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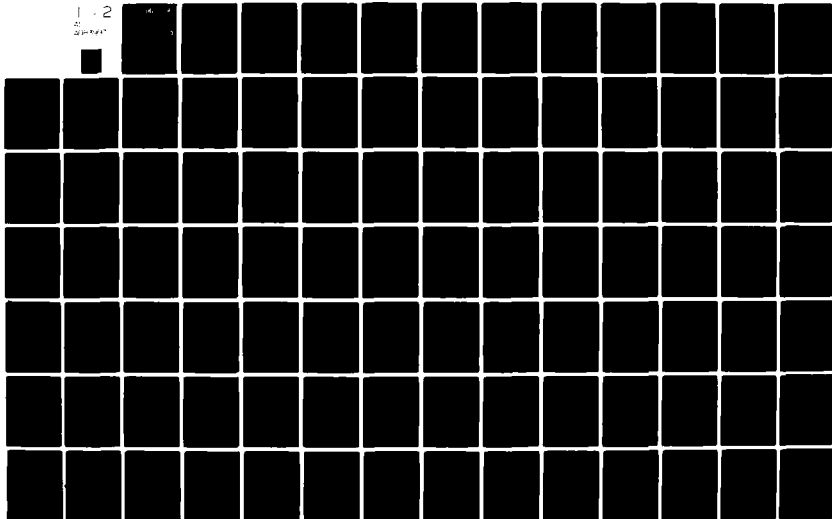
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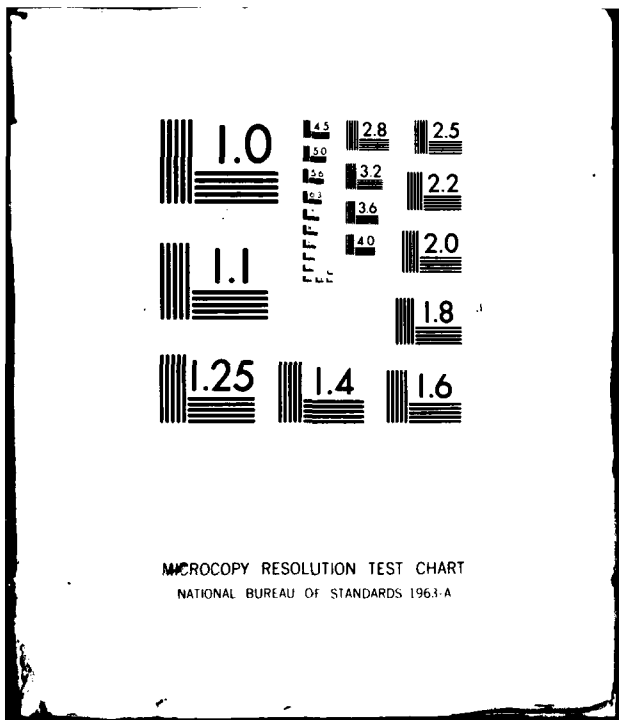
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Ohio River Environmental Assessment:
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report
West Virginia

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PART I - CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goals of the Study

The goal of this study was to prepare a systematic listing of information on known cultural resources in the Ohio Valley of West Virginia. This data will be used to evaluate the effects of continued operation of the Ohio River Navigation System on cultural resources. The data will also be used for planning purposes such as preparing master plan updates and updating the inventories of cultural resources on Corps owned and Corps controlled lands on the Ohio River.

For the purposes of this report, cultural resources have been divided into prehistoric and historic. Prehistoric resources include mounds, camps, villages and other habitation loci of native populations prior to 1750 A.D. Historic resources post-date the beginning of the Colonial period in the Ohio Valley and include sites of historic structures, districts, and historic archaeological sites. Together these resources contain the unwritten documents of mankind's cultural achievements in technology, economy, esthetics, domestic and public architecture, as well as the data base for understanding cultural continuities and changes.

This report is based on a literature and records search and does not pretend to be comprehensive in its scope or findings. The report was written at the reconnaissance level of investigation and was designed to provide a framework for future cultural resource surveys undertaken in the Ohio Valley.

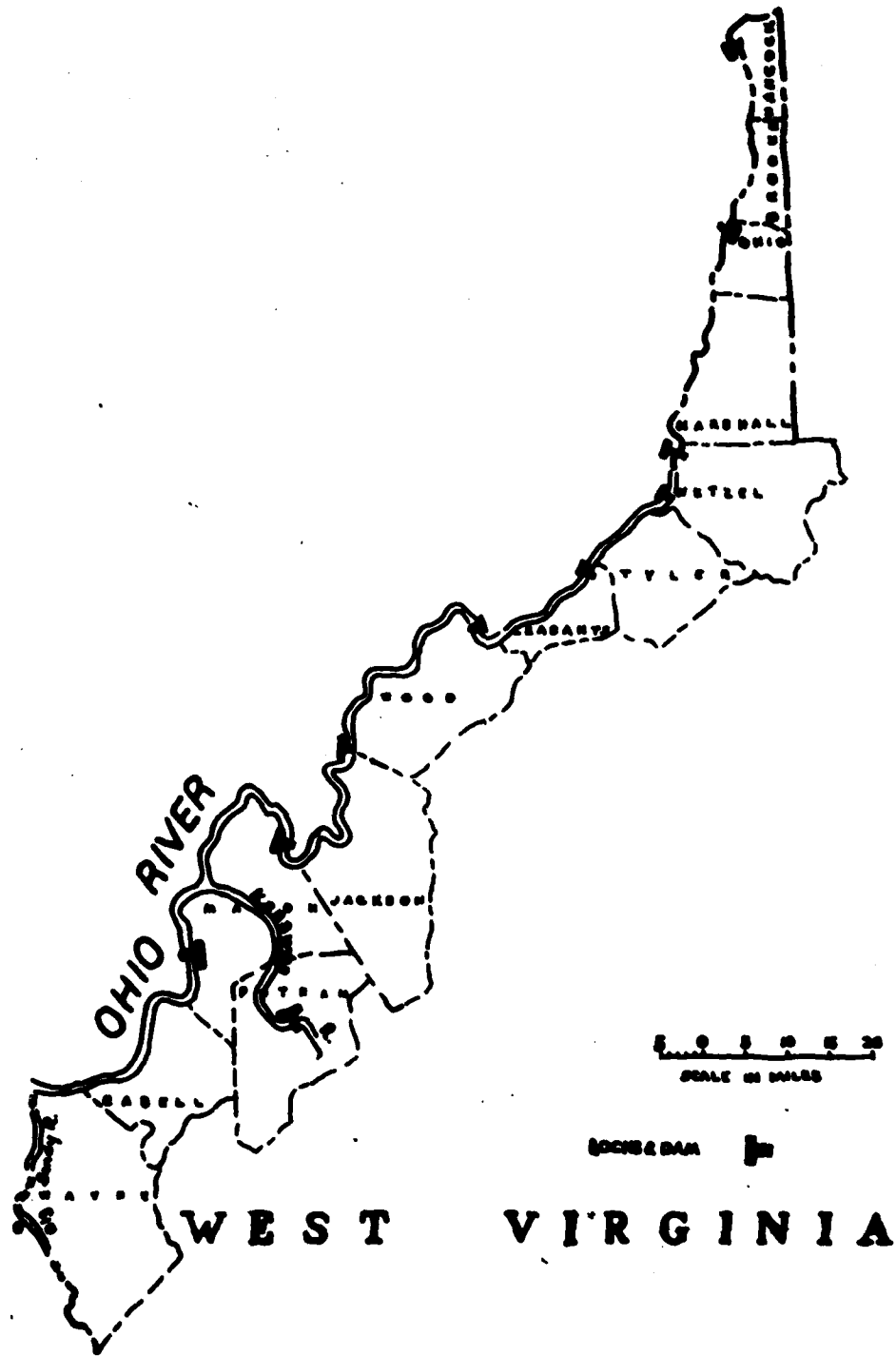
The Study Area

The Ohio River basin of West Virginia is included in the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. This area is characterized by rugged, stream-dissected uplands. The valley walls rise more or less steeply to heights of 300 to 500 feet, and are broken by sharply-cut side valleys and ravines. The Middle Ohio Valley varies in width, ranging from 3,400 to 10,000 feet. The river channel has an average width of 1,200 feet.

The basin was almost entirely forested prior to clearing by the pioneers and forest land now covers approximately 40 percent of the region. Mixed oaks, hickories, tulip, poplar, walnut, maples, and other hardwoods are found throughout the basin. Some softwoods, primarily pine, are found in mixed or in small uniform stands. Forest cover along streams and flood plains include American elm, silver maple, sycamore, sandbar willow and beech, among other species.

For the purpose of this report, the study area has been arbitrarily defined as the floodplain and terrace system of the Ohio River and major slackwater areas one kilometer from the river bank. In instances where significant sites such as Grave Creek Mound and May Moore Mound were located on terraces further than one kilometer from the bank, these sites have also been included in the report. It was felt that the inclusion of such sites would give a clearer picture of the archeology of the Ohio Valley. The major slackwater areas included in the study are the Kanawha River up to Winfield and the Big Sandy River up to Louisa, Kentucky (Map I).

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MAP I. The Ohio River Valley of West Virginia and major slackwater areas.

PART II - PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Goals and Methods

The goal of the Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Prehistoric Sites was to gather and systematically organize all available data relating to site location, size, elevation, soil type, cultural and temporal affiliation type of site and condition. Although some of these areas lie at elevations above normal high water levels and are not presently affected by erosion, construction projects by private, state and federal agencies are presently affecting, and in the future will be affecting, these resources. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers permit procedures may be relevant to construction in some of these areas and, therefore, resource data also further facilitates the interpretations which can be made of cultural distributions drawn from the limited number of recorded sites in the lower elevations may be fallacious.

In order to accomplish data recording and listing, relevant information from the West Virginia Geologic and Economic Survey files was recorded by code for each site in the study area. Knowledge of other sites was obtained from published literature, from unpublished information, from local individuals, and from data obtained in recent surveys.

Limitations and Quality of the Data

Prehistoric site data in West Virginia have been collected in a systematic manner only sporadically. However, gradual compilation of information, and improvements in mapping, recording and survey research designs in recent years have greatly improved accuracy of site locations, cultural affiliations, and other data. Most of the early recorded data were limited in scope and gathered in an irregular and un-systematic manner, greatly constricting present evaluations.

Of special importance to data quality is the type of archaeological survey in the study area. Prior to recent years, all surveys could be called general or unsystematic, their purpose being to find prehistoric site material and collect data on affiliation. With the advent of cultural resource management and archaeological research based on survey data, intensive studies have been undertaken to assess the probable presence or absence of prehistoric sites in certain locations. Within the study area, these surveys have occurred in response to federally funded projects where construction is proposed or imminent. The most extensive of these surveys was undertaken in the area of the Gallipolis Locks and Dam project and to a lesser extent at the Winfield Locks and Dam project.

One result of these surveys is an awareness of the actual densities of prehistoric materials in floodplain areas and the possibility of realistic estimates to be projected for the region as a whole. These materials are far more extensive than previously believed, and the potential for further information is recognized to be great. Another result is clear association of materials to certain soil types in terms of concentrations and preservations of remains. This information should greatly aid the planning of future projects. A third result of these surveys and previous excavations at the St. Albans site is burial of sites beneath alluvial deposits, sometimes to a depth of many feet. Models of prehistoric subsistence and settlement would be extremely difficult to process when one major habitation area, the floodplain, is obscured. Since buried sites contain data which have not been disturbed by agricultural practices, looting, or natural processes which affect the quality of surface sites, their cultural contexts are likely to be highly significant.

