

In 1805 Fry conveyed to Peyton Short of Woodford Co., Kentucky the lower 2500 acres. Reserved from this plot was a small lot belonging to a Mr. Spurlock who was living on the land by 1805. This was probably George Spurlock, as he is mentioned in one of the first deeds recorded in Cabell County (Book 1, page 36,) dated August 15, 1809. In this deed, George Spurlock deeded land to Jesse Spurlock (probably his brother) across the creek from where George was residing. It appears from all these records that Spurlock was probably the first white settler to actually make his home upon the Greenbottom lands.

The upper tract then passed on July 19, 1819 from Wilson Cary Nicholas to William Wirt and Robert Gamble. Wirt and Gamble were trustees to secure William H. Cabell, for notes worth \$23,000. Cabell was the man for whom the county was named in 1809. Wirt and Gamble then sold the property to Governor Cabell for \$13,000. Cabell afterwards conveyed the property to John Coalter and John H. Cocke, trustees to secure another indebtedness.

This land was called Greenbottom at a very early date. The book entitled *The Western Pilot*, showing charts of the Ohio River, discussed navigating the "Greenbottom Bend" and "Green Bottom Ripple" of the river in their edition of 1825, from charts drawn in 1824.

Greenbottom Developed by Captain William Jenkins

William A. Jenkins, son of Eustace Lacy Jenkins, was born about 1778 in Virginia. By the time he was in his thirties, William Jenkins had built up a substantial business in Tidewater, Virginia, where he operated a shipping line. He began by running small boats up the James River to Lynchburg carrying tobacco, grain and livestock. He then expanded his operation by exporting wheat from Norfolk, Virginia, to ports on the coast of Brazil. These ships brought back cargoes of coffee on their return trips. It is from this occupation that William probably gained his nickname of "Captain" William Jenkins served in the War of 1812, but only as a private.

According to various sources William, his wife Jeannette (McNutt), and their daughter Eustatia Jenkins moved to Cabell County, Virginia (now West Virginia) from Rockingham County, Virginia when little Eustatia was only three weeks old. This was in September of 1825. Also traveling with them was William's unmarried sister Eustacia J. Upon arriving in Cabell, William purchased 4,395 acres of the Greenbottom lands from John Coalter and John Cocke, trustees of Governor William H. Cabell. This deed was dated September 20, 1825. The price in notes and cash was \$15,000.

William Jenkins erected a temporary wooden house on the Greenbottom property, while he was building his large brick mansion house. This wooden house stood between the present home and Route 2, close to the B & O Railway tracks. He began farming the estate; and by the time of the 1830 census, he had 33 slaves working the fields of grain and corn. This number had risen to 37 slaves by 1840. The slaves who died on the plantation were supposedly buried in one of the cornfields on the northern end of the property. Some of the older residents of the area stated that this was either in a field or on the

hillside near the Clover Post Office.

William's three sons were born in the temporary house. Thomas Jefferson was born there on November 22, 1826. William Alexander was born there on November 21, 1828 and Albert Gallatin was born there on November 10, 1830.

The bricks used in the permanent house were baked at a temporary brick factory on the estate from the clay dug out of the river bank. The wood and timbers were cut from the forest a short distance away from the Ohio River. The brick house was completed in 1835 (Plate 1). The house still stands today, a monument to its sturdy construction (Plate 2 and 3). This house at Greenbottom is known as the "Homestead." A large brick kitchen and wooden slave house were built separate and apart from the mansion house, as was the custom of that period. Later sources speak of a pillared porch that was built on the front of the house. This pillared porch was removed when the wooden addition was built on the north end of the mansion, around the turn of this century. The front of the house faces the Ohio River, and a road was cut down to a landing at the riverbank, where the steamboats regularly stopped. Here the Jenkins workers loaded the products of the plantation on the boats to be transported downriver. Evidently a warehouse was built near the landing. On a river map this location is shown as the "Jenkins Warehouse Landing."

In the late 1840's, Captain Jenkins built a law office near the mansion for use by his son, Albert G. Jenkins. This law office stood on a stone slab just to the south of the main house. This stone slab is still visible today. After the initial arrangements were made, William Jenkins went on a trip of some duration, leaving Albert to supervise the completion of the construction. Upon the return of William Jenkins, he found that young Albert had failed to have the stones finished on both sides, evidently feeling that the finish on the outside was sufficient. The Captain disagreed, and had the workmen pull down the wall that had been built and had the stones finished on both sides. When this was done, the office was finally completed as planned. The law office, brick kitchen, and slave house were destroyed during the flood on the Ohio River of 1913.

By the 1850 census of Virginia, the Jenkins real estate was shown as having a value of \$80,000. This estimate made the Jenkins estate the most valuable farm or plantation in Cabell County.

To give an indication of the scale of the production of the Jenkins estate, in 1861 when Union soldiers raided the Jenkins plantation, they found 10,000 bushels of corn already harvested. They also confiscated 16 "fat cattle," 4 horses, and 2 mules. It is also known that many hogs were raised and shipped from the plantation by riverboat. It is possible that tobacco was also raised on the land, although no records have been found to prove this.

