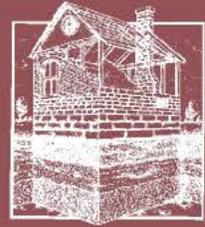


*Archival Research on the History of  
the Albert Gallatin Jenkins House  
Green Bottom, Cabell County,  
West Virginia*



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SEPTEMBER 28, 2005

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## Introduction and Background

The Jenkins House at Green Bottom<sup>1</sup> is located approximately sixteen miles north of the city of Huntington, in Cabell County, West Virginia, approximately one mile west of the Cabell-Mason County line (Figure 1). The house is located on the second terrace of the Ohio River, just north of West Virginia Route 2, in the Green Bottom Wildlife Management Area, nearly 1,100 acres of Ohio River floodplain and terrace established as part of the mitigation of the rehabilitation of the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam.<sup>2</sup>

The federal government acquired the Jenkins House property as part of the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam Replacement Project, leasing it for twenty-five years (1989–2014) to the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (WVDNR). The West Virginia Division of Culture and History assumed responsibility for management of the house and approximately four surrounding acres through an agreement with the WVDNR.

A number of publications on the Jenkins House and the Jenkins family, particularly Albert Gallatin Jenkins, detail the family's history and the significance of the property.<sup>3</sup> Much of the information presented in these publications is based upon documentary research in West Virginia and Virginia repositories, but a considerable amount relies upon oral tradition. The absence of contemporary written descriptions of the house and outbuildings from the period when the Jenkins family owned the property, combined with discrepancies and contradictions between some oral traditions and written historical records, presents difficulties in the management of the building as a historic property.

The purpose of this project is to conduct research in selected archival sources in an effort to discover new information and to confirm oral traditions pertaining to the location, appearance, and use of the residence and dependencies or outbuildings associated with the General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House, a property listed in the National Register of

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<sup>1</sup> The location of the Jenkins House has been consistently identified in historical and legal records as "Green Bottom" since the early nineteenth century. In recent years several organizations associated with the area have conjoined the two words and adopted the name Greenbottom. In this document all references to the location of the Jenkins property use the two-word designation, "Green Bottom." The single word term "Greenbottom" is only used if it occurs in a direct quotation or if it refers to an organization or group that refers to themselves by this term.

<sup>2</sup> The Wildlife Management Area totals 1,096 acres, of which approximately 830 acres were acquired by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the remainder acquired by the State of West Virginia.

<sup>3</sup> The principal published sources include Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins" *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (June 26 to July 21, 1961); Jack L. Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom: A Civil War Saga* (Charleston, WV: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 1988); and Karen N. Cartwright Nance, "The Significance of the Jenkins Plantation" (n.p.: Karen N. Cartwright Nance, December 1998). Congressman Ken Hechler wrote a series of twenty newspaper articles on the life of A.G. Jenkins prior to the start of the Civil War. These articles have significantly informed and influenced later authors, despite the fact that the source material for much of the information in the series is unknown, and Hechler's papers have not been opened to researchers. Nance is available on-line at:

[http://www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/jenkins\\_house/related\\_articles](http://www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/jenkins_house/related_articles)



Historic Places.<sup>4</sup> The investigations are concentrated upon the period of ownership by the Jenkins family, from 1825 to 1931, and the subsequent period of ownership by the Northcott family, from 1931 to 1959. Some information was also obtained on the history and ownership of the property both before and after the principal period of investigation.

The scope of work for this project (see Appendix D) outlined repositories to be consulted and research questions to be addressed. The following paragraphs detail the results of these consultations. The information gleaned regarding the research questions is presented after the narrative history.

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<sup>4</sup> Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 22, 1978.

## Research Design and Methods

The work was performed under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Gray & Pape, through a subcontract to Woolpert, LLP. The scope of work (Appendix D) required visiting and examining archival material in specific locations and repositories. In Huntington, West Virginia, research was to be conducted at the Cabell County Courthouse, Marshall University, and the Huntington District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. As anticipated, previous researchers, particularly Jack Dickinson and Karen Nance, have thoroughly examined the available source material at the Cabell County Courthouse and Marshall University. Gray & Pape researchers confirmed the accuracy of the information and the citations for their work. Some potentially important documents at the Cabell County Courthouse could not be located.<sup>5</sup>

Gray & Pape examined files related to the Jenkins House made available by the Huntington District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Most of this material has been previously available to Dickinson, Nance, and other researchers. The concentration of disparate materials in a single location is a decided benefit to researchers. Research into Corps of Engineers records regarding major Ohio River floods in 1884, 1913, and 1937 failed to produce any information pertaining to Green Bottom or the Jenkins House. Review of this material makes clear that the Corps' attention and efforts during major floods were directed towards major population centers and their own lock and dam facilities, not rural farms.

Research efforts in Charleston, West Virginia, were directed towards a review of regional newspapers. Selected research in the *Huntington (WV) Advertiser*, the *Point Pleasant (WV) Weekly Register*, and the *Richmond (VA) Enquirer* was conducted, focusing upon locating notifications of property sales known to have been placed in these newspapers.<sup>6</sup> Several of these were identified, but none provide any detailed information regarding the Jenkins property other than a statement of the number of acres for sale. This suggests that both potential buyers and sellers were interested in the land, not the buildings that occupied the land. Other newspaper accounts pertaining to the property were obtained through examination of clippings files held at the Cabell County Library, Marshall University Library, and the Huntington District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Research at West Virginia University in Morgantown, West Virginia, focused upon a review of the collections of two prominent West Virginia historians, Roy Bird Cook and George Selden Wallace. Both the Cook and Wallace collections contain material related to the Jenkins property. The Cook papers include correspondence written in the 1920s from Margaret Virginia Jenkins, daughter of Albert Gallatin Jenkins, to Cook. This

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<sup>5</sup> The most significant missing documents are the 1867 inventory of Albert G. Jenkins' personal property and Cabell County Law Book 26, which contains the 1920 ejectment suit brought against the Northcott family by Margaret Virginia Jenkins.

<sup>6</sup> Court-ordered property sales were preceded by notices published in local newspapers. When documentary research in courthouse records indicated a sales date, an efforts were made to locate the corresponding newspaper advertisement.

correspondence largely concentrated upon her father's military career and contains no mention of the Green Bottom property. The Wallace Collection includes copies of early twentieth century photographs of the Jenkins house that are available in a number of other repositories, including the West Virginia Division of Culture and History. Cook's and Wallace's interest in Albert Gallatin Jenkins appears to have been centered upon his political and military career, with little attention paid to the Green Bottom plantation.

Review of sources and records held at West Virginia University related to steam navigation on the Ohio River failed to produce any useful information. Additional research related to Ohio River navigation was conducted in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County and the Cincinnati Historical Society. Both institutions contain extensive collections related to steam navigation on the Ohio River.<sup>7</sup> A thorough review of navigational guides and their associated maps for the period from 1811 to 1855 revealed that these guides do not provide information on landings associated with individual farms, but only mention landings at towns and major industrial plants. The guides consistently mention the navigational hazard associated with Green Bottom Bar, the sandbar on the inside of the river bend near the Jenkins property. The earliest representation of a landing and/or warehouses on the Jenkins property is found in the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the Ohio River and Valley*.

Gray & Pape conducted several days of research at the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. At College Park, a thorough review of railroad valuation maps and engineering notes prepared for the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1918 provided no new information on the Jenkins property (Record Group 134.5). The valuation maps depict only buildings within the actual railroad right-of-way. The engineering notes provide only information on bridges, culverts, and other structures directly associated with the railroad tracks.

In Washington, D.C., it was determined that neither the records of the Southern Claims Commission (Record Groups 217 and 233) nor those of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (Record Group 105), also known as the Freedmen's Bureau, contain material relevant to the Jenkins property. The Southern Claims Commission, established in 1871, aided "those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and government of the United States," a claim that could scarcely be made by the family of a Confederate general.

The Freedmen's Bureau was established to assist freed slaves in former Confederate states. Since West Virginia seceded from Virginia in 1863 and became a Union state, the Freedmen's Bureau did not formally operate in the state. Apparently, some West Virginia freedmen fell under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner for Freedmen's Field Offices of the District of Columbia, and were then transferred to the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau Field Offices in Maryland (circa 1866 or 1867). Some responsibility for supervising the education of West Virginia

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<sup>7</sup> Traveler's accounts were not systematically reviewed. These accounts are unindexed and a thorough and systematic review would have required considerably more time and effort than was allocated in the project's scope of work.

freedmen apparently fell to the Assistant Commissioner for Virginia in the latter years of the Bureau. Records for the State of Virginia have not been microfilmed and are currently closed to the public in preparation for filming.

Research in St. Louis, Missouri, concentrated upon the location of documents related to Albert Gallatin Jenkins' father-in-law, James B. Bowlin. Correspondence with the Missouri Historical Society revealed that they do not hold Bowlin's papers. The handful of letters from Bowlin in their collection all date from the 1840s, well before he had any association with the Jenkins family. Bowlin's will and probate records were reviewed at the St. Louis County Civil Courts. Staff of the Civil Courts researched their records to locate other court cases in which Bowlin was named in an effort to locate records of the estate dispute between Bowlin and his daughter, Virginia Bowlin Jenkins Brown, but no records of any such case were discovered. Biographical information on Bowlin was obtained at the St. Louis Public Library.

In New York City, research was directed at obtaining information on the residency of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' two daughters, Alberta and Margaret. Alberta Gallatin Jenkins was a prominent Broadway stage actress for many years and founded the Edgar Allan Poe Society in 1920. As a result of these activities, her name appears on numerous occasions in the *New York Times*. Her connections to West Virginia are seldom mentioned in these articles. Margaret Virginia Jenkins supposedly resided in New York City for a number of years before moving back to Green Bottom circa 1927. A thorough review of New York City directories for the period from 1915 to 1925 failed to locate her. A Margaret Jenkins, working as a public school teacher and living on East 93<sup>rd</sup> Street, is listed in city directories circa 1920. This woman is not Margaret Virginia Jenkins. The Margaret Jenkins living on East 93<sup>rd</sup> Street is enumerated in the 1920 federal population census as being born nearly thirty years after Margaret Virginia Jenkins.

Gray & Pape also made inquiries by letter, telephone, and e-mail to several other repositories. Inquiries with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Historical Society in Clifton Forge, Virginia, resulted in references to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Historical Society. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Historical Society has no information regarding a station at or near the property, though a station is depicted on a 1918 Right-of-Way and Track Map prepared by the Baltimore & Ohio for the Interstate Commerce Commission.<sup>8</sup>

Alderman Library at the University of Virginia has holdings related to Wilson Cary Nicholas and William H. Cabell, owners of Green Bottom prior to William Jenkins. These collections contain information related to the property and clearly indicate that the plantation was worked prior to its purchase by William Jenkins in 1825. A discussion of some material from the Cabell Papers is included below. All the material in these collections predates the Jenkins family's ownership of the property and falls outside the scope of this project.

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<sup>8</sup> Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, "Right-of-Way and Track Map – Ohio River Division – Main Line, Station 1373+04.6 to Station 1478+64.6" (Baltimore, MD: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., June 30, 1918). National Archives Record Group 134.5.

The Rockbridge County Courthouse in Lexington, Virginia, contains land records and other material associated with William Jenkins residency in Rockbridge County. This material has not been reviewed. Internet inquiries regarding possible locations of papers associated with Pembroke Waugh, Albert Gallatin Jenkins' brother-in-law, proved fruitless. If Waugh's papers survive, their location is unknown.

Inquiries made to the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society failed to produce any confirmed documents related to the Jenkins family. These repositories may have tax records or other material related to the Green Bottom property, but it is unlikely that such material would provide new information on the property's built environment.

# Documentary History of the Jenkins Property

## *Green Bottom Before the Jenkins Family*

The earliest legal reference to the Green Bottom property is a deed between Wilson Cary Nicholas and Peyton Short dated September 20, 1811, in which Nicholas agreed to pay Short \$8,800 for “the lower ninety” of a 4,444-acre tract “including the Green Bottom on the Ohio River” in Cabell County, Virginia. Internal evidence in this deed indicates that Nicholas had previously purchased the upper portion of the tract from Joshua Fry. Short had acquired the subject tract from Fry on July 9, 1805.<sup>9</sup>

Wilson Cary Nicholas was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, on January 31, 1761. He served in the Revolutionary Army and commanded George Washington’s Life Guard until it disbanded in 1783. He represented Virginia as both a United States senator (1799-1804) and congressman (1807-1809), before serving as governor from 1814-1817. He died in Abermarle County, Virginia, on October 10, 1820.<sup>10</sup>

On July 29, 1819, Nicholas deeded his Green Bottom tract, then described as 4,441 acres, to William Wirt and Robert Gamble in trust for notes endorsed by William H. Cabell of Buckingham County, Virginia. If Nicholas failed to repay the notes Cabell could demand the sale of the property in order to compensate himself. The deed states that the property includes nineteen named African slaves; the same slaves that Nicholas “employed on or

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<sup>9</sup> Cabell County Deed Book, 1:437-439. The 4,444-acre figure is probably a survey error, as subsequent deeds list the tract as comprising 4,441 acres. The earliest known reference to the Fry grant is George Selden Wallace, *Cabell County Annals and Families* (Richmond, VA: Garrett & Massie, 1935), 5. Hechler speculates that the grant to Fry may have been for service during the French and Indian Wars, since the property is near the 28,000-acre Savage Grant, made by Virginia’s Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie to John Savage for his contributions during this conflict in the mid-eighteenth century. Hechler notes that an abstract of the Jenkins property title, owned in 1961 by William Gustin, stated that the land was originally patented to the Fry family. Hechler, “Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 2” *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (June 27, 1961), 9. If Joshua Fry sold the property to Peyton Short in 1805, this individual is not the Joshua Fry who served in the French and Indian Wars. Colonel Joshua Fry was born in England circa 1700. He emigrated to Essex County, Virginia and served in the House of Burgesses. With Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, he surveyed and prepared a famous early map titled “Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia, containing the whole province of Maryland with Part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina.” In 1752, he represented Virginia in treaty negotiations with members of the Six Nations of Iroquois at Logstown on the Ohio River near present-day Pittsburgh. Fry commanded the militia of Albemarle County, Virginia, from 1745. In 1754, he was named colonel of the Virginia Regiment. En route to Fort Monongahela, Fry fell from his horse and died of his injuries, leaving command of the regiment to the young George Washington. Having died in 1754, Joshua Fry could not have sold property to Peyton Short in 1805. Fry’s known sons were named John and Henry, so it is unlikely that the seller of the property was one of Fry’s sons.

Joshua Fry biography accessed March 9, 2005, at:

<http://www/vcdh.virginia.edu/lewisandclark/projects/adventurers/frybio.html>.

<sup>10</sup> Biographical Dictionary of the United States Congress. Accessed March 9, 2005, at <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=N000086>

about the tract” between February and April 1817, as well as any children born to these individuals.<sup>11</sup>

On October 22, 1820, shortly after Nicholas’ death, Cabell wrote to his brother, Joseph C. Cabell, regarding the disposition of the slaves on the Green Bottom property. Cabell stated that he had visited the plantation in the summer of 1820 and thought the property’s slaves “as likely, if not the most likely set of hands for the number that I ever saw on the same plantation.” Cabell wrote that Nicholas conveyed nineteen “grown or working hands” to him, but that one had since died. Two of the remaining eighteen were in Albemarle County, while two of those on the Ohio were “old and only fit for nurses [?], and Moses, “a very likely fellow” had run away. According to his count, Cabell purchased eighteen “grown or working” hands and six children; a total of twenty-four individuals. This left Cabell with only thirteen working hands at Green Bottom.<sup>12</sup>

William H. Cabell was born in Cumberland County, Virginia on December 16, 1772. He served in the state legislature and as governor (1805-1808) before being named a state court judge in 1808. He served as a judge until 1851 and died in Richmond on January 12, 1853.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Cabell County Deed Book, 3:1-4. This deed clearly indicates that the Green Bottom property was worked as early as 1817.

<sup>12</sup> William H. Cabell to Joseph C. Cabell (October 20, 1820), MSS 38-111c, Box 2, Cabell Family Papers, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Memorandum of the negroes conveyed by W.C. Nicholas in trust for the benefit of W.H. Cabell, with remarks made on a view of them in the summer of 1819.

Ben – supposed to be 45 or 50 years old – large and likely

Moses – very likely – (since run away)

Jack – about 40 – tolerably likely

Kit – 35 or 40 – very likely

Charles – about 22 or 24 – very likely

John – very likely

Jim – very large and likely

Armestead – about 21 – very likely

Cimon – about 22 – very likely

Peter – very likely

Washington – about 14 – very likely

Bob and Joe – in Albemarle – I have not seen them – They are said to be very likely

Dolly – a very likely woman

Isbel – a likely young woman

Milly – Kit’s wife, very likely – about 35 years old

Dolly – old & of no value

Phillis – ditto

Milly’s children – Maria – supposed to be 8 years old

    Nelson – supposed to be 5 or 6

    Lucrecia [?] – supposed to be 4

    Nathan – supposed to be 1 ½

Isbel’s children - Winney – 5

    Solomon – 2

<sup>13</sup> William H. Cabell biography accessed March 9, 2005 at: <http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/cabana-cadwalader.html> and <http://www.famousamericans.net/williamcabell/>

On December 2, 1820, Nicholas' widow relinquished any claim to the Green Bottom plantation. Cabell promptly ordered the property sold to satisfy debts of \$22,500 owed him by Nicholas. The sale occurred in Richmond, Virginia on January 20, 1821. Cabell purchased the tract for \$13,000 (\$2.93 per acre). The sale included eighteen of the slaves enumerated in the 1819 deed, as per Cabell's October 22, 1820, letter. Moses remained a runaway "and is supposed to be lurking in some part of the State of Ohio." Also included in the sale were seven children born on the property between 1819 and 1821, bringing the total number of individuals purchased by Cabell to twenty-five.<sup>14</sup>

Less than two months after he acquired the property, on March 1, 1821, Cabell placed the property in a deed of trust to secure debts he owed to a number of individuals. Interestingly, this deed does not mention the slaves Cabell acquired from Nicholas. It is assumed that they were not considered part of the property for the purposes of this transaction.<sup>15</sup>

On September 20, 1825, Cabell's trustees disposed of the property. John Hannan of Cabell County paid \$500 for just over forty three acres (\$11.63 per acre) in the upper portion of the tract that adjoined land he already owned.<sup>16</sup> The remaining land, totaling 4,398 acres, was sold to William Jenkins of Rockbridge County, Virginia for \$15,000 (\$3.41 per acre). Jenkins and his wife, Janetta, paid for the property with three \$5,000 bonds; the first due one year from their purchase of the property, the second due two years from the date of the purchase, and the third due three years from the date of the purchase, on September 20, 1828. This transaction, like Cabell's placement of the property in trust in 1821, does not mention any slaves.<sup>17</sup>

### ***William Jenkins and Green Bottom***

William Jenkins was in his late forties when he purchased the Green Bottom plantation in 1825. The son of Eustace Lacy Jenkins, he was born in Virginia circa 1778.<sup>18</sup> William Jenkins became a successful shipper, exporting wheat and other agricultural products from Virginia to ports as far south as South America in exchange for coffee and other goods. He appears to have relocated to landlocked Rockbridge County, Virginia, circa 1817, buying a tract of land on the north fork of the James River. Eventually Jenkins amassed a sizeable farm, known as Buffalo Forge, in Rockbridge County. On October 5, 1824, at about the age of forty-seven, he married Janetta McNutt, the twenty-one year old daughter of Alexander McNutt and Rachel Grigsby McNutt, in Rockbridge County, Virginia.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Cabell County Deed Book, 3:106-109; 3:360-362.

<sup>15</sup> Cabell County Deed Book, 3:111-119.

<sup>16</sup> Cabell County Deed Book, 4:55-56.

<sup>17</sup> Cabell County Deed Book, 4:58-61.

<sup>18</sup> The name of William Jenkins mother is not known.

<sup>19</sup> Wallace, *Cabell County Annals*, 416; Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 1" *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (June 26, 1961), 11; Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 11. Dickinson's work was written for a popular audience and unfortunately does not include footnotes.