Prehistoric Culture History and Cultural Chronology

Broad schema have been offered for the prehistory of the Eastern United States, such as Willey (1966), Jennings (1968), or Griffin (1952). West Virginia in particular has been the subject of McMichael (1968) while Drago (1963) has presented the cultural and Mayer-Oakes (1955) the regional approach. After this material The West Virginia Ohio Valley prehistory has been divided into three traditions; the Paleo-Indian (15,000 - 8,000 BC), the Archaic (8,000 - 1,000 BC) and the Woodland (1000 BC - 1750 AD). These have primarily temporal subdivisions into one or more periods. Based on styles of projectile points and/or pottery manufacture, these do not represent 'cultures' in the true sense of the word as it is only in the later prehistoric periods that temporally and spatially discrete archaeological units have been defined or proposed. Furthermore, it is only in these later periods that sites in the study area permit some generalization concerning prehistoric subsistence-settlement patterns and other cultural practices. In many cases, generalizations must be drawn from sites distant to the Ohio Valley. A lack of regionally defined cultural continuities has made it necessary to refer to non-local archaeological data.

A brief summary of the prehistoric cultural periods of the Ohio Valley in West Virginia follows. In addition, diagnostic artifact types for proposed units are listed.

Paleo Indian (15,000 BC - 9000 BC)

The ice front of the Wisconsin glaciation never penetrated the Ohio River Valley of West Virginia. For this period Butzer (1971) indicates a periglacial environment, probably boreal and spruce parkland.

Megafauna, such as mammoth, mastodon, caribou, possibly musk ox, and peccary were available for exploitation until extinction. Dates from the Stanfield-Worley Bluff rockshelter indicate essentially modern forms at around 7690 BC (DeJarnette, et al., 1962). Butzer (1971) suggests the extinction of mammoth and musk ox by around 6000 BC south of the Great Lakes region. Brown and Cleland (1968) indicate 7000 BC for the extinction of mastodon. Providing the emphasis traditionally placed on these species for this period, these dates would seem to indicate that the Paleo, particularly in the Plano period, "...was in part coeval with the developing Archaic cultures of the Eastern United States and Canada" (Mason 1958:231). However, no in situ associations have been found in West Virginia.

The Paleo Indian period is represented by fluted projectile points which follow two patterns of distribution. One is uplands surrounding major water course (Broyles 1969), mountain top sites in Boone County, West Virginia, and the high ridges in the Cross Creek drainage which transects Brooke County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Pennsylvania. The other is major flood plains (Baker and Fowler 1975; Adams 1960; Glade 1960; Frank 1971). A concentration of fluted points was reported in the Blennerhasset Island Area (Hyde 1960). All fluted points reported for the study area are surface finds. No definable sites have been reported although several multicomponent sites do contain sparse Paleo-Indian components (Olafson 1959; Broyles 1967).

The near continental distribution of the Clovis projectile point and the nearly exclusive use of high quality flints and cherts from distant quarry sites suggests that Paleo-Indian populations consisted of nomadic hunting bands that ranged over large territories. Population density in the project area appears to have been extremely low during this period.

Diagnostic Projective Points are:

Clovis (Bell 1958)
Cumberland (Broyles 1966)

Terminal Paleo Indian (9000 BC - 8000 BC)

The period suggested here as terminal Paleo-Indian is defined on the basis of a series of notched dovetail projectile points which can be related to Paleo material because of heavy basal grinding, superior craftsmanship and utilization of exotic materials. Diagnostic points occur sporadically on the floodplain and distributions are known generally from amateur collections rather than professional excavations. Distributions of upland finds in the Cross Creek drainage in Brooke

County, West Virginia, and Washington County Pennsylvania parallel the distributions of Paleo points in this region and are consistently found on hilltops and high ridges. Lucherhand (1970) describes similar distributions for many of these same projectile point types in Illinois and attributes this to seasonal exploitation of deer herds. Klippel and Maddox (1977) attribute the distributing of these same projectile points in the rolling uplands of the Willow Branch area of Illinois to changes in Illinois's Holocene vegetation.

The Plano Complex which is present in Ohio and filters sporadically to the floodplain (Prufer and Baby 1963) during this period appears to be absent in West Virginia.

Diagnostic Projectile Points Are:

Dalton, Meserve Points (Broyles 1969:16)(Chapman 1948:138)
Dovetail Points (Luchterhand 1970:31-32)
St. Charles Points (Bell 1960:82-83)
Thebes Points (Perino 1971:96)

Early Archaic (8000 BC - 6000 BC)

Immediately following deglaciation there was a shift toward a more temperate climate (approximately 8000 BC) and to coniferous forest dominated by oak, drier pine and hardwood (Flint 1971).

The inhabitants, by data from the earliest levels of St. Albans (Broyles 1966: 1971), Dixon and Rohr rockshelters (Mayer-Oakes 1955a; Dragoo 1958), utilized base camps as well as temporary camps and rockshelters. The tool kit includes varied side and end scrapers, crude picks and hammerstones. Subsistence is an adaptation to the climatic shift and megafauna extinction, emphasizing deer and small mammals, forest and riverine resources.

Projectile point finds indicate distributions similar to Paleo-Indian but a significant increase in population density. Concentrations of LeCroy points are found at 46CB3 in Huntington, and 46HK9 in Hancock County. From surface finds, LeCroy and Kirk points also concentrate in counties drained by Monongahela tributaries. Kanawha black flint, quartz and quartzite are now commonly used in southern West Virginia.

Diagnostic Artifact Types Are:

Amos Corner Notched Points (Youse 1969)(Broyles 1971:55)
Charleston Corner Notched Points (Broyles 1971:56)
Kanawha Stemmed Points (Broyles 1966:27-28)
Kessel Side Notched Points (Broyles 1969:18)
Kirk Corner Notched Points (Coe 1964: 69-70)
Kirk Serrated Points (Coe 1964: 70)
Kirk Stemmed Points (Coe 1964: 70)(Broyles 1966: 55)
LeCroy Bifurcated Stem Points (Broyles 1966: 23)
MacCorkle Stemmed Points (Broyles 1966: 23)
Palmer Corner Notched Points (Coe 1964: 67-68)
St. Albans Side Notched (Broyles 1966: 23-24)

Middle Archaic (6,000 BC - 3,500 BC)

Due to a lack of representative material this period is poorly defined in the Ohio Valley. It has been primarily characterized by the culmination of the altithermal. Other sources indicate regional intensification of riverine and estuarine resources as well as hunting and gathering (Caldwell, 1958). Sites are variable in size and density with some indications of processing stations and seasonal nucleation.

The beginning of shell mound occupation may be occurring in the northern panhandle.

Regional diversity is indicated by extensive utilization of the bottomlands along smaller tributary streams. In southern West Virginia Kanawha black flint is predominantly used.

There appears to be two Middle Archaic manifestations in West Virginia. A manifestation in southern and eastern West Virginia characterized by Morrow Mountain, Stanly, Guilford, and Big Sandy projectile points, appears to originate in the Virginia and Carolina Piedmonts and enter the Ohio Valley via the New and Kanawha Rivers. A second more poorly defined manifestation found throughout the Ohio and extending into the Kanawha Valley is characterized by Brewerton and Lamoka-like corner and side notched projectile points. Material from the Hansford site (46 Ka-104), where Middle Archaic levels represented by the Hansford point, were dated at 3600 BC \pm 80, and 3730 BC \pm 75 (unpublished, Kanawha Chapter, West Virginia Archaeological Society). The Brewerton-like Hansford point is known from these deposits and from surface finds on mountain top sites in Boone County (Sigfus Olafson, personal communication).

Diagnostic projectile points types are:

Big Sandy Side Notched Points (Kneberg 1956: 25)(Broyles 1964: 29)

Brewerton-like Points (Ritchie 1961: 16)
Guilford Points (Coe 1952: 304)(McMichael 1968: 7)
Hansford Points (Kanawha Chapter, West Virginia Archaeological
Society)
Lamoka-like Points (Coe 1964)(Broyles 1964: 21)
Morrow Mountain Points (Coe 1964)(Broyles 1964: 21)
Stanly Points (Coe 1964: 35)(Broyles 1969: 18)

Late Archaic (3,500 BC - 1000 BC)

During this period there are distinct changes in economy and subsistence; intense exploitation of selected materials and resources, and increased regional diversity. There is a more widespread utilization of rock shelters and bottomlands along minor tributaries.

In northern West Virginia the Panhandle Archaic is represented by shell midden sites located on high Illinoian terraces bordering the Ohio River. The thick midden material indicates a heavy utilization of shellfish and riverine resources. There is an emphasis on ground stone and bone tools and the use of pebble cherts. Certain distributions indicate a mixing of associations.

One of these shell mounds (46HK36)(Pugh, 1976) contains Brewerton material with no association of Panhandle archaic material, whereas the other middens contain a predominance of Panhandle Archaic material. In southern West Virginia the Late Archaic is characterized by the use of Brewerton-like and a variety of stemmed points.

At the Buffalo site in the Kanawha Valley there is an emphasis on the Buffalo stemmed projectile series.

Also appearing are steatite and sandstone bowls distributed from the northern Panhandle throughout West Virginia to the Kanawha Valley. Toward the end of the period appears evidences of pottery, sunflower cultivation, human and dog burials.

In the northern Ohio Valley, transitional projectile points such as Orient Fishtail, Perkiomen and Susquehanna Broad (Ritchie, 1971) are occasionally found. These projectile point types originate in the Atlantic coastal zones and Carolina Piedmont and seem to represent contact between the Upper Ohio Valley and these areas rather than the development of indigeneous populations.

On the basis of these projectile point types, the steatite and soapstone vessels, and the sporadic finds of burials and cultivated sunflower, Witthoft (1953) proposed a separate Transitional Archaic period. It is placed here in the very Late Archaic.

Diagnostic projectile point types are:

Brewerton Corner Notched Points (Ritchie 1961: 16)
Brewerton Side Notched Points (Ritchie 1961: 19-20)
Buffalo Expanding Stemmed Points (Broyles 1976: 10-11)
Buffalo Straight Stemmed Points (Broyles 1976: 11)
Savannah River Points (Broyles 1964: 17)
Steubenville Lanceolate Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 140-141)
(Dragoo 1958: 198-199)
Steubenville Stemmed (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 140-141)
(Dragoo 1958: 198-199)

Early Woodland (1000 BC - 100 AD)

The Early Woodland period is marked by the appearance of pottery making, horticulture, and a burial complex with grave offerings and red ocher. In West Virginia it is represented by the Adena culture. Adena material tends to cluster into groups of sites, or rather, groups of mounds surrounded by habitation sites. The overwhelming emphasis for the location of these sites is on the upper terraces of major rivers, above the flood plain. What little is known of these habitations has been characterized as semi-permanent villages (Potter, 1970) and scattered settlements (McMichael, 1968). Three such groups have been identified: The Grave Creek group at Moundsville, the Little Kanawha-mouth of the Muskingum group at Marietta and Parkersburg, and the Kanawha group at Point Pleasant and Charleston.