Jeannette G. Jenkins died on Apr. 29, 1843 of consumption and was buried in the family cemetery at Greenbottom. William Jenkins contracted pneumonia, died on November 17, 1859, and was buried beside his wife at Greenbottom. Captain Jenkins was buried in a cast iron vault. The family cemetery was located on the hillside across the present Route 2 from the mansion. Both William and Jeannette were reinterred in Spring Hill Cemetery at Huntington in 1940, due to the efforts of their granddaughter Margaret Virginia. When the graves were

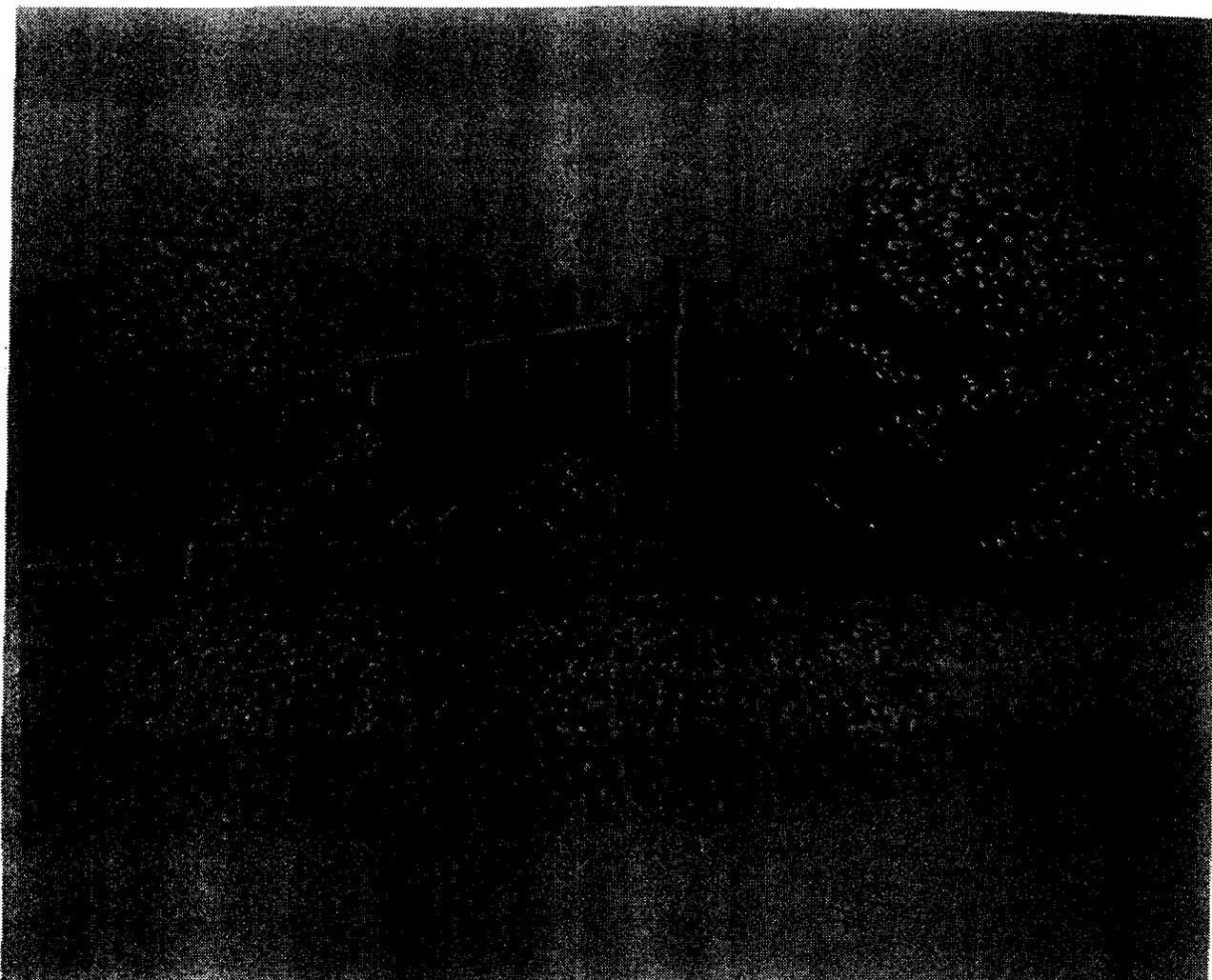


Plate 1. Early photograph of Jenkins home (front view), probably taken in the early 1900's. George S. Wallace collection, courtesy of Jane Wallace. Huntington, W.V.

