

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House; "Green Bottom"

AND/OR COMMON
Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
8814 Ohio River Road (W. Va. Route 2)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Fourth

CITY, TOWN
Green Bottom

VICINITY OF

STATE
West Virginia

CODE
54

COUNTY
Cabell

CODE
011

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. and Mrs. James T. Knight

STREET & NUMBER
8814 Ohio River Road (W. Va. Route 2)

CITY, TOWN
Lesage

VICINITY OF

STATE
West Virginia 25537

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Cabell County Court House

STREET & NUMBER
4th Avenue and 8th Street

CITY, TOWN
Huntington

STATE
West Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins of the Confederate Army." London Index, July 14, 1864.

Cook, Roy Bird. "Albert Gallatin Jenkins...a Confederate Portrait." West Virginia Review, May 1934, pp 225-27.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 4 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Glenwood, W. Va.-Ohio

QUADRANGLE SCALE 7.5'

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,7 | 39,113,0 | 4,27,14,4,0

B | |

C | |

D | |

E | |

F | |

G | |

H | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point where the entrance road from West Virginia Route 2 crosses the B & O Railroad tracks, thence northward approximately 400 feet to the drive at

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James E. Harding, Historian

ORGANIZATION Historic Preservation Unit
West Virginia Department of Culture and History

DATE October 27, 1977

STREET & NUMBER Science and Culture Center, Capitol Complex

TELEPHONE (304) 348-0244

CITY OR TOWN Charleston

STATE West Virginia

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Charles Elloran

TITLE West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE February 23, 1978

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Attributing a style to the General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House requires some generalization and an understanding that its builder, Captain William Jenkins, had lived along the James River of Virginia for several decades and moved to the interior Ohio country in 1825 when he was nearing fifty years of age. This may help to explain why the old Green Bottom estate, Federal in lines, is very late in period. The delicacy of the entrance detail, attenuation of features, narrowness of the reeded attached colonnettes surrounding doors, slender glazing bars in windows, and use of patera corner blocks at the parlor door all point to this style; the semielliptical fanlight with sidelights flanking the main entrance is characteristic.

This rectangular, 2½ story, five-bay structure has always been a farmhouse. It sits atop a high foundation of cut sandstone blocks and is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond on the main entrance facade and a variation of common bond elsewhere (every sixth course is laid in Flemish bond). The gable roof is broken at the north (front) elevation by three dormers with peculiarly glazed pediments (tradition holds that these are original, but if so, they must have been highly innovative).

Both front and rear entrances are approached by a series of steps. At one time these were stone and the landing at the front included benches, but they have been replaced in the twentieth century by wooden materials. Symmetry is evident in fenestration with the center entrance flanked by two windows, and the five-bay configuration is repeated on the second floor. Casement windows are used in the basement and dormers; there are 9/9 light sashes on the main levels. The only openings on the gable ends are quarter-circle attic windows flanking the chimneys; the east end also has a door in the southeast corner. Exterior end chimneys serve six fireplaces--one in each room. There is little decorative detailing on the outside, but the fanlighted main entrance and brick mousetooth cornice on front and rear elevations are complemented by the pleasing window proportions.

The interior center-hall, single-pile plan is easily reflected on the exterior. The open-string, two-run stairway with simple brackets appears to have its original handrail and slender balusters. Separate enclosed, single-flight stairs serve basement and attic. There is a simplicity in woodwork and trim, but the west parlor on the first floor shows more refinement than any other room. The mantel has fluted pilasters supporting a deep shelf, paneled splayed window reveals, a paneled under-window and fluted door trim with patera motif in the corner blocks. Elsewhere, the splayed window reveals are not paneled, door trim is unfluted and corner blocks are plain; however, rooms on the second floor have mantels similar to that in the parlor (probably original). Doors are all six-panel and most date from the time of construction. Hardware and lighting are more recent, while the wide, worn floor boards throughout attest to untold years of use.

None of the original outbuildings and dependencies remain, the old detached kitchen and office structures having been destroyed by past floods. The block and frame addition at the northeast corner dates to the present century and houses garage space and a kitchen; it was in the 1930s and 1940s that electric and plumbing were upgraded, a bathroom placed at the top of the stairs on the second level,

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Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House, Cabell County, West Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

the shutters removed and the brick painted white. Otherwise, the building has had few alterations, and despite some apparent naivete in building construction and style, the General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House remains a sound structure appropriately used as the center of an operating farm.

SIGNIFICANCE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

HISTORIC 10-1499 10-1599 10-1699 10-1799 10-1899 10-	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE <input type="checkbox"/> ART <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE <input type="checkbox"/> LAW <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
--	---	--	--	--

CIFIC DATES c. 1835

BUILDER/ARCHITECT William Jenkins

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House, located along the Ohio River north-east of the small community of Lesage, Cabell County, West Virginia, stands today as an example of a building of quality constructed by a prosperous businessman who was part of a general westward movement in the early nineteenth century. His son, with whom the house is most prominently associated, became a distinguished lawyer and politician in the 1850s, having served two terms in the United States Congress by his thirtieth year and being elected to the Confederate Congress after siding with the South on the questions of states rights and separation. Albert Gallatin Jenkins fought and died for these beliefs. In war as in peace he proved himself a leader of men, having attained the rank of brigadier general in 1862.

Captain William Jenkins was a businessman of note along the James River of Virginia during the early years of United States nationhood. His several boats plied the waters carrying goods between Richmond and the interior, and after service in the War of 1812, he expanded his commercial ventures into the Caribbean and eventually to South America. Captain Jenkins, aged 47, married in 1824 and soon moved his wife and newborn daughter to a 4,441 acre tract along the Ohio River. He had purchased the land for \$15,000, land that had previously been owned by two governors of Virginia--Wilson C. Nicholas and William H. Cabell. A temporary house was constructed after arrival, and it was here that the Jenkins family lived until the big house was completed about 1835.

What is now called the General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House was constructed from brick fired on the site and timber taken from the lands. It is well built and, while being a late application of the Federal style, exhibits a sophistication for the area and time far beyond nearby structures, thus attesting to the status of the builder. Outlines are clean and simple; the rectangular shell houses two rooms in the basement and on each floor, and every room is served by a fireplace opening into the exterior end chimneys. Aside from the decorative main entrance with its semielliptical fan-light and the sawtooth cornice in brick, there is little adorning the exterior. The inside is singularly uncluttered and displays restraint, being distinguished by panels beneath the parlor windows and splayed window reveals in each room. Nonetheless, the size of the rooms and apparent quality of materials clearly show how fine a house it was for its age.

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Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House, Cabell County, West Virginia

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Albert Gallatin Jenkins was born at his father's Green Bottom estate on November 10, 1830. Around 1835 the family moved from the temporary home constructed when William Jenkins arrived in 1825 into the grand building today referred to as the General Jenkins House. William was prosperous enough to see to a quality formal education for his four children (three sons and a daughter) even at a time and place when most families applied all efforts simply to subsist or build the foundation for future successes. Albert followed his older brothers to Marshall Academy (the antecedent of Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia) in 1845, and from there they went to Jefferson College, perhaps the preeminent higher institution of learning west of the Alleghenies at the time, from which young Jenkins graduated in 1848.

Albert was well trained intellectually, but he was still uncertain as to a profession toward which he might aspire. Should he continue the agricultural pursuits begun by his father upon moving to the Ohio country, should he enter such a profession as medicine (taken up by his brother William Alexander), or might he enter upon a different course and combine several fields of endeavor? He probably did not have any preformed plans when he finally decided to attend a law school, but because it was a formal approach rather than the more common reading and studying with an established lawyer, it appears that Albert's decision was to pursue the law not as a mere occupation but in combination with a variety of interests, including farming. He matriculated at Harvard and was graduated in 1850.

The young lawyer established a practice in Charleston, Virginia, after a trip to South America, but he continued to pass much time at Green Bottom, involving himself in the law, agriculture and the social and political activity of the surrounding area. It is questionable whether Jenkins actively sought a public life, yet his background and personality made him visible to the political hierarchy of the local Democratic organization at an early period, and in 1856 he was selected as a delegate to the party's national convention to be held at Cincinnati. This may have piqued his interest in politics, for thereafter he regularly attended meetings and frequently participated in discussions. In April 1855, at a meeting in Ritchie County, he seconded the nomination of the candidate from the Eleventh Congressional District of Virginia and helped carry Cabell County for the Democratic nominee despite his loss to the American Party (Know-Nothing) candidate, John S. Carlile. During the campaigning, Jenkins debated Carlile at Hurricane Bridge in Putnam County for about 4 1/2 hours and came away with the accolades of his fellow Democrats and praise from the Kanawha Valley Star. His entry into the political ferment of the 1850s was auspicious.

The Democratic Congressional Convention meeting in Parkersburg in December 1856 did not open with Jenkins as a candidate, but after a score of ballots and intricate maneuverings he was nominated by acclamation. Facing incumbent Carlile in the election of 1857 proved quite a challenge; the candidates scheduled speaking and

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Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House, Cabell County, West Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

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debating meetings for the courthouse in each of the district's nineteen counties. When ballots were tallied, it was Jenkins who had won by nearly 1,000 votes out of more than 14,500 cast, and though the Democratic Party was still suffering, especially in the North, because of disillusionment over such national issues as the Kansas-Nebraska settlement, Albert Gallatin Jenkins would take a seat in the United States House of Representatives as the youngest member of the session.