Adena has been divided by trait complexes into three stages: Early, Middle and Late now fused into Early-Middle, and Late. Dragoo (1968) concluded that while traits and burial customs differed widely from Early to Late, few innovations occurred in living patterns. Agriculture was present in sunflower, gourd, pumpkin and squash, probably contributing little to a basic hunting, gathering and fishing subsistence.

Early-Middle Adena (1000 BC - 600 BC). This subperiod has been characterized by circular houses with a single post mold pattern and small mounds containing few artifacts. Burials are primarily accompanied by utilitarian artifacts. The cultural development is in terms of the introduction of copper artifacts and mica, extended inhumations, boat stones, flared-mouth tubular pipes and the beginnings of log tombs (Dragoo, 1968).

A discrepancy exists in the dating of the Early-Middle Adena mounds. The sites associated by traits with this period display carbon¹⁴ dates which cluster at around 300 BC (McMichael, 1965), a time usually associated with Late Adena. If this dating is representative,

the implication is a need for re-evaluation, either of the temporal division of Adena or the trait associations.

Late Adena 600 BC - 100 AD). Late Adena has been characterized by the development of complex ceremonialism, including large conical mounds, sacred circles and earthworks sometimes containing settlements. Notable is the presence of the Robbins Point and the inclusion of elaborate ceremonial grave goods. Settlement was scattered with villages of two to five houses spread over a wide area. A double post-mold pattern predominates. Diagnostic traits include log-inclosed tombs, cut mica, effigy tubular pipes, zoomorphic tablets and Adena plain pottery.

Diagnostic artifacts are:

Adena Blades (Dragoo 1963: 111-112)(Converse 1973:56)
Adena Leaf-Shaped Blades or Points (Dragoo 1963: 107-108)
Cresap Blades (Drago 1963: 109-110)
Flat-Base, Tapered-Stemmed Blades (Dragoo 1963: 110-111)
Robbins Points (Dragoo 1963: 113-114)
Adena Plain Pottery (Griffin 1942)
Fayette Thick Pottery (Griffin 1942)
Half Moon Cordmarked Pottery (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 184-189)

Middle Woodland (100 AD - 600 AD). This period is characterized by the presence of the Armstrong culture occupying the central and south-western portions of the state and particularly evident in the Kanawha Valley. Armstrong is primarily defined by the distinctive pottery and corner-notched projectile points distributed throughout central and southwestern West Virginia. Little is known of subsistence and settlement patterns which apparently closely followed Adena. The village surrounding the Leslie Mound was characterized as a "scattering of houses on the several rolling ridges of the site." No large sedentary villages are evident.

Major artifacts include corner and side-notched projectile points, prismatic flake knives, plano-convex end scrapers, sandstone and slate gorgets, copper beads and platform pipes. Burial practices are variable but include mound building. Cremation was evident in the Leslie Mound (McMichael and Mairs 1963), while burials at Mount Carbon include flexed and extended burials (McMichael 1962). There seems to be a preference for mound building on second river terraces.

Contemporaneous with Armstrong but occupying the Northern Panhandle is the Watson Farm Culture. Material from the Watson Farm site

(46 Hk-34), Fairchance (46 MR-13) and Troop Farm (46 Hk-7), indicate relations with or influences from Classic Hopewell in Ohio, especially in such types as banded slate gorgets and pendants, bone awls and beamers, side and corner-notched projectile points, and rarely, some mica and copper ornaments (McMichael, 1968; Dragoo, 1956). Characteristic are the first indications of compact villages in the area. Burials are highly varied including flexed, extended, secondary burials and cremations, with the inclusion of grave goods.

Pottery is limestone tempered utilitarian. Distribution of the types extends to Preston County to Dixon and Rohr Rockshelters (Dragoo 1958) and Monongalia County.

Diagnostic artifacts are:

- Armstrong Corner Notched Points (McMichael and Mairs 1963: 32-35)
- Armstrong Expanded Stem Points (McMichael and Mairs 1963: 32-35)
- Armstrong Side Notched Points (McMichael and Mairs 1963: 32-35)
- Armstrong Corded Pottery (McMichael 1965: 95)
- Armstrong Cordmarked Pottery (McMichael 1965: 94)
- Armstrong Incised (McMichael 1965: 94)
- Armstrong Plain (McMichael 1965: 94)
- Corner Notched Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 154, 159)
- Raccoon Notched Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 154, 159)
- Side Notched Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 154, 159)
- Watson Cordmarked (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 193-195)
- Watson Incised (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 196)
- Watson Plain (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 195-196)

Late Woodland (600 - 1000 AD). Succeeding Armstrong in Central West Virginia is the Buck Garden culture. Although generally concentrated in the central portion of the state, trait influence has extended up the Kanawha to the Ohio River.

Characteristic of Buck Garden is the compact village with extensive use of temporary rock shelters. By rockshelters and burial mound distributions, settlements seem to concentrate in upland terraces above stream heads.

Notable in earlier Buck Garden are notched projectile points which later give way to triangular points as well as bone awls and gorgets and the use of cannel coal.

Pottery is utilitarian flint, sandstone or limestone tempered.

Diagnostic artifact types are:

- Buck Garden Expanded Stem Points (McMichael 1965: 82)
- Buck Garden Corded (McMichael 1965: 94)
- Buck Garden Cordmarked (McMichael 1965: 92-93)
- Buck Garden Smoothed (McMichael 1965: 94)

Late Prehistoric (1,000 - 1,650 AD). Fort Ancient occurs in West Virginia following Buck Garden. Sites are found on the Ohio, Kanawha, Guyandotte and Big Sandy Rivers primarily on high, well-drained river terraces suitable for agriculture and village locations. They are often identifiable from aerial photographs by a dark, "donut-shaped" stain of midden material around the central plaza.

Pottery types are consistent with other known Fort Ancient types, in particular Madisonville and Fox Farm types. Scattered shell-tempered sherds associated with these types have been found in surface survey collections from Wayne and Cabell counties (Baker and Fowler 1975) Marshall County (Liddell 1975; Solecki 1950), indicating a wide spread of Madisonville-Fox Farm material. Types representing the Feurt, Anderson and Baum foci have not been identified in West Virginia.

Remains indicate a very sedentary existence with a heavy reliance on crops, especially corn, beans, and squash with sunflower and pumpkin, and secondarily on hunting and trapping, gathering of nuts and berries. The only domestic animal appears to have been the dog. Barber (1974) presents some evidence of faunal exploitation of the deciduous forest edge with little to no utilization of the interior forest region.

Houses are rectangular and range in length from 28 to 60 feet; these are arranged in a circle or concentric circles around a central plaza then surrounded by a circular stockade of wooden posts. The palisade is characteristic and more than one palisade was present at the Buffalo site (46 PU 31).

Some fire pits occur centrally in houses or in front of houses facing the open plaza. Refuse and storage pits occur within and between stockades.

Burials occur in cemeteries and village deposits, but more often along the interior of house walls. Most burials are extended, some are flexed.

The characteristic small triangular point is dominant. The un-grooved stone axe, ungrooved adz, mussel shell hoe, and bone fish hooks

are present.

Ornaments are predominantly of mammal and bird bone, shell and cancell coal. Often included as grave offerings are perforated mammal canine teeth and circular gorgets.

Analysis of material from the Buffalo Site (Hanson 1975) indicates most chipped stone tools were from alluvial cobbles, with some use of quarried Kanawha Black Flint, quartz, quartzite, granite, sandstone and hematite. Non-local materials here included marine shell, a bit of mica, and pipestone from southern Ohio.

Included with Fort Ancient and extending to the contact period is the Clover complex of the Madisonville Phase. This was identified by Griffin (1943) on the basis of a rather different artifactual set and discussed more extensively by Mayer-Oakes (1955a). Included are the type site, the Clover site (46Cb40), the Orchard site (46MS61) the Rolf Lee Site (46Ms51), the Buffalo site, and several others.

Distribution seems to run from Huntington to Marietta on the Ohio, and to Charleston on the Kanawha River. Unusual features include certain decorations on pottery, including the "weeping-eye" motif, disk pipes, human figurines, elaborate shell ornaments, and plain and cord-marked pottery pestles. Historic trade items include glass beads and fragments of brass and copper kettles reworked into decorative items.

Diagnostic artifact types are:

- Madisonville-Fox Farm (Griffin 1943: 141)
- Madisonville-Fox Farm Cordmarked (Griffin 1943: 132-133)
- Fox Farm Salt Pan/Fox Farm Bowl (Griffin 1943: 131-132)
- Madisonville Grooved-Paddle (Griffin 1943: 141)
- Fox Farm Checked Stamped (Griffin 1943: 141)
- Madisonville Net Impressed (Griffin 1943: 141)
- Pottery Pestles (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 171)
- Fort Ancient Points (Converse 1973: 67)
- Triangular Points (Converse 1973: 68)

Monongahela. The Monongahela peoples inhabited the Northern Panhandle, Upper Wetzell, Monongalia, Marion and other counties in north-central West Virginia.

Monongahela River Valley in Pennsylvania, occupations extend well southward into West Virginia. Mayer-Oakes (1955a) characterized the sites as being located on hilltops and high bottomlands of major rivers

and their drainages. They contain remains of corn agriculture and abundant deer, turkey and plant remains. Villages are stockaded with oval-shaped palisades, containing circular houses 10 to 25 feet in diameter. Fire, burial, refuse and storage pits occurred both inside and outside the houses with pear-shaped storage pits attached to the houses.

Burials were predominantly flexed and included ornamental grave goods. A separate pottery type, Scarem Plain, was designated for inclusion in child burials.

Characteristic of Monongahela is the pottery pipe of "Monyock" complex. These are often elbow pipes but stemmed and rare effigy pipes occur.

Projectile point types include small triangular points, a long form from the Scarem site and a curved-base form from Speidel. Onondaga appears to be the most common chert, but Flint Ridge and local cherts were also used.

Also characteristic of Monongahela is perforated canine teeth of various mammals, use of cannel coal for pendants, and cylindrical beads of bird bone. Bone awls and projectile points, bone beamers and fish hooks, shell beads and polished stone tools are associated artifacts.

Warfare has been indicated by burials containing projectile points embedded in or in close association with skeletal material. In terms of site distribution, Monongahela and Fort Ancient overlap in the central portion of the Ohio River Valley in West Virginia.

Occasional specimens of Mahoning pottery (Mayer-Oakes, 1955a) are found on sites in Hancock County. This represents a Late Woodland manifestation in the Beaver River drainage and the sporadic occurrence of Mahoning pottery in the Upper Ohio Valley is possibly due to trade between these culture areas.

Diagnostic artifacts are:

Monongahela Cordmarked Pottery (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 107-109)
Monongahela Incised Pottery (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 199-200)
Monongahela Plain Pottery (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 198-199)
Monongahela Punctate Pottery (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 200)
Scarem Plain Pottery (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 203)
Monyock Cord-Imprinted Pottery Pipes (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 107-109)
Monyock Plain Pottery Pipes (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 107-109)
Speidel Plain Pottery Pipes (Mayer-Oakes 1955b: 22)
Triangular Points (Converse 1973: 68)

Scarem Triangular Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955a: 161)
Speidel Triangular Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955b: 14-15)

Proto Historic 1650 - 1750). By the presence of historic material on Fort Ancient, Clover and Monongahela sites, these people were still inhabiting the Ohio Valley at the time of European contact. Apparently, initial contact was not direct but by way of trade. By the time of actual European movement into the area, the only aboriginal presence was transitory hunting bands or war parties, the major populations having been displaced prior to around 1700 (McMichael, 1965).