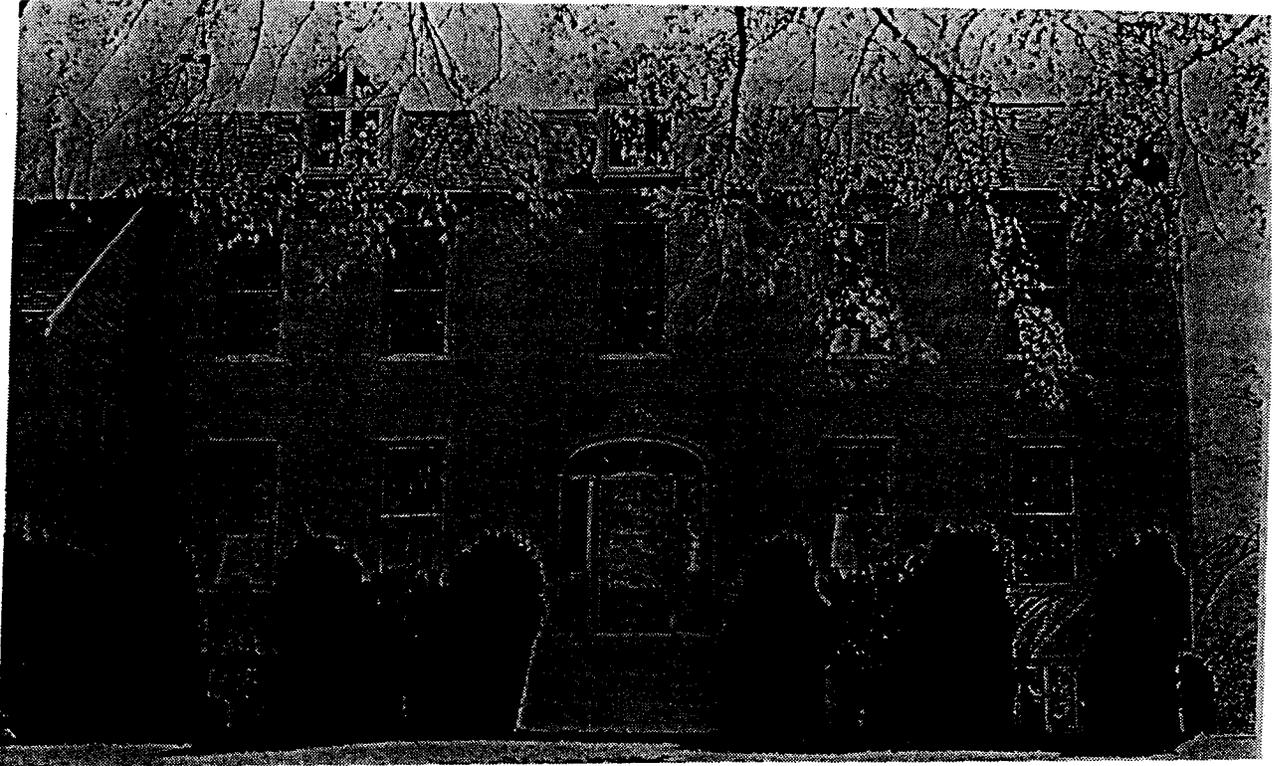


Plate 2. Front view of Jenkins home taken in 1986.

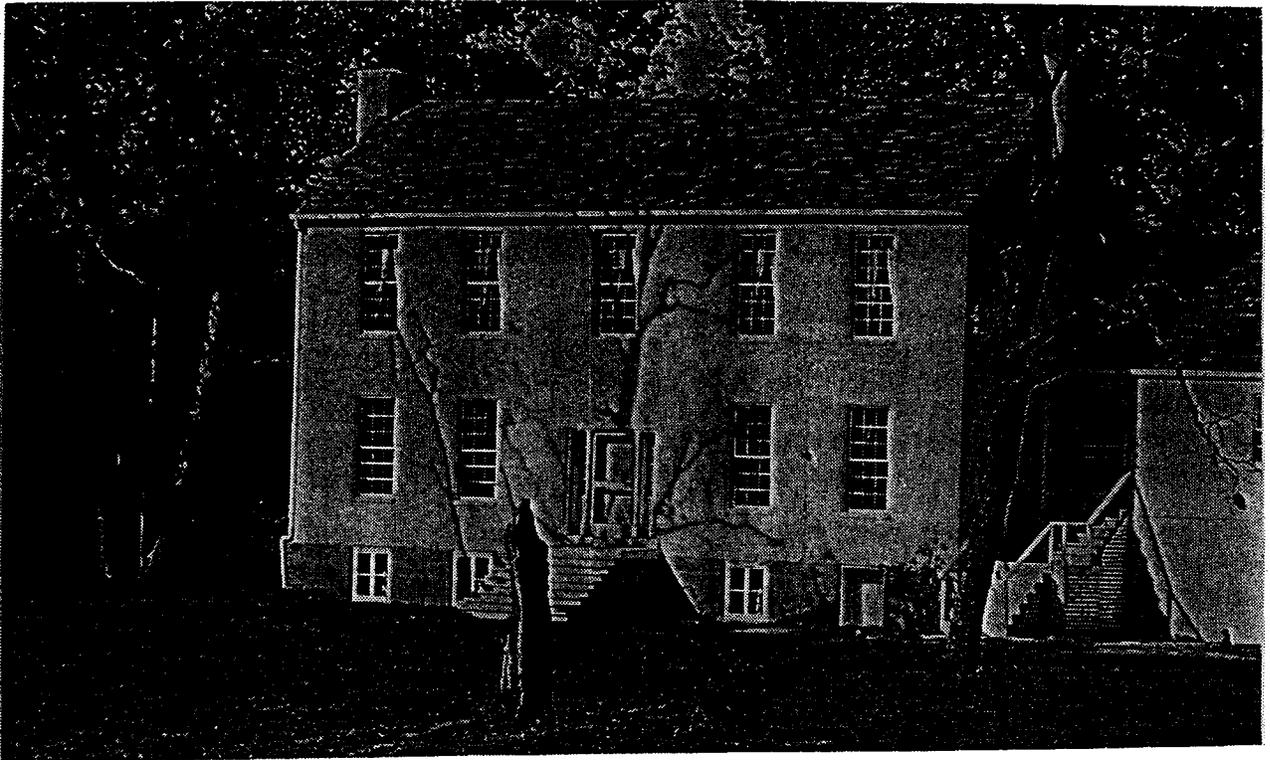


Plate 3. Rear view of Jenkins home taken in 1987.

moved, a mule with heavy chains was required to pull the cast iron vault out of the ground and to move the ten foot high monument that stood over the graves of William and Jeannette Jenkins.

In his will William Jenkins divided his plantation equally among his three sons. In addition he bequeathed his house and lot in Lynchburg, Va and \$50,000 in currency or bonds to his daughter, Eustatia Waugh. He also bequeathed to his sister a slave, Mary and her issue. He ordered his slave Jacob to be sold to one of his three sons, whichever was the highest bidder. He also left the sum of \$5,000 in trust to pay a minister of the gospel to preach "...in a church in Green Bottom which it is my intention to erect..." William Jenkins added the unusual clause to his will that if any of the legatees contested the will, that person would receive nothing under the will, and his portion would be divided among the remaining legatees. Albert Gallatin received the uppermost tract, which included the mansion house. Thomas Jefferson received the middle tract, and he constructed his house on that portion. Thomas Jefferson also built his own riverboat landing shown on later maps as simply "Jenkins Landing." William Alexander received the southernmost tract, and constructed a brick mansion on that portion. William Alexander's house still stands today on the Ohio River at the end of Lunsford Lane.

