

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| STATE: | West Virginia |
| COUNTY: | Monongalia |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY DATE | AUG 7 1974 |



1. NAME

COMMON:
Hamilton Farm Petroglyphs

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Pictured Rocks, Indian Picture Rocks

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *SE on*
~~Approximately 1/2 mile southeast of Ringgold along U.S. Route #119~~

CITY OR TOWN: Ringgold vicinity

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Second

STATE: West Virginia CODE: 54 COUNTY: Monongalia CODE: 061

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both | Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: William H. Dalton

STREET AND NUMBER: Route 9, Box 292

CITY OR TOWN: Morgantown

STATE: West Virginia CODE: 54

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Monongalia County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: High Street

CITY OR TOWN: Morgantown

STATE: West Virginia CODE: 54

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

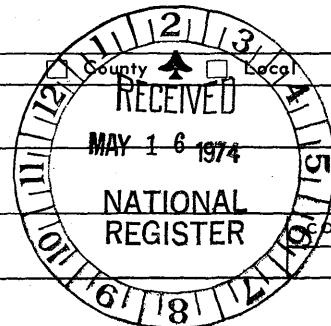
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

| | |
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7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

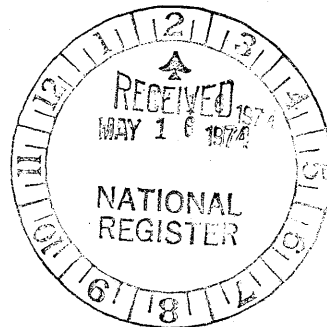
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hamilton Farm Petroglyph site is located about 3 miles east of the Monongahela River approximately 4½ miles southeast of Morgantown, West Virginia, on rolling farm land. The designs are carved on a formation of Grafton Sandstone of the Conemaugh Series at an elevation of 1460 feet.

Designs or carvings are on an approximately 18' by 18' section of a gently sloping rock previously covered by soil and apparently first exposed to European settlers in the first half of the nineteenth century during a plowing operation. When last extensively studied (1961), the rock was found covered with earth, sod and brush. Since exposure for inspection, it has again been covered with soil to prevent intrusion.

The 1961 inspection by James L. Swauger of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, distinguished and numbered twenty-five designs. All were pecked and rubbed; those believed to be Indian were shallow, about 3 mm. deep on the average. An exception was found in design #22, which had sharp, V-shaped profiles in all its cuts, in some instances being nearly 1 cm. deep. Swauger, however, believed this was due to a later "improvement" of an original Indian figure or development of a new one.

Designs include bear tracks, deer tracks, human footprints, a snail or spiral, human figures with upraised arms and a "Spirit Otter." Swauger found at least one item not mentioned by J. Sutton Wall, who studied the rock in 1884, but the former's investigation missed several of the latter's finds. This is explained by the fact that designs are not always readily apparent and a site requires inspection at different times of the day and under varying conditions of light and shade.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Uncertain, but possibly communications or religion.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hamilton Farm Petroglyphs (West Virginia site number 46-Mg-3, Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh, Pa.) site number 46-Mg-12) represent aboriginal occupation and influence in the Monongahela River basin of northern West Virginia. They were carved by an Indian group or groups; however, the purpose of the designs is not conclusively known, speculation running from communications and religion to magic. Just when these petroglyphs were carved is also somewhat of a mystery, but it is likely the work of Late Prehistoric cultures, probably Monongahela or Fort Ancient.

Although it is uncertain when the figures were carved in rock, some conjectures may be made. For instance, the horseshoe-shaped figure at Hamilton Farm (#18 on Swauger's sketch) may indicate the presence of horses and, therefore, contact with Europeans. The deep cutting of design #16 (Swauger), so finely done, brings a suspicion that metal tools may have been used, also indicating possible European presence at the time of carving.

The site was first intensively studied by J. Sutton Wall of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, in 1884. Wall reported to the American Philological Society that designs included bear and buffalo tracks, common to other petroglyphs in the Monongahela Valley, and a rattlesnake. He concluded that a semi-circular figure represented a horseshoe, thus fixing the age of workmanship within the historic period of North America.

James L. Swauger, of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, inspected the rock in 1961 and pointed out twenty-five designs, including bear and deer tracks, human figures, a "panther," and a so-called Spirit Otter. Dr. Swauger has since studied a number of petroglyph sites, but comparisons of designs to assume meaning has not offered any solid answers to when, how and by whom these carvings were done.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Howe, Henry. Historical Collections of Virginia. Charleston, S.C.: Babcock and Co., 1845. (p. 382)

Mallery, Garrick. "Pictographs of the North American Indians." Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1882-1883. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1883. (pp. 225-26)

Swauger, James L. "Petroglyphs at the Hamilton Farm Site, Monongalia County, West Virginia." West Virginia Archeologist, No. 15 (Feb. 1963), 1-6.

Wall, J. Sutton. "On Some Indian Picture Rocks in Fayette County, Pa." Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, XXI (1883-1884), 688-89.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

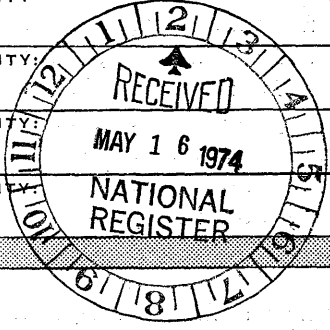
| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | OR | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| CORNER | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | |
| | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds | | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds | |
| NW | ° ' " | ° ' " | | 39° 33' 26.4" | 77° 56' 22.7" | |
| NE | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |
| SE | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |
| SW | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |

UTM
17/591110
4378810
CD

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: $\frac{1}{4}$ acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
James E. Harding, Research Analyst

ORGANIZATION: **West Virginia Antiquities Commission** DATE: **April 9, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Old Mountainlair, West Virginia University

CITY OR TOWN: **Morgantown** STATE: **West Virginia** CODE: **54**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Leonard M. Davis
Leonard M. Davis

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date May 13, 1974

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

A. R. Montano
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 5/17/74

ATTEST:

W. H. ...
Keeper of The National Register

Date 8.1.74

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

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| STATE | |
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| COUNTY | |
| Monongalia | |
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| | AUG 7 1974 |

(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wiley, Samuel T. History of Monongalia County, West Virginia. Kingwood, W.Va.: Preston Publishing Co., 1883. (pp. 26-27)