Identification of Fort Ancient and Monongahela in terms of known historical groups is tenuous. General consensus connects Fort Ancient with the Shawnee, but more by process of elimination than anything. Early evidence comes from 17th and early 18th Century explorers and missionaries whose reports are often fragmentary and contradictory. If these reports are correct, especially in the equation of the Ontoaganna with the Shawnee, the earliest report comes from Raqueneau, in 1647-48 placing them on the Ohio. By 1661 to 1675 the Iroquois were attacking the Shawnee and by 1700 or shortly thereafter, there were no more Shawnee in the Ohio Valley as they had dispersed to South Carolina, Alabama and Eastern Pennsylvania (Griffin, 1945).

Some Shawnee showed up in Maryland with Chartier. By 1725 there was only one group of Shawnee left in Alabama; the rest had moved into the headwaters of the Ohio. By 1750, or so, the Shawnee were back in Ohio with the Sauteurs. From 1750 on, there was also Delaware and Kiangashaw shifting in and out of the Ohio Valley, again from Iroquois expansion and European influence (Charles Callender, personal communication).

Historic trade items consisting mainly of glass beads and copper kettle bits reworked into ornaments have been reported from the Rolf Lee (46MS51), Buffalo (46PU31), and Clover (46CB40) sites.

PREHISTORIC SITE LISTINGS

Format

Information on known archaeological sites is presented in the listings which are included as Appendix A. Site information is presented according to the following format and codes:

1. Site Designation

State 46, West Virginia County, Site Number

County

Hk	Hancock
Br	Brooke
Oh	Ohio
Mr	Marshall
Wz	Wetzel
Ty	Tyler
Pl	Pleasants
Wd	Wood
Ja	Jackson
Ms	Mason
Cb	Cabell
Wa	Wayne
Pu	Putnam

2. River Mile

Ohio River Mile to the nearest .10 mile

3. Type of Site

C	Camp
V	Village
EM	Earth Mound
SM	Stone Mound
M	Mound
SH	Shell Heap
RS	Rock Shelter
P	Petroglyph
EW	Earth Works

4. Periods represented

P	Paleo Indian
A	Archaic
EA	Early Archaic
MA	Middle Archaic
LA	Late Archaic
W	Woodland
EW	Early Woodland
MW	Middle Woodland
LP	Late Prehistoric
H	Historic

5. Cultures represented

P	Paleo Indian
PA	Panhandle Archaic
B	Brewerton
AD	Adena
FA	Fort Ancient
M	Monongahela
AR	Armstrong
BG	Buck Garden

6. Meters from Bank

Distance from nearest Ohio River bank

7. Size

Site dimensions where determined (meters or hectares)

8. Elevation

Feet above mean sea level

9. Depth

Depth of cultural deposits.

10. Site Conditions

D	Destroyed
T	Tested
Ex	Excavated

11. National Register Status

E	Eligible	(unofficial determination made
PE	Potentially Eligible	by professional archeologists
NR	On National Register	working in the area)

12. Location of records

WVGS West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey,
Morgantown, West Virginia

CM Carnegie Museum

13. Soil Types

Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties

AhC	Allegheny Silt Loam, 8 - 15% Slopes
BeD	Berks shal silt loam, 20 - 30% slopes
Cg	Chagrin fine sandy loam
Ch	Chavies fine sandy loam
Cu	Cut and fill Land
Du	Dunning silt loam
Hu	Huntington silt loam
LaB	Lakin loamy sand, 3 - 10% slopes
LaC	Lakin loamy sand, 10 - 20% slopes
Ld	Lindside silt loam
MoB	Monongahela silt loam, 3 - 8% slopes
MoC	Monongahela silt loam, 8 - 15% slopes
WeD	Westmoreland silt loam, 20 - 30% slopes
WeE	Westmoreland silt loam, 30 - 40% slopes
WeF	Westmoreland silt loam, 40 - 55% slopes

WOOD COUNTY

AsA	Ashton silt loam, 0-3% slopes
AsB	Ashton silt loam, 3-10% slopes
DuC	Duncannon silt loam, 10-20% slopes
DuE	Duncannon silt loam, 30-40% slopes
Gn	Ginat silt loam
Hf	Huntington fine sandy loam
HnA	Huntington silt loam, 0-3% slopes
HnB	Huntington silt loam, 3-10% slopes
Ht	Huntington silt loam, low bottom
LaB	Lakin loamy sand, 3-10% slopes
Ln	Lindside silt loam
Ma	Made Land
Ml	Melvin silt loam
ScA	Sciotoville silt loam, 0-3% slopes
ScB	Sciotoville silt loam, 3-10% slopes
Sc	Senecaville silt loam
Sn	Senecaville silt loam, low bottom
StF	Steep land, alluvial materials
UmF	Upshur-Muskingum Complex, 40-55% slopes
VAD3	Vandalia Silty Clay Loam, 20-30% severely eroded
VsD4	Vandalia Silty Clay Loam, 20-30% slopes, very severely eroded
WeA	Wheeling fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes
WhA	Wheeling silt loam, 0-3% slopes
WhB	Wheeling silt loam, 3-10% slopes

Marshall County

AB	Ashton Silt Loam, 3-12% slopes
Bc	Brookside silt loam, 3-8% slopes
Gs	Gilpin-Upshur Clay loams, 30-40% slopes
Gt	Gilpin-Upshur Clay loams, 30-40% slopes, severely eroded
Hd	Huntington fine, sandy loam, 0-3% slopes
He	Huntington silt loam, 0-3% slopes
Hf	Huntington silty clay loam, 0-3% slopes
Lb	Lindside silt loam, 0-3% slopes
Ma	Made Land
We	Westmoreland silt loam, 20-30% slopes
Wh	Westmoreland silt loam, 40-55% slopes
Wn	Wheeling sandy loam, 3-10% slopes
Wo	Wheeling silt loam, 0-3% slopes
Wp	Wheeling silt loam, 3-10% slopes

JACKSON AND MASON COUNTIES

AfB	Ashton fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes
AsA	Ashton silt loam, 0-3% slopes
AsB	Ashton silt loam, 3-8% slopes
AsC	Ashton silt loam, 8-15% slopes
DuB	Ducannon silt loam, 3-8% slopes
GsA	Ginat silt loam, 0-3% slopes
HuA	Huntington silt loam, 0-3% slopes
LaB	Lakin loamy fine sand, 3-8% slopes
LkA	Lakin loamy sand, 0-3% slopes
LsA	Lindside silt loam, 0-3% slopes
MeA	Melvin silt loam, 0-3% slopes
MfA	Melvin silty clay loam, 2-6% slopes
MgB	Monongahela silt loam, 2-6% slopes
MuC3	Muskingum-Upshur silt loam, 10-20% slopes, severely eroded
ScA	Sciotoville silt loam, 0-3% slopes
SeA	Senecaville silt loam, 0-3% slopes
So	Sloping land, alluvial materials
VvC	Vandlia very stony silt loam, 5-15% slopes
WfA	Wheeling fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes
WfB	Wheeling fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes
WfC	Wheeling fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes
WgB	Wheeling gravelly sandy loam, coarse subsoil variant 8-15% slopes
WsA	Wheeling silt loam, 0-3% slopes
WsB	Wheeling silt loam, 3-8% slopes

WsC Wheeling silt loam, 8-15% slopes

CABELL COUNTY

9	Huntington silt loam
14A1	Wheeling fine sandy loam, 0-39% slopes
31F2	Muskingum-Upshur soils, 35-60% slopes
199A1	Ashton loam, 0-3% slopes
199B1	Ashton loam, 3-8% slopes

Summary

A total of 227 prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded for the project area. Thirty-seven of these are known to be multi-component sites for a total of 280 known components, but only 161 of these are firmly identifiable by time period. The distributions of these 280 components by period is shown in Table I. The distribution of sites by type of site is shown in Table II and the distribution of sites per county by type of site and time period in Table III.

The frequencies and distributions of sites along the river are a function of several things. Number of floodplain miles and area of these floodplains are especially significant, as sites are known to concentrate on well-drained areas. Obviously, those counties possessing a greater area of floodplain proportionate to number of river miles contain a higher frequency of sites than those where a large proportion of river miles is area where bluffs come up to the river's edge. Also concentrations of large village, multi-component sites and mounds occur near natural river crossings such as near Wheeling, Moundsville, Parkersburg, and Huntington where shoal areas existed before the development of the Ohio River Navigation System.

As site frequency is also dependent upon adequate and systematic survey, these 227 recorded sites probably represent less than 10% of the total number of archaeological sites in the study area. The only intensively surveyed section of the Ohio River in West Virginia is the area surrounding the Gallipolis Locks and Dam where 25 new sites were recorded for a 1.5 mile stretch of floodplain. These sites consist predominately of scattered camp sites and woodland hamlets rather than village sites and mounds, which are generally more numerous among the recorded sites in the Ohio Valley.

From the existing data, the following patterns of distribution can be delineated for various types of sites:

Middle Woodland and Late Prehistoric Villages

Both Fort Ancient and Monongahela Village sites are located on high banks at or near the rivers edge. Middle Woodland Watson Villages are found in similar locations.

Burial Mounds

Most earthen Adena mounds are located on second terraces well away from the riverbank and out of the flood zone. Watson stone mounds are located near the river bank with the Watson Village sites. Many stone mounds are on promontories overlooking the Ohio Valley. These are generally attributed to the Middle Woodland period although few of these mounds have been thoroughly investigated.

Shell Mounds

All of the Late Archaic shell mounds attributed to the Panhandle Archaic are located on high Illinois terraces well away from the river bank.

Camps and Woodland Hamlets

Scattered multi-component camp sites and Woodland hamlets tentatively attributed to the Adena, Buck Garden, and Armstrong Cultures are located on both first and second terraces. These sites are located on almost every elevated ridge or knoll along the river. The available data on Woodland hamlets suggests there was a preference for locating the sites on the crest of a ridge or the slope facing the river.

Buried Sites

Little is known about deeply buried sites in the project area. 46HK34 and 46PU31 had buried Late Archaic components two to three feet below the Watson and Fort Ancient components. Hemmings (personal communication) has mentioned a buried Adena component at Blennerhassett Island at a depth of 13 feet which was radiocarbon dated to 295 B.C. Liddel (1975) reported a buried site 14 feet below the surface at Round Bottom, Marshall County, but subsequent excavations produced no diagnostic materials. Amateurs have also reported the occurrence of deeply buried Kirk and LeCroy points found during the construction of the Willow Island Locks and Dam.

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES BY COMPONENT

SITE
COMPONENTS

Component	No.	%
Paleo	6	2.1
Early Archaic	9	3.2
Middle Archaic	1	.4
Late Archaic	12	4.3
Archaic	15	5.4
Early Woodland	37	13.2
Middle Woodland	36	12.9
Late WD/LP	36	12.9
Woodland	9	3.2
Intermediate	119	42.5
TOTAL	280	100.1

No Terminal Paleo components have been identified on any of the recorded sites.