Albert Gallatin Jenkins Takes Over the Homestead

Albert and his parents moved into the brick mansion when he was five years old (1835). Albert's father retained a tutor to come to the estate to provide early education for Albert's older brothers and his sister. It appears from some early information that there might have been a separate building used for this school. Albert begged to attend school with his brothers, even though he was very young. Albert later attended Marshall Academy located where Marshall University now stands in Huntington, WV. Albert and his two brothers then traveled upriver by steamboat in 1846, to attend Jefferson College in Canonsburg, PA. They all three graduated from there in 1848. Albert then went on to study at Harvard Law School and graduated from there with a law degree in 1850. After practicing law for a short time in Charleston, Albert G. Jenkins entered the world of politics. He attended the Democratic National Convention in 1856. He was then elected to the Lower House of Congress and served two terms from March 1857 to March 1861.

In July of 1858, Jenkins traveled to St. Louis. He married Virginia Southard Bowlin, daughter of James B. Bowlin, one of the prominent citizens of Missouri.

Upon the death of Albert's father on November 17, 1859, Albert inherited the upper one third of the estate, which included the mansion his father had constructed. In 1860, Albert Jenkins started extensive alterations to the home. When the Civil War started and Albert went off to war, the alterations were never completed.

In early 1861, the lands of the three Jenkins brothers were assessed by Cabell County for tax purposes. Albert's tract of 1465 acres was valued at \$24.36 per acre including buildings. The amount of tax on the whole tract was calculated at 40 cents on every \$10 value, therefore his taxes for that year amounted to \$142.75.

At the start of the Civil War in late April and May of 1861, Albert Gallatin Jenkins organized a company of Virginia cavalry known as the "Border Rangers." They encamped around the Jenkins home at Greenbottom and drilled, while Jenkins, now captain of the unit outfitted them and procured arms. This company later became the nucleus of one of the great cavalry units of the Confederate States Army - the 8th Virginia Cavalry. Albert G. Jenkins was elected colonel of this unit when it was organized in August of 1861. Jenkins resigned his commission in February of 1862, when he was elected to the First Confederate Congress. He and his family then traveled to Richmond where they lived for the next several months.

In March of 1862, Jenkins leased to his father-in-law, James B. Bowlin, the Greenbottom estate. The lease was to run for ten years. Bowlin was to perform services at the farm, and the farm was not to have more than 30 acres cultivated in any one season in grain, hemp or tobacco. It is not known if Bowlin actually occupied the farm at that time or somewhat later. Since the lease was executed while Albert Jenkins and his family were living in Richmond, it was probably to insure that a friend was living at Greenbottom, to protect the Jenkins property.

In August of 1862, Albert G. Jenkins received his appointment to brigadier general of cavalry, and he therefore resigned his seat in the Confederate Congress. Jenkins joined his new brigade while it was encamped in Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia) (Plate 4).

For the next two years, General Jenkins and his cavalry brigade gained fame and became known as one of the "crack" cavalry brigades of the South. At various times throughout the war, there is mention in diaries and newspapers that Jenkins came back to rest at Greenbottom. During the winter months when the cavalry was in winter quarters the General's family roomed with him at various locations in Virginia. By April of 1863, Albert and Virginia had three children: James Bowlin Jenkins (born Jan. 29, 1860 at Washington, D.C.), Alberta Gallatin Jenkins (born April 5, 1861 at Greenbottom) and Margaret Virginia Jenkins (born April 25, 1863 at Salem, Virginia).

More than once during the war, the Union Army was also encamped around the Greenbottom mansion. In July, 1861, Lt. Col. George W. Neff and the 2nd Kentucky Regiment (USA) camped there. Neff told Mrs. Jenkins that if he ever caught up with her husband, he would hang him from the nearest tree. In April of 1864, Brig. Gen. Jenkins was appointed cavalry commander of the Confederate Dept. of Western Virginia with headquarters at Dublin in Pulaski County. On May 9, he was leading the Confederate forces in the defense of Cloyd's Mountain against the forces of Gen. George Crook, USA. While Jenkins was riding back and forth with upraised sword, trying to rally a charge, a musket ball shattered his left arm and he was borne from the field. His arm was amputated a few days later and he seemed to rally. On the morning of the 21st of May, however, he suffered a hemorrhage and died about 3 a.m. at the John Guthrie home near Cloyd's Mountain. Supposedly his wife, Virginia, was nearby when he died.

Jenkins was first buried near Dublin, where he remained until 1866, when his remains were removed to the small family cemetery on the hill opposite the

Greenbottom mansion. In 1893 he was reinterred in the Confederate plot in Spring Hill Cemetery in Huntington.

Frederic A. Macdonald, who lived in the Jenkins mansion about 1910 related a legend about "the ghost of General Jenkins." Supposedly while at Harvard Albert Gallatin Jenkins acquired some skill at ten-pin bowling. Before the Civil War, Jenkins was supposed to have built a bowling alley in the attic of the house. Macdonald related a story of the ghost returning to the Homestead to bowl a solitary game of ten-pins in the attic. He finally explained that his father proved that squirrels dropping acorns and nuts in an opening beside the chimney was the explanation for the "ghost."

