey Coordinator
WV Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office
304.558.0240

From: Kohus, Jeremy A
Sent: Wednesday, January 21, 2015 10:52 AM
To: Riebe, Erin M
Cc: Morris, Charles W; Pierce, Susan M
Subject: RE: Grave Creek Outbuildings

Erin,

Thank you for responding. I will get you that information as soon as possible.

Jeremy

From: Riebe, Erin M
Sent: Wednesday, January 21, 2015 9:21 AM
To: Kohus, Jeremy A

Riebe, Erin M

From: Wyatt, Barbara <barbara_wyatt@nps.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 27, 2015 12:42 PM
To: Riebe, Erin M
Subject: Re: Grave Creek Mound - NHL
Attachments: SLR if not listed for Gap Valley HD 12-29-14.docx

Hi Erin, You can prepare an NR nomination that includes the two buildings and excludes the mound (although a little bit of it may be included to have a reasonable boundary. So, your boundary may be a straight line (or a line with a little jog) that extends from the parking lot on the right to the street on the left, with the bottom boundary being the street. Does that make sense? Of course, I don't know the site, but I was suggesting a little setting for the buildings.

On Fri, Feb 27, 2015 at 10:02 AM, Riebe, Erin M <Erin.M.Riebe@wv.gov> wrote:

Hi Barbara –

I hope this email finds you well. We need your advice.

We were recently asked to evaluate the eligibility of two stone buildings within the boundary of Grave Creek Mound (a National Historic Landmark). The two buildings are listed in the nomination as noncontributing. They were constructed c.1936 – with an addition in 1952 – to serve as the Mound Museum. They were constructed with prison labor from the state penitentiary who owned the property at the time. Further, though the intent of the original building was a museum, we think it also served as a gift shop where inmates sold items they made while incarcerated. The penitentiary is located on the next block and is listed in the NR at the state level.

We have determined that the buildings are eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A (and maybe at the state level for its association with Delf Norona), but we are not sure how to go about listing. Do we prepare a stand-alone nomination with just the two buildings? Do we prepare a nomination that includes the mound (at the national level) and the two buildings (at local and state level) with two separate periods of significance?

I've attached an aerial view for your reference. The two buildings are outlined in red. The mound's NHL boundary is in yellow (and approximated). The building in the NE corner of the block was constructed in the early 1970s to serve as the new museum. Its large addition (c.2005) houses the state's archaeological collection.

Please let me know when you might have time to discuss.

Further, if you or Edson could forward a copy of the SLR for the Gap Valley Historic District, I would appreciate it.

Thanks!

Erin

Erin M. Riebe

National Register and Survey Coordinator

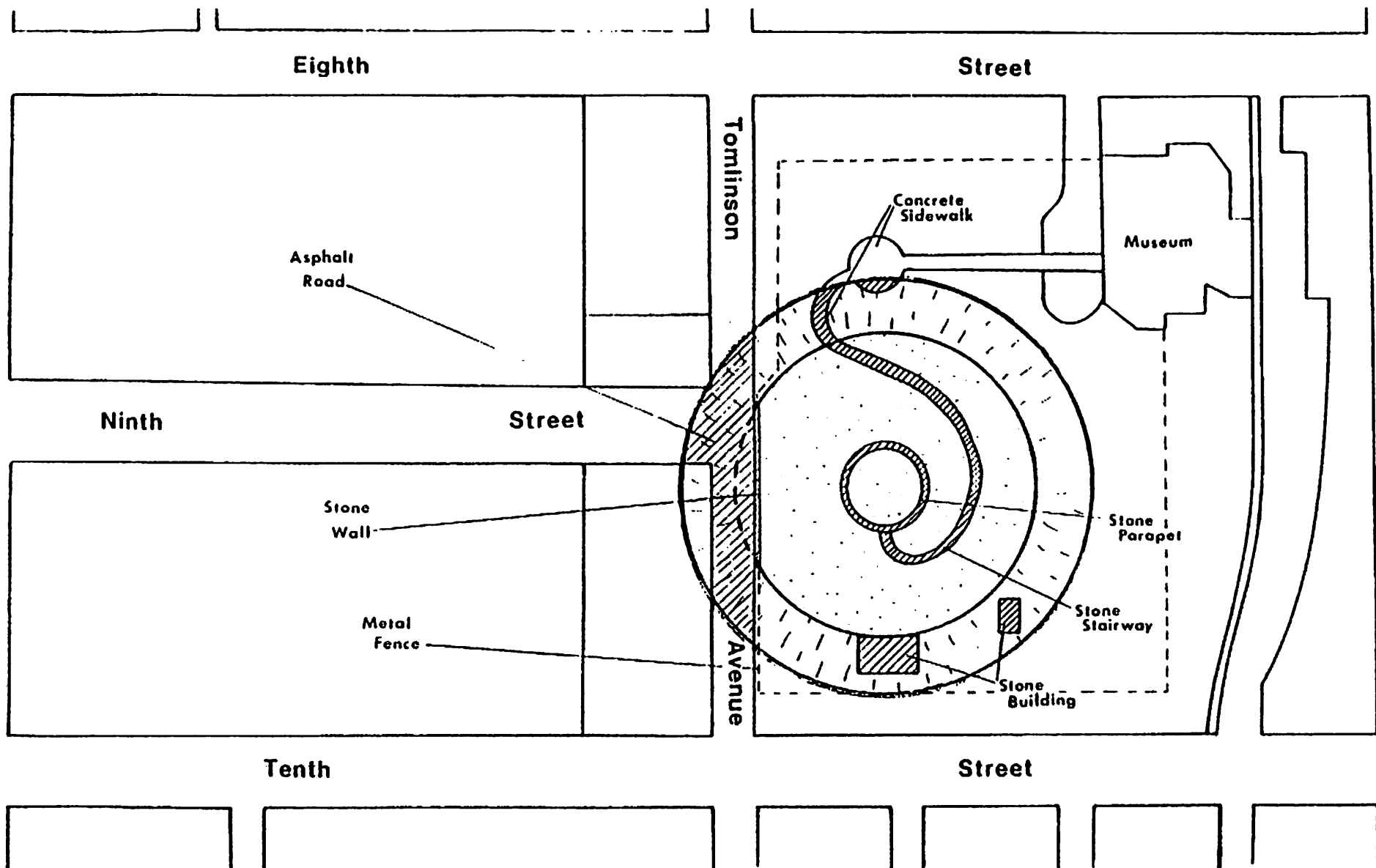
WV Division of Culture and History

State Historic Preservation Office

304.558.0240

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Barbara Wyatt, ASLA
National Park Service
National Register/NHL Programs
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005
202.354.2252



MAP "A"

GRAVE CREEK MOUND

LEGEND:

- LANDMARK BOUNDARY
-  Mound
-  Site of Buried Moot
-  Noncontributina Feature

↑
N
not to scale