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE BY TYPE OF SITE

TYPE OF SITE

Type	No.	%
Camp	45	18.7
Village	52	21.6
Mound	60	24.9
Shell Mound	13	5.4
Earth Mound	5	2.1
Stone Mound	3	1.2
Petroglyph	4	1.7
Earth Words	1	.4
Indet	58	24.0
TOTAL	241	100.0

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF SITES PER COUNTY BY TYPE AND COMPONENT

TYPE		COMPONENT	
Hancock County (18 Sites)			
Camp	1	Early Archaic	2
Earthmound	3	Late Archaic	7
Village	5	Archaic	1
Shell Mound	6	Early Woodland	7
Petroglyph	1	Middle Woodland	5
Stone Mound	3	Indeterminant	4
Indet	1	Late Prehistoric/Woodland	3
Total	21	Total	29
5 Known Multi-Component Sites			
Brooke County (13 Sites)			
Camp	1	Late Archaic	1
Village	3	Archaic	2
Mound	6	Early Woodland	2
Shell Mound	1	Middle Woodland	2
Undeterminate	5	LWD/LP	1
Total	16	Undeterminate	8
		Total	16
1 Known Multi-Component Site			
Ohio County (3 Sites)			
Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	3
Mound	1		
Total	3	Total	3
Marshall County (27 Sites)			
Camp	1	Early Woodland	4
Village	5	Middle Woodland	3
Mound	11	Late Prehistoric/Woodland	2
Shell Mound	1	Indeterminate	18
Indet	9		
Total	27	Total	27

TABLE III (Cont'd)

TYPE		COMPONENT	
Wetzel County (3 Sites)			
Undeterminate	2	Undeterminate	3
Mound	1		
Total	3	Total	3
Tyler County (7 Sites)			
Mound	5	Indeterminate	6
Village	1		
Earth Works	1		
Indeterminate	1	Woodland	1
Total	8	Total	7
Pleasants County (13 Sites)			
Mound	5	Paleo-Indian	2
		Archaic	3
Camp	2	Early Woodland	4
Village	3	Middle Woodland	2
Indeterminate	4	Late Prehistoric/Woodland	4
		Indeterminate	3
Total	14	Total	18
4 Known Multi-Component Sites			
Wood County (21 Sites)			
Village	12	Paleo-Indian	3
Mound	4	Middle Woodland	1
Shell Mound	1	Lt Wd/Lp	4
Indeterminate	4	Woodland	1
		Indeterminate	14
Total	21	Total	23
2 Known Multi-Component Sites			
Jackson County (10 Sites)			
Camp	4	Late Prehistoric Woodland	1
Village	2	Indeterminate	8
Mound	1	Early Woodland	1
Indeterminate	3		
Total	10	Total	10

TABLE III (Cont'd)

TYPE		COMPONENT	
Mason County (70 Sites)			
		Early Archaic	1
Camp	20	Late Archaic	2
Village	14	Archaic	7
Mound	22	Early Woodland	
Earth Mound	1	Middle Woodland	13
Petroglyph	1	Late Prehistoric/Woodland	4
Shell Mound	2	Woodland	1
Indeterminate	12	Indeterminate	36
Total	72	Total	86
16 Known Multi-Component Sites			
Cabell County (15 Sites)			
		Paleo-Indian	1
Camp	3	Early Archaic	1
Village	2	Archaic	1
Shell Mound	2	Late Prehistoric/Woodland	4
Indeterminate	7	Woodland	1
		Indeterminate	10
Total	15	Total	18
1 Known Multi-Component Site			
Wayne County (5 Sites)			
Camp	2	Early Woodland	1
Mound	1	Middle Woodland	1
Petroglyph	2	Woodland	1
		Indeterminate	2
Total	5	Total	5
Putnam County (23 Sites)			
Camp	10	Early Archaic	2
Village	5	Middle Archaic	1
Mound	2	Late Archaic	2
Earth Mound	1	Archaic	1
Indeterminate	8	Early Woodland	3
		Middle Woodland	9
		Late Prehistoric/Woodland	6
		Woodland	1
		Indeterminate	9
Total	26	Total	34
8 Known Multi-Component Sites			

TABLE IV

NATIONAL REGISTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND POTENTIALLY
ELIGIBLE SITES

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES

Grave Creek	46 MR 1
Blennerhassett Island	46 WD 1
Buffalo Indian Village	46 PU 31

SITES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

None

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

Fairchance Mound and Village	46 MR 12
Troop Farm	46 HK 7
Watson Farm	46 HK 34
Cowl Farm	46 HK 9
Roseberry Farm	46 MS 53
Lee Farm	46 MS 51
May Moore Mound	46 MS 12
Woods	46 MS 14
Clover	46 CB 40
Camden Park Mound	46 WA 12
Ceredo Petroglyph	46 WA 40
Wildcat Branch Petroglyphs	46 WA 41

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PART III HISTORIC RESOURCES

Goals and Methods

The goal of the cultural resources assessment of historic sites was to gather data relating to historic site style or type. National Register status, and location of sites along the Ohio River. The study area was confined to the Ohio River floodplain in West Virginia up to a distance of one kilometer from the river bank. Two broad classes of recorded sites are used: historic structures and historic archeological sites.

Historic structures include extant buildings and structures which have been listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or have been documented in county and or local histories but have not been evaluated for the National Register.

Historic archeological sites include destroyed or abandoned villages, towns or structures which may have potential as future archeological sites. In most instances these have not been field checked and no assessment of whether the sites have been totally destroyed can be made at this time. Sites of original settlements, as well as military and settlers forts have also been listed under historic archeological sites even though most of these have been destroyed by industrialization and urban expansion. It was felt that the listing of these sites would help give a clearer understanding of the historical development of the region.

Also included under historic archeological sites is a separate listing (Appendix B & C) of early navigation structures along the Ohio River. Many of these structures such as the wicket dams have been removed from the river while earlier navigation structures such as dikes were probably inundated by the rise in the navigation pool. The 1911-1914 Ohio River Charts prepared by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers were used for locating these structures.

Limitations and Quality of the Data

The following listing of historic sites was compiled from the files of the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office and from library sources which seldom provided complete information on style, age, and location. A survey conducted from these sources cannot hope to include all extant historical structures and sites which may be eligible for the

National Register. A review of published sources is especially inadequate for evaluating historic archaeological sites which have been identified by this review.

Structure descriptions are often lacking in content and exact map locations are unavailable except for a few National Register structures. Where exact site location information is lacking, estimated locations have been included in the site listings to the nearest river mile or miles.

County histories are notoriously unreliable and many discrepancies and contradictions appear in the various histories reviewed. This report is based on these histories and is accurate to the degree that the respective histories are accurate since no original documents and records were reviewed and analyzed.

General Historical Development

The historic era of the Ohio Valley in West Virginia can be divided into two periods for the purposes of this report: The Early Historic Period and the Industrial Period.

The Northern Ohio Valley of West Virginia was settled slightly earlier than the Southern Ohio Valley because of the proximity to Fort Pitt which offered some protection against Indian hostilities. This area was industrialized much earlier and remains more industrialized than the Southern West Virginia today.

There were three early routes of migration and travel into the Ohio Valley of West Virginia. The first and earliest route was on the Ohio River itself from Fort Pitt. The second route was the overland route from Western Pennsylvania to Wheeling. The third route was from the New River Valley of Virginia down the Kanawha River to Point Pleasant. A fourth route crossed the New River drainage system in Virginia and followed the Tug Fork and Big Sandy River into southern West Virginia and Kentucky. This route was used more for the settlement of Kentucky and the mid and lower Ohio Valley than for the settlement of the Ohio Valley of West Virginia. All of these routes were integral parts of the water transportation systems and overland trail systems used by both the prehistoric and historic Indians of the area.

The Early Historic Period, Exploration, Colonial and Revolutionary War Period: 1669 - 1794.

The first exploration of the Ohio Valley of West Virginia is attributed to Robert Cavellier, Sieur La Salle, a Frenchman who traveled from the headwaters of the Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky in 1669. He

claimed the river and all lands drained by its tributaries for the French Government. There was no recorded activity in the Ohio Valley of West Virginia until 1749 when Captain Louis Celoran de Bienville traveled down the Allegheny and Ohio River claiming these lands for France. Lead plates were buried at the mouths of major tributaries which included Wheeling Creek and the Kanawha River in West Virginia.

In 1742, John Peter Salley and a group of five men traveled down the New, Kanawha and Ohio Rivers in a buffalo skin boat.

From 1750 to 1752, Christopher Gist explored large areas of the Ohio Valley for the Ohio Land Company. George Washington traveled through the Ohio Valley and surveyed areas on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers in 1770.

Some of the earliest settlers in the Ohio Valley include Ebenezer Zane who settled at the present site of Wheeling in 1768 and Daniel Greathouse who settled at the present site of Newell in 1770. The lower section of the Ohio Valley did not become open to settlement until Cornstalk was defeated at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. From 1774 to 1794 several military and settlers forts were built along the Ohio River and numerous homesteads were established in the area.

The Industrial Period: 1794 to Present

The Industrial Period in the Ohio Valley of West Virginia began in 1794 when Peter Tarr built the first iron furnace west of the Alleghenies on Kings Creek in Hancock County. The area between Chester and Wheeling eventually became one of the most heavily industrialized areas in the Ohio Valley because of the available natural resources and water transportation. Several potteries were located along this stretch of river and although many have been abandoned the Chester-Newell area remains a major pottery producing center today. The iron and steel industry today is still one of the leading employers in the area and the Weirton Steel Company once had the largest single blast furnace and tin mill in the world.

The southern half of the Ohio Valley of West Virginia is more oriented toward agriculture although it is rapidly becoming industrialized. Huntington became a major industrial center after its establishment as a railroad center in the late 1800's.

During the Civil War the Ohio Valley served as an important segment of the Union transportation system. Only minor skirmishes, however, were fought along the Ohio River.

HISTORIC SITE LISTINGS

FORMAT

A seven part system has been utilized for describing the historical structures and historic archeological sites which have been identified by the review of published historical references, files and other listings. The following categories of information have been noted for each site:

1. River mile to the nearest tenth of a mile. Estimated distances are listed to the nearest mile.

2. Historical and/or common name for the structure, site or district.

3. Description and approximate dates of construction for structures. When available for historic archeological sites, approximate dates of occupancy.

4. Distance of structure or site from riverbank.

5. Approximate elevation of structure or site above sea level. Elevations are accurate to approximately 20 feet since topographic maps have 20-foot contour lines.

6. National Register status.

NR denotes the structure or site is listed on the National Register.

NRD denotes National Register Districts.

E denotes the structure or site was declared eligible for the National Register.

PE denotes the structures or sites are potentially eligible for the National Register but have not been officially evaluated.

7. Reference Sources. Structures or sites which are mentioned in the general or county bibliographies are noted here. NR denotes the site information was obtained from the National Register and WV SHPO denotes the site information was obtained from the files of the West Virginia State Preservation Office.

In a number of instances, the above categories of information were not available and these categories were simply left blank.

A total of 96 historic sites have been recorded for the project area. Table V sites have been recorded for the sites by type. Table VI presents a listing of those historic sites listed on the National Register as of February 1977. At this time the only site listed as eligible for inclusion on the National Register is the Old Bank Building, ORM 308.4, Cabell County.