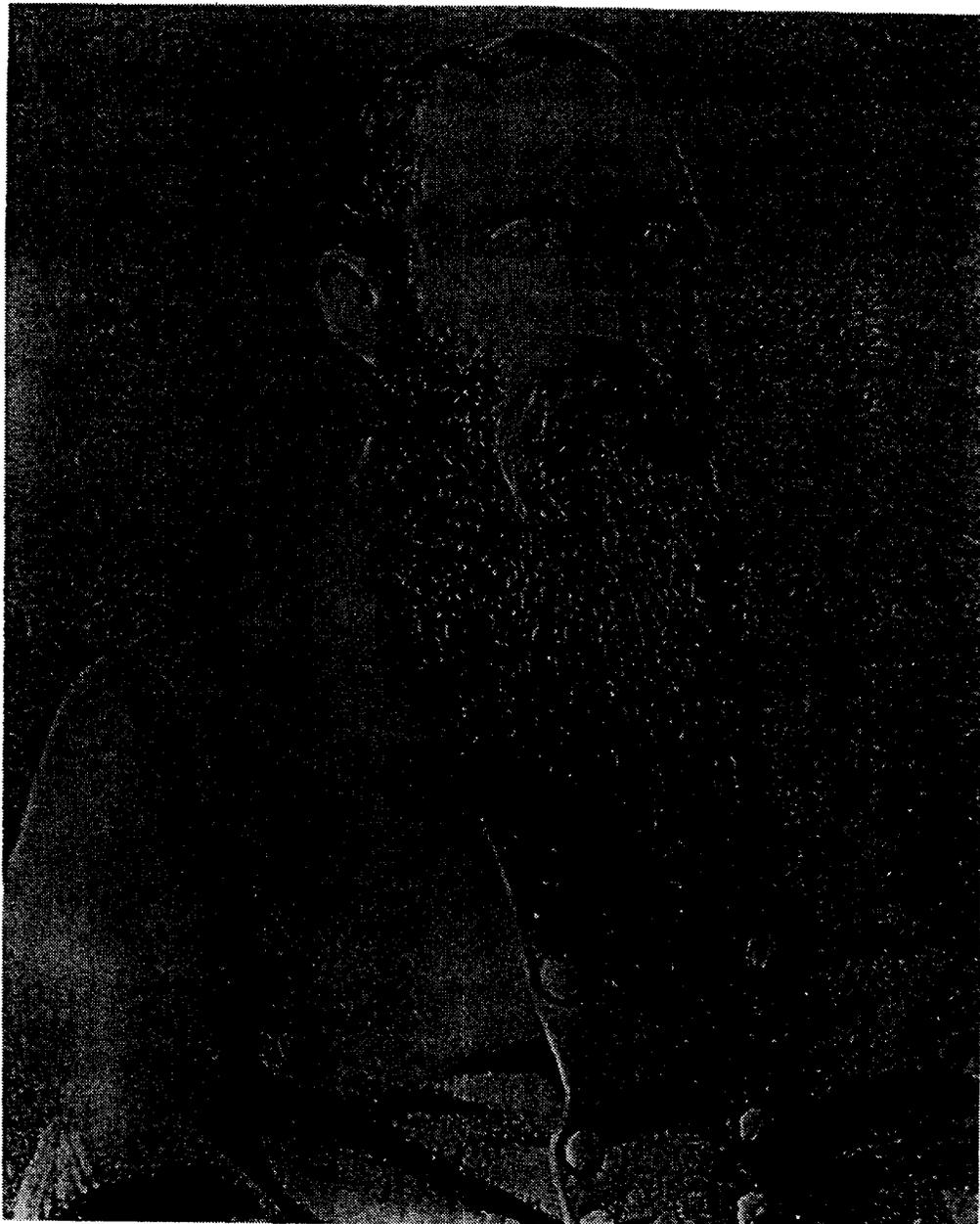


Plate 4. Photograph of Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins taken 1862 to 1864. Courtesy of the National Archives.

The Estate Dispute

Even before the death of Albert Gallatin Jenkins, the dispute and dismemberment of the Jenkins estate began. It should be remembered that upon the death of Capt. William A. Jenkins, the Greenbottom estate was bequeathed in three equal portions to his sons. Each received roughly 1465 acres. Property in Ironton and Cincinnati, Ohio was also inherited by the three men.

George S. Wallace and others state that at the November, 1862 term the Cabell County grand jury returned misdemeanor indictments against A. G. Jenkins, Thomas J. Jenkins, George S. Holderby, John Clarkson, and others. No official records of these charges exist in Cabell County records, but since these men were all Confederate Army officers, it has been assumed that the indictments grew out of some of their military raids throughout the county.

On February 1, 1864, Armstrong and Rice, businessmen from Ravenswood, West Virginia, brought suit against Albert G. Jenkins, Thomas J. Jenkins and Nicholas Fitzhugh (Nicholas Fitzhugh had been a lawyer from Charleston, a lieutenant in the 22nd Virginia Infantry CSA, and a friend of Albert Jenkins.) The original suit was filed in Jackson County Court, and then recorded in Cabell County. The defendants were accused of forcing, breaking and destroying 3 doors and locks in a store house "...in the town of Ravenswood, Jackson County" on September 4, 1862. They were further accused of breaking and destroying: 15 iron safe boxes, 200 kegs of nails, 100 bolts of cotton, \$500 worth of groceries, and other items. They were accused of "taking and carrying away" 200 bolts of calico, 100 kegs of nails, "...large lot of farming implements, groceries, hardware, goods and chattels to wit value of \$2000." September 4, 1862 was indeed the day that the Jenkins raiding party passed through the town of Ravenswood. As a result of this suit, there was a sale ordered on February 1, 1864:

"...on 1465 acres of land lying on the Ohio River in Green Bottom, Cabell County, Wva, as the property of A. G. Jenkins also 1465 acres adjoining the above as property of T. J. Jenkins being the same lands conveyed to said A. G. Jenkins and T. J. Jenkins by the late Wm Jenkins as their portion of the Greenbottom farms, also 256 acres of land on the Ohio River and on 6000 feet of land near Guyandotte also 2 acres of land near same place in Cabell County as property of T. J. Jenkins. Ordered that the sheriff of this county proceed to sell at the front door of the court house of Jackson County the property so attached."