On September 3, 1825, not quite a year after her marriage, and three weeks before her husband purchased Green Bottom, Janetta McNutt Jenkins gave birth to a daughter, named Eustatia after William's father. Hechler claims that William Jenkins moved his wife, infant daughter, and sister (also named Eustatia) to his newly purchased Cabell County plantation three weeks after his daughter's birth.<sup>20</sup> This seems unlikely, since the deed recording the purchase of the property, dated September 20, 1825, indicates Jenkins was a resident of Rockbridge County. The exact date of the family's relocation is not significant, and surely occurred within a year of Jenkins' acquisition of the Green Bottom plantation. On October 30, 1826, just over a year after his purchase, Jenkins sold 334 acres in Rockbridge County to William Paxton. Less than a month later, on November 22, 1826, Jeanette Jenkins gave birth to a son, named Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, in Cabell County.<sup>21</sup>

When they relocated to Cabell County, the Jenkins family took up residence in a wood house. The appearance and history of this building are unknown, though it seems likely that it was the former residence of the plantation's manager or overseer, who had administered the property for its absentee owners. Hechler holds that Jenkins built a new residence, described as "temporary" for his family. The location of this building, whether extant when William Jenkins acquired the property or newly built by him in the mid-1820s, is unknown, though Albert Gallatin Jenkins' daughter, Margaret Virginia Jenkins, stated in 1929 that it stood "nearer to the hills" than the brick residence.<sup>22</sup>

William and Janetta Jenkins settled on their new plantation and began to develop the farm and raise a family. As noted above, Janetta gave birth to the couple's first son, Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, at Green Bottom on November 22, 1826. A second son, named William Alexander Jenkins, was born on November 21, 1828, and a third son, Albert Gallatin Jenkins was born November 10, 1830. As his family increased in size William Jenkins worked to improve his property. The 1830 federal census lists Jenkins as owner of thirty-three slaves. The 1820 federal census lists Jenkins as the owner of nineteen slaves between fourteen and twenty-six years of age in Rockbridge County. The deed of sale for the Green Bottom plantation does not mention any of the slaves acquired with the property by William H. Cabell in 1821, but it is possible that Jenkins purchased some of these individuals along with the rest of the property in 1825.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> William Jenkins' sister, Eustatia, married David R. Lacy on December 2, 1834. The couple lived near her brother in Cabell County. It is interesting to note that David Lacy was a mason, and that his marriage to Jenkins' sister took place during the construction of Jenkins' large brick residence. It is possible that Lacy served as William Jenkins' mason, supervising construction of the residence and brick outbuildings. Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 1;" Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 10.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 11; Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 1."

<sup>22</sup> *Huntington (WV) Herald-Advertiser* (August 25, 1929). This article is an important source. It is based, in part, upon information provided by Margaret Virginia Jenkins after she moved back to Green Bottom in the 1920s. A copy of the article, annotated by Margaret Virginia Jenkins, is located in the Roy Bird Cook Papers at West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV. The quote is from Ms. Jenkins annotations. See also Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 2" *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (June 27, 1961), 9; Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 11; C. Stuart McGehee, "Green Bottom: Historic Report prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers" (February 2003), 2. Typescript on file at Huntington District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Hereafter cited as Huntington District.

<sup>23</sup> Nance, "The Significance of the Jenkins Plantation," 6; Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 11-12.

Hechler quotes a 1915 recollection of Jenkins' granddaughter, Isabella Jenkins Waugh Woods, daughter of Jenkins' daughter, Eustasia Jenkins Waugh, to the effect that William Jenkins "amassed quite a fortune, and a large number of Negroes, and the same spirit of enterprise was exhibited by the fact that he chartered a steamboat, loaded with produce and livestock, cattle, hogs, etc., boated down the Mississippi to New Orleans for market. My mother accompanied him on one of these trips, when his sales amounted to twenty thousand dollars."<sup>24</sup>

Steam navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers began in October 1811 when *New Orleans*, owned by Robert Fulton and his associates, began the 2,000-mile voyage from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Upon reaching New Orleans in January 1812, *New Orleans* was placed in service between the Crescent City and Natchez. As early as 1815, Henry M. Shreve steamed upriver from New Orleans to Louisville in *Enterprise*. Shreve then proceeded another 600 miles above the Falls of the Ohio to Pittsburgh. According to Louis C. Hunter, "[t]he significance of steam navigation was quickly grasped in the West, and the arrival at Louisville of the first steamboat cargoes from New Orleans was hailed as the beginning of a commercial revolution." Other entrepreneurs quickly entered the business, and by 1819 thirty-one steamboats operated on the western rivers, chiefly between Louisville and New Orleans.<sup>25</sup>

Above the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville there was little steamboat activity before 1820. The difficulties of navigation on the upper Ohio led most owners and investors to send their vessels into the trade on the lower Ohio and the Mississippi, despite the fact that most of the pioneer steamboats were built along the upper Ohio. After 1820, traffic on the upper Ohio increased rapidly. During a five-month period in 1825, the year William Jenkins purchased Green Bottom, an average of twelve steamboats a week arrived in Cincinnati.<sup>26</sup>

Steamboats dramatically shortened travel time, particularly for trips upstream, and also significantly reduced transportation costs. Rates for the shipment of goods from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, which would have encompassed rates for Jenkins' plantation at Green Bottom, were quoted at \$1.00 per hundred pounds about 1817 and \$.45 to \$.50 in 1823, but had fallen to \$.30 cents by the early 1830s. By 1842, heavy goods were carried from Pittsburgh to Louisville for as little as \$.08 to \$.10 per hundred pounds.<sup>27</sup>

Into this world of decreasing travel times and plummeting freight rates, William Jenkins, a former shipping merchant, established his plantation at Green Bottom. Whether, as family tradition maintains, he determined to relocate to the Ohio following a trip on one of Robert Fulton's Hudson River steamboats, or whether he simply, as did so many

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<sup>24</sup> Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 3" *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (June 28, 1961), 13.

<sup>25</sup> Louis C. Hunter, *Steamboats on the Western Rivers: An Economic and Technological History* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1949; reprint, New York: Octagon Books, 1969), 12-21. Quote on 21.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 35

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 26-27.

others, saw an opportunity to capitalize upon the ongoing transportation revolution, the fact is that Jenkins established himself on the Ohio River at a time when steam navigation made it relatively simple and inexpensive to transport agricultural produce and livestock to and from Cabell County to such major urban markets as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans.<sup>28</sup>

## ***The Built Environment of Green Bottom***

Land Tax Records for Cabell County provide a measure of Jenkins' improvements to the property. For the period from 1828-1835, he was taxed on 4,395 acres, with a total value of \$30,785.65 (\$7.00 per acre). During this period, an additional \$600 was added to the valuation "on account of buildings." For the period 1836-1840 the same number of acres was valued at \$33,296.90 (\$7.58 per acre), a modest increase in value of 8.3 percent. However, the value of Jenkins' buildings increased more than five-fold during this period, from \$600 to \$3,100, which suggests a substantial increase and improvement in the plantation's building stock. During the period 1841-1843, Jenkins' property was valued at \$82,715.62 (\$18.82 per acre), an increase in value of nearly 150 percent. The value of the property's buildings increased by 75 percent during this period, to \$5,400, suggesting that the building campaign begun during the previous period had continued.<sup>29</sup>

It is assumed that the value of buildings was assessed at the onset of each tax period, reflecting construction that occurred during the preceding period. The marked increase in the value of the buildings at the Green Bottom plantation reflected in the 1836 assessment suggests that a major building campaign occurred between 1828 and 1836.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to know what buildings were constructed during this period, or when they were erected during this eight-year span. Nevertheless, these figures tend to support family traditions that maintain that the extant brick residence was completed in 1835.

## **Residence**

The house William Jenkins built is a five-bay, two-story, Federal style building measuring approximately fifty feet by twenty-five feet. The brick building rests atop a raised sandstone foundation comprised of square cut ashlar laid in regular courses. According to family tradition, which seems reasonable given the number of hands on the plantation and the presumed absence of brickmakers and sawmills in the region circa

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<sup>28</sup> The details of the story related by former steamboat captain E. P. Chancellor regarding William Jenkins' decision to relocate to the Ohio do not correspond to historical fact. Chancellor claims that William H. Cabell offered to sell the property to Jenkins, who upon inspecting the Ohio River Valley determined that "the west [was] a great country, which could never amount to anything since it could have no market." Jenkins changed his mind after a ride with Robert Fulton on one of the latter's Hudson River steamboats. Jenkins may indeed have ridden as a passenger with Fulton, but since Fulton died in 1815, this trip must have occurred well before any offer from Cabell to sell Green Bottom, since Cabell did not acquire any interest in the plantation until 1819. Cabell did not take title to the property until 1821, and by that date the revolution that steam navigation was enacting on the Ohio was common knowledge. Chancellor's tale is in *Charleston (WV) Gazette* (September 2, 1923).

<sup>29</sup> Cabell County Land Tax Records, Cabell County Courthouse, Huntington, WV.

1830, Jenkins' slaves made the bricks and hewed the timbers for the building. The brick is laid in Flemish bond on the north façade, which faces the Ohio River, and originally served as the building's principal façade. The brick on the other three facades is laid in common bond. A brick cornice in mouse tooth pattern tops the north and south facades, while external brick chimneys are located on the west and east gable ends

The side-gabled roof has three gabled dormers located on its north face. The design of these dormers is highly idiosyncratic, with paired six-light casements, each casement surmounted by a two-light fixed triangular window. The dormers do not, based upon their stylistic characteristics, appear to be original, though they are evident in photographs of the building taken circa 1913.

The principal entries are centered on the north and south facades. Access to both entries is by means of a flight of non-original wood steps that ascend to the raised first floor. The north entry, the building's original main entry, features a six-panel door (apparently not original) surmounted by an elliptical fanlight and flanked by glazed and paneled sidelights. The south (rear) entry is similar, but lacks the fanlight.

Fenestration at the raised basement level consists of paired, two-light casements, with soldier course jack arches. The upper stories feature rectangular openings with nine-over-nine sash. The principal window openings have wood sills and a rowlock header course at the first story. The second story openings have no visible header course. On each gable façade, a pair of quarter-circle window openings flank the chimney stack at the attic level. These openings are presently fitted with a pair of fixed, vertically divided lights.

The building is rectangular in plan, and consists of a central stair hall flanked on each floor by a single room. Each room is entered by means of a doorway from the central hall and has a fireplace on the opposite wall. The attic is accessed by a narrow, enclosed stair/ladder. The attic does not appear to have served as a formal living space, as the attic floor boards are unsecured to the joists and the rafters (which are numbered and pegged) are exposed.<sup>30</sup>

As C. Stuart McGehee notes, “[p]lantations such as Green Bottom aspired to self-sufficiency, and required a number of ancillary structures.”<sup>31</sup> However, the absence of written descriptions of William Jenkins' plantation and the lack of historic photographs from before circa 1900 makes any discussion of the number, location, and appearance of outbuildings somewhat speculative. In her annotations to a 1929 *Huntington Herald-Advertiser* article Margaret Virginia Jenkins noted that six buildings, including a kitchen, smoke house, servants' quarters, and office, constituted the original group of buildings. Archaeological investigations conducted to date have located some of the buildings noted

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<sup>30</sup> Descriptions based upon McGehee, “Green Bottom,” 24-25, and Michael Gioulis, “Report on the Rehabilitation of the General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House, Greenbottom, West Virginia,” (Sutton, WV: M. Gioulis, October 1988), 2-3. The latter is on file at Huntington District. There are no known descriptions of the house from the period of its construction.

<sup>31</sup> McGehee, “Green Bottom,” 3.

by Margaret Jenkins and may be used to draw tentative conclusions regarding other buildings and plantation activities.

## **Kitchen**

Physical examination of the residence indicates that the building never contained a kitchen, which means that meals for the Jenkins family and their guests were prepared in a detached kitchen building. Family tradition holds that the kitchen occupied a brick building east of the house. In 1929 Margaret Virginia Jenkins stated that the kitchen was destroyed in the Ohio River flood of March 1913. A building is evident in this location in the earliest known view of the property, a photograph taken from the hills south of the house in December 1906 (Figure 2). Recent archaeological excavations uncovered the remains of this building and confirmed that it served as a kitchen.

The kitchen building was located twenty-five feet east of the residence. The north wall of the kitchen appears to be nearly in line with the north wall of the residence. The archaeological features are adjacent to the east wall of a circa 1930 addition to the original house. The kitchen foundations measure approximately twenty-two feet (north-south) by twenty feet (east-west). The 1906 photograph, the only known view of the building, shows that it had a gabled roof aligned east-west, like the roof of the residence.

All additional information regarding the possible construction, appearance and function of the kitchen is reliant upon the archaeological evidence. The building's foundation walls consist of sandstone blocks, like the foundation walls of the residence. The prevalence of brick rubble throughout the site suggests that the building's superstructure was brick. A stone hearth and the lowest courses of the brick firebox associated with the original cooking fireplace were located along the east wall. The handmade bricks and the six-foot width of the firebox suggest that this hearth dates from the original period of construction. A brick retaining wall runs north-south approximately eight feet west of the building's east wall. It is theorized that this wall was constructed during a remodeling campaign that resulted in the abandonment of the open hearth fireplace in favor of a cast iron stove. The wall may have supported a brick or stone floor that in turn supported the new stove. It is believed that the area west of this wall had a wood floor supported on joists.

The archaeological evidence also suggests the location of the building's window and door openings. The evidence suggests a single window opening centered in the north and south facades. A single window opening appears to have been located at the north end of the west façade. Door openings appear to have been located at the south ends of the east and west facades. The door opening in the east façade may have opened onto a small porch. Fragmentary, dry-laid, handmade brick in this location suggests a porch measuring slightly more than eight feet long (north-south) by three feet wide (east-west). An ash pit was located beyond this porch, just southeast of the southeast corner of the kitchen. The pit measured approximately five feet by six feet and appears to have been used as a receptacle for stove or fireplace cleanings. It is important to note that the archaeological evidence is fragmentary, at best, and is open to multiple interpretations. Nevertheless, it



View of Jenkins Plantation from the south, December 1906

provides the only evidence for the appearance of the kitchen, other than the 1906 photograph, which provides no information on fenestration, materials, or function.<sup>32</sup>

## **Privy**

The residence shows no evidence of an indoor privy or toilet. No documentary evidence or photographs depict this essential building. Archaeological investigations have, however, located this building approximately forty-six feet south of the residence. In the December 1906 photograph of the property the absence of a building at this location indicates that the privy was demolished or otherwise removed prior to 1906.

The privy, which measured approximately ten feet by eight feet, was located slightly east of a line extended perpendicular to the south façade of the residence from the south entry. Like the residence and the kitchen, the foundations of the privy appear to have been sandstone blocks. Traces of mortar atop the foundation stones suggest that the superstructure was brick, again like the residence and kitchen. The building appears to have had a mortar floor, with a shallow (approximately twelve inches deep) vault that would have required frequent cleaning. The archaeological investigations provided no evidence regarding the roof style or fenestration of the building, though the orientation of the building suggests a gabled roof oriented east-west, like the residence and kitchen, and the presence of window glass in the archaeological excavations suggests that a window may have been located in the building's east facade.<sup>33</sup>

## **Office**

There is a strong family tradition that a building, generally identified as the “law office,” was erected west of the residence in the 1840s. There is no documentary evidence for the existence of this building and it is not evident in the 1906 photograph, indicating that it was demolished or removed before that date.

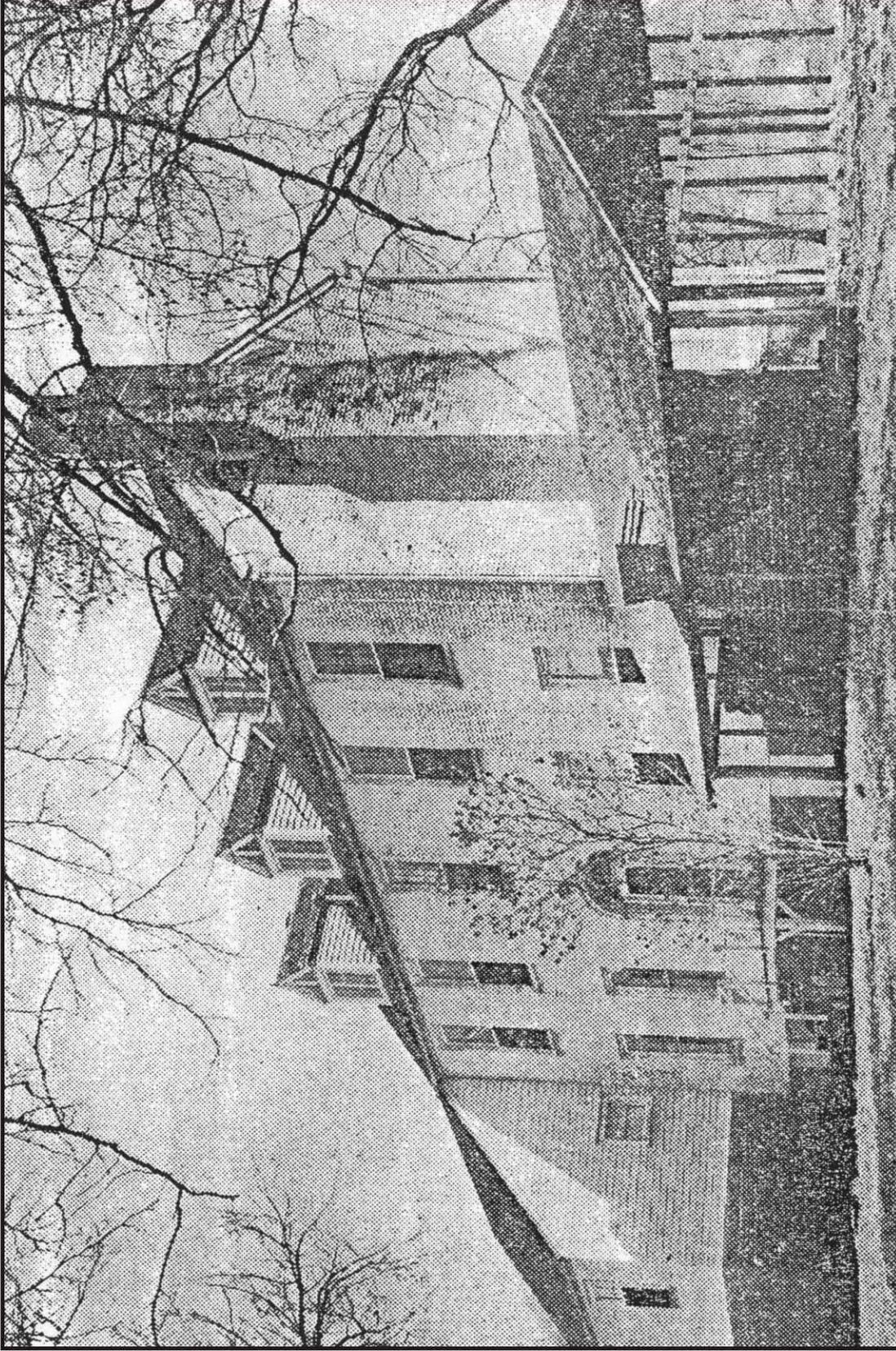
The area immediately west of the residence, one of the locations suggested as the location of the “law office” is presently occupied by a patio. This feature, which occupies a location analogous to the circa 1930 frame addition on the residence's east façade consists of a single course of sandstone blocks or slabs (Figure 3). It's location suggests that it was built at approximately the same date as the frame addition. Archaeological investigations immediately north, west, and south of the patio revealed no evidence of a building beneath or adjacent to this feature. Had a structure existed west of the residence, in a location analogous to that of the kitchen, these investigations should have revealed some structural remains, as they did at the kitchen site.

Remains of a sandstone foundation were discovered, however, approximately twelve feet southwest of the southwest corner of the residence. Much of the foundation has been

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<sup>32</sup> William D. Updike et al., “Buildings Gone But Not Forgotten: Archaeological Excavations for the Nineteenth Century Albert Gallatin Jenkins House (46CB41), Green Bottom, Cabell County, West Virginia, Volume 1: Text” Contract Publication WV03-31 (Lexington, KY: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., ca. 2003), 55-60 and 165-190.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid., 69-71 and 197-202.