TABLE V

Distribution of Historic Sites by Type

Type of Site	Number	Percentage
Residence	38	39.6%
Commercial	19	19.8%
Industrial	10	10.4%
Military or Settlers Forts	8	8.4%
Historic Districts	5	5.2%
Bridges	5	5.2%
Government	5	5.2%
Religious	3	3.1%
Education	3	3.1%

TABLE VI

National Register Historic Sites or Districts Within One Kilometer of the Ohio River

ORM	COUNTY	SITE
91	Ohio	Center Wheeling Market
91.8		Independence Hall
137.5	Tyler	Sistersville Historic District
137.5		Sistersville City Hall
137.6		Wells Inn
138		E. A. Durham House
186	Wood	Blennerhassett Island District
265.1	Mason	Point Pleasant Battleground
305	Cabell	Thomas Carroll House
307.8		Old Main at Marshall University
308.0		Harvey House
308.2		Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depot

The following list of historic sites is presented by county and river-mile.

HANCOCK COUNTY

1. ORM 42.2
 2. Taylor, Smith & Taylor Co. dinnerware factory, Chester
 3. Original factory built in 1900, some buildings are still in use today.
 4. 50 M
 5. 710 ft. m.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Welch (1963:116)
-
1. ORM 42.5
 2. Old Stone House, Chester.
 3. 1834, possibly northern most example of plantation architecture
 4. 400 M
 5. 730 ft. m.s.l.
 6. PE
 7. Chaney (N.D.)
-
1. ORM 44.7
 2. Newell Suspension Bridge, Newell
 3. Built in 1905 because of expansion of Homer Laughlin China Co. to east side of Ohio River
 4. 0 M
 5. 737.3 ft. m.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Welch (1963:117)
-
1. ORM 53
 2. Jacob Nessly Homestead
 3. Potential historical archeological site consisting of a log cabin built in 1785, later a blockhouse, horse mill and blacksmith shop were built on the site.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 7. Welch (1963:18)
-
1. ORHM 56
 2. Bambrick House
 - 3.
 4. 300 M
 5. 700 ft.
 6. PE
 7. WV SHPO

HANCOCK COUNTY

1. ORM 56
2. Chapman Blockhouse
3. 1784, potential historical archeological site
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. WV SHPO, Cook (1936)

1. 56.0
2. Old Lock House, Old Dam House
3. Built about 1915 to serve as residence for the lock master and his assistant at the New Cumberland Locks on the Ohio River
4. 120 M
5. 600 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 59.2
2. Freeman's Landing
3. Potential historical archeological site. Several firebricks, terra cotta and sewer pipe companies were located here in the 1870's. Possibly salt-glazed pottery, the Zallia Pottery was also here. Salt-glazed saggars can be observed on the site today.
4. On present river bank
5. 700 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Welch (1963:45)

1. ORH 61-63
2. Richard Brown homestead
3. Potential archeological site consisting of a farmstead settled in 1794.
- 4.
5. 680 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. Welch (1963:45)

1. ORM 61.9
2. Hollidays Cove
3. Potential archeological site, probably destroyed by industrialization, blockhouse and trading post built in 1776.
4. 150 M
5. 630 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Welch (1963:76)

BROOKE COUNTY

1. ORM 66.7
2. Edington
3. Small fort situated near the mouth of Harmon's Creek. Potential archeological site.
- 4.
5. 700 ft. m.s.l.
6. Cook (1936:601)

1. ORM 71.6
2. Pfistus Mill, 1 mile out Cross Creek off Rt. 2 Wellsburg
3. Only grain mill still standing. Present building erected in 1889.
4. 1,700 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 73.6
2. David Fleming Home, 200 Pleasant Avenue, Wellsburg
3. Built in 1850 by Wm. Tarr for his daughter. Bricks were fired on site.
4. 600 M
5. 680 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 736.5
2. James Paull Home, 1606 Pleasant Avenue, Wellsburg
3. 1850's by William Tarr. Bricks fired on site.
4. 580 M
5. 700 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74
2. Granit House Hotel, Water Street, Wellsburg
3. Built in 1808 by General John Connell and later owned by John Barrett
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Newton, J. H. et. al., 1879:331

1. ORM 74
2. Gist Home, Wellsburg
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

BROOKE COUNTY

6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74
2. Wellsburg Daily Herald, Main Street

3.

4.

5.

6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74-74.7
2. Wellsburg Complex
3. Established - 1791, incorporated - 1799

4.

5.

6. Potential District
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.1
2. General I. H. Duval Home, 1200 Pleasant Avenue, Wellsburg
3. Started by General Isaac H. Duval before the Civil War and it was finished by his wife during the war.

4. 520 M

5. 770 ft. m.s.l.

6. PE

7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.2
2. Patrick Gass Cabin, NW corner of 10th and Main Streets, Wellsburg
3. Original log cabin has been covered by clapboard. Built in 1797. Over the years it was a tavern. Gass was the last survivor of the Lewis-Clark Expedition.

4. 100 M

5. 660 ft. m.s.l.

6. PE

7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.2
2. Bakewell Pottery, SW corner of 11th and Main Streets, Wellsburg
3. Pottery firm of Bakewell conducted their business in this home in the 1820's.

4. 100 M

5. 660 ft. m.s.l.

6. PE

7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.2

BROOKE COUNTY

2. Taylor Bracken Home, 1021 Main Street, Wellsburg
3. 1870's (late 1860's or early 1870's) by Mr. Bracken.
4. 150 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.3
2. Ben Harvey Home, 1031 Main Street, Wellsburg
3. Built in 1870's with cut glass front door
4. 100 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.4
2. John Henderson Home, 620 Main Street, Wellsburg
3. Built in 1790's
4. 80 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.4
2. Miller's Tavern, NE corner of 6th and Main Streets
3. Built in 1790's by John Henderson who leased the building to Mr. Miller.
4. 80 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.4
2. Wellsburg Wharf, West side of 6th and Main Streets.
3. Original wharf established - 1790's. Cobble stones under grass plus foundations of 2 old warehouses and stores, potential historic archaeological site.
4. Riverfront
5. 630 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.4
2. Brooke Academy, High Street on west side, Wellsburg.
3. First educational institution on the Ohio River south of Pittsburgh, built in 1848.
4. 400 M
5. 700 ft. m.s.l.

BROOKE COUNTY

6. PE
- 7.

1. ORM 74.5
2. Alexander Wells cabin, Third Street on north side of street, Wellsburg
3. 1788 - original cabin covered by clapboard
4. 100 M
5. 640 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 74.5
2. Brooke County Courthouse, 632 Main Street, Wellsburg
3. 1849 (present structure) Second Courthouse
4. 90 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

OHIO COUNTY

1. ORM 90
2. McLure House, corner of Monroe and Market Sts., Wheeling
3. A hotel completed in 1851
- 4.
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 90.1
2. Bridgeport Bridge
3. 1893 - three spans. The original wooden covered bridge on this site built - 1837.
4. O M
- 5.
6. PE
7. HAER 1973 Duane S. Ellifritt, David S. Van Tassel and Kathleen Hoeft. (WV SHPO)

1. ORHM 90.2
2. Red Cross Building, 827 Main Street, Wheeling
3. 1864
4. 80 M
5. 680 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 90.5
2. Fort Henry, Main Street, Wheeling
3. 1774 by Major McDonald and Captain Crawford at the command of Lord Dunmore.
4. 150 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 90.6
2. Baltimore & Ohio passenger building, 17th Street, Wheeling
3. Completed in 1908 and at time of opening was 3rd largest station on the B&O line.
4. 350 M
5. 640 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO. WV N. Community College - (1976 - Plans for the development of the B&O Building).

1. ORM 90.9
2. St. Alphonsus Church, 2111 Market Street

OHIO COUNTY

3. Built in 1886, the tower portion is from an earlier church that was built in 1856.

4. 260 M

5. 660 ft. m.s.l.

6. PE

7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 91

2. Center Wheeling Market at Market Street between 22nd and 23rd Sts.

3.

4. 300 M

5. 650 ft. a.s.l.

6. NR

7. National Register

1. ORM 91.8

2. Independence Hall at 1524 Market Street

3.

4. 300 M

5. 655 ft. a.s.l.

6. NR

7. National Register

1. ORM

2. Welty Tavern House, 4330 Water Street, Wheeling

3. Supposedly used as a tavern during Civil War

4. 50 M

5. 640 ft. m.s.l.

6. PE

7. WV SHPO

MARSHALL COUNTY

1. ORM 94.5
2. Benwood Bridge, B&O Railroad, spanning the Ohio River west of Route 250, Benwood
3. 1871, 1900, 1904, 1921
4. O M
- 5.
- 6.
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 101.5
2. First distillery on Grave Creek Flats in Moundsville
3. Built in 1832 by Jonathan Purdy
- 4.
5. 660 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Newton, J. H. et. al., 1879-361

1. ORM 101.6
2. Ohio Valley Iron Works located opposite B&O railroad depot on the bank of the Ohio River
3. It was built in 1872.
- 4.
5. 660 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Newton, J. H. 1879:392

1. ORM 196.3
2. McCleans Chapel, Rt. 2, Washington Lands, WV
3. 1886. One of the oldest churches in the county.
4. 950 M.
5. 760 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

WETZEL COUNTY

1. ORM 122.9
2. New Martinsville Cabin, Hanes Cabin, Rt. 2, 1/2 mile south of Proctor
3. Reportedly built in 1814 by Abraham Hanes who came to the area in 1784.
4. 60 M
5. 640 ft. m.s.l.
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 128.2
2. Block house erected near the mouth of Fishing Creek on the Ohio River
3. It was built in 1795.
- 4.
5. 620 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 170

1. ORM 128.3
2. Wetzel County Courthouse
3. Constructed between 1900-1902. The architects were W. Chamberlin and Company and W. I. Alexander.
4. 50 M
5. 620 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

TYLER COUNTY

1. ORM 137.2
2. Goodfellow Nursing Home, W. J. Russell Residence, 216 Russell Place, Sistersville
3. Built around 1894 as the residence of W. J. Russell, one of the first oil speculators in the Sistersville field.