The execution papers were dated July 19, 1864, and stated that the said A. G. Jenkins and T. J. Jenkins and Nicholas Fitzhugh were convicted. A summons, attachment, and declaration were filed during the same months.

On August 15, 1864, Matthew Thompson brought suit against John Clarkson, Thomas J. Jenkins, William A. Jenkins, and others for "...trespass and damages of \$20,000 for false imprisonment of said plaintiff...for attachment of property of the defendants."

Also in 1864, several others brought suits against the same group of men, and also levied attachments on the lands of the Jenkins brothers. Notice was

served upon the defendants in these last three cases by an article published in the Point Pleasant newspaper. In these last cases, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for \$30,000.

Then, with the war finally over, the Reconstruction Period was not kind to ex-Confederate officers. Since West Virginia was admitted to the Union upon its creation in 1863, that state really did not go through a reconstruction period. People will be people, however, so there was animosity against the ex-Confederates in Cabell County. This lingering animosity was demonstrated in the years following the Civil War. This persecution finally ended about 1871 with the passage of the Flick Amendment which restored the right to vote to men who had participated in the rebellion.

On January 8, 1870 the lands of Thomas J. Jenkins and William A. Jenkins were ordered sold to satisfy these judgments. Later the defendants appealed, but were not allowed to plead as they could not take the "test oath" (By taking this oath, the person swore he had not held arms against the United States in the Civil War). They appealed to the Supreme Court, which finally did find that the test oath was unconstitutional and permitted the defendants to plead.

On September 10, 1866, James B. Bowlin was appointed administrator of the estate of Albert G. Jenkins. His bond was in the amount of \$5000, and one of his sureties was Albert Laidley.

On March 4, 1867, the appraisalment of the estate of Albert G. Jenkins was submitted to the Cabell County Court. Enumerated in his personal property were several hundred books which Jenkins collected during his college, law school, and congressional sessions. They included the following: Shakespeare, Plutarch, Talleyrand, Longfellow, Byron, Bacon, Roman Antiquities, Political Justice, Works of Dryden, Botany, Philosophy, Greek Grammar, History of Greece, History of France, Life of George Washington, 176 volumes of Congressional documents, and 28 Blackwood's Magazines. His total personal property at Greenbottom was valued at only \$1674.

In May and June of 1867, James B. Bowlin, appearing as administrator of the estate, filed as the agent for Virginia S. Jenkins, widow; James B. Jenkins, Alberta Jenkins, and Margaret V. Jenkins, "...infant heirs of Albert G. Jenkins, deceased." He applied to the Board of Supervisors of Cabell County "...for redress against the erroneously high assessment of the lands of said widow and heirs, and to have same corrected..." He stated that the previous assessment of the lands was in the amount of \$35,687.40, and that it was increased to upward of \$91,664.00 or equal to a 158 per cent increase. Bowlin filed similar petitions as attorney for William A. Jenkins and Thomas J. Jenkins. One of the statements showed that James B. Bowlin was residing upon the estate of A. G. Jenkins. The court did order the alterations to the land books, re-valuing the real estate back to its previous assessment.

Evidently in March of 1871, the widow filed suit against the children for her right in the estate. Virginia Bowlin Jenkins had married George C. Brown in 1869. Brown had been a northern newspaper correspondent during the war. This marriage evidently caused much strife between the widow and the Jenkins children. At this time Virginia Brown was living in Hamilton County, Ohio

"...seperate from her husband." It was ordered in the case that "Virginia S. Brown has dower right in the estate of Albert G. Jenkins, deceased." This paper also mentioned the old warehouse near the boat landing on the Ohio River.

Also in 1871, Virginia S. Brown filed in writing her objection to the Cabell commissioners for making the lease from A. G. Jenkins to J. B. Bowlin (dated 1862,) as the basis for valuation of the Greenbottom farm. In April of 1871 the commissioners also exonerated William A. Jenkins, T. J. Jenkins, and J. B. Bowlin from payment of taxes.

On September 7, 1889, Margaret Virginia Jenkins deeded to Edmund Kyle her share in the Jenkins estate. It was stated that she owed Kyle \$7500, and had paid him \$3500 to that date. Excluded from these transfers was "...1/2 acre of land which Gen. A. G. Jenkins grave is the center to remain under control of the lineal heirs of Albert G. Jenkins with right of passage." This 1/2 acre was meant to include the Jenkins family cemetery where William and Jeanette Jenkins were also buried.

In August, 1910, F. A. Macdonald and Willie B. Macdonald husband and wife, and Elliott Northcott and Lola B. Northcott, husband and wife, and Andrew J. Beardsley all deeded to Margaret Virginia Jenkins, for the sum of twenty dollars, the Jenkins family cemetery at Greenbottom.

The final blows came with a case in Cabell County Circuit Court dated January 8, 1920. This case is filed as M. V. Jenkins vs. Elliott Northcott, et al. The result of this suit was the ejection of Margaret Virginia Jenkins, and ordering that a deed, dated May 21, 1931 be written to convey the Greenbottom estate to Lola B. Northcott and Elliott Northcott. The deed, recorded in Trust Deed Book No. 266, page 546, stated that the tract contained 155.26 acres. As a result of the surveys ordered at the start of this suit, Margaret Virginia brought suit against the Northcotts for trespass. Evidently this countersuit was not continued or was thrown out.