View of the Jenkins house from the northwest, circa. 1959  
(Note the addition to east facade and patio roof and fireplace at west facade)

removed, possibly for construction of the patio, but the evidence suggests that this was a building measuring approximately twenty feet square. Archaeological evidence also suggests that the building superstructure may have been brick, with a possible entry in the north façade. Recovered artifacts date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century.<sup>34</sup>

As noted below, it is impossible to conclusively determine whether Albert Gallatin Jenkins practiced law following his graduation from Harvard Law School in July 1850. Family tradition maintains that William Jenkins erected a “law office” at Green Bottom for Albert in the late 1840s.<sup>35</sup> If a building was indeed erected for this purpose it would more likely have been constructed circa 1850, after Albert graduated from law school. The building remains located by archaeologists southwest of the residence are in the general location ascribed by family tradition to the law office. The poor condition of the remains and the paucity of artifacts makes it impossible to determine conclusively whether this building was erected as a law office or for some other purpose, perhaps as an office for administration of the plantation.

While the date of the building represented by the archaeological remains is unknown, its siting, southwest of the residence, is revealing. If this building had been constructed at the same time as the residence and kitchen, then prevailing notions of architectural symmetry would likely have resulted in its placement in an identical location to the kitchen, relevant to the residence.<sup>36</sup> Archaeological investigations indicate that no building existed in that location. This building does not contribute to a symmetrical composition comprised of the residence and flanking dependencies, which suggests that it may have been erected after William Jenkins’ initial construction of the 1830s. The location of the building, and the artifactual evidence indicating its use from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, are consistent with family tradition regarding the supposed law office. Nevertheless, at present the only conclusions supportable by the available evidence are that a twenty-foot square brick building with a sandstone foundation, and possibly an entry in its north façade, stood southwest of the residence and was demolished prior to 1906.

### **Archaeological Evidence of Additional Buildings and Landscape Features<sup>37</sup>**

Archaeologists documented two former basement entries at the residence. One of these entries is located at the north end of the west façade, while the other is located at the west end of the south façade.

The 1906 photograph of the property depicts a gable-roofed building immediately south of the kitchen. Family tradition maintains that this building served as quarters for slaves assigned to the residence. No other documentary evidence of this building, which was

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<sup>34</sup> Ibid., 64-68 and 191-197.

<sup>35</sup> Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 13.

<sup>36</sup> See John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993). For information on antebellum plantation site planning.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., *passim*.

apparently destroyed in the March 1913 Ohio River flood, has been discovered. Archaeological investigations found the remains of a cellar, measuring approximately twenty feet long (east-west) by sixteen feet wide (north-south) in this location. The majority of the cellar lies beneath the extant concrete driveway and has not been investigated.

Archaeologists discovered a section of brick walkway just south of the extant concrete sidewalk leading to the residence's south entry. The walkway consists of handmade bricks and measures approximately four feet in width. The bricks are laid in a herringbone pattern, with the edges of the walkway defined by a row of bricks laid on edge. The walkway appears to lead from the residence's south entry to the location of the privy.

A second north-south brick walkway was discovered south of the residence, approximately halfway between the residence and the kitchen. It consists of handmade bricks laid in a running bond pattern, with the edges of the approximately four-foot wide walkway defined by a row of bricks laid on edge. The southern terminus of the walkway is marked by four square sandstone rocks flanked by square postholes suggestive of the location of a gate. From the walkway, a series of eight square postholes extends approximately twenty-six feet to the east and then, at right angles, approximately twenty-six feet to the south. The evidence suggests that the fence once associated with these postholes may have enclosed a kitchen garden. At the corner of the line of postholes (the projected northeast corner of the kitchen garden) archaeologists located a squared stone that may have served as a foundation pier for a wood-framed or log building.

Undoubtedly, William Jenkins built other buildings and structures on the property, but archaeological investigations, to date, have been largely confined to the vicinity of the residence and its immediate dependencies and have not addressed other areas of the property. The 1906 photograph, for example, depicts a barn complex located approximately 550 feet east of the house. The complex appears to contain at least four gable-roofed buildings arranged to form a courtyard opening to the south. The principal building in the complex is a large barn with its roof line oriented east-west. The north façade of the barn appears to be in line with the north façade of the house. Family tradition holds that these buildings date from the mid-nineteenth century and were associated with either William or Albert Gallatin Jenkins. Limited archaeological investigations in the general vicinity of these buildings has failed to reveal any structural remains.

It is also possible that some of the early structures, particularly quarters for Jenkins' slaves, may have been log or wood frame buildings that would have left little archaeological evidence of their existence. Additional discussion of the plantation's buildings and structures will follow the chronological order of the evidence for their existence, location, and function.

## ***William Jenkins' Family***

The family history of William Jenkins, and particularly of his youngest son, Albert Gallatin Jenkins, has been the subject of several previous studies. This document will address the subject in an abbreviated fashion, concentrating on those facts and events that contribute to an understanding of the built environment at Green Bottom. For a complete account of the life of Albert Gallatin Jenkins, particularly his political and military careers, the reader should refer to previous studies.<sup>38</sup>

Three sons, Thomas Jefferson, William Alexander, and Albert Gallatin, were born to William and Janetta Jenkins at Green Bottom between 1826 and 1830. The Jenkins maintained a tutor for the boys, and their older sister, Eustasia. In April 1843, when Albert Gallatin Jenkins was twelve, his mother died of consumption and was buried in a family plot southwest of the house on a hillside west of Turkey Creek.<sup>39</sup>

All three sons were college-educated, as was customary among Virginia's antebellum plantation elite. Albert Gallatin Jenkins enrolled at Marshall Academy, near Guyandotte, in October 1845.<sup>40</sup> He matriculated, with his brothers, to Jefferson College, in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and all three brothers graduated from Jefferson in 1848. Albert, the youngest of the three, was not yet eighteen.<sup>41</sup>

Following their graduation from Jefferson College, the three Jenkins brothers returned to Green Bottom. Thomas, the eldest, stayed at home, while William enrolled at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and Albert entered Harvard Law School in September 1848. Albert graduated from law school in July 1850. According to family tradition, Albert spent a portion of the summer of 1850 on an extended tour of South America. No contemporary documentation has been discovered to support this tradition, but given his father's former business connections in South America it is not unreasonable to assume that Albert, not yet twenty years old, may have indeed visited South America that summer.<sup>42</sup>

Upon his return from South America, Albert supposedly took up the practice of law in Charleston, Virginia, entering into a partnership with prominent local attorney George W. Summers. No documentation has been discovered that confirms this claim. If true, the arrangement must have stopped in 1852, when Summers was elected judge of the Kanawha Circuit Court.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> See Wallace, *Annals of Cabell County*, 416-417; Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins," 20-part series in *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (June 26, 1961 to July 21, 1961); Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*; Nance, "The Significance of the Jenkins Plantation;" and McGehee, "Green Bottom."

<sup>39</sup> Wallace, *Cabell County Annals*, 416-417; Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 5," *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (June 30, 1961), 13.

<sup>40</sup> In the 1840s, Marshall Academy occupied a rural setting outside Guyandotte. The location eventually became part of Huntington, West Virginia, and is presently the site of Marshall University.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*; Wallace, *Cabell County Annals*, 416; Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 27.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 21, 23, 28; Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 7," *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (July 3, 1961), 2.

<sup>43</sup> Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 29.

Whether or not Albert Gallatin Jenkins actively practiced as a lawyer has been the subject of some historical dispute. There is little documentary evidence that he actually practiced law and three sources suggest that he never practiced.<sup>44</sup> Admission to the bar in Virginia in 1850 required an applicant be twenty-one years of age and pass an oral exam by a circuit court or supreme court judge. Three judges' signatures were required on the license, but the second and third judges generally signed pro forma as a courtesy to their colleague. There was no state bar association, no educational requirements, and no written exam. No records survive to indicate whether Albert Gallatin Jenkins applied to the bar. If, as required by law, he waited to apply until he was twenty-one he could not have received a license to practice until November 1851.<sup>45</sup>

The available evidence does not permit development of a definitive answer to the question as to whether or not Jenkins practiced law. Even if Jenkins did not practice with George W. Summers, it is possible, given his status as the son of one of Cabell County's most prosperous plantation owners, that he informally provided some legal services or advice to his neighbors and relatives. Depending upon one's definition of "practicing law" this may or may not constitute a legal practice.

The 1850 federal census provides a snapshot of the Green Bottom plantation at the time that Albert Gallatin Jenkins completed his education and began his career. The population census was taken on 25 July, less than ten days after Albert graduated from Harvard and he is not enumerated at Green Bottom. His oldest brother, Thomas, had established his own household, and was living by himself, working as a teacher. William Jenkins' household included only himself and his middle son, William A., who is listed as a physician. The next household in the census is that of Joseph B. Scott, a thirty-two year old born in New York, whose occupation is listed as "manager." Census takers traveled door to door across the landscape, so the combination of Scott's occupation and his physical placement in the census – adjacent William Jenkins' household – suggests that he may have served as manager or overseer of the Green Bottom plantation.

The 1850 agricultural census provides considerably more detail on the Green Bottom plantation. According to the census data, William Jenkins owned 1,500 improved acres and 1,400 unimproved (for unknown reasons the total of 2,900 acres provided by these figures is significantly less than the 4,395 acres he actually owned). The farm was valued at \$80,000, with \$1,850 in equipment and \$6,835 worth of livestock. Jenkins owned 29 horses, 20 milk cows, 173 other cattle, 12 oxen, 9 sheep, and 600 hogs. The livestock produced 200 pounds of wool and 300 pounds of butter. Jenkins fields were dominated by corn and wheat. The farm produced 40,000 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of wheat, and significantly lesser amounts of potatoes, sweet potatoes, buckwheat, and hay. The census provides no information on buildings, but the livestock figures strongly suggest the

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<sup>44</sup> *A Biographical Congressional Dictionary: 1774-1903* (Washington: GPO, 1903), 620; *The Phi Gamma Delta*, vol. 53 (May 1931); clipping from *Confederate Military History* (n.p.: Blue and Grey Press, n.d.), vol. 2:133. All on file at Huntington District in Jenkins House, McGehee Files Folder.

<sup>45</sup> 1860 Virginia Code, Chapter 164, Sections 1 and 2, p. 699. Thanks to Gordon Hylton, Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Virginia for this reference.

presence of barns or stables for at least the horses and milk cows. Historian Karen Nance notes that the census valuation of the Green Bottom plantation made it the most valuable farm in Cabell County in 1850.<sup>46</sup>

Albert Gallatin Jenkins became interested in politics in the 1850s. In 1855, he campaigned for the Democratic Party's candidate for the United States Senate and began to make a name for himself as an effective speaker. In 1856 he attended the Democratic National Convention in Cincinnati as a delegate, and campaigned effectively throughout the fall for the party's presidential candidate, James Buchanan. His successful stump performances led to his nomination as a Democratic candidate for Congress in late 1856. The election, held in May 1857, resulted in Albert's election to Congress at the age of twenty-six. He was sworn into office in Washington, D.C., on December 7, 1857.<sup>47</sup>

During adjournments of Congress, Jenkins visited his brother, Dr. William A. Jenkins, in St. Louis. While in St. Louis, he met Virginia Southard Bowlin, daughter of former congressman James Butler Bowlin. On July 15, 1858, a month after Congress adjourned, the couple was married in St. Louis.<sup>48</sup> Jenkins and his new bride returned to Washington for the remainder of the 35<sup>th</sup> Congress. In May 1859, Jenkins won reelection to a second term, winning nearly 57 percent of the vote.<sup>49</sup>

Albert's political success was tempered by personal loss. In November 1859 his father died. William Jenkins was buried alongside his wife in the family plot at Green Bottom. William Jenkins' will, written in 1857, named his three sons as executors of his substantial estate. The Green Bottom plantation was divided into three equal tracts of 1,465 acres, with Albert receiving the northern third, including the residence, Thomas the middle third, and William the southern third. William Jenkins' daughter, Eustatia, who had married Pembroke Waugh of Lynchburg, Virginia, was bequeathed a house and lot in Lynchburg and \$50,000. William Jenkins left his sister, Eustatia Jenkins Lacy, a life estate in the house and lot she then resided in, which occupied part of Albert's share of the Green Bottom plantation. William Jenkins also made provisions for construction of a

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<sup>46</sup> Nance, "The Significance of the Jenkins Plantation," 8, census data quoted on 60.

<sup>47</sup> Wallace, *Annals of Cabell County*, 417-418; Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 7;" Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 8-14," *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (July 5, July 6, July 7, July 10, July 11, July 12, July 13, 1961); Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 29-30.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, 31; Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 17," *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (July 18, 1961), 7. James Butler Bowlin was a prominent resident of St. Louis. Born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, on January 16, 1804, he was admitted to the bar in Greenbriar County in 1825. In October 1833, Bowlin arrived in St. Louis and in late November, shocked to discover that the city's only two newspapers were affiliated with the Whig Party, established a Democratic newspaper, the *Farmers' & Mechanics' Advocate*. In the mid-1830s, he was elected to the state legislature and was subsequently elected judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court. From December 1843 to March 1851, he served as a congressman, staunchly representing the Democratic ideals and issues of Andrew Jackson and Thomas Hart Benton. Between 1854 and 1857, he served as minister to Columbia, and between 1858 and 1859, while Albert Gallatin Jenkins courted his daughter, he was special commissioner to Paraguay. Upon completion of this assignment he retired to private life. *St. Louis Dispatch* (July 20, 1874); J. Thomas Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, 3 vol. (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts & Co., 1883), 2:1489; William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, 4 vol. (New York: Southern History Co., 1899), 1:202.

<sup>49</sup> Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 17;" Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 33.

church at Green Bottom, stipulating that the salary of the minister should be paid from the interest earned upon a sum of \$5,000 to be administered in trust by his sons. Curiously, a portion of this \$5,000 was to be raised by the sale, upon the death of Jenkins' sister, of a slave woman named Mary, and her issue, whom Jenkins left to his sister.<sup>50</sup>

### ***Albert Gallatin Jenkins' Green Bottom***

In December 1859, less than a month after the death of his father, Albert Gallatin and Virginia Bowlin Jenkins returned to Washington, D.C., for the opening of the 36<sup>th</sup> Congress. Shortly thereafter, on January 29, 1860, the couple's first child, James Bowlin Jenkins, was born. The sectional crisis dominated Congress throughout 1860, and Jenkins, as a southern advocate of states' rights and a staunch Democrat, resolutely opposed the efforts of the Republican Party and the election of their presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln. By the time Congress adjourned in early March 1861, seven southern states had seceded from the Union and civil war appeared certain. Jenkins refused to run again for Congress in 1861 and remained at home in his father's former residence at Green Bottom. On April 5, 1861 Albert and Virginia's second child, a daughter named Alberta Gallatin Jenkins, was born at Green Bottom. A week later South Carolinians fired upon Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor starting the Civil War.<sup>51</sup>

In the midst of the sectional crisis leading up to the Civil War, the federal government resolutely undertook to enumerate the nation for the eighth federal census. Since William Jenkins died in November 1859, the combined 1860 federal agricultural census data for the three Jenkins brothers effectively illustrates the condition of the Green Bottom plantation at the time of their father's death.<sup>52</sup> The three brothers owned 1,700 improved acres and 3,200 unimproved acres. This represents a 200-acre increase in improved acreage (13 percent) and corrects the obvious error of the 1850 census to yield a total acreage of 4,900 acres for the three parcels.<sup>53</sup>

The value of equipment on the brothers' property in 1860 totaled \$1,800, nearly the same as reported for William Jenkins in 1850. This suggests that William Jenkins made no sizeable investment in new farm equipment during the 1850s. The value of livestock

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<sup>50</sup> Cabell County Wills, 2:343.

<sup>51</sup> Ken Hechler, "Albert Gallatin Jenkins: 20," *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (July 21, 1961), 5; Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 33-38.

<sup>52</sup> Census data from Nance, "The Significance of the Jenkins Plantation," 60-61. A review of the microfilmed federal agricultural census records for 1850 and 1860 failed to locate any records for Cabell County, Virginia. Therefore, the compiled data prepared by Nance were used for this analysis.

<sup>53</sup> The total of 4,900 acres differs from legal descriptions, which place the total acreage of the Green Bottom plantation at 4,395 acres. The discrepancy may be accounted for by recognizing that the census data is based upon estimate, not precise counts. The identical 1860 valuation of each brothers' property at \$65,000 supports the notion that the census figures are estimates. William Jenkins divided his acreage equally between his three sons, but it is highly unlikely, particularly given the differences in the amount of produce and number of livestock reported for each property in 1860, that the three tracts were of precisely identical values.

increased by 80 percent, and the change is apparent in the number of animals reported by the brothers in 1860. The most substantial increase (146 percent) is in the number of cattle on the three farms. Albert Gallatin Jenkins property alone supported more cattle (250 compared to 173) than his father had kept on the entire Green Bottom plantation in 1850. Less dramatic increases may be seen in the number of milk cows, which increased by 70 percent, horses (59 percent), and oxen (58 percent). However, either William Jenkins or his sons appear to have abandoned wool production on the property, as the nine sheep listed in 1850 are absent ten years later. The number of swine also decreased, by 50 percent from 600 to 300, though since hogs ran loose in the woods it seems likely that both these figures are rough estimates.

The amount of agricultural produce listed for the brothers' farms in 1860 suggests a shift in agricultural production at Green Bottom between 1850 and 1860. In 1850 William Jenkins produced 40,000 bushels of corn, while in 1860 his three sons produced only 17,000 bushels, a decline of 58 percent. Wheat production increased during the 1850s, from 900 to 2200 bushels (144 percent). The amount of oats, potatoes, and sweet potatoes grown on the property also increased, but the amount of these crops produced does not compensate for the decrease in corn production. The agricultural goals and intents of the Jenkins family are impossible to determine at this date. Perhaps William Jenkins maintained a relatively small cattle herd, which he sustained through the winter with his corn crop, and relied upon surplus corn production to provide a cash crop. During the 1850s as rich corn producing lands in Illinois and other western states came into production, the Jenkins brothers may have shifted the focus of their agricultural efforts, continuing to produce the corn required to maintain their cattle herds during winter months, but relying upon the cattle as a cash crop.

Following the attack upon Fort Sumter and Virginia's secession from the Union on April 17, 1861, Albert Gallatin Jenkins found himself thrust into a military career. This period of Jenkins' life has been well documented and will not be addressed in this report, except as it relates to conditions at Green Bottom.<sup>54</sup>

Jenkins began his military career in May 1861 when he was elected captain of the Border Rangers, a group he helped organize in November or December 1860 at Guyandotte. In June 1861, following an advance by Jenkins' Border Rangers from Kanawha County towards Point Pleasant, Colonel Jesse Norman and the 21<sup>st</sup> Ohio Regiment raided Green Bottom, taking corn and horses back to their camp in Gallipolis. The following month, Lieutenant Colonel George W. Neff's federals camped at Green Bottom. The Border Rangers captured Neff following a fight at Scary Creek in Putnam County on July 17, 1861, after which Jenkins' troops marched to the Green Bottom area before returning to Kanawha County in late July.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> See Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*; Roy Bird Cook, "Albert G. Jenkins, A Confederate Portrait," *West Virginia Review* (May 1934); Flora Smith Johnson, "The Civil War Record of Albert Gallatin Jenkins, C.S.A.," *West Virginia History* 8 (July 1947): 382-404; Freddie L. Johnson III, "Mountain Warrior: The Political and Military Career of Albert Gallatin Jenkins," Master's thesis, Kent State University, 1993; James F. Epperson, "Lee's Slave-Makers," *Civil War Times* (August 2002): 44-51.

<sup>55</sup> Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 38-46.

In August 1861, the Border Rangers were reorganized into the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and Jenkins elected colonel of the new unit. After this date, Jenkins' unit rarely operated in the vicinity of Green Bottom, with the exception of a raid on Guyandotte in November 1861, during which it does not appear that Jenkins visited his home, and a brief stay at the plantation in September 1862. Jenkins apparently realized that military necessity would prevent him from visiting his plantation, and on March 17, 1862, he leased Green Bottom to his father-in-law, James B. Bowlin for \$410 per year for a period of ten years. Jenkins stipulated that the land was "to remain in grazing pasture," with no more than thirty acres planted in grain, hemp, or tobacco. This supports the above analysis of the 1860 federal agricultural census, which suggests that Jenkins had begun to shift his agricultural operations from the production of grain and other crops to the raising of cattle.<sup>56</sup>

After a series of raids during 1861 and the early months of 1862, Jenkins resigned his commission to accept a seat in the first Confederate Congress, representing the 14th Virginia Congressional District. In August 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier General of cavalry and resumed command of the 8th and 14th Virginia Cavalry, resigning his congressional seat and ending his political career. Jenkins spent the winter of 1862-1863 in quarters with his family in Salem, Virginia. It was in Salem that his third child, a daughter named Margaret Virginia Jenkins, was born on April 25, 1863.<sup>57</sup>

Jenkins served in the Gettysburg campaign during the summer of 1863, and was wounded in the head. In August 1863, he tendered his resignation from the army due to the fact that his wife had lost the use of her eyes and had little hope of recovering her vision. The resignation was not allowed and Jenkins returned to service. On May 9, 1864, he was wounded at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, in Pulaski County, Virginia. Jenkins' left arm was amputated by federal surgeons on May 13, and he died on May 21. Jenkins was buried in Dublin Chapel Cemetery. In February 1866, his body was removed and taken to Green Bottom, where the remains were reinterred alongside his father and mother in the family plot.<sup>58</sup>

Albert Gallatin Jenkins' ownership of his portion of his father's Green Bottom plantation was brief, lasting less than five years, from November 1859 to May 1864. For much of that time, from essentially August 1861 until his death nearly three years later, Jenkins rarely saw his property. Indeed, his wife and children abandoned the farm in November 1862 and the property was left in the hands of his father-in-law, James B. Bowlin.