While quite attached to the family's agricultural business along the Ohio River and his home at Green Bottom, Albert's interests were certainly not narrow in any realm. He had traveled widely, was a member of the national Congress, and appeared comfortable in social and political circles from Guyandotte to Clarksburg to Washington, D.C.--and St. Louis. It was at the latter city in July 1858 that he married Virginia Southard Bowlin, daughter of James Butler Bowlin, a former judge, member of Congress, and ambassador to Colombia and Paraguay.

Jenkins won a second contest for Congress in 1859 by an increased margin, but by this time national problems were such that sides had to be chosen on nearly every issue of any import. Albert was a states-rights Democrat who, though he did not want to see the Union dissolved, would abide his principles and fight to uphold his beliefs. This Southern gentleman refused the Democratic nomination of 1861 to a third term in the United States Congress and was soon organizing a militia group known as "The Border Rangers".

This militia company joined the Eighth Virginia Cavalry in May and operated in western Virginia, especially in the Kanawha Valley region, during 1861. Jenkins soon attained the rank of colonel and was elected to the Confederate Congress from his district. He was pleased to leave the Congress after his promotion to brigadier general in August 1862, however, for, as a military officer, he was anxious for the South in this period of warfare and felt he would help its interests more on the field of battle. He led two incursions to the Ohio River area in 1862 and 1863, actually crossing into Ohio during the first foray. Prior to the battle at Gettysburg, Gen. Jenkins led advance parties into Pennsylvania and assisted in the capture of Chambersburg. Although wounded on the field at Gettysburg, he was back leading his troops in the fall of 1863, but while covering a retreat in May 1864, the young officer was shot from his horse at Cloyd's Mountain near Dublin, Virginia, and died on May 21.

Albert Gallatin Jenkins, a lawyer by training, politician by calling and soldier by chance, had been a representative to both the United States and Confederate Congresses and a brigadier general in the Confederate forces by the time of his death at age thirty-three. Life might have been short in years, but it was full in terms of

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Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House, Cabell County, West Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

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accomplishments. Like his father before him he had done well; he now passed this legacy to his children, one of whom (Alberta Gallatin) became an actress of some renown, and another of whom (Margaret Virginia), after a career in education, settled at the Green Bottom homestead and set a task of preserving the old house. Today, the home remains as the center of a farm, retains its original lines for the most part, and is appreciated in its use and historic tradition.

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Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House, Cabell County, West Virginia

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Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House, Cabell County, West Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

the front of the house. Along this drive westward approximately 400 feet to the tree line at the west side of the property, southward along this tree line to the B & O Railroad tracks, thence eastward along the tracks to the crossing of the entrance road.

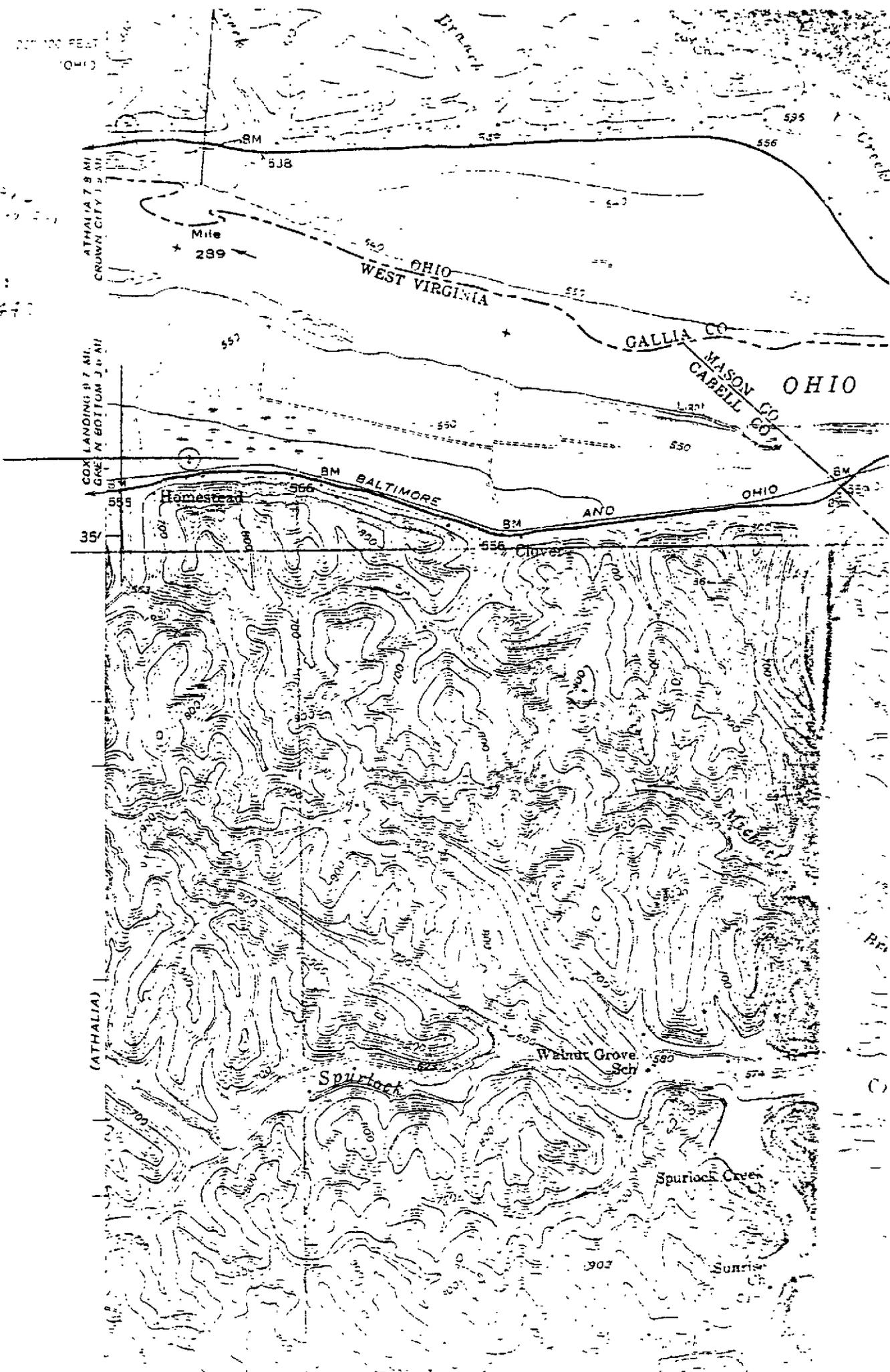
200 100 FEET
Q-10

531
1 2 3 4
7 8 9 10 11 12

ATHALIA 7.8 MI.
CRUWEN CITY 1.5 MI.

COX LANDING 9.7 MI.
GREEN BOTTOM 2.4 MI.

(ATHALIA)



ATHALIA 1:62,500

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

82°15' R.15 W R.14 W. T.1 N. 393000m E. 12 080 000 FEET (OHIO) 12'30"

4275000m N.

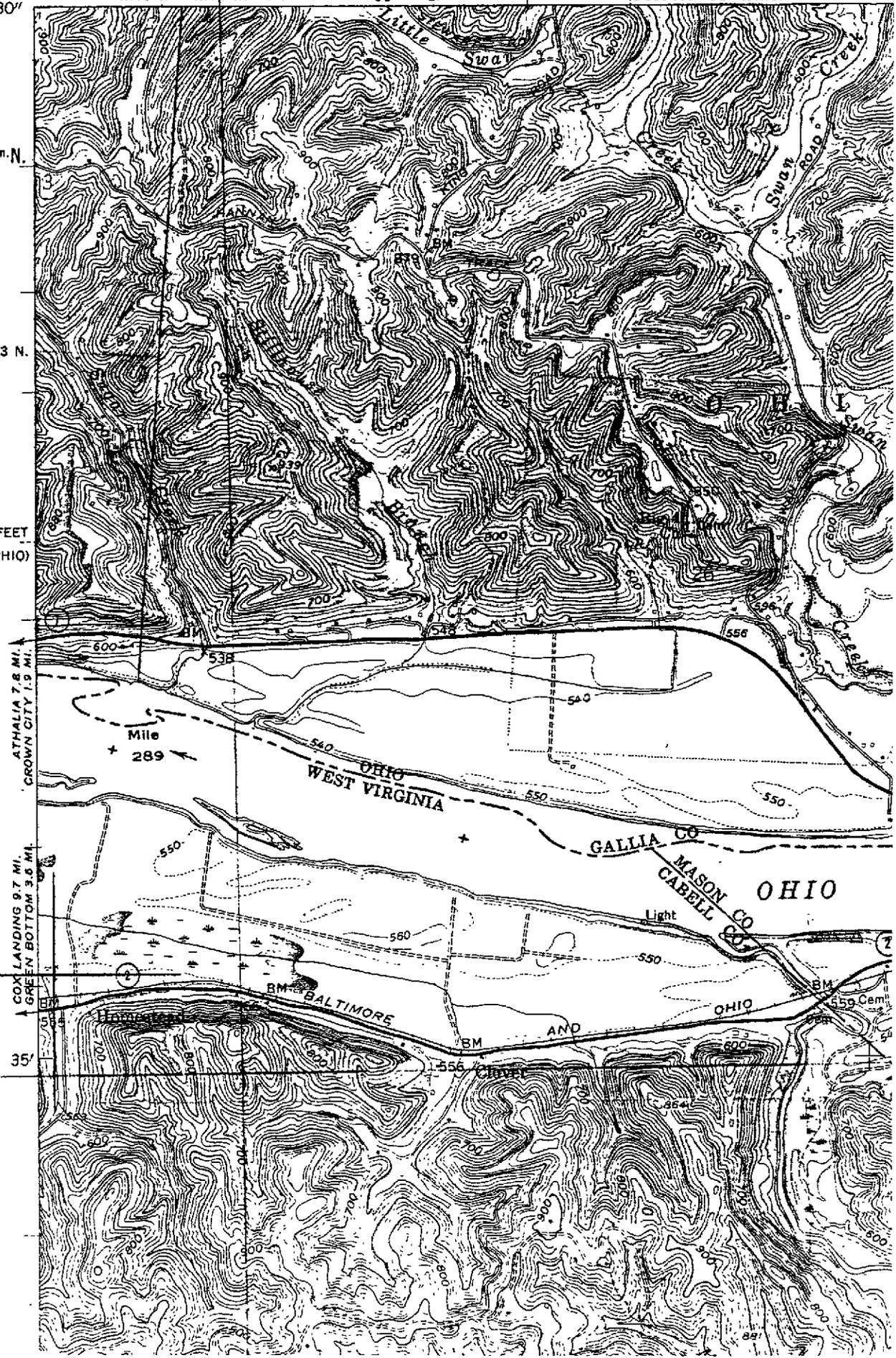
T. 3 N.