So in the early 1930's the last Jenkins was forced off the estate that Capt. William Jenkins had worked so hard to build up, over a hundred years before. As if to remove the last remnant of the Jenkins name from Greenbottom, Margaret Virginia had the remaining graves of her family moved from the family cemetery to Spring Hill Cemetery in Huntington. This she completed only one month before her death in 1940. Fortunately the brick mansion remains at Greenbottom, as a monument to this proud family.

The Homestead at Greenbottom has been continuously occupied since its completion. Margaret Virginia Jenkins attempted to convey the home in 1929 to the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. They were to restore it and maintain it as a memorial. Due to the estate dispute the property was never transferred. The house has been occupied in the last several years by James and Clara Knight. The home was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

LOCATIONS OF OLD STRUCTURES AND CEMETERIES AT GREENBOTTOM

In an effort to assist the archeological field work described in this report, the archival data was used to identify areas within the project area that were thought to be particularly sensitive. This is to state that an effort was made to "find archeological sites" or areas likely to contain sites based on the written record and to field check these locations to verify the presence or absence of archeological materials. The following section of this report provides a list of areas that were thought to be particularly sensitive (refer to notations on Figure 15). Unfortunately, many of these were located on private land outside the boundaries of our project area.

The Jenkins Slave Cemetery:

Four possible locations have been suggested by residents of the area:

(1A) Opposite Route 2 from the Clover intersection. Multiple older residents of the area have stated for the last twenty years that the slaves were "buried in one of the cornfields on the north end of the property, opposite the Clover Post Office."

(1B) On the hillside above the Clover intersection. The person who stated this could have confused this cemetery with the location of the Jenkins family cemetery.

(1C) In the Jenkins family cemetery. Although all the graves of the Jenkins family were removed by 1940, there are a few fieldstones there that could mark other graves. It seems unlikely that the slaves would have been buried in the same plot as the family members, however.

(1D) Under present day Route 2. Wilburn Bias, who lives near Greenbottom stated that when Route 2 was being paved, some unmarked graves were uncovered, and the order was given to "pave them over." This location is in the opposite direction relative to the house, from the other possible locations.

The Jenkins riverboat landing:

There were two landings, one for the original house (2A), and one constructed by Thomas J. Jenkins, probably after the Civil War (2B). On the Ohio River Board of Engineers map labeled Chart No. 80, dated 1911-1914, this location is marked "Jenkins Warehouse Landing." The Titus, Simmons & Titus map of 1877 (Figure 16) shows what appears to be this warehouse building. It was located on the Ohio River at the end of the lane that is just east of the Jenkins Homestead. The lawsuit in Cabell County Circuit Court of 1920 also refers to this as the warehouse landing. (Judging from older maps of the river, it appears that the riverbank has extended out into the river from its position a century ago.)

The original wooden house of Capt. William Jenkins:

This structure was constructed about 1825, and supposedly stood between the present home and Route 2, close to the railroad tracks (3A).

The brick kitchen, slave house(s), and law office:

(4A) The brick kitchen and law office were of brick and supposedly stood to the rear and apart from the present house. The slave house was reportedly of wood. Some sources state there were 2 slave houses. Other sources have stated that the law office used by Albert G. Jenkins stood on the stone slab that can be seen today, next to the house on the west side. (4B) All three of these buildings were reported to have been swept away in the Ohio River flood of 1913.

Other unknown buildings:

Refer to various structures noted on the 1877 Titus map. There were known to have been barns constructed before the Civil War on the property.

The original Spurlock cabin of 1805:

Location unknown. Possibly on Spurlock Creek which flows into Guyan Creek south of Clover.