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<sup>56</sup> Ibid., 48-54; Cabell County Deeds 17:144.

<sup>57</sup> Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 54-59.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid., 54-75. Jenkins remains were moved again in 1891 to Spring Hill Cemetery in Huntington, West Virginia, by the United Confederate Veterans.

## ***The Disposition of A.G. Jenkins' Green Bottom Property***

The disposition of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' real estate, which included property in Ironton and Cincinnati, Ohio, as well as his 1,465-acre Green Bottom plantation, was the subject of disputes and lawsuits. During the Civil War, while Jenkins was still alive, lawsuits were brought against him for damages resulting from his military raids. These suits progressed slowly through the Cabell County Circuit Court, before the family ultimately prevailed and secured their rights to the property.<sup>59</sup>

The disposition of Jenkins' property also proved contentious within his immediate family. Jenkins' father-in-law, James B. Bowlin, was named administrator of the estate in September 1866. In March 1867, the estate was inventoried and appraised. In May and June 1867, Bowlin applied to the Board of Supervisors for Cabell County for redress against erroneously high assessments on the Green Bottom property. In these papers, it is apparent that Bowlin was residing at Green Bottom. In 1869, Jenkins' widow, Virginia Bowlin Jenkins, married a newspaperman from Cincinnati named George Centre Brown. This caused a rift within the family that ultimately resulted in her father (James B. Bowlin) being named guardian of her three young children. Jenkins had leased the Green Bottom property to Bowlin in March 1862, shortly before he removed his wife and children from the plantation in September 1862. Bowlin appears to have split his time between Green Bottom and St. Louis. The first documented evidence of his presence in Cabell County occurs in 1867. His 1871 will clearly indicates that he resided, at least part time, in the Jenkins house and oversaw the operation of the plantation, and the 1870 federal population census enumerates him as resident at Green Bottom.<sup>60</sup>

It is unclear how Albert Gallatin Jenkins' Green Bottom property was affected by the Civil War, though it is known that federal troops occupied the plantation on at least two occasions, carrying off livestock and agricultural produce. In 1906 Susan Holderby Jenkins, the wife of Albert's brother and next door neighbor, Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, wrote a memoir that details the destruction wrought upon her property. The accuracy of this memoir, written nearly forty years after the events described, is impossible to verify. She describes her husband's return to "his impoverished and despoiled home," noting that the plantation had "not a rail or a fence left on it or a building save his residence, all his farming implements from costly reapers and threshing machinery down were gone or burned up in his barns." She further claimed that "every thing movable had been taken or

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<sup>59</sup> Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 77-79. Cabell County Circuit Court and West Virginia Supreme Court documents associated with the various cases brought against Jenkins and his brothers have been reviewed during the course of the research associated with this project. The only references to buildings and structures on the property, or to improvements to the land, are an occasional mention of the existence of the residence. The intricacies of the cases are not pertinent to an understanding of the property's built environment.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 78-79; St. Louis County, Missouri Will Book K:411-417; 1870 Federal Census, Union District, Cabell County, WV. The three Jenkins children were not in residence with Bowlin when the census enumerator visited Green Bottom. Bowlin was also enumerated as a resident of St. Louis in the 1870 census, clear evidence that he split time between the city and Green Bottom.

destroyed and the land that had always been so productive of fine crops were found now to be impoverished by squatter farming.”<sup>61</sup>

If her account is accurate, Susan Holderby Jenkins appears to have been left alone to defend her property from federal troops and squatters. Albert Gallatin Jenkins’ plantation may not have suffered the same degree of damage, since James Butler Bowlin was in residence, at least part time, to defend the property. Nevertheless, it seems likely that the plantation of a Confederate general, located directly across the Ohio River from federal territory, would have suffered some damage and destruction.

If Jenkins’ Green Bottom estate did suffer from federal incursions during the Civil War, it seems clear, based upon the 1867 appraisal of Jenkins’ personal property and James B. Bowlin’s 1871 will, that personal property within the residence was not removed or destroyed by federal troops, and that any damage to the outbuildings, agricultural fields, or livestock were repaired or made good within a short period of time.

The 1867 appraisal of Jenkins’ personal property lists the contents of the residence. The contents of the first floor are described by room (parlor, hall, and dining room), while the contents of the second floor are lumped under a single heading of east bed chamber. The lack of specificity regarding the location of items on the second floor is likely the result of an oversight on the part of the appraisers, as there were clearly three rooms on the floor at the time of the appraisal. The lack of specificity is unfortunate, and hampers any effort to understand the precise arrangement and function of the upstairs rooms. Likewise it is unfortunate that the appraisal does not list any property in the basement or attic of the house or the contents of any outbuildings. Nevertheless, it provides a remarkable description of the possessions of a member of the southern elite. The value of the items located on the first floor of the house totaled nearly \$558, with a piano, valued at \$225, constituting about 40 percent of the total. The items on the second floor were valued at approximately \$1,117; with a library of nearly 1000 volumes, listed by individual title in the appraisal and valued at nearly \$580, representing nearly 52 percent of the total.<sup>62</sup>

James B. Bowlin’s 1871 will provides some detail regarding the disposition of Jenkins’ real and personal property. Bowlin left the library at Green Bottom to Jenkins’ son, James B. Jenkins, who turned eleven in 1871. Bowlin described the bequest as “all my library at Green Bottom, W. Virginia containing some near a thousand volumes – it having been his [James B. Jenkins] father’s beautifully selected library, and purchased by me in the administration sale by taking it at the appraisement as a whole complete for the purpose of securing to him this beautiful relic of his father’s learning and fine taste in its selection...”<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Susan Holderby Jenkins, “Memoir,” 4. Typescript copy on file at Huntington District.

<sup>62</sup> Appraisal data from Nance, “The Significance of the Jenkins Plantation,” 62-73. The library includes books, pamphlets, and magazines. It does not contain any law books, but includes many volumes on government and politics.

<sup>63</sup> St. Louis County Will Book K:413.

Bowlin also left his grandson the firearms that he kept at Green Bottom, stipulating that they were “to be turned over to him as soon as he is entirely released from all association of the Browns, and the demoralization of their influence.” This statement, and several others in his will, indicate the depth of the estrangement that developed between Bowlin and his daughter after her remarriage. Bowlin bequeathed gold chains and jewelry (including 140 carats of emeralds in two blocks) he had acquired in South America to his young granddaughters, Alberta and Margaret Jenkins, when they turned eighteen, [p]rovided they are not under the care of their mother or the influence of the Browns...”<sup>64</sup>

Bowlin also detailed his dissatisfaction with his daughter, who in March 1871 had filed suit against her children for her dower right in Jenkins’ estate, noting:

“I have but little to add, as she has received already from my resources a large portion of my estate and that with the several dower interests which she holds from her late husband’s estate in Green Bottom, in Ironton, and Cincinnati makes ample provisions for her if she sees proper to take care of it. Having already advanced her from the proceeds of my property and labor the means to buy her a handsome an [sic] valuable residence in St. Louis and furnishing it at an expenditure of some fifteen thousand dollars besides one thousand dollars worth of furniture from Green Bottom, which I paid for to the estate of General Jenkins and sent her to St. Louis, as the inventory shows – and having allowed her to draw all the rents of the Cincinnati property, and which I accounted for and paid in the settlement of my administration accounts to the sum of six thousand one hundred and six dollars within the last five years – besides silver ware and jewels advanced her and money from time to time almost beyond my means. I also put an insurance upon my life for her benefit for five thousand dollars which was kept up for several years and only suspended upon her unfortunate marriage alike disgraceful to herself and dishonoring to her infant children from her former marriage – so that I am disposed to add nothing to what she has already received and wasting in her new relations without any promise for the future.”<sup>65</sup>

When Bowlin wrote his will he apparently held title, as executor of Jenkins’ estate, to all the Green Bottom property except that set aside as the dower right of Jenkins’ widow. Bowlin left the balance of the property, including all household and kitchen furniture listed in the 1867 estate inventory as well as all farm utensils, machinery, and agricultural implements, to his wife, Margaret Bowlin. Bowlin stipulated that the property be sold, with half the proceeds dispersed to his wife and half divided among the three Jenkins children. This stipulation appears to put Bowlin in direct conflict with his daughter, who was assigned her dower rights, 589 acres of land including the house lot, by the Circuit Court of Cabell County in March 1871. Bowlin’s will seems to indicate that he owned the personal property listed in the 1867 estate inventory, possibly having purchased this property at the estate sale along with Jenkins’ library, and that he desired that all this

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<sup>64</sup> Ibid. All quotes on 413.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid., 413-414.

property be sold for the benefit of his wife and grandchildren, leaving his daughter only the land and buildings assigned her by the courts. Following Bowlin's death, in July 1874, the property was not sold, as stipulated by his will, but was eventually divided among the three Jenkins children and their mother.<sup>66</sup>

Bowlin's will lists the farm machinery and livestock present at Green Bottom in 1871. The machinery included two reapers, two mowers, one drill, one grain separator, one horse-powered hay press, the tools of an entire blacksmith shop, all plough, hoes, and "other implements of farming on a well-stocked farm." The livestock and farm produce included twenty-five horses, fifty cattle (possibly including seventeen cows), three yoke of oxen, sixty hogs, "some thousands" of bushels of corn, as well as three farm wagons and a Jersey wagon or pleasure carriage. These figures strongly suggests that, at least by 1871, the Green Bottom farm formerly owned by Albert Gallatin Jenkins was not "an impoverished and despoiled home," but a "well-stocked farm." If this was indeed the case, the credit must be given to James B. Bowlin.<sup>67</sup>

The final disposition of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' real property did not take place until 1881, when the Circuit Court of Cabell County divided the property among Jenkins' three children. The court apparently stepped in to resolve a suit filed by James B. Jenkins against his sisters. The court appointed commissioners to divide Albert Gallatin Jenkins' 1,465-acre Green Bottom property into parcels and assigned the parcels to the Jenkins children. The court's commissioners carefully laid out metes and bounds for five separate parcels, enumerating the amount of fertile bottom land in each parcel. The court noted that three of the five parcels were all or partially included within the previously assigned dower tract of Virginia Bowlin Jenkins Brown. The house lot lay within Lot No. 3, 529 acres assigned to Margaret Virginia Jenkins (Figure 4).<sup>68</sup>

The Jenkins children began to quickly sell off their portions of the Green Bottom property. On January 25, 1883, James Bowlin Jenkins sold all of his portion of the property, a total of 548.5 acres, to George F. Miller, Jr., reserving 49 acres to himself and noting that 184 acres was subject to the life estate of his mother as part of her dower tract.<sup>69</sup> On June 21, 1884, Alberta G. Jenkins, James Bowlin Jenkins' sister, sold 212 acres of her Green Bottom property, subject to the life estate of her mother as part of her dower tract, to Miller.<sup>70</sup> Two months later, on August 7, 1884, Miller sold the two portions of the dower tract that he purchased from James and Alberta Jenkins to Edmund

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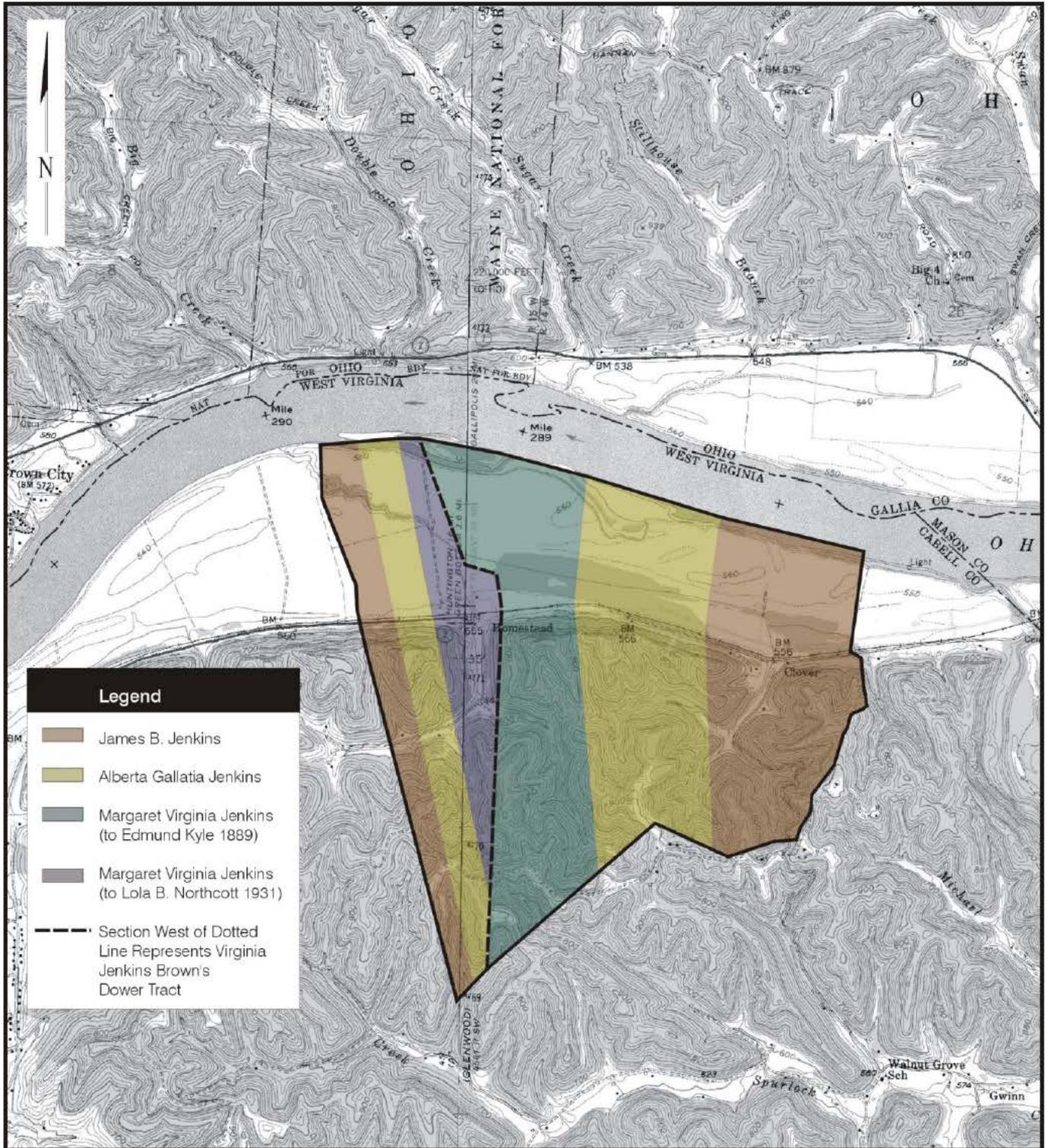
<sup>66</sup> Ibid, 414; Information on Virginia Brown's dower rights in Cabell County Deed Book 25:502-503.

<sup>67</sup> St. Louis County Will Book K:414.

<sup>68</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 23:111-114. The fact that Jenkins' widow received her dower rights to the property indicates that James B. Bowlin's effort to prevent his daughter from acquiring any of the land had failed.

<sup>69</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 24:98-99.

<sup>70</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 25:271-272.



Athalia, West Virginia 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Glenwood, West Virginia 7.5' USGS Quadrangle



Division of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' Estate  
(from Cabell County Deed Books)

**GRAY & PAPE**  
INC  
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

Figure 4

Kyle.<sup>71</sup> Kyle then purchased Virginia Brown's 589-acre dower tract on January 17, 1885.<sup>72</sup> Kyle had thus legally gained title to 397 acres of the dower tract, by purchasing the land from Jenkins' children, James and Alberta, and the dower rights from his widow. However, Jenkins' third child, Margaret, continued to hold legal title to 192 acres of the dower tract, including the residence. Kyle apparently rectified the situation on September 7, 1889, when he purchased 376 acres from Margaret Jenkins.<sup>73</sup> Comparison of this deed with the 1881 partition of the estate indicates that Margaret Jenkins did not sell Kyle the approximately 153 acres of her tract that overlapped her mother's dower tract. Thus, Kyle never purchased the house lot.<sup>74</sup>

### ***Green Bottom After the Disposition***

It is not known who lived in the residence, cared for the property, or operated the farm during the period between the death of James B. Bowlin in 1874 and Edmund Kyle's acquisition of the majority of the property in the late-1880s. The Jenkins children were in their twenties during the 1880s, when they sold off substantial portions of their father's property to Kyle and none appear to have been resident in Cabell County.<sup>75</sup>

Eli L. Hays' 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the Upper Ohio River and Valley* offers the earliest known graphical depiction of the Green Bottom plantation.<sup>76</sup> Although it does not indicate any property lines, it clearly depicts the location of the residence, two buildings on the shore of the Ohio River that probably served as warehouses, and four other buildings that may be barns or tenant houses (Figure 5). All these buildings are identified as "A.G. Jenkins." This is the first graphical representation of warehouse or landings associated with the property, though, a landing must have existed for many years prior to this date as no other practical means existed to ship the agricultural goods produced on the property to market. The map clearly indicates that the property had virtually no

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<sup>71</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 25:433-435. Kyle was an Irish immigrant, born in County Tyrone in 1816. He served in the West Virginia House of Delegates from 1863-1865. After the Civil War, he bought a farm in Lawrence County, Ohio, and then purchased portions of the Jenkins estate. He was well known locally as a farmer and also served two terms as sheriff of Cabell County. He died in 1900. Wallace, *Cabell County Annals*, 424-425. Interestingly, Wallace, an excellent local historian, locates Kyle's 800-acre farm, which he bought from Robert Holderby, at Little Seven Mile, well downstream from Green Bottom. It may be that Kyle lived at Little Seven Mile and operated the Green Bottom property as a tenant farm.