220 000 FEET
(OHIO)

ATHALIA 7.8 MI.
CROWN CITY 1.9 MI.

ENKINS, GENERAL
BERT GALLATIN, HOUSE,
BELL COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA
TM REFERENCES:
/391180/4271440

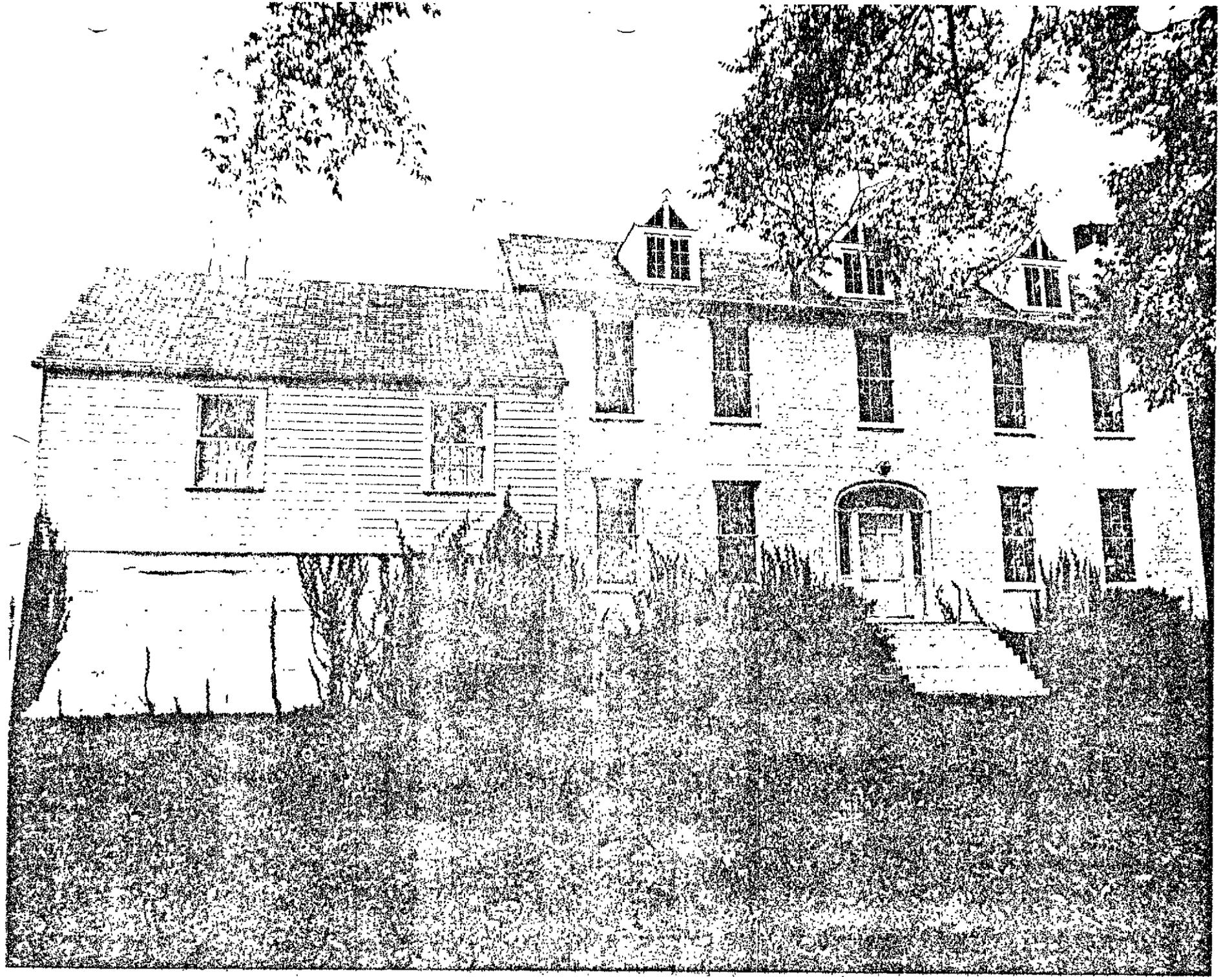
COX LANDING 9.7 MI.
GREEN BOTTOM 3.6 MI.



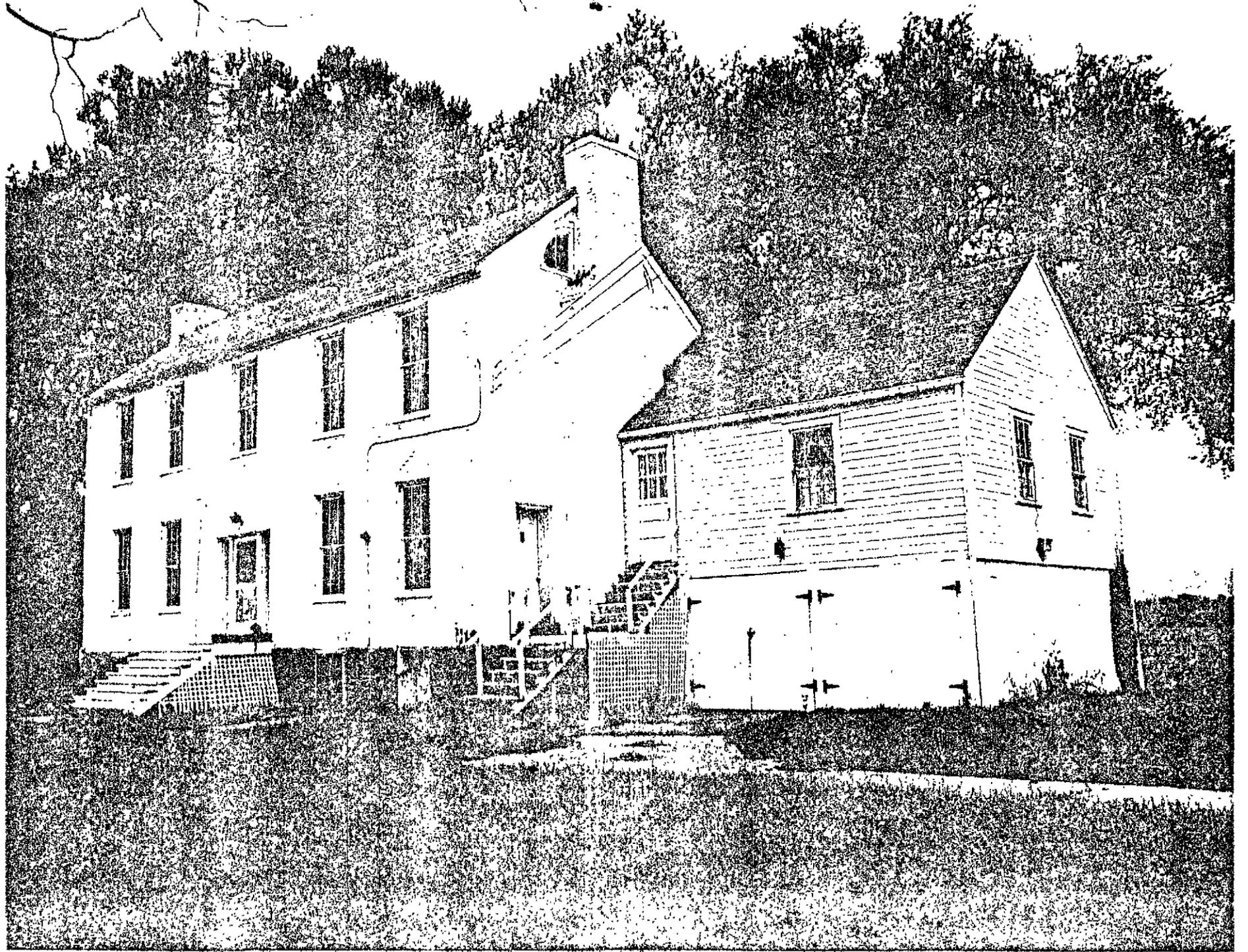
35'