- 4.
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 137.5
2. Sistersville Historic District from Chelsea to the Ohio River between Catherine and Virginia Streets

- 3.
4. 250 M
5. 635-645 ft. a.s.l.
6. NRD
7. National Register

1. ORM 137.5
2. Sistersville City Hall at Main and Diamond Streets

- 3.
4. 180 M
5. 640 ft. a.s.l.
6. NR
7. National Register

1. ORM 137.5
2. A grist mill run by water at Sistersville
3. Built in 1800 by Thomas Gregg

- 4.
5. 600 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 179

1. ORM 137.6
2. Sistersville Opera House, 716 Charles Street
3. Built in the 1890's by Henry McCoy

4. 200 M
5. 640 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 137.6
2. Wells Inn at 316 Charles Street at Sistersville

- 3.
4. 300 M

TYLER COUNTY

5. 640 ft. a.s.l.
6. NR
7. National Register

1. ORM 137.7
2. Reno Oil Building, corner of Chelsea and Thistle Avenue
3. The building was erected in 1939 by J. P. Flynn, President of the Reno Oil Company, a gasoline manufacturing company in the area.
4. 400 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 137.7
2. B&O Railroad Depot, corner of Redfort and Burt Streets, Sistersville
3. Built in 1896-97. A large freight yard was once associated with the station due to the oil boom in the area.
4. 530 M.
5. 640 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 137.8
2. McCoy-Boone Home, 999 McCoy Avenue, Sistersville
3. 1838 by Mrs. Sarah McCoy
- 4.
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 137.8
2. Neuerschwander Home, 100 Chelsea Street, Sistersville
3. Designed by Edward B. Franzheim, it was built by William Neuerschwander in 1916-17.
- 4.
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 137.8
2. Sistersville oil fields
- 3.
4. 50 M
5. 620 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 138

TYLER COUNTY

2. The Durhan E. A. House at 100 Chelsea Street in Sistersville
- 3.
4. 500 M
5. 645 ft. a.s.l.
6. NR
7. National Register

1. ORM 138.0
2. Stadium Oil Well, Florida Street at the Ohio River
3. One of two remaining operating wells in town.
4. 10 M
5. 610 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 138.4
2. Welkin (Wells Home) 500 S. Wells Street, Sistersville
3. Built in 1832 by Charles Wells, founder of Sistersville
4. 200 M
5. 640 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 146.6
2. The Martin House, Rt. 2, Bens Run
3. Probably built after 1860.
4. 110 M
5. 660 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

PLEASANTS COUNTY

1. ORM 145.5
2. Cabin located on lower 40 acres of Middle Island
3. Built by Daniel Reynolds
- 4.
5. 610 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 152

1. ORM 154
2. One of the first cabins located at the mouth of Middle Creek
3. Built by Isaac Larue in 1790
- 4.
5. 620 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 151-152

1. ORM 155
2. Alexander Creel Tavern, St. Marys
3. The building built in 1850 was used as a tavern and served as first government meeting place.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. WV SHPO

WOOD COUNTY

1. ORM 175
2. Henderson Hall and Mound, County Rt. 21/2 near Boaz
3. Built by George Washington Henderson and Elizabeth Tomlinson Henderson in 1859. The original wing, now the rear of the house was built in 1831 and called Pohick Hall. The front section was built in 1835.

- 4.
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 184.3
2. Parkersburg Bridge B&O Railroad
3. An important early work of Jacob Linville, it was completed in 1871. It was erected by the Keystone Bridge Company.

4. O M
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 184.4
2. Parkersburg-Belpre Bridge, U. S. Rt. 50, Parkersburg
3. The bridge was constructed in 1915 by the Parkersburg Ohio Bridge Company and operated as a private toll bridge until it was taken over by the state.

4. O M
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 184.8
2. Neals Station - blockhouse 1 mile from mouth of Little Kanawha on the south side
3. Built by Captain James Neal in 1785

- 4.
5. 600 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty 1974: p. 17

1. ORM 186
2. Blennerhassett Island Historic District
3. Blockhouse and mansion built in 1798 by Harman Blennerhassett. Includes both historic and prehistoric archeological sites.

4. O M
5. 600 ft. a.s.l.
6. NRD
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 29

WOOD COUNTY

1. ORM 203.9
2. Fort Belleville
3. Extensive fort erected in 1785 under direction of Captain Joseph Wood. Composed of four blockhouses, embracing a square 100x300 ft., in which was located a central fort building, 20x40, two stories high. Potential archeological site.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Cook 1936:599

JACKSON COUNTY

1. ORM 212.8
2. Cabin at Muses Bottom across from Rock Point, Ohio
3. Built by John DeWitt in 1803
- 4.
5. 550 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 14

1. ORM 217
2. Cabin at mouth of Little Sand Creek across from Buffington Island, Ohio
3. Built by John Nessleroad in 1808
- 4.
5. 540 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 15

MASON COUNTY

1. ORM 246.9
2. Liverpool Salt Works, Hartford, WV
3. One of the last operating salt works in the state.
4. 440 M
5. 580 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 250
2. Arnold Chapel (Mason Methodist Church). Corner of Second Street and Alley C, Mason
3. First Methodist Church in Mason, constructed in 1857.
- 4.
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 250.6
2. Lewis, Virgil, House, Brown Street, Mason
3. The house was bought - 1894 from a Mr. Shoemaker.
4. 520 M
5. 580 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 258
2. Dr. Jesse Bennett Home, Rt. 61, 5 miles north of Pt. Pleasant (and cemetery)
3. Performed first caesarean operation in American on his wife in 1794.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 263
2. Roseberry Farm House
3. Built in 1820 to 1826. Federal style architecture. May be oldest occupied house in Mason County.
4. 580 ft. a.s.l.
5. 350 M
6. PE
7. Owner

1. ORM 265.1
2. Fort Randolph. A triangular peninsula formed by the junction of the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers. Site of Battle of Point Pleasant.
3. Built in 1774

MASON COUNTY

- 4.
5. 540 ft. a.s.l.
6. NR
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 15

1. KRM 1 to 18
2. Vandalia. Tract of land on south side of Kanawha River owned by George Washington. Potential archeological site.
3. In 1775 Washington sent an expedition which reportedly cleared 28 acres and built 14 log houses on this tract of land. The project was abandoned after three months.

- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Upper Vandalia Historical Society (1967:20)

1. KRM 5
2. McColloch House and Mound. U. S. Rt. 35, 5 miles east of Point Pleasant
3. Constructed about 1831 by a pioneer family.
4. 700 M
5. 600 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. KRM 8
2. Fort Cooper
3. A blockhouse which was erected on the north bank of the Kanawha by Leonard Cooper in 1792.

- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Upper Vandalia Historical Society (1967)

1. KRM 18.9
2. General John McCausland Home
3. 1885. McCausland was a CSA general best known for lifting the siege of Lynchburg.
4. 400 M
5. 590 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

PUTNAM COUNTY

1. KRM 21.8
2. Buffalo Academy
3. Two story brick building. The Academy was established in 1849 and flourished until the Civil War.
4. 250 M
5. 580 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. KRM 22.0
2. Town of Buffalo
3. Town was laid out by Benjamin K. Craig in 1834. It is the third oldest town on the Kanawha River.
4. 100 M
5. 580 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty (1973:137)

CABELL COUNTY

1. ORM 293.2
2. Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House, 8814 Ohio River Road, Rt. 2
3. Built between 1830 and 1835 by A. G. Jenkins, Lawyer, Congressman and General CSA.
4. 350 M
5. 560 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 305
2. Guyandotte Historic District
3. Area bounded by Main Street, Richmond Street, Third Avenue and Fifth Avenue in Guyandotte. The area contains some of the oldest buildings in the Huntington area including: First Guyandotte Baptist Church (1867), Baptist Parsonage (1893), Davis Home (1816), Stone-Russell-Keenan-Smith House (1833), and the Withers Home (1836).
4. 300 M
5. 550 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 305
2. Carroll, Thomas, House at 234 Guyan Street in Huntington
- 3.
4. 200 M
5. 550 ft. m.s.l.
6. NR
7. National Register

1. ORM 307
2. American Car and Foundry located between 23rd and 24th Sta. and First and Oley Avenue
3. Built in 1872
4. 200 M
5. 540 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. Wallace, 1947: p. 143

1. ORM 307.7
2. West Virginia Steel and Manufacturing Company on river front between 15th and 20th Streets.
3. Built in 1907
4. 200 M
5. 540 ft. m.s.l.
- 6.
7. Wallace, 1947: p. 149

CABELL COUNTY

1. ORM 307.8
2. Old Main at Marshall University at 16th Street and the Marshall University campus in Huntington
3. 1837
4. 600 M
5. 550 ft. m.s.l.
6. NR
7. National Register

1. ORM 308.0
2. Harvey House at 1305 3rd Avenue in Huntington
- 3.
4. 360 M
5. 550 ft. m.s.l.
6. NR
7. National Register

1. ORM 308.0
2. Steele Funeral Home, 1303 3rd Avenue
3. Built in 1896 for Frank B. Enslow, a lawyer
4. 350 M
5. 550 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 308.2
2. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot at 1100 block of 2nd Avenue
3. Was built around 1888
4. 360 M
5. 550 ft. a.s.l.
6. NR
7. National Register

1. ORM 308.4
2. Heritage Village (B&O Passenger Freight Station, Old Bank Building)
3. Shopping mall created to include the historic B&O depot and old bank building.
4. 250 M
5. 550 ft. m.s.l.
6. Old Bank Building is listed as eligible
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 308.5
2. Keith Albee Theatre, 925 4th Avenue, Huntington
3. 1928
4. 400 M
5. 550 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

WAYNE COUNTY

1. ORM 314.7
2. Z. D. Ramsdell House
3. A two story rectangular brick house with a two story brick and frame addition to the rear. The structure is located at 1108 "B" Street. It was the home of one of the first settlers of Ceredo.
4. 300 M
5. 550 ft. m.s.l.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

1. ORM 317
2. Cabin at the mouth of Big Sandy at Virginia Point lying on the upperside of the mouth of the Big Sandy
3. Built by Stephen Kelly, one of the first settlers of the area.
- 4.
5. 530 ft. a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Hardesty, 1974: p. 159

1. Big Sandy River
2. Rebecca Frazier House
3. Two story brick house which is believed to be one of the oldest houses in Fort Gay. Built before 1869.
- 4.
- 5.
6. PE
7. WV SHPO

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OHIO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNA--ETC(U)
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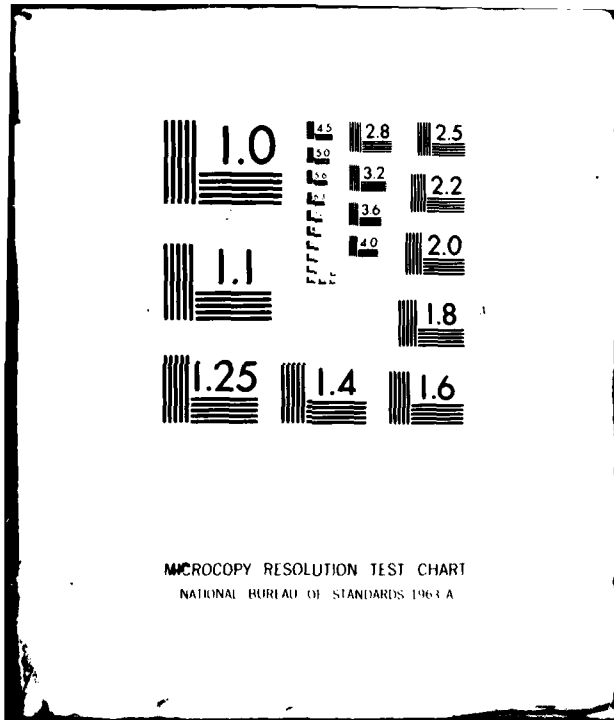
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APPENDIX B
List of Wickett Dams and Locations

		Ohio River Chart No.
Dam No. 1	ORM 1.9	1
Ensworth Dam	ORM 6.1	3
Dashiels Dam	ORM 13.3	5
Dam No. 4	ORM 18.7	7
Dam No. 5	ORM 24.1	8
Merrill Dam	ORM 29.2	9
Dam No. 7	ORM 36.4	11
Dam No. 8	ORM 46.4	14
Dam No. 9	ORM 56	16
Dam No. 10	ORM 66.2	18
Dam No. 11	ORM 76.9	22
Dam No. 12	ORM 87.4	25
Dam No. 13	ORM 96.1	28
Dam No. 14	ORM 114	32
Dam No. 15	ORM 129	36
Dam No. 16	ORM 146.6	42
Dam No. 17	ORM 167.5	47
Dam No. 18	ORM 180	51
Dam No. 19	ORM 192.1	54
Dam No. 20	ORM 202.5	57
Dam No. 21	ORM 214.6	60
Dam No. 22	ORM 220.9	62
Dam No. 23	ORM 231.4	64
Dam No. 26	ORM 278.6	77
Dam No. 27	ORM 301	83
Dam No. 28	ORM 312.4	86
Dam No. 29	ORM 319.9	88
Dam No. 30	ORM 339.4	94
Dam No. 31	ORM 359.3	100
Dam No. 32	ORM 382.8	107
Dam No. 33	ORM 405.1	113
Dam No. 35	ORM 450.9	125
Dam No. 36	ORM 461	128