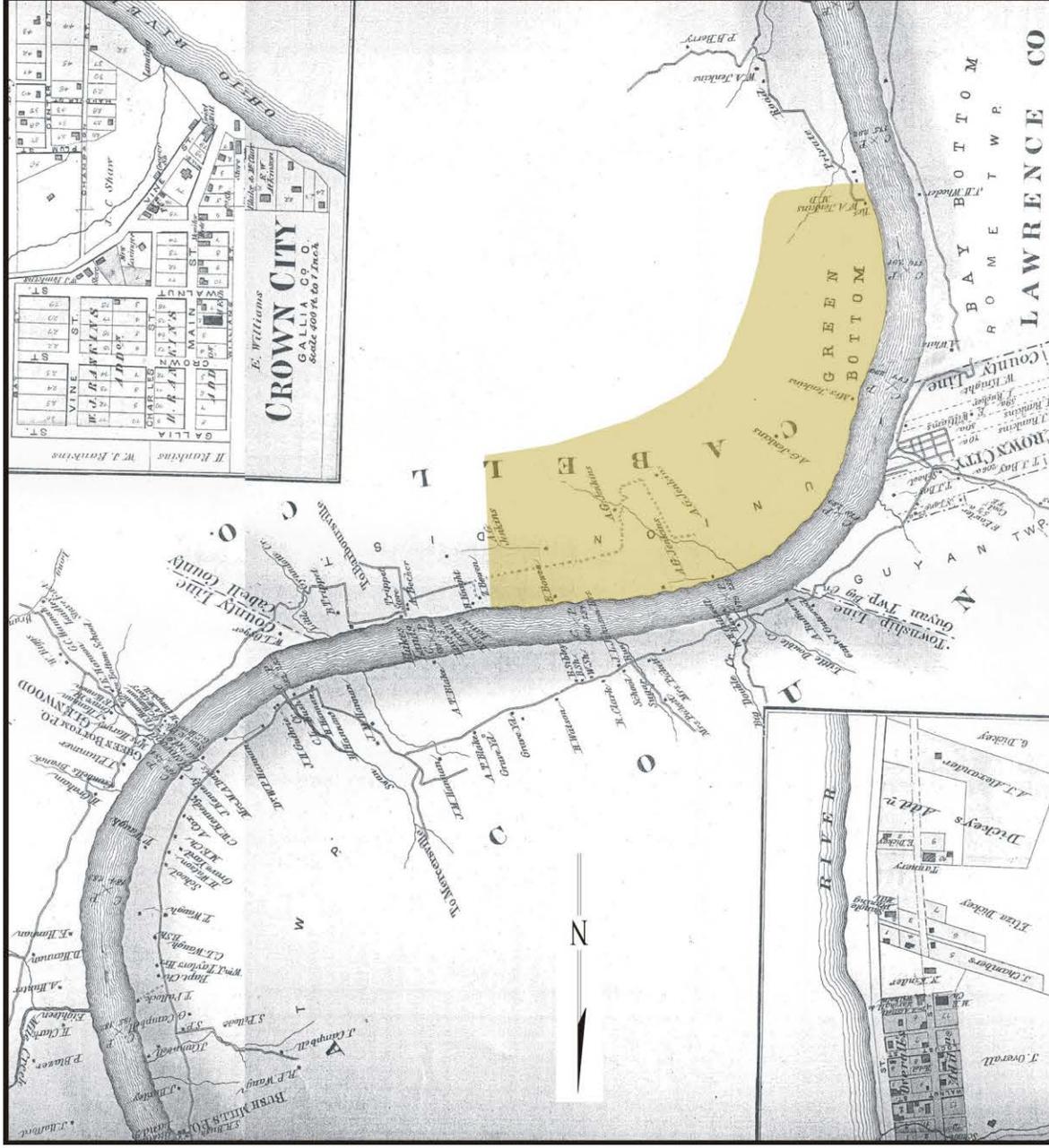
<sup>72</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 25:502-503.

<sup>73</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 32:96-97.

<sup>74</sup> Susan Holderby Jenkins relates, in her memoir, that William Jenkins' bequest to his daughter Eustatia was secured by a note signed by the three Jenkins brothers. The debt went unpaid during the Civil War and its settlement in the early 1880s required her to sell a portion of her property. It is possible that the sales of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' real estate by his heirs during the 1880s may have also been undertaken in an effort to raise the funds needed to pay off this obligation. Susan Holderby Jenkins, "Memoir," 24-26.

<sup>75</sup> James Bowlin Jenkins died in St. Louis on February 4, 1888, days after his twenty-eighth birthday. The disposition of the library he inherited from his father is unknown. James Bowlin Jenkins Obituary, Bowlin Papers, Jenkins Family Papers Addenda, MS 112A, Special Collections Department, James E. Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, WV; Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 80.

<sup>76</sup> Eli L. Hays, *Illustrated Atlas of the Upper Ohio River and Valley from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Cincinnati, Ohio* (Philadelphia: Titus, Simmons, & Titus, 1877), 165.



*Illustrated Atlas of the Upper Ohio River and Valley from  
Pittsburgh, Pa. to Cincinnati, Ohio  
(Hays 1877)*

connection to other communities by road. South of the property a road extending upstream along the south bank of the Ohio terminates at the William A. Jenkins house, well below Albert Jenkins property. North of the property a road extended only a short distance into Cabell County from Mason County. The absence of roads emphasizes the dependence of the Green Bottom plantation upon water transportation both for shipping agricultural produce and livestock to market and for the receipt of manufactured goods and other items.<sup>77</sup>

The central role played by the river in the lives of the residents of the Green Bottom area is also noted in Susan Holderby Jenkins' memoir. She notes that in 1873 the Ohio served as the only means of egress or access to her farm, which was located immediately downstream from Albert Gallatin Jenkins' tract, "there being at that time no nearby railroad or highway."<sup>78</sup> Family tradition maintains that the Jenkins' maintained two river landings, one for goods and one for people. The Hays atlas appears to confirm the presence of two landings, each with some type of associated building. Both landings were located above the mouth of Turkey Creek, with the downstream landing almost directly across the Ohio from the mouth of Big Double Creek and the second landing a short distance upstream. The locations of both landings are presently beneath the waters of the Ohio River, which have been raised by the construction of navigation locks and dams.

In February 1884, a massive Ohio River flood caused considerable damage to the section of Cabell County collectively known as Green Bottom. No accounts detailing the damage to Albert Gallatin Jenkins' former property have been discovered, but Jenkins' sister-in-law and next door neighbor, Susan Holderby Jenkins, suffered losses of \$6,000-7,000. The portico of her brick mansion, completed in 1872, was swept away by the floodwaters, which also carried off much of the household furniture, including a piano valued at \$1,000. All the property's frame outbuildings, including twenty-one tenant houses, were destroyed, as were the fences in the fields. A young orchard was uprooted, wheat fields flooded, bee hives piled upon scaffolding on the porch of the house to protect them from the rising waters carried off, and all the family's own stock of corn, potatoes, and hay ruined.<sup>79</sup> The extent of the damage suggests that Albert Gallatin Jenkins' Green Bottom property probably also suffered significant flood damage, but it is important to note that the residence erected by William Jenkins in the 1830s is set well back from the river and likely was not as badly damaged.

River transportation became somewhat less important to the owners and operators of the Green Bottom farm in the 1880s. In December 1880, the County Court ordered a road to

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<sup>77</sup> The Green Bottom plantation probably had a steamboat landing from the earliest years of William Jenkins ownership of the property. A review of *The Navigator* and *The Western Pilot*, navigational guides published for the Ohio River for the period from 1811 to 1854 indicates that the guides only note landings associated with towns or industries, not those for individual farms. Navigational guides in the Ohio River Collection reviewed at the Public Library of Hamilton County and Cincinnati and the Cincinnati Historical Society.

<sup>78</sup> Susan Holderby Jenkins, "Memoir," 13.

<sup>79</sup> John L. Vance, ed., *The Great Flood of 1884 in the Ohio Valley* (Gallipolis, OH: The Bulletin Office, 1884), 52-53.

be located from Guyandotte to the Mason County line. The road, precursor to the present Route 2, was completed in 1883 and hard-surfaced in 1912.<sup>80</sup> In 1887, the Ohio River Railroad was constructed along the south bank of the Ohio River between Point Pleasant and Huntington. In the vicinity of Green Bottom, the railroad ran parallel to the county road. In March 1887 Edmund Kyle granted a one hundred-foot right-of-way through his property to the railroad. Margaret V. Jenkins, then listed as a resident of Cabell County, granted a similar right-of-way across her property in April 1887.<sup>81</sup>

The Ohio River Railroad was initially incorporated as the Wheeling, Parkersburg & Charleston Railroad in 1881. The line, which was renamed the Ohio River Railroad shortly after its incorporation, was promoted and built by Standard Oil Company interests. Construction began in 1883, and in January 1884 the line opened between Wheeling and Parkersburg. The tracks were extended to Point Pleasant in 1886, and opened to traffic in January 1887. Later in 1887, the tracks were extended to Huntington, where they connected to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The line's chief traffic was oil, befitting its associations with John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil interests, but farm and passenger traffic also developed. In 1901, the Ohio River Railroad was absorbed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.<sup>82</sup>

The agricultural lands that comprised the Green Bottom area remained phenomenally productive, despite floods, estate disputes, and other trials. A November 1895 article in the *Huntington Advertiser* described "Upper Greenbottom" as "a sort of Mecca or Egypt for corn and other farm products." The article highlighted three properties: the Hogsett Farm bordering the Mason County line, D.I. Smith's Greenbottom Farm below Lacy's Lane, and the Ed Kyle Farm. Kyle's 900-acre property constituted most of the land once owned by Albert Gallatin Jenkins and acquired by Kyle in the 1880s. The farm's principal products, grown on 400 acres of bottomland, included potatoes, wheat, apples (for which no market existed), corn, hay, and oats.<sup>83</sup>

By the 1890s the settlement of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' estate, and the land transactions that followed, appear to have been concluded. The only portion of Jenkins property that remained in the hands of the family was the approximately 152-acre tract, including the residence, owned by Margaret Virginia Jenkins. It is assumed that Margaret Jenkins, who turned thirty in 1893, leased the land to tenant farmers during this period. Family tradition maintains that she spent her summers in the residence. The remainder of the property appears to have been acquired by Edmund Kyle, and operated as a successful farm.

Edmund Kyle died in 1900. Sometime prior to his death he sold the former Jenkins farm to Lucy C. Beardsley, wife of Andrew J. Beardsley, a former Union soldier and medical

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<sup>80</sup> Wallace, *Cabell County Annals*, 119.

<sup>81</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 28:477; *Ibid.*, 28:508.

<sup>82</sup> Edward Hungerford, *The Story of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad: 1827-1927*, 2 volumes (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1928), 2:231-233; John F. Stover, *History of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad* (W. Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press, 1987), 198.

<sup>83</sup> *Huntington (WV) Advertiser* (November 7, 1895).

doctor who moved to Cabell County about 1870. Beardsley left the farm to her daughters, Lola Northcott and Willie Macdonald upon her death in August 1901.<sup>84</sup> The Macdonalds appear to have lived on the property in the first decade of the twentieth century and operated the farm. Frederic Macdonald claimed that he oversaw extensive repairs to the house during this period. It seems likely that this work included construction of the dormers on the north face of the roof.<sup>85</sup>

The earliest known photograph of the property, taken in December 1906, dates from the period of the Macdonald family's occupancy (Figure 2). The photograph was taken from the hills south of the house and depicts a wide panorama, with the house on the left side of the image and a large barn complex on the right. The house has a three-bay wide shed-roofed porch on its south façade. The only visible outbuildings are the kitchen and the reputed slave quarters east of the house. Neither the office nor the privy, located southwest and south of the house, respectively, are evident in the photograph, indicating that these buildings had been removed or demolished by this date. The photograph depicts a snow-covered landscape, making it impossible to identify walkways, gardens, or other landscape features, though the lack of vegetation around the building is striking.

The barn complex, located approximately 550 feet east of the house, appears to contain at least four gable-roofed buildings arranged to form a courtyard opening to the south. The principal building in the complex is a large barn with its roof line oriented east-west. The north façade of the barn appears to be in line with the north façade of the house. Family tradition holds that these buildings were built by either William or Albert Gallatin Jenkins in the mid-nineteenth century. If true, this means that Albert Gallatin Jenkins' plantation escaped the destruction that Susan Holderby Jenkins claimed occurred during the Civil War at the hands of federal troops at his brother's plantation, located immediately downstream. It is difficult to believe that troops would burn all the outbuildings at Thomas Jefferson Jenkins' plantation and leave his brother's property undisturbed. However, James B. Bowlin's 1871 description of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' property as "a well-stocked farm" may indicate that this was indeed the case. It is also possible that the barn complex was built by Edmund Kyle after he purchased this portion of the property in the 1880s. The size of the buildings in the photograph, which appear unusually large for antebellum agricultural outbuildings, seems to support this notion. The issue is impossible to resolve given the available documentary evidence. Limited archaeological investigations conducted in 1989 do not appear to have located the barn complex. If the archaeological remains of the complex were located, the date of these buildings could likely be determined with some degree of certainty.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> Wallace, *Cabell County Annals*, 167; Cabell County Will Book E5:89. Lola Beardsley married Elliott Northcott, a lawyer who later served as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Willie Beardsley married Frederic A. Macdonald. Wallace, *Cabell County Annals*, 186.

<sup>85</sup> *Huntington (WV) Herald-Advertiser* (December 12, 1971).

<sup>86</sup> Vlach, *Back of the Big House*, 107-122; Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), passim; Myra A. Hughes and Charles M. Niquette, "A National Register Evaluation of the Jenkins House Site and a Phase One Inventory of Archeological Sites in the Gallipolis Mitigation Site at Greenbottom Cabell County, West Virginia," (Lexington, KY: Cultural Resource Analysts Inc., June

In March 1913, the Ohio River flooded, reaching a high level of 66.4 feet on March 30. The flood is believed to have destroyed the two surviving outbuildings visible east of the residence in the 1906 photograph. A series of three photographs prepared sometime after 1913 provide the best historic views of the house. Three-quarter views from the northwest (Figure 6) and northeast (Figure 7) show the building's unpainted north, west, and east façades. The three dormers on the north roof face are extant, clearly indicating that they date from before these photographs. The concrete block and wood frame garage and kitchen addition presently attached to the east façade had not yet been built when these photographs were taken. The photographs show louvered shutters, no longer extant, at all the north façade window openings. The northernmost quarter round window in the west gable end is fitted with what appears to be a fixed sash with multiple small lights (Figure 6). Ivy covers much of the three visible façades, extending up to the roof line in some locations.

In these photographs the area around the building appears to be formally landscaped with shrubs and decorative trees. A pair of cedars or junipers are located just east of the house and what appears to be an arbor can be seen adjacent to the southeast corner of the house. The ruins of what appear to be two separate buildings are clearly visible east of the house (Figure 7), partially overgrown with vegetation. Just north of the ruins what appears to be the cover of a well or cistern may be discerned near the base of the northernmost cedar or juniper. The quality of the photographs does not permit conclusive identification of other landscape features or outbuilding ruins.

A detailed view of the main (north) entry (Figure 8) shows what appear to be stone steps leading to a stoop with benches. The balustrade appears to be a simple wood structure, with the balusters extending to grade on the outside of the stone steps. The position of the balusters suggests that this feature may not be original.

Unfortunately, this series of photographs do not show the residence's south façade. Two other historic photographs, of unknown date, but possibly somewhat earlier than those described above, provide views of the south façade. A view taken from a point some distance south of the building (Figure 9) dates from after the 1913 flood, as the outbuildings east of the house are no longer extant. The house is largely obscured by trees, though it is possible to discern the porch visible in the 1906 photograph and to determine that the window openings on the south façade are not fitted with louvered shutters. The shadow lines visible across the south façade appear to be from scaffolding erected at the eave line. This conclusion is supported by the presence of two battens on the roof. If this interpretation is correct, it suggests that the building was being re-roofed when this photograph was taken.

A second photograph (Figure 10) offers a more detailed view of the south façade. The roofing material in this view appears to be wood shingles or shakes. This view clearly shows a basement entry, the subject of recent archaeological excavations, in the

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1989). Report prepared for Huntington District Corps of Engineers and Commonwealth Technology. On file at Huntington District.



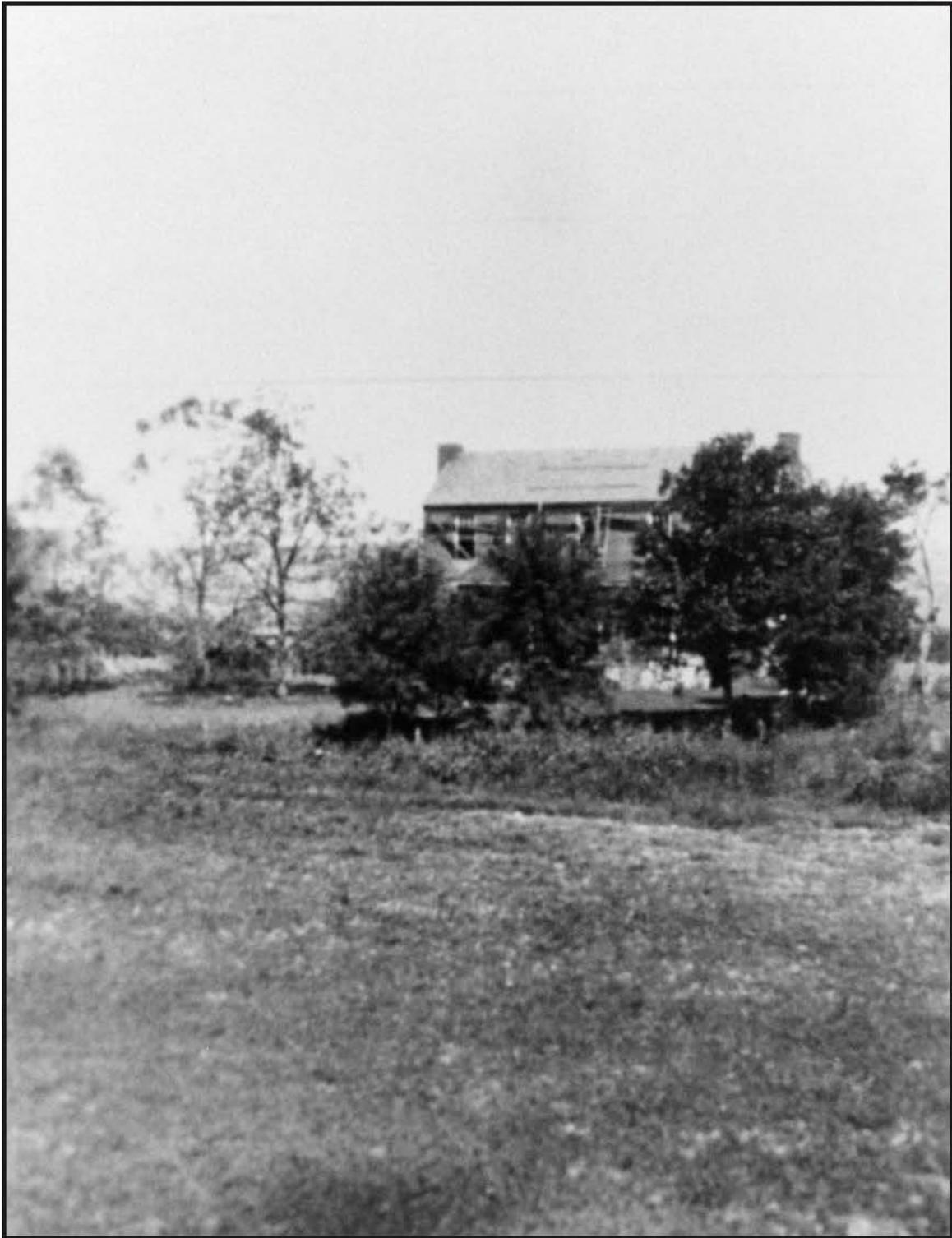
View of the Jenkins house from the northwest, after 1913



View of the Jenkins house from the northeast, after 1913

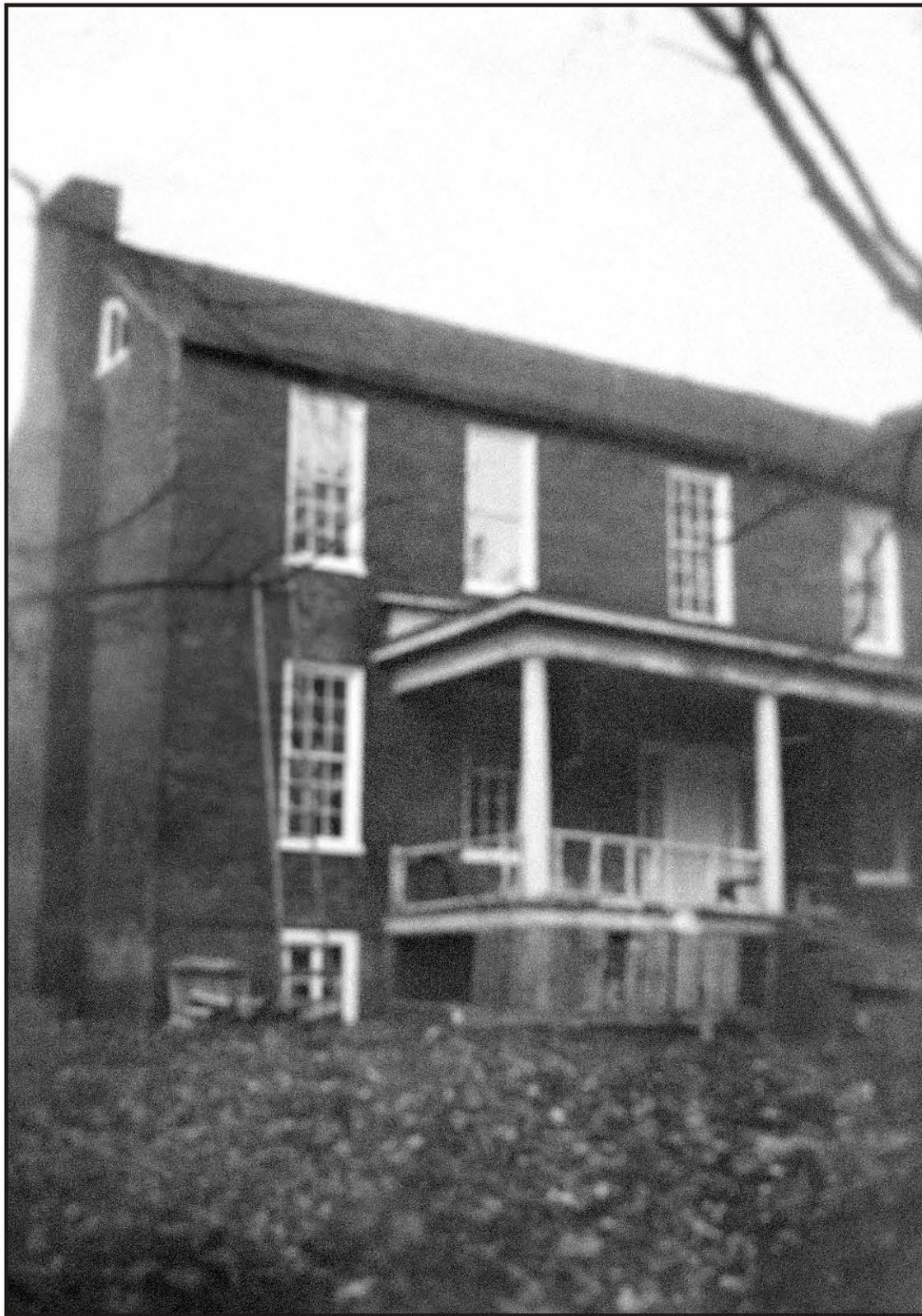


Main entry of the Jenkins house, view from the northeast, after 1913



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View of the Jenkins house from the south,  
after 1913



View of the Jenkins house from the southwest  
(near facade), date unknown

westernmost bay of the south façade. The porch has a shed roof supported on four Ionic columns. The design of the porch strongly suggests that it is an original feature of the building. The porch and its balustrade are in poor condition, with many missing balusters. The poor condition suggests that the view may predate the repairs undertaken by the Macdonalds in the first decade of the twentieth century. If so, this view may be the oldest known photograph of the building. On the other hand, it is possible that the damage depicted in this view is a result of the 1913 flood, which inundated the first floor of the residence and destroyed the kitchen building located immediately to the east.