Copies of photos sent to National Register with nomination

NAME: Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House
LOCATION: 8814 Ohio River Road (W. VA. Route 2),
Green Bottom vicinity, Cabell County,
West Virginia
PHOTO CREDIT: Phillip Pitts
DATE OF PHOTO: 1976
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Preservation Unit,
W. Va. Dept. of Culture and History,
Science and Culture Center, Capitol
Complex, Charleston, WV 25305
VIEW: North (Front) elevation
DIRECTION: Looking south
PHOTO NO.: 1



NAME: Jenkins, General Albert Gallatin, House
LOCATION: 8814 Ohio River Road (W.Va. Route 2)
Green Bottom vicinity, Cabell
County, West Virginia
PHOTO CREDIT: Phillip Pitts
DATE OF PHOTO: 1976
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Preservation Unit,
W. Va. Dept. of Culture and History,
Science and Culture Center, Capitol
Complex, Charleston, WV 25305
VIEW: South (Rear) and east elevations
DIRECTION: Looking northwest
PHOTO NO.: 2



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic context. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Greenbottom National Register District

B. Associated Historic Contexts

The resources associated with the Greenbottom National Register District represent a lengthy sequence of historic contexts beginning with the Late Archaic and ending with the 19th century General Albert Gallatin Jenkins Plantation. As a result, each of these contexts has the potential to shed light upon culture process as reflected in technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, social organization, ideology and bioarchaeology.

C. Geographical Data

This Property consists of 836 acres in northern Cabell County West Virginia along the Ohio River Road (W.Va. Route 2). The District was bounded to the south by West Virginia Route 2 and to the north by the Ohio River. The eastern boundary was marked by Guyan Creek and the property extended west to an access road south of Ohio River Mile 290. Located on flat to gently sloping bottom land, site elevations ranged between 548 and 560 feet AMSL. These sites can be located on the Glenwood, W.Va. - Oh. and Athalia, W.Va. - Oh. quadrangles (7.5'). UTM references are as follows:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	389870	4272310
B	17	390000	4271280
C	17	394080	4271560
D	17	394540	4271290

See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

Date

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

The Greenbottom National Register District contained six archaeological sites and one historic structure which are considered contributing elements of the District. The General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House, is the only resource on this district which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is the sole standing structure. The archaeological sites in the District are a protohistoric village known as the Clover site (46CB40), the Jenkins House site (46CB41), two Woodland sites (46Cb15 and 46CB100), a Fort ancient Village (46CB98) and a Late Archaic site (46CB92). Each of these sites contained midden deposits, and intact subsurface features. Three sites (46CB15, 46CB40 and 46CB98) also contained human burials. Twelve less significant sites were also present in the Greenbottom District. These sites did not meet the minimal requirements for National Register eligibility.

The multiple property listing was grouped into two property types based on site use: domestic and mortuary. Three sites were characterized by both types. Additionally, seven contributing historic contexts were assigned to the sites based upon archaeological data recovered during survey and test excavations. These contexts refer to the specific time periods in which the sites were occupied. The historic contexts include the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric and Historic time periods. Collectively these historic contexts demonstrate a continuum of human occupation which began with the activity of Prehistoric Native Americans at about 2,000 B.C. and continued into the modern era.

The abundant supply of natural resources was undoubtedly a key factor in drawing humans to this area. Depending upon the season, any number of aquatic, terrestrial or avian resources could be exploited. Aside from reliable food sources the Ohio River provided transportation for the passage of people, goods and ideas into the area. The Jenkins landing on the river bank was a routine stop for steamboats transporting goods to and from the Jenkins plantation (Dickinson 1988). The fertile bottomlands have always provided agriculturally dependent groups with arable, productive soil well suited for cultivation. In short, the historical development of the Greenbottom area was tied directly to the river valley environment. Because this area drew a number of temporally discrete cultural groups the possibility of documenting general trends in social complexity and human interaction with the environment is excellent. Consequently, specific research questions may be posed to reflect changing patterns of technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, social organization, ideology, and bioarchaeology. Table 1 lists the research topics which are applicable to the contributing historic contexts for each site.

Data recovered during phase II investigations (Hughes and Kerr, 1990) at 46CB15, 46CB40 ,46CB41, 46CB92, 46CB98 and 46CB100 indicated that further work at these sites would provide valuable information regarding a number of research topics/hypotheses pertaining to culture process. Davis (1988) proposed a number of general and specific research questions that are germane. Some of these questions may be applied to the data generated by the archaeological resources in the Greenbottom District and have been incorporated into the discussion regarding site significance (Section F., III. Significance.) .

 See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E.2

Table 1.

Sites	Components	Property Types	Contributing Historic Contexts	Applicable Research Topics
46CB16	Late Archaic Middle Woodland Late Woodland	Domestic, Mortuary	Late Archaic Late Woodland Middle Woodland	Technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, social organization and bioarchaeology.
46CB40	Protohistoric	Domestic, Mortuary	Protohistoric	Technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, social organization, ideology and bioarchaeology.
46CB41	Early Woodland Late Woodland Late Prehistoric Historic	Domestic	Early Woodland Late Woodland Late Prehistoric Historic	Technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, social organization, and 19th century commerce, Civil War politics and government.
46CB92	Early Archaic Late Archaic Early Woodland Late Woodland	Domestic	Late Archaic	Technology, subsistence, settlement patterns and social organization.
46CB98	Early Archaic Late Archaic Early Woodland Late Prehistoric	Domestic, Mortuary	Late Archaic Late Prehistoric	Technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, social organization, ideology and bioarchaeology.
46CB100	Late Archaic Late Woodland Late Prehistoric Historic	Domestic	Late Woodland	Technology, subsistence, settlement patterns and social organization.

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type See continuation sheets F.2 - F.16

II. Description

Descriptions of the Greenbottom sites were taken directly from the phase I (Hughes and Niquette 1989) and phase II (Hughes and Kerr 1990) investigations conducted by Cultural Resource Analysts.

III. Significance

The significance of the sites in the Greenbottom National Register District lies primarily in their potential to yield a meaningful body of data pertaining to a number of research topics. These topics have been discussed in continuation sheet F.2.

IV. Registration Requirements

Each site discussed in this document successfully fulfilled the requirements for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. This criterion focuses upon the potential of a site to yield information which is important to our understanding of the past. In an effort to recognize a site's potential to yield important information Niquette and Henderson (1984) compiled a four step process which focuses upon site extent, site age, integrity and uniqueness. A site must pass all four steps to be considered eligible. Accordingly, the six Greenbottom National Register District sites were considered through each of the four steps.

The boundaries of each site were determined through phase I and II investigations. The horizontal extent of each site was based upon the presence / absence of cultural materials on the ground surface. Subsurface testing refined horizontal extent and revealed the vertical extent of each site. All six Greenbottom sites exhibited subplowzone materials which qualified them for consideration in the second step of the process. Temporally diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points and ceramics were recovered from midden and features and allowed each site to be placed chronologically. Additionally, radiocarbon dates were obtained from wood charcoal and bone, which confirmed temporal assignments. As a result, the third step ; site integrity, could be addressed.

Integrity reflects the condition of a site's cultural deposits. Every archaeological site has been subjected to some degree of post depositional disturbance (bioturbation, agricultural practices or looting). However; if the extent of disturbance renders the site incapable of yielding important information, it cannot be considered eligible for the National Register. All six Greenbottom sites exhibited well preserved cultural remains. Many features contained organic remains and temporally diagnostic artifacts. Minor looting has occurred at 46CB98 and erosion has affected 46CB15, yet the integrity of these sites has not been compromised seriously.

The unique nature of the district stems not only from its superior integrity but from site diversity. This district exhibits numerous, chronologically distinct human occupations within a relatively small (836 acres) and uniform, riverine environment. Collectively, these open air sites present an opportunity to study culture change and continuity within a comparatively restricted area.

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet for additional property types

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The integrity and contexts of the Greenbottom sites afford a tremendous potential to yield data bearing directly on a wide array of research topics. The data contained in burials, feature contents, tools, postmold patterns, or food remains at the Greenbottom sites have provided these types of data and further investigations will only expand the data base.

Technology. Every site under consideration produced a number of projectile points and debitage representing the full range of lithic reduction. Additionally ceramics and groundstone tools are represented in these sites. The sheer quantity and variety of tools among the Greenbottom sites strongly suggests that a number of research questions could be addressed. Research related to technology would necessarily involve the following questions: What artifacts were present within the assemblage and to what extent were special tool kits used? Furthermore, which kind of raw resources were procured and how was this accomplished? Finally, how were artifacts manufactured, reused and curated?