APPENDIX C

Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORH 26.5
2. Dike, Beaver County, PA
- 3.
4. Below present pool elevation
5. 057.0 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 8

1. ORM 49.0
2. Crib and Rock Dike, Hancock County, WV
- 3.
4. Below present pool elevation
5. 653.9 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 14

1. ORM 70.9
2. Dike, Jefferson County, Ohio
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 638.8 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 17

1. ORM 61.6
2. Half Moon Dike, Hancock County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 635 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 17

1. ORM 70.0
2. Rock and Crib Dike
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 630 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 19

Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 77.8
 2. Rock Dike, Brooke County, WV
 - 3.
 4. Above present pool elevation
 5. 625 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 22
-
1. ORM 85
 2. Grib and Rock Dike, Ohio County, WV
 - 3.
 4. Above present pool elevation
 5. 620 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 24
-
1. ORM 85.5
 2. Grib and Rock Dike, Ohio County, WV
 - 3.
 4. Above present pool elevation
 5. 620 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 24
-
1. ORM 133.6
 2. Dike, Tyler County, WV
 3. Built in 1844
 4. Above present pool elevation
 5. 600 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 37
-
1. ORM 135.3
 2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
 - 3.
 4. Above present pool elevation
 5. 580 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 38
-
1. ORM 138.5
 2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
 - 3.
 4. Above present pool elevation
 5. 587 0 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 39

Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 141
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 587.2
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 40

1. ORM 142.2
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 586.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 40

1. ORM 143.8
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 583.7 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

1. ORM 144.7
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 585 a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

1. ORM 147
2. Rock Dike, Pleasants County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 484 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 42

1. ORM 147
2. Rock Dike, Washington County, Ohio
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 483 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 172
2. Grib Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 576 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 48

1. ORM 142.2
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 586.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 40

1. ORM 143.8
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 583.7 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

1. ORM 144.7
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 585 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

1. ORM 147
2. Rock Dike, Pleasants County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 484 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 42

1. ORM 147
2. Rock Dike, Washington County, Ohio
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 483 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 172
2. Crib Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 576 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 48

1. ORM 174.7
2. Rock Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 571.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 49

1. ORM 175
2. Rock Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 571.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 49

1. ORM 181.0
2. Rock and Crib Dike, Wood County, WV
3. Built in 1844
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 568.6 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 51

1. ORM 186
2. Rock and Crib Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 573.6 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 52

1. ORM 194.4
2. Riprap Dam, Wood County, WV
3. Built in 1884
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 550 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 55

Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 216.4
2. Riprap Dike, Meigs County, Ohio
3. Built in 1869
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 540 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 61

1. ORM 217.0
2. Riprap Dike
3. Built in 1868
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 540 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 61

1. ORM 275.0
2. Riprap Dam, Gallia County, Ohio
3. Built in 1844
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 500 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 76

1. ORM 314.3
2. Rock and Crib Dike, Lawrence County, Ohio
3. Built in 1883
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 490 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 86

1. ORM 387.0
2. Rock Dike, Lewis County, Kentucky
3. Built in 1844
- 4.
5. 463.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 108

1. ORM 457
2. Eight Mile Dike, Campbell County, Kentucky
3. Built in 1886
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 448.3 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 127

APPENDIX D

Relationship of Soil Types to Site Distribution.

Specific information on relationships of soil types to 144 archeological sites recorded along the Ohio River in West Virginia is given in Tables I, II and III. These tables contain data on relationships of soil types to numbers of recorded sites, archeological periods and types of sites for West Virginia. Specific soil information was not gathered for the Ohio side but it is felt that this data will also apply to the non-glaciated areas of the Ohio River floodplain in Ohio.

Table I indicates that 61.14% of the recorded archeological sites occur on four soil types namely Ashton, Huntington, Linside and Wheeling. Each of the other soil types contain less than 5% of the recorded archeological sites. Table II indicates that all of the identified Paleo-Indian components occur in the Ashton, Huntington, Linside and Wheeling soils. The Archaic and Woodland components appear to be more evenly distributed. Table III indicates that mounds tend to be distributed in minor soil types. Sites recorded in Ashton, Wheeling, Huntington, Linside soils account for 61.14% of the total sample, whereas only 35% of the mounds occur on these soil types. Only 5% of these mounds occur on Ashton and Huntington soils which indicates definite avoidance of these areas for mound building. Mounds were generally constructed on higher terraces rather than in the floodplain. Camps, hamlets and village sites were located on lower terraces and bottomlands that are currently in 10 and 25 year flood frequency zones. These inhabitants were probably accustomed to moving when flooding occurred or these sites may represent seasonal camps and hamlets occupied during the summer, fall and early winter when there was the least likelihood of flooding.

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES BY SOIL TYPE

SOIL TYPE	NUMBER OF SITES	PERCENT
Allegheny	1	.69
Ashton	27	18.76
Brookside	1	.69
Chagrin	2	1.39
Chavies	6	4.17
Duncannon	2	1.39
Gilpin	1	.69
Ginat	4	2.78
Huntington	18	12.5
Lakin	7	4.86
Linside	15	10.42
Melvin	1	.69
Monogahela	3	2.08
Muskingham-Upshur	1	.69
Sciotoville	2	1.39
Senecaville	2	1.39
Upper Muskingum Complex	2	1.39
Vandalia	2	1.39
Westmoreland	6	4.17
Wheeling	28	19.45
Cut & Fill	3	2.08
Made Land	8	5.55
Sloping Land	2	1.39
Total	144	100.00%

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES BY SOIL TYPE AND ARCHEOLOGICAL PERIOD

SOIL TYPE	Periods										TOTAL
	P	EA	MA	LA	A	EW	NW	LP	W	LW	
Allegheny				1							1
Ashton	2				4	2	4	4	2	1	19
Brookside								1	1		2
Chagrin					1	1	1	1			4
Chavies		1		1		2	2	1			7
Duncannon											0
Gilpin						1					1
Ginat					1	1	1				3
Huntington	1					4	5	8	1	1	20
Lakin				3		2	2				7
Linside	1				2	3	2	3	1		12
Melvin											0
Monongahela				1							1
Muskingham-Upshur											0
Sciotoville						1	1				2
Senecaville						1	1				2
Upper Muskingum Complex											0
Vadalia											0
Westmoreland						2					2
Wheeling	1	1		3	1	4	3	6	2		21
Cut & Fill						1	1				2
Made Land											0
Sloping Land											0
Totals	5	2	0	9	9	25	23	24	7	2	106

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES BY SOIL TYPE AND TYPE OF
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

SOIL TYPE	TYPE OF SITE							TOTAL
	C	V	SH	SM	EM	M	P	
Allegheny			1					1
Ashton	13	7				1		21
Brookside		1						1
Chagrin		2		2				4
Chavies	2	2				1	1	6
Duncannon		1				1		2
Gilpin						1		1
Ginat		2				1		3
Huntington	4	7	1			1		13
Lakin	1	2	2			2		7
Linside	7	1	2	1	1	2		14
Melvin					1			1
Monongahela			1			2		3
Muskingham-Upshur						1		1
Sciotoville		1				1		2
Senecaville						1		1
Upper Muskingum Complex		1						1
Vandalia		1						1
Westmoreland						4		4
Wheeling	5	9				7		21
Cut & Fill		1			1	1		3
Made Land		3				4		7
Sloping Land	1					1		2
Totals	33	41	7	3	3	32	1	120

Site distributions in the floodplain are keyed to local water resources and well drained land. In several instances ridges five to ten feet high parallel the river and/or minor tributaries leading into the river. These ridges, some of which extend for 2,000 meters, have almost continuous surface scatters of prehistoric materials. Since the ridges parallel the water resources, there are no obvious selections for camp sites and hamlets because any location on the ridge is approximately the same distance from the water resource and the topography and drainage are constant. Over periods of thousands of years this apparently random distribution of temporary sites produces light surface scatters of material over large areas.

In contrast upland camps and hamlets are more compact and localized because water resources are localized and topography is varied. Generally upland sites are located within 200 meters of a permanent water source and the topography is such that there are only a few possible places to locate a camp or hamlet. Over periods of thousands of years this produces heavy surface scatters over small areas.

There is a high correspondence between soil types and site distributions on the floodplain and terraces since there is a high correlation between elevation and the various soil types. High well drained soils are occupied while the lower more poorly drained soils are generally not occupied. Areas of high archeological potential can be easily spotted in a field reconnaissance but cannot be discerned from standard topographic maps. These areas can be identified on detailed soil maps or stereo aerial photographs.

Soil types and the names used for specific soil types sometimes differ from county to county and state to state so the descriptions of various soil types should be checked to insure that the use of a particular name for a soil type is consistent from area to area.

Muller and Davy (1977:9) also demonstrate a strong correlation between vegetation zones and the occurrence of archeological sites for the Ohio River floodplain in Illinois. The cane bottom forest zones contain 63.33% of the recorded archeological sites, the moist woods zones contain 28.72% of the archeological sites and the other vegetation zones all contain less than 3% of the recorded archeological sites. Muller and Davy (1977:9) also point out the consistent relationship between the cane bottom forest and the Armiesburg silty clay loam (sometimes called Allison silty clay loam in earlier soil surveys) and Huntington silty clay loam. The Moist Woods zone generally occurs on soils of higher bottomlands and low terraces and are associated with Hurst silt loam and the Emma silt loam.

The same correlations between certain soil types and archeological site

distributions may not hold for minor tributary streams located away from major river valleys. Boisvert and Gatus (1977:34) indicated that Huntington soils along Russell Creek in Adair County, Kentucky, rarely produced archeological sites. They conclude, however, that these soils may contain sites buried in recent alluvium.

Another possibility is that the Huntington soils located along these minor streams are so low that they are too frequently inundated and too wet to be extensively occupied by prehistoric populations. These stream valleys are narrow and the second terraces are better drained and close enough to the water resource to make them preferred over the bottomland.

The correlations between soil types and archeological sites demonstrates the fact that the distribution of archeological sites is non-random. The distribution of various types of archeological sites are dependent on topography, availability of water and availability of numerous other resources. Site locations can be predicted and these predictions can be made more accurately than simply stating that sites are generally found on bottomlands and terraces. As information becomes available and research designs and data collection become sophisticated more accurate predictive models will be created.

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Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 460.0
 2. Upper Four Mile Dike, Hamilton County, Ohio
 3. Built in 1880
 4. Above present pool elevation
 5. 445.8 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 128
-
1. ORM 461.8
 2. Lower Four Mile Dike, Hamilton County, Ohio
 3. Built in 1887
 4. Above present pool elevation
 5. 446.0 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 129
-
1. ORM 476.0
 2. Cullums Rock and Crib Dike, Hamilton County, Ohio
 - 3.
 4. Above present pool elevations
 5. 437.0 feet a.s.l.
 - 6.
 7. Ohio River Chart No. 132.