Land records indicate that the Jenkins property remained in the hands of the Macdonald and Northcott families through the first quarter of the twentieth century. In August 1910, the Macdonalds and Northcotts deeded the Jenkins family cemetery to Margaret Jenkins.<sup>87</sup> According to available documentation, the Macdonalds and Northcotts owned all of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' former plantation, except the approximately 152-acre tract that included the house, which remained in the hands of Margaret Virginia Jenkins. It is known that the Macdonalds repaired the house and lived in it circa 1905-1910. If Margaret Jenkins indeed owned the property during this period, then she must have leased the house to the Macdonalds, or, in her absence, they occupied the property without her permission. In January 1920, Margaret Jenkins brought an ejectment suit against the Northcotts and Macdonalds, which suggests that she believed they had illegally occupied her property and house. The details of the case are unknown, as the Cabell County Law Order Book containing the record of the suit has not been located.<sup>88</sup>

Family tradition holds that Margaret Jenkins lived in New York City for most of the first quarter of the twentieth century, but had returned to Cabell County and taken up residency in the house built by her grandfather, William Jenkins, by 1927. According to a 1929 article in the *Huntington Herald-Advertiser*, written after she had moved back to Cabell County and based, in part, upon an interview with her, she spent a number of years in Europe and traveled extensively across the United States lecturing and pursuing educational work. She was an authority on Egyptian art and architecture and "for many years while engaged in library and school work in New York...lived in one block on Broadway."<sup>89</sup>

In December 1927, Margaret Jenkins placed her Green Bottom property, listed in legal documents as constituting 155.26 acres, in trust for a \$7,000 note payable to Lola B.

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<sup>87</sup> Dickinson, *Jenkins of Greenbottom*, 79.

<sup>88</sup> Cabell County Law Order Book 26:163. A search for this book in the Cabell County Courthouse in February 2005 proved unable to locate the volume.

<sup>89</sup> *Huntington (WV) Herald-Advertiser* (August 25, 1929). Claims that Margaret Jenkins spent her summers at Green Bottom cannot be corroborated. In the 1929 *Huntington Herald-Advertiser* article it is stated that she spent summers at the house until she was seven, which would have been circa 1870. There is no mention of her having spent any additional time at Green Bottom prior to her moving into the house full time circa 1927. During the course of research for this report, a concerted effort was made to locate Margaret Virginia Jenkins in New York City directories, telephone books, and census records. No evidence of her presence in New York City was found for the period from 1915 to 1925. In a corrected copy of the 1929 article that Margaret Jenkins sent to West Virginia historian Roy Bird Cook, she offered no corrections to the details of her personal life. This may mean that she considered the facts recorded in the article to be accurate, but no corroborating evidence has been located.

Northcott.<sup>90</sup> Apparently Jenkins never made good on the note, for in May 1931 the property was sold to Northcott for \$6,500.<sup>91</sup> With this transaction, ownership of the last piece of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' Green Bottom plantation passed out of the hands of the Jenkins family.

### ***Green Bottom After the Jenkins***

The Northcott family are credited with a number of improvements made to the Jenkins house following their acquisition of the property in 1931. They introduced utilities into the building, constructed a concrete block and wood frame garage and kitchen wing attached to the east façade, painted the original building and the new garage/kitchen wing white, and used sandstone rubble, apparently from demolished and destroyed outbuildings, to construct a patio adjacent to the west façade.

An aerial photograph prepared by the United States Army Corps of Engineers between October 1931 and February 1932 provides an overview of the property shortly after its acquisition by the Northcotts (Figure 11).<sup>92</sup> Comparison of this view with the 1906 photograph taken from the hills south of the house (Figure 2) indicates that several buildings in the barn complex east of the house were demolished or destroyed between 1906 and 1931. The major barn at the north side of the complex is evident in both views, but the smaller north-south oriented buildings visible south of the major barn in the 1906 view are not extent in the aerial photograph. Instead, two new buildings, oriented east-west, are located south of the major barn and a third building is visible further to the east.

The area immediately surrounding the house is densely planted in the 1931 aerial photograph, making it difficult to identify buildings, structures, and other features. The dense plantings represent a significant change in the landscape compared to that of 1906. While details of the built environment in the immediate vicinity of the house are largely obscured by plantings in the aerial photograph, the shadow cast by the house does not suggest the presence of the garage and kitchen wing presently attached to the original building's east façade. The position and angle of other shadows in the photograph clearly indicates that if this addition had been present when the photograph was taken its shadow would have been visible. Therefore, construction of this addition must post-date 1931.

A number of landscape features are visible in the aerial photograph. A road or drive, flanked by trees, extends north from the house towards the Ohio River. The entry drive from the state road into the property continues beyond the turnoff to the house and extends to the Ohio River. Other roads extend along the river bank, encircle various fields, and link the barn complex to the main farm road. Field patterns are clearly

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<sup>90</sup> Cabell County Trust Deed Book 266:546.

<sup>91</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 268:513-514.

<sup>92</sup> "Ohio River Aerial Survey: Powhatan Point, O. to Catlettsburg, KY," Sheet No. 51, File No. O-S-17/51 (Huntington, WV: U.S. Engineer Office, October 1934). On file at Huntington District. While published in October 1934, the photograph was prepared between October 1931 and February 1932. The presence of foliage on the trees suggests that the photograph was likely taken in October 1931.



Aerial Photograph of the Green Bottom Property,  
October, 1931

**GRAY & PAPE**  
I N C.  
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

Figure 11

discernable in the aerial photograph. Many of the fields appear to have grain sheaves in them, and drainage ditches are visible in several locations. A small orchard appears to be located between the house and the main entry drive, south of the turnoff to the house. A number of unidentified structures or objects are visible in several of the fields.

A photograph from the 1950s indicates that a massive brick fireplace or barbecue occupied much of the north side of the patio and that a gabled roof, supported on wood posts covered the fireplace and the patio (Figure 3).<sup>93</sup> Neither the fireplace nor the roof are extant.

In 1939, Lola B. Northcott and her husband, Elliott, sold nearly 543 acres, including the Jenkins house tract, to their son, Andrew Northcott, and his children, Elliott and Gladys Northcott.<sup>94</sup> The property remained in the Northcott family until 1959, when it was sold to Wells S. and Letha J. Gaynor.<sup>95</sup> The Gaynors almost immediately sold the property to the Springdale Development Corporation, which in turn sold to Howard G. and Margaret D. Mayes in 1963.<sup>96</sup> In 1971, Margaret D. Mayes, her husband having died, sold the land to Russell C. and Helen L. Dunbar.<sup>97</sup> The Dunbars sold a strip of land adjacent to the south edge of the existing state highway right-of-way to the West Virginia Department of Highways in 1974 for improvements to State Route 2, and sold the rest of the property to James T. and Clara I. Knight in 1976.<sup>98</sup>

The Knights made a concerted effort to restore the building before selling the property to Lincoln M. and William J. M. Polan in 1980. The federal government acquired the property from the Polans in July 1988 for \$375,000 with the intention of including it in the Green Bottom Wildlife Management Area, established as part of the mitigation of the rehabilitation of the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam.<sup>99</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> *Huntington (WV) Herald-Dispatch* (June 25, 1959).

<sup>94</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 311:206.

<sup>95</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 555:9.

<sup>96</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 573:112; Cabell County Deed Book 607:598.

<sup>97</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 699:190.

<sup>98</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 746:257; Cabell County Deed Book 762:385.

<sup>99</sup> Cabell County Deed Book 812:47; Cabell County Deed Book 980:677.

## Research Questions and Answers

The scope of work for this project included a series of research questions. It was hoped and expected that this project would provide answers to these questions. The following section lists each research question and provides the answer to that question or details the known and verifiable information pertaining to the question.

### **1. What do records reveal about details of the house's original construction, both exterior and interior?**

Historical sources examined for this study provide virtually no information on the construction of the house. Tax records provide clues suggesting that the building was built in the early 1830s. Architectural evaluation and analysis of the existing building provides additional clues, such as the fact that the bricks are handmade and the rafters are numbered and pegged.

### **2. How was the house furnished and decorated?**

The only documentary information pertaining to the nature of the house's furnishings and decorations is the 1867 inventory of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' personal property. This document lists the contents of the first floor of the house, by room. Unfortunately, while the inventory of the second floor provides the title of virtually every volume in Jenkins' library, it lumps all of the second floor contents into "East Bed Chamber," making it impossible to determine what items were in which of the three second floor rooms. The inventory must also be used cautiously, as some household items may have been removed by family members prior to the inventory, and because the inventory does not include any information on the basement or attic. James B. Bowlin's 1871 will provides some additional information pertaining to the contents of the house.

### **3. What alterations were planned and/or implemented by the Jenkins family?**

Documentary records provide no information to address this question. Archaeological evidence at the former kitchen suggests that this building was remodeled to accommodate a shift from an open fireplace to a cook stove. This change may well have occurred during the period of the Jenkins family's ownership.

### **4. What do records of flooding reveal about the property use and alterations?**

Documentary records provide no information on the effects of Ohio River floods to the Jenkins house. Susan Holderby Jenkins described extensive flood damage to her property, located immediately downriver, in 1875 and 1884.<sup>100</sup> If accurately

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<sup>100</sup> Susan Holderby Jenkins, "Memoir," *passim*.

reported, the extent of this damage strongly suggests that the Jenkins house property also likely suffered considerable damage to outbuildings, fields, and fences. Family tradition holds that the 1913 flood destroyed numerous outbuildings on the property. Photographic evidence from 1906 indicates that the presumed office, southwest of the house, and the privy, located south of the house, had been removed prior to this flood. The 1913 flood did, in all likelihood, destroy the former kitchen and a building of unknown function traditionally identified as a slave quarters east of the house. Architectural evidence, notably the presence of metal lathe behind the first floor plaster and the replacement of baseboards and other wood trim, strongly suggests extensive damage to the house in the 1937 flood, the most severe on record.

**5. What do the records reveal on domestic outbuildings and landscaping? What were their locations, construction details, and functions? How does this information compare to oral tradition and the archaeological record?**

Written records provide little information on the outbuildings and landscaping at Green Bottom. James B. Bowlin's 1871 will clearly indicates that the farm had a blacksmith shop, but the location and other details regarding this building are unknown. In her annotations to a 1929 *Huntington Herald-Advertiser* article Margaret Virginia Jenkins noted that six buildings, including a kitchen, smoke house, servants' quarters, and office, constituted the property's original group of buildings.

Graphic material, particularly the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the Ohio River and Valley* provides some locational information for outbuildings identified with the property, and appears to confirm oral tradition that there were two river landings, but none of the buildings depicted are identified as to their function. The only known photographs that depict outbuildings are the 1906 photograph and a 1934 aerial photograph. The 1906 photograph clearly depicts the two outbuildings east of the house that have been located by archaeological investigations. It also shows a major complex of barns located approximately 550 feet east of the house. The photograph provides basic information on the size, orientation, and roof line of these buildings, but does not provide information on materials, fenestration, or function. Other historic photographs, dating from after 1913, provide some information related to ornamental plantings and landscaping, but the landscape is generally overgrown and unkempt in these views and many of the visible plants and trees may postdate the period of Albert Gallatin Jenkins. An aerial photograph from late 1931 depicts the farm's landscape, including field patterns, roads, ditches, and other features. It also indicates that several buildings in the barn complex east of the house had been demolished or destroyed between 1906 and 1931 and new buildings erected in this location.

Archaeological investigations have provided the best information to date on the location and function of outbuildings and landscape features in the immediate vicinity of the house. These investigations have identified the location and

function of the kitchen and privy, and the location of the buildings traditionally designated as an office and slave quarters. Archaeology has also provided information on walkways, fence lines, and other landscape features.

**6. What was the source of water for the dwelling? If a well, where was it located?**

Documentary records have provided no information pertaining to this research question.

**7. Did A.G. Jenkins practice law at Green Bottom? Do records substantiate oral tradition of the “law office” structure construction, dates and usage?**

Written records have produced no information to substantiate the oral tradition of A.G. Jenkins’ law practice at Green Bottom. Despite the fact that several sources unequivocally state that Jenkins never practiced law, he did graduate from Harvard Law School in 1850. Family tradition holds that he was admitted to the Virginia bar, but no documentary evidence of this event has been discovered. It is impossible, given the lack of documentary evidence, to confirm family traditions regarding Jenkins’ law practice. But the lack of documentation does not necessarily mean that he never practiced. He may have practiced on a casual basis, helping friends and neighbors, prior to entering politics. There are no contemporary written records pertaining to the “law office.” All mention of the law office in written sources is dependent upon oral tradition.

**8. Where were the slaves quartered, and what is known about their facilities?**

Written records pertaining to the Jenkins’ slave enumerate the number and value of these individuals. Written documents provide no information regarding the location, appearance, or condition of their quarters, though it should be noted that in 1929 Margaret Virginia Jenkins noted that a servants’ quarters constituted one of the property’s original group of buildings. Archaeological investigations did not fully excavate the feature east of the house and south of the kitchen that is traditionally identified as a slave quarters, so this oral tradition can be neither confirmed or refuted.

**9. What was the source of the materials for constructing the “patio” and ca. 1930 eastern addition? Were they salvaged from existing or former outbuildings?**

No written records address this research question. Archaeological investigations suggest that the sandstone “patio” may have been constructed from salvaged material. The 1931 aerial photograph does not indicate the presence of the addition, which suggests that it postdates 1931. Examination of the addition indicates that it is constructed of new, not salvaged, material.

**10. What alterations to the Jenkins property were undertaken during the ownership by the Northcotts? Do their records describe condition of the house and outbuildings prior to their alterations?**

No written documentation has been discovered pertaining to the period of the Northcotts ownership of the property. Photographic evidence suggests that they constructed the garage/kitchen addition attached to the east façade of the house and the patio, which originally included a brick fireplace and a gabled roof. The Northcotts also appear to have painted the building white. Prior to this the brick building had been unpainted throughout its history.

**11. What information do the examined records contain that will be of potential importance to future research on Jenkins family personal histories, and operation and management of the plantation?**

It became obvious during the course of research for this project that previous historians, particularly Jack Dickinson and Karen Nance, have reviewed the vast majority of relevant material related to the history of the Jenkins property. A review of relevant papers in the Nicholas and Cabell papers at the University of Virginia may provide additional information on the history of the property prior to its acquisition by William Jenkins.

The most significant information developed during the research for this project may be that gleaned from the will and probate records of James B. Bowlin. These documents provide some insight into the condition of the plantation shortly after the end of the Civil War, reveal some details regarding the disposition of Albert Gallatin Jenkins' personal property, and shed light on the estrangement between Bowlin and his daughter, Jenkins' widow, Virginia Bowlin Jenkins Brown.

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## **Appendix A: Jenkins & Post-Jenkins Chain of Title**

<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Notes</b>
William H. Cabell's trustees	William Jenkins	September 20, 1825	Deed Book 4:58-61	
William Jenkins Estate	Albert G. Jenkins	November 1859	Will Book 2:343	1/3 of Wm. Jenkins property
A.G. Jenkins Estate	Margaret V. Jenkins	June 15, 1881	Deed Book 23:111-114	Final division of estate
M.V. Jenkins	Cyrus B. VanBibber	December 29, 1927	Trust Deed Book 266:546	trust deed for debt owed to Lola Northcott
Lola B. Northcott & husband Elliott Northcott	son Andrew Northcott, & his children Elliot Northcott, & Gladys Northcott	September 15, 1939	Deed Book 311:206	
Gladys Northcott Wing & husband Albert G. Wing, Jr.; Elliott Northcott, Jr. & wife Marianna Northcott; & Clark Northcott	Gladys M. Northcott	December 15, 1953	Deed Book 483-307	grants a life estate in the tract
Gladys Northcott, widow; the Albert G. Wing, Jrs, & the Elliott Northcott, Jrs.	Wells S. & Letha J. Gaynor	March 11, 1959	Deed Book 555:9	
Wells S. & Letha J. Gaynor	Springdale Development Corp.	July 30, 1959	Deed Book 573:112	
Springdale Development Corp.	Howard G. & Margaret D. Mayes	April 15, 1963	Deed Book 607:598	
Howard G. & Margaret D. Mayes	The Davand Corp.	December 1, 1964	Deed Book 625:205	
The Davand Corp.	Howard G. & Margaret D. Mayes	February 23, 1966	Deed Book 640:673	
Margaret D. Mayes (widow)	Russell C. & Helen L. Dunbar	May 10, 1971	Deed Book 699:190	

Russell C. & Helen L. Dunbar	WV Department of Highways	December 2, 1974	Deed Book 746:257	strip south of existing highway
Russell C. & Helen L. Dunbar	James T. & Clara I Knight	April 23, 1976	Deed Book 762:385	
James T. & Clara I Knight	Lincoln M. & William J.M. Polan	May 23, 1980	Deed Book 812:47	
Lincoln M. & William J.M. Polan	United States of America	July 8, 1988	Deed Book 980:677	

## **Appendix B: James B. Bowlin Will**

**Appendix B: James B. Bowlin Will**  
**St. Louis County, Missouri Will Book K:411-417**

In the name of God Amen. And knowing it is appointed once for all to die, and that the time of life is uncertain and being now of reasonably sound health and of properly disposing mind and memory: and being anxious to settle and adjust my worldly affairs and make a proper disposition of the property with which it has pleased God to bless me, do make constitute and appoint this my last Will and testament for disposing of my worldly effects both real and personal, amongst those designated to receive them after I am Gone.

Item First I give my soul to God, who gave it, and my body to the Earth from whence it sprung, with the simple direction that it shall be decently disposed of, without any parade or ostentation, and the burial expenses to be paid out of the property I leave behind me.

Item Second It is my will secondly, that all my just debts shall be duly and honorably paid and discharged as soon as possible after my decease, with out resorting to useless and unnecessary sacrifice of property.