Subsistence. The presence of subsurface deposits at 46CB15, 46CB40, 46CB41, 46CB92, 46CB98, and 46CB100 increases the likelihood of recovering subsistence data. Additionally, because of the sequence of time represented by the Greenbottom sites, changes in dietary patterns could be discerned. Relevant research questions include: What natural resources were chosen and which, if any were preferred? To what extent were cultigens present? What role did large mammals play in subsistence? Is there evidence to support the hypothesis that reliance upon corn increased through time?

Settlement Patterns. The Greenbottom District sites represent a span of occupations; from temporary encampments to fully sedentary villages. Data gathered from these sites would aid in understanding why certain groups chose to inhabit this area of the Ohio Valley. Further work at Greenbottom may shed light upon the internal patterning of sites, specifically what was the size of the settlement and how has this changed? How does site function vary between cultures and through time? Lastly, the Middle Archaic under represented in the District?

Social Organization. Another relevant research theme concerns social organization. The most obvious question is, how did societies organize themselves? How was labor divided among the members of the group? Does evidence suggest the presence of social stratification? Is it possible to identify non-subsistence activities; that is, activities related to leisure, mortuary practices, ceremonialism and trade? The integrity of these sites and the presence of burials makes this a productive area of research.

Ideology. The ideology of a society are commonly addressed by the analysis of mortuary patterns and burial goods. The ideology to which a group conformed is often the most difficult realm of culture to document archaeologically. Continued research at the Greenbottom sites will certainly increase the existing sample of burials providing information on the religious beliefs of Greenbottom residents.

Bioarchaeology. Human remains are also invaluable to the reconstruction of the biological profile of a society. Through the analysis of human remains we can hope to answer questions regarding population densities, physical attributes and the relationship between diet and disease. Burials at 46CB40 and 46CB98 may provide evidence pointing to a genetic relationship between Prehistoric and Historic groups of Native Americans.

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I. Name of Property Type 46CB15 Domestic and Mortuary

II. Description

This site was located on a dredged, back channel of the Ohio River and is subject to erosion and periodic inundation. A dense concentration of fire-cracked rock and river cobbles was noted on the ground surface during the Phase I investigations. This concentration appeared to extend approximately 125 m to the south of the river and for 50 m along the river bank. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I investigation included lithic debitage and tools, groundstone artifacts and ceramics. Six limestone tempered, cordmarked pottery sherds were found in a feature that was eroding out of the river bank. Each of these sherds displayed S-twist cordage impressions. Based on the Phase II excavations the midden extended 75 m east/west adjacent to the river bank and 150 m south of the riverbank and T1 terrace along the levee.

National Register Evaluation efforts at 46CB15 included two pan scraped strips (570 m²) and 2 X 2 meter test units. Materials recovered were dominated by lithic debris and prehistoric ceramics. Ceramics were predominantly siltstone tempered and cordmarked or smoothed cordmarked. Other tempering agents included quartz, chert, sand, leached, grit and shell. All sherds exhibited S-twist cordage. Based on the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from 46CB15, the site appeared to have been used/occupied during the Late Archaic, Middle Woodland Hopewell and Late Woodland time periods. The site appeared to have been more intensively occupied during the Late Woodland period. This was indicated by the predominance of Late Woodland point types such as Lowe Cluster points (N=10), Jack's Reef Corner Notched points (N=1) and Madison points (N=4) in addition to the abundant Late Woodland ceramic assemblage. The Late Archaic time period was represented by two Lamoka points and one Buffalo Stemmed point. Several artifacts were recovered from a hearth feature which suggested a Middle Woodland Hopewell affiliation.

Five features and two post molds were encountered at 46CB15. All features excavated from the Greenbottom District sites were categorized according to plan view configuration, orientation of the side walls and shape of the base. The features encountered at 46CB15 included two circular, one ovoid, one indeterminate and one rock cluster. The circular basins were interpreted as a refuse pit and fire hearth, respectively. The refuse pit produced Late Woodland materials while the hearth produced Late Archaic, Middle Woodland Hopewell and Late Woodland artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the hearth feature included two Late Woodland Chesser/Lowe cluster projectile points, one Late Archaic Lamoka point and a number of Late Woodland siltstone tempered ceramic sherds. These sherds exhibited S-twist cordage impressions. Additionally, several artifacts suggestive of the Middle Woodland Hopewell were recovered from this feature. These artifacts included bladlets, bladlet fragments and mica. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 330 ± 60 corresponded well with the Middle Woodland Hopewell artifacts present within the feature. The ovoid basin feature represented an extended, human burial. Associated grave goods indicated that the burial was Late Woodland in nature, however a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1199 ± 83 indicated a slightly later date. The C13 was calculated to -21.8, and the nitrogen 5 was + 7.6. These results indicated a hunter-gatherer subsistence with virtually no maize. Based on the date range of the Chesser/Lowe cluster projectile points (A.D. 350 to A.D. 650) recovered in association with the burial it was apparent that the radiocarbon date had an error of nearly 600 years. The contents of the indeterminate basin suggested an association with the Intrusive Mound Culture, (A.D. 750 - A.D. 1,000). One rock cluster type feature was noted, and although its precise function could not be determined it is thought to have represented an effort to "clean" thermal features used for hot rock cooking. Two post molds were identified at 46CB15. Neither post mold contained artifacts.

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III. Significance

Site 46CB15 represents Prehistoric Native American occupations during the Late Archaic (3,500 B.C.-1,000 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. - A.D.400) and Late Woodland (A.D. 400 - A.D. 1100). The majority of artifacts recovered from site 46CB15 were affiliated with the Late Woodland historic context. Further research will determine the extent of the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland occupations. Site 46CB15 is unique among the Greenbottom sites in that it contains Middle Woodland Hopewell artifacts. The presence of Late Archaic and Middle Woodland artifacts within intact subsurface deposits increases the likelihood finding features representing each of these historic contexts.

Technology

- 1). Is there a cultural relationship between the Late Woodland sites in the Greenbottom District? Is 46CB15 related to site 46CB100?

Subsistence

- 1). What resources were exploited by the inhabitants of 46CB15?
- 2). Are the subsistence strategies of the Middle Woodland similar in most respect to those employed during the Late Archaic?
- 3). Was nut exploitation a key factor in the movement of Late Archaic and Woodland groups through the Greenbottom area.

Settlement Patterns

- 1). How did site morphology (size, duration and specific function) change through time ?
- 2). Most of our knowledge concerning Hopewell has been collected from earthworks interpreted as ceremonial centers. Relatively little is known about Hopewell settlements as few have been excavated. Site 46CB15 may answer questions regarding the nature of Middle Woodland settlement ? Can this settlement be related to a particular ceremonial centers?
- 3). What is the length of time between the Middle Woodland and Late woodland occupations?

Social Organization

- 1). What is the origin of groundstone discs, and when do they first appear?
- 2). What was the nature of social stratification among within the Middle Woodland Hopewell?
- 3). Aside from the recovery of mica, what additional data supports inter-regional trade?
- 4). How was labor divided among the members of the Late woodland group at 46CB15?
- 5). How were the Late Archaic and Late Woodland groups at 46CB15 organized?

Bioarchaeology

- 1). What diseases can be observed from Late Woodland burials?
- 2). Did the Late Woodland groups at 46CB15 participate in maize horticulture?
- 3). How is diet reflected in skeletal remains, specifically dental health?

IV. Registration Requirements

See Registration Requirements part IV. under section F. Associated Property Types.

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I. Name of Property Type 46CB40 Domestic and Mortuary

II. Description

Site 46CB40 is a mid 16th century protohistoric village and has been known to exist since at least the 1920s (Freidin 1987). The earliest work at this site was reported by Griffin (1943: 244) who referred to the Clover component of the Fort Ancient period . He noted three raised areas each about five feet high and 200 feet in diameter. These three mounds are barely visible today since they have been deflated by fifty years of plowing. Griffin remarked that he excavated a grave which contained a child. Grave goods incorporated with the burial included a clay effigy, shell beads and ornaments. The site was revisited in 1974 by Gary Wilkins of the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey. He surveyed in the Greenbottom vicinity in advance of the expansion of West Virginia State Route 2. In addition to relocating 46CB40, Wilkins relocated and conducted test excavations at 46CB41 and 46MS93. Since Clover was sufficiently removed from the proposed construction activities, test excavations were not undertaken by Wilkins.

Between 1984 and 1986, a number of investigations were completed by the Marshall University Archaeological Field School under the direction of Nicholas Freidin. Aerial photographs of the site showed a circular light green zone, comprising Clover, surrounded by a darker green area. The site was subsequently mapped with a plane table and alidade. The topographic map which was created displayed a rather unconvincing but slightly elevated ring of ground which was thought to correspond with a midden circle. Following this procedure an electrical resistivity survey was completed on a small part of the site in order to support the previous findings. The results of this effort displayed that areas of low resistivity corresponded with the outline of the midden obtained from the previous investigations. Finally, a series of one and two square meter test units were excavated at the site. The test pits revealed that the circular midden surrounding the village area was from 30 to 40 cm in thickness and that, although the village exhibited debris build-up, the midden circle was much more substantial in cultural and subsistence remains. Subsurface remains discovered at the site included six burials, post molds, a hearth and one feature of indeterminate function.