Item Third I give and bequeath to my beloved wife my partner in life Margaret V. Bowlin of St Louis my Diamond Snuff or Tobacco Box which was a present to me from General Mizuya [sp?] of the Argentine Confederation in South America. But as the said Box is of great value filled with magnificent diamonds. I desire that portions of the diamonds may at a proper time be distributed to our three Grand Children now living. J. Bowlin Jenkins, Alberta Jenkins and Margaret V. Jenkins, according to their relative claim of which I make her the Soul Judge and the box itself, after the disposition of the main diamonds, I leave separately to my Grand Son J. Bowlin Jenkins as a family relic, but of all this she must be the Sole Judge, as the box is a legacy to her to dispose of at her pleasure, all the rest is advisory. I also give and bequeath to my said wife Margaret V. Bowlin, all my lands in Jefferson County Missouri remaining unsold at the time of my death, which lands are located along the route of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and designated in patents, ten in number running from 211.046 regularly up to 211.055. Also all of the lands entered by me on the route of the Pacific Railroad, in the Counties of Gasconade and Osage designated by patents of the U.S. numbered 21.045. 21.056 and 21057 of all which land I own the three sevenths interest, the other four Seventh parts are equally owned by George Loker and Henry B. Belt, Two Seventh each and the patents are deposited in the vault of Loker private Bank for Safety all the interest in these lands I give and bequeath to her in full and absolute property to use as she desires – But should she die without disposing of these lands in whole or in part or any part of them it is then my will and I desire that the remainder so left shall go and descend to our own three grand children J. Bowlin Jenkins, Alberta Jenkins, and Margaret V. Jenkins in equal parts, share and share alike and on the death of either of them the remaining portion shall go and pass to the survivor or survivors, as the case may be, in succession to the last one of the Survivors.

Item 4 I also will and bequeath to my said wife Margaret V. Bowlin and her three Grand children cojointly with her viz J. Bowlin Jenkins, Alberta Jenkins, and Margaret V. Jenkins in equal interest in the said lot, my lot number (29) Twenty nine in the Commons of Carondelet West of

the old City line & fronting on the West side of Grand Avenue and which is designated and described as lot 29 in Survey No 2 of said Commons North of the River Des Peres containing Eleven arpens and 61/100 of an arpen (and) in the event of her death, without disposing of her interest – then I desire said interest or so much of it as remains shall go and descend to my said Grand children share and share alike of all that remains and the Survivor or Survivors of each of them or on the death of any of the Children that the same shall pass to the Survivors – But in no case, to descend to the heir at law of either or any of the parties to this will named in this clause but shall pass by Survivorship to the last one. I also will and bequeath to my wife Margaret V. Bowlin – all my lots in the Sigerron Nursery tract being lots numbered fifty nine and sixty containing about Eleven and three quarter arpens each also lot number Sixty three commonly called the cave spring lot, containing Eight and three quarter arpens more or less, also lot number seventy five containing about seventeen and a half arpens and lot number seventy six containing about seventeen and a half arpens to her only use and behoof [sic] to dispose of as she pleases. But in the event of her death without disposing of these lots, or any portion of them, then it is my wish and desire that they or all that remains of them shall descend and vest in my three Grand children share and share alike, and in the case of the death of either of them, then to the Survivor or Survivors of each as long as one remains, and in no case shall any part of it pass to my heir at law, or the heirs at law of either of them. I also will and bequeath to my said wife Margaret V, Bowlin all my lots in Jefferson City Missouri number & position not recollected, but Known to my agents Dunscomb & Miller – of that place.

Item Fifth I also will and bequeath to my Grandson J. Bowlin Jenkins, all my Library at Green Bottom W. Virginia containing some near a thousand volumes – it having been his Fathers beautifully selected Library, and purchased by me in the administration sale by taking it at the appraisement as a whole complete for the purpose of securing to him this beautiful relic of his Fathers learning and fine taste in its selection – also my miscellaneous and law Library at St Louis at St Louis some four or five hundred volumes Kept at my residence, also my large Spanish Silver spurs – also my fine Gold watch & chain which I wear – and my shot Gun and pistols and all the Arms I have generally kept in the Country at Green Bottom – These all to be turned over to him as soon as he is entirely released from all association of the Browns, and the demoralization of their influence.

Item Sixth I give and bequeath to my two Grand Daughters Alberta Jenkins and Margaret V. Jenkins in addition to the provisions hereinbefore made to them in my real estate: all my Gold chains & Jewelry brought chiefly from South America and also all my uncut Emeralds consisting of about one hundred & forty carots in two separate blocks from the mines to be equally divided between them should I not have an opportunity to have them cut and set in Jewelry in my life time, in which event I shall divide them to suit my own views. But as they are both of very tender years I nominate and appoint their Grandmother Margaret V. Bowlin as their Trustee and Curator of said Jewels in either form to take hold and keep possession of them, until they attain the age of Eighteen years or are married, and then to be by said Trustee delivered over to them in full property or the survivor of them. Provided they are not under the care of their mother or the influence of the Browns or either of them

Item Seventh To my Daughter formally Mrs. Virginia S. Jenkins and wife of General Albert G. Jenkins late of Cabell County Virginia, and now the wife of George Centre Brown now Mrs.

V.S. Brown I have but little to add, as she has received already from my resources a large portion of my Estate and that with the several dower interests which she holds from her late husbands Estate, in Green Bottom, in Ironton and Cincinnati, makes ample provisions for her if she sees proper to take care of it. Having already advanced her from the proceeds of my property and labors the means to buy her a handsome and valuable residence in St. Louis & furnishing it, at an expenditure of some Fifteen Thousand dollars besides one thousand dollars worth of furniture from Green Bottom which I paid for to the Estate of General Jenkins and sent her to St. Louis, as the inventory shows – and having allowed her to draw all the rents of the Cincinnati property and which I accounted for and paid in the Settlement of my administration accounts to the sum of Six Thousand one hundred and six dollars within the last Five years – Besides silver ware and Jewels advanced to her and money from time to time almost beyond my means – I also put an Insurance upon my life for her benefit for five thousand dollars which was kept up for several years and only suspended, upon her unfortunate marriage alike disgraceful to herself and dishonoring to her infant children from her former marriage – so that I am disposed to add nothing to what she has already received and wasting in her new relations without any promise for the future.

Item Eighth Having already disposed of my library in this will on Green Bottom to my Grand Son J. Bowlin Jenkins: the balance of my property there subject to my debts that may exist against me at the time of my death consisting of all the House hold & Kitchen furniture entire and every portion of it, as specified in my inventory of General Jenkins Estate – which I took and paid for --- All my property and farm utensils and machinery, and agricultural implements consisting chiefly of two reapers, Two mowers, one drill, one Grain separator, one Hay press operated by Horse power – the tools of my entire Blacksmith shop Kept for the use of the farm – all ploughs, hoes & other implements of farming on a well stocked farm. All my live stock on hand at the time of my death, consisting at present of some twenty five horse beasts old and young, some fifty head of Cattle now consisting of some seventeen Cows, three yoke of oxen and the balance of stock Cattle of various ages, some Sixty head of stock hogs, together with all the grain on hand, some thousands of bushels of corn, Three farm wagons, and one Jersey wagon or pleasure carriage All of which I will and bequeath to my wife Margaret V. Bowlin subject as above to all my just debts to be sold as soon as convenient and reduced to money and the balance after payment of debts to be distributed – one half to my three Grand children share and share alike at proper ages to receive the same and the balance to be retained to her self to be enjoyed for her own special use and benefit

Item Ninth I will and bequeath to my three Grand children J. Bowlin Jenkins, Alberta Jenkins, and Margaret V. Jenkins jointly to them my lot of land numbered one hundred and forty three in the Canondelet Commons South of the river des Peres containing by estimation some forty arpens to them & their heirs forever. But if any of them should die, the rest shall take by survivorship to each other as long as one survives to enjoy the bequest.

Item Tenth I also will and bequeath to my wife Margaret V. Bowlin my two large silver dishes & Goblet bought by me from N. G. Granada and preserved for their richness and antique workmanship, and I hereby nominate and appoint my beloved wife Margaret V. Bowlin my Executor of this my last will, to take charge of the property and administer the same according to the provisions of this will. And it is my wish and desire that she shall not be required to give security for her charge of the property beyond her own obligations, as she has means to make her

responsible upon her own Bonds. Avowing this to be my last Will and Testament I hereby subscribe my name to this will repudiating all other wills or pretenses of wills. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and set my hand and seal to this my last will, this the Thirtieth day of September Eighteen hundred and seventy one. Done at St Louis Mo.

Jas B. Bowlin

We the undersigned witnesses hereby certify that James B. Bowlin signed and Executed the foregoing instrument which he declared to be his last will and testament, in our presence and we hereby witnessed the same in his presence and in the presence of each other, at St Louis Mo this the 30<sup>th</sup> day of September 1871. Witness R.P. Renick, Robert M Renick

A Codicil to the foregoing will as my last will and Testament – whereas I James B. Bowlin of the City and County of St Louis, have made my last will and Testament in writing bearing date the thirtieth day of September Eighteen Hundred and seventy one, by which I dispose of my property by bequest largely to my wife Margaret V. Bowlin and her grand Children James Bowlin Jenkins, Alberta Jenkins & Margaret V. Jenkins who are likewise my Grand Children. In which will – I left out a valuable Lot of land in the Sixth ward in the City of St Louis, owing to its being in a long legal controversy in which I was interested the value of the said Lot tho not a party to the suit, which caused it to be overlooked in the main body of the will of which this is the Codicil.

Now therefore I do by this writing which I hereby declare to be a codicil to my said Last Will and Testament and to be taken as a part thereof order and declare that my will is that in addition to the legacies to my said wife Margaret V. Bowlin and our Grand children above named, I do will and bequeath to them and each of them in equal property in said lot on Chambers street and Main Street being a lot of forty feet front on Main Street in the City of St Louis, at the corner of Main & Chambers Street, and running back East to the Mississippi river being the same lot acquired by deed of John Maguire and Angeline Maguire his wife by deed dated the fourteenth day of November Eighteen hundred & forty nine and of Record in the Records office in St Louis Count.

To have and to hold the same, unto my said wife & Grand Children as joint Tenants, and not as Tenants in common and to their survivor or survivors of them and to their heirs and assigns as such Survivor of them and their heirs and assigns forever in fee and in the event of my said wifes death without disposing of her interest then it is my desire that said interest in so much of it as remains and shall go and descend to my said Grand Children share and share alike of all that remains and the survivor or survivors of each of them upon the death of any of the Children that the same shall pass to the survivor or survivors But in no case to pass to the heir at law of either or any of the parties to this Codicil, but shall pass by survivorship to the last survivor. Avowing this instrument to be my codicil to my last will and testament I hereby subscribe my name to this Codicil to my last will and Testament repudiating all other wills, and codicils thereto.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and set my hand and Seal to this Codicil to my last Will this the nineteenth day of May Eighteen hundred and seventy three  
Done at St Louis Mo                      James B. Bowlin                      seal

## **Appendix C: Vitae of Key Personnel**

# PATRICK W. O'BANNON

## TITLE

Senior Historian

## EXPERTISE

NEPA and NHPA Compliance

Historic Preservation Planning

HABS/HAER Documentation

Technological History

## EDUCATION

*Ph.D., U.S. History, 1983*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

*M.A., U.S. History, 1979*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

*B.A., cum laude with departmental honors, History, 1976*

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

## SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Dr. O'Bannon is a recognized expert in historic preservation and cultural resources management with nearly thirty years of experience in the field. His skills as a historian and project manager have brought more than 500 cultural resources management projects throughout the United States to successful completion. O'Bannon has worked with numerous federal agencies and is expert in all facets of the Section 106 consultation process, with a particular strength in resources of technological, industrial, or engineering significance. He has managed large indefinite quantity contracts and is experienced in supervising work for multiple simultaneous task orders.

## PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION FOR SR 20, ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Project Manager for a cultural landscape assessment for the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) along approximately 2.6 miles of State Route 20 on Whidbey Island, Island County, Washington. The project area is within the Ebery's Landing National Historic Reserve and the Central Whidbey Island Historic District. The proposed undertaking entailed reconstruction of the existing roadway, with the potential to adversely effect the cultural landscape within the Reserve and the Historic District. HRA assisted in definition of an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project; reviewed existing documentation outlining the historic significance of the area and identifying contributing and character defining properties and landscape elements; and assessed the effects of the project upon those properties and elements. The results were documented in a written report that addressed cultural resource compliance issues under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. [1117]

### WASHINGTON STATE ROUTE 14 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT, CLARK, SKAMANIA, AND KLICKITAT COUNTIES, WASHINGTON.

Project Manager for a cultural landscape assessment conducted for the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) of approximately 30 proposed slope stabilization projects along more than 50 miles of State Route 14 in the Columbia River Gorge. The work entailed identification, documentation, and assessment of the National Register eligibility of historic designed and vernacular landscapes that might be affected by the proposed slope stabilization projects. The project provided information used to address cultural resource compliance issues under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. [1065]

### PROSPECT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT: WOOD FLUMES HAER DOCUMENTATION, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON

Project Manager for preparation of Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Level II documentation for eight timber flumes at PacifiCorp's Prospect Hydroelectric Project in Jackson County, Oregon. The Flumes, constructed in 1931, are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Prospect Hydroelectric Project Historic District. During recent years the flumes, which range in length from 200 feet to 2200 feet, have suffered catastrophic failures and are scheduled for replacement. HRA prepared a narrative history of the flumes' design, construction, and function within the project's complex water conveyance system. Large format photographs documented the appearance of the flumes. All

documentation was prepared in accordance with HAER standards and guidelines. [1051]

RASPBERRY ISLAND LIGHT STATION CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION AND REPORT: APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE, WISCONSIN

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report for Raspberry Island Light Station in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The project, conducted for the National Park Service, documented and analyzed the cultural landscape components of the light station, which has served as a navigation aid to Lake Superior maritime traffic since the 1860s. The report includes a detailed history of the development of the light station and its associated landscape, identification and assessment of landscape components, and recommendations regarding future treatments. [1022]

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY DOCUMENTATION: PIONEER COURTHOUSE, PORTLAND, OR.

Project Manager for preparation of Level II Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation for the ca. 1859 Pioneer Courthouse, one of the earliest extant federal buildings in the Pacific Northwest. The work, conducted in association with proposed renovations to the building, entailed preparation of a written narrative and large-format photography. [1018]

EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY, CLAYTON AND ALLAMAKEE COUNTIES, IA.

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for preparation of the Historic Resource Study (HRS) for Effigy Mounds National Monument. The HRS serves as the foundation for future cultural resource assessments and management plans. Historic contexts developed include American Indian use and occupation of the region – including construction of the effigy mounds; exploration; land use; transportation; settlement patterns; and the history of American archaeology. [1011]

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD DOCUMENTATION: PROSPECT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, JACKSON COUNTY, OR

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for preparation of Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of the woodstave flowlines at the Prospect Hydroelectric Project. The documentation, undertaken prior to replacement of the flowlines, includes a narrative report and large-format photography. [898]

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY, SPENCER COUNTY, IN.

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for preparation of the Historic Resource Study (HRS) for Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. The HRS serves as the foundation for future cultural resource assessments and management plans. Historic contexts developed include American Indian use and occupation of the region; exploration; land use; settlement patterns; commemoration of the lives of Abraham Lincoln and his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln; landscape architecture; and historic preservation theory. [871]

SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE: WASHINGTON STATE VETERANS HOME, RETSIL, WA  
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Section 106 consultation for proposed new care facility at the ca. 1910 Washington State Veterans Home. The project entailed identification of a National Register-eligible historic district, preparation of compliance documentation, consultation with design architects regarding new construction, development of a Memorandum of Agreement, and preparation of Level II Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation. [870]

SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE: SOUTH PARK BRIDGE, KING COUNTY, WA.  
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for architectural and archaeological investigations conducted for the replacement of the National Register-eligible South Park Bridge in King County, Washington. Work entailed background research, field investigations, evaluation of National Register eligibility, and preparation of the Section 106 consultation documentation and sections of the DEIS. The documentation included definition of an extensive Area of Potential Effects, based upon potential indirect effects associated with one alternative new bridge design. [860]

SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE: EUGENE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, EUGENE, OR  
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Section 106 consultation for proposed new federal courthouse in Eugene, Oregon. The project entailed delineation of a large Area of Potential Effects based upon potential visual effects associated with the new building, identification and National Register evaluation of historic resources, and development of a mitigation plan for adversely effected properties. Mitigation work included Level II Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of a ca. 1912 fruit and vegetable cannery and archaeological testing and evaluation of the courthouse site. [850]

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN: CEDAR RIVER MUNICIPAL WATERSHED, KING COUNTY, WA.

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for development of a Cultural Resources Management Plan to assist Seattle Public Utilities in managing for the preservation and protection of cultural resources within the 91,000-acre municipal watershed. [842]

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND HAER DOCUMENTATION CEDAR FALLS POWERHOUSE, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Project Manager for a cultural resources assessment for installation of tailrace fish barriers at Seattle City Light's Cedar Falls Powerhouse. The work, required for compliance with federal and state cultural resource regulations, included assessment of the effects of installing concrete fish barriers in the two tailrace channels. HRA staff consulted with the King County Office of Cultural Resources, the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine effects and appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation entailed Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) photographic documentation of the tailraces. [820]

HISTORICAL PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN: PROSPECT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, JACKSON COUNTY, OR

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for development of a Historical Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for PacifiCorp's Prospect Hydroelectric Project. The HPMP, prepared as part of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing process, includes procedures and protocols that assure consideration and protection of significant cultural resources while facilitating the project's ongoing operations. [728]

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Project Manager and Principal Historian for statewide open-end contract to perform standing structures and archaeological investigations and evaluations for highway projects. Over sixty projects completed. Services include resource identification and evaluation, assessment of effects, development and implementation of mitigation plans, including HABS/HAER documentation, Level of Action Assessments, Alternatives Analyses, and Section 106 and 4(f) consultation with SHPO.

HISTORIC CONTEXT STUDY: NEW JERSEY HISTORIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

Project Manager and Principal Historian for preparation of a historic context study of New Jersey's roads and highways. Developed evaluative methodology for assessing the significance and National Register eligibility of roads and highways.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHITECTURAL STUDY: NASA GLENN RESEARCH CENTER,  
CLEVELAND, OH

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for re-evaluation of National Register eligibility recommendations at NASA's Glenn Research Center. Work entailed research, field investigations, and data analysis to evaluate this scientific research, design, and testing facility.

HISTORIC CONTEXT PREPARATION: MILL CREEK, CINCINNATI, OH

Historian for literature search and preparation of historic context for proposed improvements to Mill Creek. Work conducted as part of the Section 106 consultation process for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.

CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE AND ANALYSIS: BALTIMORE DISTRICT, U.S.  
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Project Manager and Principal Historian for an open-end contract to provide cultural resource compliance and analysis services for the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Work includes historic resource surveys, determinations of effect, HABS/HAER documentation, Cultural Resources Management Plans, base closure studies, and mitigation exhibits.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESEARCH SERVICES: PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND  
MUSEUM COMMISSION

Project Manager and Principal Historian for open-end contract to provide historic preservation research services to the State Historic Preservation Office. Tasks included historical and architectural research, cultural resource surveys, archaeological investigations, National Register nominations, historic context statements, and feasibility and reuse studies.

HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT: ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY & REGION, NORTHEAST  
PA

Project Manager and Principal Historian for development of a historic context statement and National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form detailing the national significance of the anthracite coal industry and the anthracite region. Project included preparation of National Register and National Historic Landmark nominations.

MASTER PLAN SCOPE OF WORK: RIVERSIDE, LOUISVILLE, KY

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for development of the Scope of Work for a proposed Master Plan for an 850-acre historic farm on the banks of the Ohio River.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: HOPEWELL FURNACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ELVERSON, PA

Project Manager and Principal Historian for preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report for Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, an 850-acre site associated with the charcoal iron industry. Project included identification and evaluation of landscape features, determination of a preferred treatment approach, development of detailed recommendations and phasing plans. National Park Service

MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN: SCHUYLKILL RIVER HERITAGE PARK, PA

Principal Historian for development of the park's Management Action Plan. Work entails review and refinement of previously developed historic themes and resource inventories. Responsible for coordinating the work of subconsultants identifying and evaluating cultural landscapes, folklife traditions, and interpretive educational institutions. Schuylkill River Greenway Association.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: JAMES J. WILLS FARM, GETTYSBURG, PA

Project Manager and Principal Historian for preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report for the James J. Wills Farm, at Gettysburg National Military Park. Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT/HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK, UT

Project Manager and Principal Historian for preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report for the Fruita District within Capitol Reef National Park, and a Historic Resource Study for the entire park. Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION: EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE PARKS, PA

Project Manager and Principal Historian for research and preparation of a multiple property National Register nomination for all Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) architecture in Pennsylvania's state parks. Nomination included more than twenty historic districts, including several at French Creek State Park. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION: MIDDLE MOUNTAIN CABINS, RANDOLPH COUNTY, WV

Historian for preparation of a National Register of Historic Places nomination for three National Forest Service log cabins located in West Virginia's Monongahela National Forest. Monongahela National Forest, U.S. Forest Service.

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY STUDY: NATIONAL CONSTITUTION  
CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Project Manager for historical research on Block 3 of Independence Mall  
prior to conducting archaeological investigations for construction of the  
National Constitution Center.

## PUBLICATIONS

"Nothing Succeeds Like Succession: Ponderings on the Future of Public History,"  
National Council on Public History President's Annual Address, *The Public  
Historian*, 24 (2002): 9-16.

"Organizing and Lobbying for Multidisciplined Professionals: The First Years of  
the American Cultural Resources Association," *The Public Historian*, 22 (2000): 61-  
70.

"Inconsiderable Progress: Commercial Brewing in Philadelphia Before 1840" In  
Judith A. McGaw, ed. *Early American Technology: Making and Doing Things from  
the Colonial Era to 1850*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994.

"History, Historic Archaeology, and Cultural Resources Management: A View  
from the Mid-Atlantic Region," *The Public Historian*, 16 (1994): 8-16.

*Gateways to Commerce: The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' 9-Foot Channel Project on  
the Upper Mississippi River*. Denver, CO: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain  
Regional Office, 1992. Co-author.

"Waves of Change: Mechanizing the Organic: The Pacific Coast Canned-Salmon  
Industry, 1864-1924" In Marcel C. LaFollette and Jeffrey K. Stine, eds. *Technology  
and Choice: Articles from Technology and Culture*. Chicago: University of Chicago  
Press, 1991.

"Waves of Change: Mechanization in the Pacific Coast Canned-Salmon Industry,  
1864-1914," *Technology and Culture* 28 (1987): 558-577.

"Tax Incentives and Preservation in Pennsylvania: Some Results" In National  
Trust for Historic Preservation, *Historic Preservation Yearbook*. Bethesda, MD:  
Adler & Adler, 1984.

"Technological Change in the Pacific Coast Canned Salmon Industry, 1900-1925:  
A Case Study," *Agricultural History* 56 (1982): 151-166.

"Railroad Construction in the Early Twentieth Century: The San Diego &  
Arizona Railway," *Southern California Quarterly* 61 (1979): 255-290.

## **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

### National Council on Public History

President, 2001-2002

Vice President, 2000-2001

Board of Directors, 1995-1998

Cultural Resources Management Committee, Chair, 1994-1996

Joint Program Committee with OAH, 1993-1995

Nominating Committee Chair, 1992-1994

Nominating Committee, 1991-1994

### American Cultural Resources Association

President, 1997-1998

Vice President for Public Policy, 1995-1997

Executive Committee, 1995-1999

Board of Directors, 1995-2000, 2002-2005

### Society for Industrial Archaeology

### Vernacular Architecture Forum

## **Appendix D: Scope of Work**

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

### **ARCHIVAL RESEARCH HISTORIC JENKINS HOUSE CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**

#### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this work is to investigate and report upon archival sources to provide new information and confirm oral tradition on the location, description and usage of the domestic structure and dependencies of the General Albert Gallatin Jenkins House, a National Register of Historic Places listed property. These investigations will span the period of ownership by the Jenkins family from about 1825 through 1930, and the following period of ownership by the Northcotts (ca. 1930-60).

This work is to be conducted in order to satisfy the responsibilities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District (Government), under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Memorandum of Agreement in place for the replacement of Gallipolis Dam, Mason County, West Virginia. This study will support amendments to the National Register of Historic Places nomination form, and efforts to manage this historic property.

#### **II. BACKGROUND**

There are a number of publications on the Jenkins House and the Jenkins family, particularly Albert Gallatin Jenkins that have described the family history and significance of the Jenkins House.<sup>1</sup> Some of the information is based upon archaeological study, structural evaluations and published records, but much is based on oral tradition. The general lack of historical descriptions of the house and outbuildings during the period of Jenkins' ownership and contradictions between some oral tradition and historical fact present difficulties in the management of this structure as a historic property. Specifically, the Government's ability to implement congressional direction "to ensure the preservation and restoration the structure known as the Jenkins House" following the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation depends largely on presently unknown detailed and factual descriptions of the property.

It is anticipated that more extensive research of published and unpublished archival records may yield information important to our understanding of this property during its period of significance, which for this study will be defined as 1835-1864. Research into Jenkins family records on this property is considered the primary source of potential information. The photographs and documents of the property's subsequent owners, particularly the [Judge?] Elliott and Lola B. Northcott family, may shed some light on the alterations and additions attributed to

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<sup>1</sup> For non- Government sources, see Jenkins of Greenbottom, a Civil War Saga by Jack L. Dickinson, Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Charleston, West Virginia, 1988, and Significance of the Jenkins Plantation by Karen N.C. Nance, published by the author, 1998.

the 1930's period, and on how these affected the earlier structure. Secondary records associated with maps, newspapers, and adjacent rail and river transportation records are also potential sources. The West Virginia Division of Culture and History (WVDCH) has prepared a listing of potential repositories to be considered, which has been incorporated into this scope.

### **III. SERVICES REQUIRED**

#### **A. General**

The Contractor will conduct detailed historic documentary research on the Jenkins House and its domestic dependencies, analyze the findings and prepare a report on the results. This work will involve travel to various document repositories, and close in-progress coordination with the Government and West Virginia Division of Culture and History. The Contractor will be expected to exercise initiative in examining the required list of repositories (Appendix A), and to search out other potential sources and record types that may provide important information. It is recommended that the Contractor make a reasonable attempt to contact Jack L Dickinson and Karen N.C. Nance (Appendix C) relative to their personal research on Jenkins prior to initiating their own research.

The Contractor will maintain complete and meticulous notes on repositories contacted or visited for use by future researchers. These notes shall include a description of the record groups investigated, summarize both positive and negative results, and describe the potential of these repositories/resources to yield information relevant to related research topics on family history, Jenkins plantation buildings and operations.

Should the Contractor identify other repositories for research not included in the scope of work, they shall prepare a proposal for visiting these repositories and submit it to the Contracting Officer for consideration. The Government will consider the proposal as the basis for a potential contract modification. The Contractor should not undertake or expect reimbursement for any work outside the specific scope of work requirements without the approval of the Contracting Officer or their authorized representative.

The scope of the research is to extend chronologically to the period of ownership by the Jenkins family and the Northcott family, and spatially to include the domestic structure, related outbuildings/dependencies, kitchen gardens, landscaping, etc. Also, the slave quarters and related facilities are to be included in the domestic theme of the study. Facilities related to farming activities, warehousing and transportation are outside of the scope of the immediate study, but are to be considered peripheral topics to be documented for potential subsequent research.

The Contractor will direct their research to answer the following research questions:

What do the records reveal about details of house's original construction, both exterior and interior?

How was the house furnished and decorated?

What alterations were planned and/or implemented by the Jenkins family?

- What do records of flooding reveal about the property use and alterations?
- What do the records reveal on domestic outbuildings and landscaping? What were their locations, construction details, and functions? How does this information compare to oral tradition and the archaeological record?
- What was the source of water for the dwelling? If a well, where was it located?
- Did A.G. Jenkins practice law at Greenbottom? Do records substantiate oral tradition of the “law office” structure construction, dates and usage?
- Where were the slaves quartered, and what is known about their facilities?
- What was the source of the materials for constructing the “patio” and ca. 1930 eastern addition? Were they salvaged from existing or former outbuildings?
- What alterations to the Jenkins property were undertaken during the ownership by the Northcotts? Do their records describe condition of the house and outbuildings prior to their alterations?
- What information do the examined records contain that will be of potential importance to future research on Jenkins family personal histories, and operation and management of the plantation?

## **B. Specific**

### **Task 1. Records Search**

The Contractor will conduct an archival records search as a supplement to previous research work to produce information relevant to the history of the Jenkins House structure and its related dependencies. Major considerations are the details of construction, furnishings, decorative treatments, functions, and changes over time, and the location, description, usage and inter-relationships of the dependencies. Records are defined broadly to include published and unpublished sources such as correspondence, wills, deeds, maps, photographs, county and local historical document sources, county courthouse records, census data, etc. A list of repositories that are to be contacted and or visited is found in Appendix A, which is not intended to be restrictive.

All photographs or other illustrative materials will be photocopied, and also reproduced, if possible, by scanning at high resolution for use in the report. Expenditure of more than nominal contract funds to obtain copies of materials subject to copyright restrictions and/or by photographic reproduction process are not required under this contract. Should important materials be available for purchase, the Contractor will notify the Contracting Officer with a proposal to obtain these materials if authorized through a contract modification.

### **Task 2. Analyze Data.**

The Contractor will compile and analyze the information from various sources for reliability and consistency. It shall be organized in the report into an orderly treatment of the structures or subject, addressing appropriate research questions. The report shall contain a detailed compilation of the deed history and property description as contained in the deeds.

### **Task 3. Discussion and Conclusions**

The Contractor will summarize the data in an organized narrative, discussing its abundance and reliability, and its illumination on the details and history of the Jenkins House and related domestic grounds and facilities. The discussion will also address peripheral research topic potential of the repositories and suggest avenues for further research.

### **Task 4. Study Report Preparation**

The Principal Investigator/Historian shall be responsible for preparing a comprehensive technical report on this archival research study. The report shall generally conform to the reporting standards and guidelines established by the WVCDH, as modified below (Appendix B). The report will be prepared and submitted as a draft for Government review, followed a final version that will be responsive to all review comments.

## **C. Other Contractor Responsibilities**

### **Personnel Qualifications**

All work performed by the Contractor shall be under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting, at minimum, the appropriate qualifications set forth in the Department of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44738, September 29, 1983). The work conducted under this Scope shall be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification (48 Federal Register 44720-23), the guidelines of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800), and the West Virginia Guidelines for Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations and Technical Report Preparation.

Other personnel as may be needed shall possess appropriate training and disciplinary qualifications. The Contractor must have professional personnel available for this work who have appropriate training and/or experience to perform the various tasks described above in Section III, "Services Required."

### **Principal Investigator/Historian Responsibilities**

The Principal Investigator/Historian is responsible for the routine administration and coordination required to fulfill the contract obligations to the Government. The Contractor's personnel shall be expected to work in close coordination with the Contracting Officer, his authorized representative, or other assigned Government personnel.

The Principal Investigator/Historian is the person responsible for the validity of the material presented in the report, and in the event of controversy or court challenge, may be called upon to testify on behalf of the Government in support of the report findings. The cover page will include the names of all of the authors and the signature of the Principal Investigator/Historian.

The Principal Investigator/Historian is responsible for the quality and timely submittal of the work and products specified below.

### **Safety and Health Measures**

The Contractor shall comply with EM 385-1-1, "Safety and Health Requirements Manual", dated 3 September 1996. This manual presents Government requirements to promote worker safety in the field. The Contractor shall provide the necessary means and materials to insure that all safety requirements are followed.

### **Coordination**

The Contractor is expected to maintain close coordination with the Government during the work. At a minimum this will include monthly progress calls and a brief, written monthly progress report to support invoiced amounts. The Government may require the Contractor to attend meetings following award of the contract, when they may be necessary to identify and resolve potential problems with contractual issues, to review progress periodically during the contract period, and to address other issues perceived as crucial to the Contractor's satisfactory performance.

In addition to the monthly progress reporting, the Contractor is required to call one of the Government Points-of-Contract (below) near the end of each field repository visit. This call will be to discuss findings and any need for additional research time at each facility, which may lead to negotiations for extending research time at various facilities. The Government may wish to include the WVDCH in these periodic progress calls.

The Contractor shall also call or meet with Mr. Stanley Bumgardner, WVDCH, before field work is initiated, and at two intermediate points during the field work on dates to be worked out in the initial call to Mr. Bumgardner.

All coordination between the Contractor and others, e.g. Mr. Bumgardner, WVDCH, having the potential to affect the conduct of this work and terms of the contract shall be conducted with either the approval or participation of the Government. No modifications to the work requirement or terms of the contract may be made without the specific written consent of the Contracting Officer.

Government points-of-contact for technical concerns are Conrad Weiser (412-395-7220) and David Rieger (412-395-7223), Planning Branch, Pittsburgh District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

## **IV. PRODUCT SUBMITTALS**

### **Progress Reports**

From the initiation of research through submittal of the draft report, the Contractor shall submit monthly progress reports to the Government points of contact via email transmission.

These reports shall briefly summarize work undertaken during the reporting period, places contacted or visited, results, problems encountered, new leads, and the work plan for the next month. This report is not intended to be the vehicle for initial reporting of problems that need to be addressed by the Government for resolution. Rather these should be reported to the Government as soon as they arise.

### **Technical Study Report**

Upon completion of the research and analysis portion of the study, the Contractor will prepare and submit a complete draft and, later, a final technical study report describing the results of the study.

The Contractor shall submit six (6) bound copies of the draft report for review and comment to the Government points of contact at:

Planning Branch, Room 2038  
Pittsburgh District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
1000 Liberty Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4186

The draft report will be complete in all respects to allow for a thorough and single review. All reports shall be carefully proofread and edited by the Contractor to be reasonably free of error. A draft submittal that is not complete or has substantial editorial problems will not be accepted and will be returned for revision.

Six (6) original, bound, final copies of the report will be submitted to the Government. The Contractor will also provide a copy of the report on a Compact Disk, formatted on an IBM compatible computer using Word software.

### **Supporting Materials**

All reports, drawings, maps, photographs, notes, and other materials developed in the performance of this contract shall remain the sole property of the Government and may be used on any other work without additional compensation to the Contractor. The Contractor agrees not to assert any rights and not to establish any claim with respect thereto. All supporting materials will be released and delivered to the Government with approval of the final report.

### **Publishing Restrictions**

Neither the Contractor nor his representative shall release or publish any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under this contract without the specific written approval of the Contracting Officer or his authorized representative. Records of archaeological site locations are considered to be internal documents and are not for public distribution.

## **V. SCHEDULE**

The Contractor shall begin work upon receipt of the Notice to Proceed (NTP). All field research should be completed within 60 days of NTP and a draft report submittal is required within 90 days of NTP. The final report is due within 60 days of receipt of all review comments. Any alterations of this schedule deemed necessary by the Contractor can be discussed with the Government at any time during the life of the contract.

## **VI. BILLING AND PAYMENT**

The Contractor shall submit monthly invoices with progress reports justifying partial payments through delivery of the draft report, not to exceed 90 percent of the total contract amount. Upon receipt and acceptance of the final submittals, the District will authorize payment of the balance of the contract amount.

## **VII. INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE**

The Government's acceptance of the final report(s) will complete the Contractor's obligations under this scope of work. To be acceptable, the reports should be submitted on an approved schedule, and should completely address all requirements contained in the scope of work and Government's review comments.

## **Appendix A**

### Locations of Potential Records Sources

#### Sources to be visited and examined:

#### **West Virginia**

##### Huntington

Cabell County Courthouse

Marshall University

– Complete any remaining primary source research at the and, as identified by Jack Dickinson and Karen Nance. Note: Most of, if not all, these resources already have been researched.

Huntington District, US Army Corps of Engineers

Research any detailed flood data/aftermath details related to the Green Bottom area from records dating from present back to 1825. The 1884 flood would be one likely target. Relevant elevations: ground elevation at house, 554.3 (20-year frequency) and first floor elevation of house 559.4 (72-year frequency).

##### Charleston

Research all known regional newspapers on microfilm from 1820s through 1865. This is a finite number that could take a couple of weeks.

##### Morgantown

West Virginia and Regional History Collection (WVU)

Any number of collections could turn up something, including Roy Bird Cook papers (includes research on Jenkins), Cabell Co. historian George Selden Wallace's papers, Ohio River steamboat records (numerous collections), Ohio River Valley Scrapbook, and Frederick Lambert Collection on microfilm.

#### **Ohio/Kentucky**

##### Cincinnati Area

Several of the best Ohio River collections are in the Cincinnati area in main branch of the public library, Cincinnati Historical Society, and another repository just across the river in Kentucky. WVDCH can provide a fairly comprehensive list of Ohio River sources.

#### **Washington, DC**

##### Library of Congress

They have a number of maps and travel accounts along the Ohio. Probably lots of other sources as well.

##### National Archives

Review the sources Dr. C. Stuart McGehee suggested in Green Bottom, Historic Report prepared for the USACE, February 2003 – Freedmen's Bureau records;

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands records; Southern Claims Commission records. Consider other sources there as well.

## **Missouri**

St. Louis [Trip to be limited to three days or less]

Some repository with James B. Bowlin family papers in St. Louis. Since Jenkins's widow, Virginia Bowlin Jenkins, and estate went to St. Louis, it is possible photos did as well. J.B.Bowlin, father-in-law of A.G. Jenkins, administered his estate.

## **New York**

New York City [Trip to be limited to three days or less]

New York City Public Library and/or Columbia University Library

Margaret Virginia (1863-1940), daughter of Albert G. Jenkins, worked at one of these. Victor Wilson claims some of Jenkins's original books, with his nameplate, wound up in the NY Public Library.

Sources to be inquired after. If potential material exists, travel and research will be treated in a contract modification:

## **Maryland**

Baltimore

B&O Historical Society

To determine if early B&O maps, photos, etc., show the placement of outbuildings.

## **Virginia**

Charlottesville

University of Virginia, Alderman Library

Lexington

Rockbridge County Courthouse

A general check for anything related to William Jenkins. Even after he relocated to Cabell Co., Rockbridge court cases could provide info. In addition, Victor Wilson believes Jenkins' original home in Rockbridge is still standing. This could provide clues into the Jenkins House at Green Bottom.

Lynchburg

See if someone can find out what happened to the Pembroke Waugh Family papers. m. Eustacia A. Jenkins Waugh (1825 – ca. 1870), daughter of Wm A. Jenkins. Eustacia inherited the Jenkins Lynchburg house.

## Richmond

### Library of Virginia

Albert G. Jenkins had tax and other dealings with the Virginia state government during the war. This would be worth picking the brains of the staff.

### Virginia Historical Society

More brain picking. Plus, the VHS has the papers of William Weaver, to whom William Jenkins sold his Rockbridge property. That collection lists one piece of correspondence with William Jenkins in 1827. It could provide info into the original house at Green Bottom, which conceivably could have become the slave quarters.

## Clifton Forge

### C&O Historical Society

Same concept as the B&O Historical Society – the rail line past Jenkins later became part of the C&O system.

## **Appendix B**

### **Report Format**

#### **Format**

The draft and final reports shall be typed on 8½-x 11-inch paper with 1-inch top and bottom margins, and a 1¼-inch binding margin. The draft report text shall be double-spaced. The final report text shall be single-spaced and pagination shall conform to standard head to head printing requirements. The final report shall be printed on acid-free, fully white, offset paper 20#.

#### **Figures**

Photographs and illustrations shall be included when appropriate. All illustrations must be adequately captioned and of sufficient quality to be legible and cleanly reproducible. The draft report may use good quality photocopy reproductions. Photographs included in the final report shall be original black and white photographs or high quality digitally printed reproductions. Oversized figures may be included, not to exceed a maximum 11 x 17-inch page size with adequate margins and folded to 8½ x 11-inch page size. The folds of all oversized figures shall not obscure the page number and title block. Larger figures or maps that cannot be feasibly reduced to 11 x 17 inches may be included in a map pocket at the end of the report.

#### **Organization and Contents**

Title page.

Abstract/Management Summary.

Table of Contents.

Introduction.

Background.

Study Design.

Results and Analysis.

Discussion and Conclusions.

References Cited/Bibliography.

Appendices.

Vitae of principal investigator and major contributors

Scope of work

**Appendix C**  
Points of Contact

Jack L. Dickinson

Karen N.C. Nance

Mr. Stan Bumgardner  
WV Division of Culture and History  
The Cultural Center  
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East  
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0300  
304-558-0220