Cultural resource Analysts' personnel relocated Clover but the site was for the most part avoided. A total of four plowed and disked transects crossed the known boundaries of the Clover site so that more accurate boundaries could be drawn. The semi-circular site was located on the high bank of the Ohio River. It was situated on Huntington and Ashton silt loams. Its maximum dimensions were 160 m north/south by 340 m east/west. It was apparent that the Ohio River had impacted the northern edge of the site. The erosion of artifacts from the river bank supported this claim.

Previous excavations by Marshall University demonstrated that the site was semicircular in shape and encompassed approximately 5 acres. Their assessment of the shape of the site was determined by the methods outlined above and by comparisons with other sites similar to the Clover Site in terms of cultural period, size and location. Additional plowing outside the known limits of the site during this investigation generally confirmed this assessment; however, controlled surface collection of the plowed strips outside of Clover proper suggested that the site continued along a well developed levee extending to the southwest. The highest concentration of artifacts and mussel shell was indeed within the semicircular plan of the site but a moderate east/west. It was apparent that the Ohio River had impacted the northern edge of the site. The erosion of artifacts

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from the river bank supported this claim.

Previous excavations by Marshall University demonstrated that the site was semicircular in shape and encompassed approximately 5 acres. Their assessment of the shape of the site was determined by the methods outlined above and by comparisons with other sites similar to the Clover Site in terms of cultural period, size and location. Additional plowing outside the known limits of the site during this investigation generally confirmed this assessment; however, controlled surface collection of the plowed strips outside of Clover proper suggested that the site continued along a well developed levee extending to the southwest. The highest concentration of artifacts and mussel shell was indeed within the semicircular plan of the site but a moderate density of lithic debitage, triangular projectile points, shell tempered ceramic sherds and mussel shell was evident along the highest point of the levee outside of Clover's known boundaries. Because the limits of Clover have density of lithic debitage, triangular projectile points, shell tempered ceramic sherds and mussel shell was evident along the highest point of the levee outside of Clover's known boundaries. Because the limits of Clover have

Previous excavations by Marshall University demonstrated that the site was semicircular in shape and encompassed approximately 5 acres. Their assessment of the shape of the site was determined by the methods outlined above and by comparisons with other sites similar to the Clover Site in terms of cultural period, size and location. Additional plowing outside the known limits of the site during this investigation generally confirmed this assessment; however, controlled surface collection of the plowed strips outside of Clover proper suggested that the site continued along a well developed levee extending to the southwest. The highest concentration of artifacts and mussel shell was indeed within the semicircular plan of the site but a moderate density of lithic debitage, triangular projectile points, shell tempered ceramic sherds and mussel shell was evident along the highest point of the levee outside of Clover's known boundaries. Because the limits of Clover have been well established for many years it was decided to assign a different site number for the artifact concentration on the well developed levee (46CB98).

All tools, temporally diagnostic artifacts and a representative sample of lithic debitage, bone and ceramic sherds were recovered from the surface of Clover. Analysis of the ceramics determined that the majority of the sherds were tempered with shell. The exterior surface treatment included plain and cordmarked or smoothed cordmarked. One sherd with leached temper and two with no observable temper in the paste were also recovered. In addition to lithic debitage (primary, secondary and tertiary flakes), groundstone and bone, seven triangular arrow points were recovered.

III. Significance

The Clover site (46CB40) represents a Fort Ancient/Protohistoric Native American occupation during the mid 16th century (A.D. 1550 - A.D. 1550). Its significance lies primarily in its potential to yield information bearing directly on the poorly understood period of indirect European influence in the Ohio Valley.

Technology

- 1). To what extent did European trade items influence the traditional technology of the Clover inhabitants?
- 2). How was corn processed?
- 3). What are the primary differences between the technology of Fort Ancient/Protohistoric groups and earlier Fort Ancient societies?

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Subsistence

- 1). What percentage of the diet included corn, beans and squash, and what part included hunted/gathered foods such as deer, fish and wild foods?

Settlement Patterns

- 1). What was the average length of time Fort Ancient/Protohistoric villages were occupied?
- 2). Can satellite resource procurement camps be identified?
- 3). What was the function of the central plaza?

Social Organization

- 1). Was social status ascribed or achieved?
- 2). Is there evidence to suggest a relationship with contemporary Fort Ancient/Protohistoric groups in neighboring regions?

Bioarchaeology

- 1). Is there a high incidence of dental disease among agriculturally dependent groups?
- 2). Was there a population decrease during the protohistoric period? If so was this due to the spread of disease, crop failure or warfare?

Ideology

- 1). Did the inhabitants of Clover share a common belief system with the inhabitants of central Tennessee ?

IV. Registration Requirements

See Registration Requirements in part IV. under section F. Associated Property Types.

I. Name of Property Type 46CB41 Domestic

III. Description

This site was relocated and described by Gary Wilkins (1974) of the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey. He conducted a survey of the Greenbottom area in advance of the expansion of West Virginia State Route 2. One 5 x 10 m² test unit was placed within the original boundaries of the site and was excavated to a depth of 1.5 ft. The exact placement of the test unit was not provided in Wilkin's report but it seems likely that it was well east of the Jenkins House. The density of cultural material in the unit was low and subsurface features were not observed.

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The boundaries of this site were redefined during the Phase II evaluation of the historic component at 46CB41 (Hughes and Niquette 1989). This effort served to document a fairly substantial prehistoric midden and the Jenkins House Site (the historic component). The maximum dimensions were 100 m north/south by 300 m east/west. The boundaries were defined on the basis of density, which was low within the original boundaries and which increased toward the west (toward the house). The maximum density of material occurred round the Jenkins house. The site was located on the second terrace of the Ohio river immediately north and adjacent to Homestead, West Virginia. It was situated on Ashton silt loam soils. The eastern half of the site was situated in a horse pasture and the western half was in grass.

Investigations on the eastern periphery of the site revealed a 10 cm to 15 cm thick midden lens. The midden exhibited a low density of materials and fire-cracked rock. Hughes et al. (1989) reported that the site contained up to 1 meter of prehistoric midden deposits in the vicinity of the Jenkins house. It would appear that the area of most intense occupation was centered around the Jenkins house and decreased gradually to the east. The Jenkins house yard was relatively undisturbed.

Subsurface investigations included 80 auger holes and six test units which totalled 10 m². Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered during the investigations at the Jenkins House Site consisted primarily of Late Woodland ceramic types and Late Woodland Madison projectile points (N=5). Additionally, a small amount of Late Prehistoric pottery types and mussel shell refuse were also recovered. Finally, a small sample of Early Woodland pottery was found. The presence of Early Woodland ceramics distinguishes 46CB41 from other Greenbottom sites. To date, site 46CB41 remains the only site on the District to produce Early Woodland ceramics. Early Woodland remains found on a domestic property type add to the site's significance since so few of these sites are known throughout the Ohio Valley.

One Late Woodland Chesser/Lowe cluster projectile point was recovered during phase II investigations at 46CB41. Of the three ceramic sherds recovered from the surface of the site, two were Late Woodland ceramic types and one sherd was a Late Prehistoric pottery type. Artifacts recovered during phase II investigations at the Jenkins House site include debitage which represented all phases of lithic reduction.

A total of six prehistoric features and five post molds were exposed at 46CB41. Morphological categories of features included circular, ovoid, amorphous and cylindrical. The distribution of features exhibited possible clustering along the terrace. No artifacts were recovered from any of the post molds however they appeared to be associated with an amorphous basin shaped feature and formed a semi-circular pattern around the feature.

Testing at the Jenkins House site demonstrated the presence of intact historic features as well. Subsurface investigations revealed a cistern in the back yard in addition to the foundation of the old kitchen located east of the house. Based on archival data it was postulated that the law office had been located west of the house. Although testing in this area revealed no intact architectural remains the possibility exists that these materials were salvaged for the construction of a patio in the 20th century. Large quantities of window glass and square nails in this vicinity suggest that intact portions of the law office may in fact still be present.

III. Significance

Site 46CB41 represents a multi-component prehistoric and historic site. The historic component included the General Albert G. Jenkins House which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in February, 1978. The General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House was the only standing structure on the District. In addition to being part

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of a large wealthy 19th century plantation, this house typifies Federal style architecture. The archival data show that the Jenkins plantation was extremely productive and active in commerce. Furthermore, the owner, General Albert Gallatin Jenkins was well known for his political actions during the Civil War period. Subsurface testing at this site revealed the presence of additional architectural features which may represent additions to the original structure. The significance of this context has been discussed at length in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, therefore the remaining discussion focuses on the prehistoric components. The contributing prehistoric contexts at 46CB41 include Early Woodland (500 B.C. - A.D.100) and Late Woodland (A.D. 400 - A.D.1,100) and Late Prehistoric (A.D. 1,100 - A.D.1,150) habitations which include a relatively thick midden. Further investigations will produce more precise dates of occupation.

Technology

- 1). What were the earliest ceramic manufacturing techniques?
- 2). What is the origin(s) of early ceramics?
- 3). Were ceramics the product of local invention or diffusion?
- 4). When were ceramics first introduced?

Subsistence

- 1). Do Early Woodland subsistence strategies parallel those reconstructed for the preceding Late Archaic period?
- 2). In what manner were animals butchered and processed during the Early Woodland and how has this change through time?
- 3). Is there evidence which suggests an increased reliance upon non-native cultigens between the Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods? If so, what are the temporal boundaries based on diet for this region?

Settlement Patterns

- 1). Did Early Woodland groups follow the Late Archaic preference for riverine site locations?
- 2). What is the intra-site patterning of Early Woodland settlements?

Social Organization

- 1). What was the basis for Early Woodland social stratification?
- 2). Is there evidence for increased labor specialization between the Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric time periods?
- 3). Does evidence suggest an increase in leisure activities during the Late Prehistoric period?

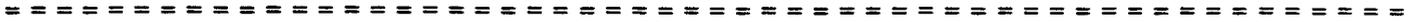
IV. Registration Requirements

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I. Name of Property Type 46CB92 Domestic

II. Description

The earliest eligible site within the District is a Late Archaic site (46CB92). This prehistoric site consisted of a dense surface scatter of artifacts. Based on this information the site appeared to be oval in shape with maximum dimensions of 120 m north/south and 160 m east/west. It was located at the western end of a levee within the floodplain of the Ohio River. The site was bounded by the Greenbottom swamp to the south, by a swale nine feet lower in elevation to the north and west, and by a lack of artifactual material to the east along the levee. The soils on the site were dominated by the Ashton silt loam series with 3% to 8% slopes. These soils commonly

occur on long, narrow areas and are subject to slight sheet erosion. Materials recovered during the Phase I investigation included lithic tools, ceramics and groundstone artifacts. Fire cracked rock was also moderately dense across the site. The majority of the artifacts were concentrated on the northern slope of the levee toward the river.

Based on the temporally diagnostic artifacts collected during the Phase II investigation of 46CB92, the site appeared to have been used/occupied during the Early and Late Archaic periods and the Early Woodland period. The sparsity of prehistoric ceramic material and the presence of four Merom-Trimble projectile points suggest that this site was most intensively occupied during the Late Archaic period. One Early Archaic Kirk Stemmed projectile was recovered from the site. The Early Woodland period was represented by the presence of one Adena projectile point. One half of the sherds recovered from this site exhibited plain surface treatment while the other half displayed very well smoothed cordmarked exterior surfaces. The temper in these sherds was predominantly leached; although, siltstone and sandstone tempered sherds were also present. Late Prehistoric projectile points and a small number of shell tempered ceramic sherds were recovered during the Phase I investigations at this site; however, no Late Prehistoric materials were found during the Phase II testing.

Subsurface investigations included two test units which totalled 8 m². The materials recovered from 46CB92 during phase II investigations in the Greenbottom District were dominated by lithic debitage. All phases of lithic reduction were represented at the site. Prehistoric ceramics were dominated by leached temper type. Two sherds recovered exhibited S-twist cordage impressions. One feature and two post molds were encountered during testing. The feature was interpreted as an amorphous shaped basin containing fire cracked rock, a moderate amount of lithic debitage and one ceramic sherd. The function of this feature was not apparent; however it may have functioned as a refuse pit. Neither post mold contained artifacts.

III. Significance

Site 46CB92 represents a Prehistoric Native American occupation during the Late Archaic (3,500 B.C. - 1,000 B.C.) time period. Although specific dates of habitation were not determined, further research may provide the materials for radiocarbon analysis.

Technology

The presence of Merom-Trimble projectile points at 46CB92 is very intriguing. These small projectile points are diagnostic of the Late Archaic Riverton Culture originally defined by Winters (1969) in the Wabash River Valley

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of southern Illinois. Since then, these points have been identified as far east as the mouth of the Kanawha River Valley. In addition to site 46CB92, site 46CB98 contained these type of projectile points.

- 1). Does the presence of Merom-Trimble points represent the movement of Riverton Culture groups eastward from the Wabash heartland?

Subsistence

- 1). How varied was the diet of the inhabitants of 46CB98?
- 2). What evidence exists for the domestication of native cultigens?
- 3). During what season was 46CB98 inhabited ?

Settlement Patterns

- 1). What was the nature of Late Archaic habitation areas?
- 2). Are Late Archaic habitation areas restricted to rockshelters?
- 3). What evidence is there to indicate the presence of structures on open sites?

Social Organization

- 1). Is there evidence suggesting the presence of trade networks? What evidence suggests trade in copper or marine shell, and what are the sources of these materials. What goods were traded by the Greenbottom peoples in exchange?

IV. Registration Requirements

See Registration Requirements under part IV of section F. Associated Property Types.

I. Name of Property Type 46CB98 Domestic and Mortuary

II. Description

This prehistoric site was situated on a levee adjacent to the Ohio River. It was located immediately north of the Clover Site (46CB40). The site was generally linear in shape and followed the contour of the levee. The site had maximum dimensions of 350 m northeast/southwest and 100 m northwest/southeast. It was bordered on the south by a 15 to 20 ft drop in elevation to the Greenbottom Swamp and to the north by a 5 ft depression or swale. The eastern boundary was also demarcated by a 5 ft swale and to the west by a drop in artifact density. There was not a clear gap in artifact recovery density between this site and 46CB40 nor were the artifacts observed clearly dissimilar. At the Phase I level it appeared that this site was related to the Clover Site. The site was situated on Ashton silt loam and was vegetated in grass and hay. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I investigations included a moderate to high density of lithic debitage and tools, groundstone, prehistoric ceramic sherds and bone.

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At the outset of the Phase II investigations at 46CB98, it became apparent that some looting had occurred at the site. Several holes were observed at the site and the backdirt piles surrounding them were littered with lithic debitage, pottery sherds, shell and human bone. Several smaller holes were also observed in the vicinity; however, these simply consisted of a shovel or two excavated into the plowzone causing a minimum amount of damage. The larger holes were approximately 50 cm in diameter and a meter in depth, and one had exposed human remains.. In order to assess the damage inflicted by the looters the holes were photographed, and the profile of the hole with exposed human skeletal parts was mapped. At least three individual burials were observed and they appeared to be single, articulated inhumations. The depth of the burials suggested that the interments were shallow and nearly stacked. Two burials were recorded in this area of the site. Additional analysis showed that one of the burials contained the remains of at least two other individuals. This area of the site is likely to contain a great number of burials and was interpreted to be a cemetery. Two femurs from one of the burials were collected for dating purposes. The results of the radiocarbon analysis indicated a date of A.D. 1305 \pm 80 (GX-15148) which was considerably earlier than the Clover Site occupation. The C13 was calculated to -10.8, and the nitrogen 5 was +9.5. These results indicated a heavy reliance on corn. It would appear that 46CB98 and the Clover Site were not directly related, at least temporally.

Subsurface investigations at 46CB98 totalled 12 square meters. The results of these investigations demonstrated the presence of a deep Late Prehistoric midden underlain by an even thicker Late Archaic midden. Materials recovered included debitage (primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes), bladlets, secondary reduction bifaces, groundstone and shell tempered pottery. The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from this site indicated that this site was used/occupied during the Early and Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric time periods. Based upon the predominance of Madison projectile points (N=21) and shell tempered pottery it would appear that 46CB98 was most intensively occupied during the Late Prehistoric time period. The Early Woodland time period was represented by two Adena projectile points. Six Late Archaic projectile points were recovered from 46CB98 and included three Merom-Trimble, one Lamoka, one McWhinney Heavy Stemmed and one Karnak Stemmed point type. The Early Archaic time period was represented by one Kanawha Stemmed projectile point.

Seven features and one post mold were excavated at 46CB98. Morphological categories of features included circular, ovoid, compound and indeterminate basins, cylindrical pits, and looter's pits. One of these, an ovoid basin, yielded a burial. This burial had been plow disturbed. Despite the disturbance, it was evident that the skeleton was articulated and flexed in the fetal position. It was oriented on a north/south axis with the head oriented to the north. A small sample of bone was recovered from the burial for analysis. The results of this analysis indicated that the individual was a young, possibly female, adult. No artifacts were recovered in direct association with the burial.

One compound, one indeterminate and one cylindrical basin were also excavated. The compound basin was identified as a possible refuse pit. This relatively large feature exhibited the highest volume of all features at 46CB98. This feature also had a relatively high lithic artifact density. Three Late Archaic projectile points, one Karnak Stemmed, one McWhinney Heavy Stemmed and one Merom-Trimble type were identified. One Early Archaic projectile point, Kanawha Stemmed, was also recovered from the feature. In addition, a relatively large amount of bone, charred nutshell/charcoal and burnt clay were recovered from this feature. The C14 sample taken from this feature produced a date of 1710 B. C. \pm 90 (Beta 32363). Based on the temporally diagnostic lithic artifacts, the absence of ceramics and the radiocarbon date, it appeared that this feature represented a Late

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Archaic compound refuse pit. The indeterminate feature exhibited the highest density of lithic material of any of the features at 46CB98; however, this was mostly due to the very small size and volume of the feature. It also contained a relatively high density of fire-cracked rock. Bone and burnt clay flecking were observed in the feature fill, but no evidence of in situ burning was present. The function of this feature was not apparent. The cylindrical shaped feature exhibited a circular planview and flat base. It displayed a high density of lithic material, but no ceramics were present. The feature fill contained bone, charcoal and burnt clay flecking. Based on the absence of pottery and the beginning depth of this feature, it would appear that this feature represents an Archaic refuse pit.

Several looter's pits were present at 46CB98. Two large pits, each approximately 50 cm in diameter and 1 m in depth, and several smaller pits consisting basically of shovel probes were observed. The largest pit, contained at least three or more skeletons. One skeleton was flexed with the long axis of the skeleton in an east/west direction and the cranium was facing south. The position of the post-crania of the second skeleton was not distinguishable; however, the cranium was positioned upright and facing west. The third skeleton was represented by a right mandible which was not related to the other two skeletons. Shell tempered pottery and two Madison type projectile points were recovered from the back-fill of the looter's pits. A sample of the bone was removed for analysis and radiocarbon dating. The results of the analysis indicated that at least one keleton was a fairly robust adult male. The bone submitted for a radiocarbon sample produced a date of A.D. 1305 ± 80 (GX-15148). Based on the temporally diagnostic artifacts and the radiocarbon date it would appear that this was an early Fort Ancient burial.

III. Significance

Site 46CB98 represents a Prehistoric Native American occupation during the Late Archaic (3,500 B.C. - 1,000 B.C.) and Late Prehistoric time period (A.D. 1,150 - A.D.1,650). The radiocarbon dates support these temporal assignments. It is highly likely that site 46CB98 includes a cemetery containing a large number of individuals. Previous investigations link one burial with the Late Prehistoric period. Site integrity, depth of midden and presence of Late Archaic features increase the possibility that Late Archaic burials are also present.

Technology

- 1). Did the Late Archaic inhabitants of 46CB98 utilize steatite?

Subsistence

- 1). Does there appear to be a preference for immature deer?
- 2). Is there evidence which demonstrates an increased reliance upon corn?
- 3). How do the subsistence strategies of the Late Archaic at 46CB98 compare with those observed at 46CB92?

Settlement Patterns

- 1). How do the Late Prehistoric settlement patterns at 46CB98 differ from those employed at Clover?
- 2). Is 46CB98 fortified?
- 3). What intra-site patterns can be observed? Are specialized activity areas present? What is the relationship between storage pits and living areas?

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 4). What are the population estimates based on household size and burials, for the Late Prehistoric context at 46CB98. Are these estimates smaller or larger than those obtained for Clover?

Social Organization

- 1). What was the nature of the relationship between 46CB98 and the Clover site?
- 2). What was the nature of social stratification among the inhabitants of 46CB98 and how does this compare with the findings at Clover?
- 3). Is there evidence during the Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric to document the redistribution of game?
- 4). Where were the dead buried in relation to the rest of the site?

Ideology

- 1). Who was responsible for the maintenance of Late Archaic and/or Late Prehistoric belief systems?
- 2). How do the position and orientation of burials reflect belief systems?

Bioarchaeology

- 1). How do Late Archaic populations compare with Late Prehistoric populations in terms of mortality rate and disease?
- 2). Are genetic defects visible?
- 3). What was the primary cause of death during the Late Archaic and/or Late Prehistoric?

IV. Registration Requirements

See Registration Requirements listed in part IV under section F. Associated Property Types.

I. Name of Property Type 46CB100 Domestic

II. Description

This prehistoric and historic open site was located on a T1 levee of the Ohio river that abuts an unnamed stream which transects the floodplain. The crest of the levee was cut, down its long-axis, by a farm road in which most of the cultural material was encountered during the Phase I investigations. The area of greatest artifact density occurred at the eastern third of the site, nearest the unnamed stream which extends across the floodplain in a north westerly direction. At the time the site was recorded vegetation in the area consisted of heavy grass on either side of the road and soybean stubble beyond. The prehistoric component at 46CB100 was represented by one Madison projectile point and three limestone tempered sherds. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey included lithic debitage and tools, groundstone and mammal bone. The historic component appeared to date to the 19th century and was represented by plain and decorated (violet transfer print) whiteware, stoneware, buff bodied earthenware, container glass and window glass. Shovel tests excavated in the eastern end of the site during the Phase I survey revealed a subplowzone midden which extended to a depth of about 60 cm below ground surface.

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The prehistoric temporally diagnostic artifacts indicated that this site was used/occupied during the Late Woodland and Late Archaic periods. It appeared that this site was most intensively occupied during the Late Woodland period. This was indicated by the presence of five Madison type projectile points, one Chesser/Lowe cluster point and the predominance of Late Woodland pottery. Only one Late Archaic projectile point type, Karnak Stemmed, was recovered from the site. Additionally, the presence of a small sample of thick pottery may possibly be reminiscent of Early Woodland ceramics; however, there was not enough evidence to positively identify these sherds as belonging to the Early Woodland period.

Subsurface investigations at 46CB100 totalled 12 m² Materials recovered were dominated lithic debris and ceramic sherds. All phases of lithic reduction were represented. Five features and two post molds were excavated, neither post mold contained artifacts. Morphological categories of features included circular, ovoid, amorphous and bell shaped. Two circular basins, one stratified hearth and one refuse pit produced a relatively large volume of material (>145 liters). The hearth produced bone, fire cracked rock, fired clay (192.9 grams), lithic debitage and siltstone tempered plain ceramics and two pitted cobbles. Overall, the density of lithic material recovered from this feature was relatively high; however, the ceramic density was relatively low given the volume of the feature. The refuse pit exhibited a relatively low density of both lithic and ceramic materials. The lithic materials consisted mainly of debitage and a few lithic tools. The pottery recovered from this feature was siltstone tempered, both cordmarked and smoothed cordmarked. Discernible cordmarks displayed two-ply S-twist cordage impressions. The feature fill contained small amounts of burnt clay, bone and fire-cracked rock.

One ovoid basin and one amorphous basin were investigated. The ovoid basin was interpreted to be a hearth. It exhibited a reddish fired clay stain and charcoal flecking was observed consistently throughout the feature fill. The lithic material recovered from this feature was relatively dense. There was a relatively low density of siltstone tempered smoothed over cordmarked ceramic sherds. Two sherds displayed two-ply Z-twist cordage impressions. The amorphous basin was interpreted to be a refuse pit. This relatively shallow basin contained a moderate amount of charcoal with small amounts of burnt clay flecking throughout. Both lithic and ceramic materials densities were low. The three pottery sherds exhibited leached and siltstone temper and one sherd had distinguishable two-ply S-twist cordage impressions.

One bell-shaped storage / refuse pit, was identified at 46CB100. This feature was clearly the largest of all features excavated at 46CB100. The feature fill contained large quantities of deer and turtle bone burnt clay, charcoal and charred nutshell. It also displayed the highest lithic and ceramic density of any features at this site. The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered included one Chesser/Lowe projectile point and Late Woodland ceramics. The pottery recovered from this feature was roughly 50.0% siltstone tempered cordmarked and smoothed cordmarked and the other 50.0% was comprised of either limestone or leached tempered smoothed cordmarked sherds. Recognizable cordage impressions were predominantly two-ply S-twist. Based on the materials recovered from this feature it appeared to coincide with the Late Woodland period. This temporal affiliation was confirmed by a radiocarbon date of A.D. 680 ± 70.

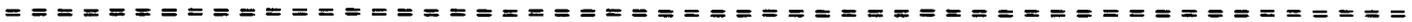
III. Significance

Site 46CB100 represents a Prehistoric Native American occupation during the Late Woodland (400 A.D. 1,100 A.D.). A radiocarbon date of A.D. 680 ± 70 years confirms this temporal assignment. Based on site integrity, thickness of midden and large quantity of ceramics at this site, it would appear to represent a relatively intense occupation. These findings increase the potential for the recovery of Late Woodland burials.

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Technology

- 1). How were ceramic use life and temper of the vessel related?
- 2). Is there evidence which indicates a relationship between vessel size and size of household?
- 3). Does the style or manufacture of stone tools at 46CB100 confirm the hypothesis that the Late Woodland sites at Greenbottom (46CB15 and 46CB41) shared common ethnic identity?

Subsistence

- 1). What was the catchment area for 46CB100 and how does this compare with 46CB15 and 46CB41?
- 2). To what extent are non-native cultigens present?

Settlement Patterns

- 1). Is the intra-site patterning dispersed ?
- 2). What variability can be observed between site patterns at 46CB100 , 46CB41 and 46CB15?

Social Organization

- 1). How was labor divided among the Late Woodland inhabits of 46CB100?
- 2). Based on the potential recovery of burials, what were the characteristics of the population; what was the number of males to females or mature to immature individuals?

IV. Registration Requirements

See Registration Requirements listed in part IV. under section F. Associated Property Types.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

The multiple property listing for archaeological sites in the Greenbottom National Register District included a total of six archaeological sites and one standing structure, all of which occurred along the Ohio River in Cabell County West Virginia. The division of property types reflects the type of activities performed on each site. The two property types were associated with specific historic contexts in the Ohio River Valley. The standards used to assess the significance of the Greenbottom District sites were derived from the National Register criteria. Site specific data was gathered from archaeological survey (Hughes and Niquette 1989) and testing (Hughes and Kerr 1990) in addition to archival research conducted by Jack Dickinson (1988).

See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency

- Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository: Huntington District, Army Corps Of Engineers, National Park Service

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