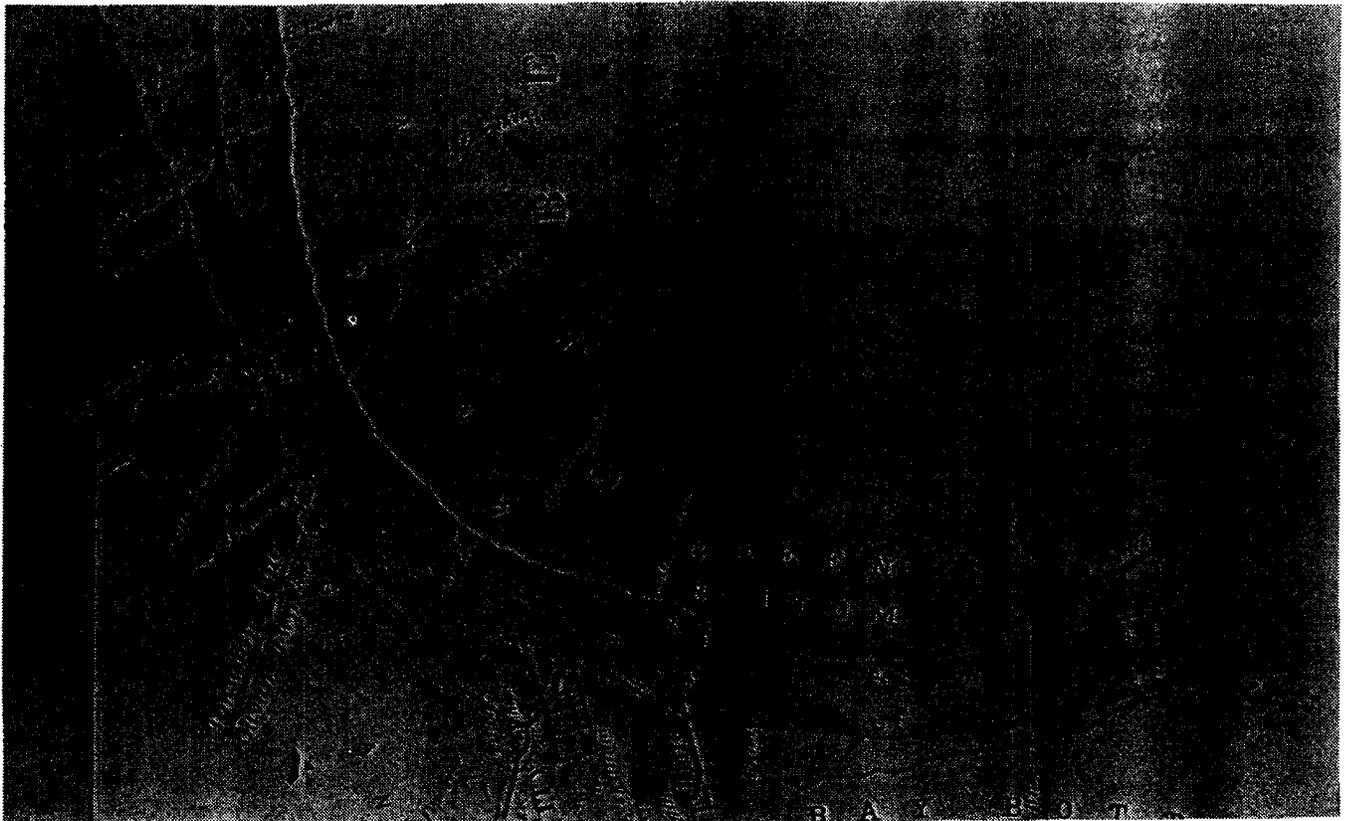


Figure 16. Detail of page 164 of the Titus Atlas showing Greenbottom.

APPENDIX D
Projectile Point Observations

SITE 46CB40

Type: Madison

Sample Size: 6

Notches:

None Present N = 6

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 4

Excurvate N = 1

Broken N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 3

Broken N = 3

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 5

Plano-convex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 6

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 6

Stem Shape 1:

None present N = 6

Base Shape:

Incurvate N = 4

Straight N = 1

Broken N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

None present N = 6

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 5

Broken N = 1

Type: Type 1, Triangle

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

None Present N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Broken N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Broken N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

None present N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

None present N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

SITE 46CB41

Type: 80 Madison

Sample Size: 5

Notches:

None Present N = 5

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 3

Incurvate N = 1

Broken N = 1

Blade Shape 2:

Incurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Broken N = 4

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 4

Flattened N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 5

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 5

Stem Shape 1:

None present N = 5

Base Shape:

Incurvate N = 2

Straight N = 3

Shoulder Shape:

None present N = 5

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 5

SITE 46CB90

Type: Adena

Sample Size: 2

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1
None Present N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Excurvate N = 1
Broken N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Broken N = 2

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 2

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 2

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 2

Stem Shape 1:

Contracted N = 1
Broken N = 1

Base Shape:

Rounded N = 2

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 1
None present N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 2

Type: Kramer

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Broken N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Broken N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Ground N = 1

SITE 46CB90 (CONT.)

Type: Lamoka

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Blade Shape 2:

Excurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Contracted N = 1

Base Shape:

Broken N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Snapped N = 1

Type: Merom-Trimble

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Excurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Broken N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

SITE 46CB90 (CONT.)

Type: Type 1, Triangle

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

None Present N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Blade Shape 2:

Incurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

None present N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

None present N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

SITE 46CB92

Type: Bottleneck Stemmed

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Excurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Excurvate N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Horizontal N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Unfinished N = 1

Type: Lamoka

Sample Size: 2

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

None Present N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Excurvate N = 1

Blade Shape 2:

Incurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Broken N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Plano-median-ridged N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 2

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 2

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

None present N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 2

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 1

None present N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Unfinished N = 1

Snapped N = 1

SITE 46CB92 (CONT.)

Type: McWhirney Heavy Stemmed

Sample Size: 3

Notches:

Side-notched N = 3

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Broken N = 2

Distal End Shape:

Rounded N = 1

Broken N = 2

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Plano-median-ridged N = 3

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 3

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 3

Stem Shape 1:

Straight N = 2

Contracted N = 1

Base Shape:

Excurvate N = 3

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 3

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

Unfinished N = 2

Type: Madison

Sample Size: 4

Notches:

None Present N = 4

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 2

Incurvate N = 1

Broken N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Broken N = 3

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 4

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 4

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 4

Stem Shape 1:

None present N = 4

Base Shape:

Incurvate N = 2

Excurvate N = 1

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

None present N = 4

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 4

46CB92 (CONT.)

Type: 84 Merom-Trimble

Sample Size: 3

Notches:

Side-notched N = 3

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 2

Excurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 3

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 3

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 3

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 3

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 3

Base Shape:

Incurvate N = 1

Excurvate N = 1

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 3

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

Ground N = 2

Type: 87 Motley

Sample Size: 2

Notches:

Corner-notched N = 2

Blade Shape 1:

Broken N = 2

Distal End Shape:

Broken N = 2

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 2

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 2

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 2

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 2

Base Shape:

Excurvate N = 2

Shoulder Shape:

Horizontal N = 1

Barbed N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 2

SITE 46CB98

Type: Brewerton Corner-Notched

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Corner-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Excurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Broken N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Barbed N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

Type: Lamoka

Sample Size: 2

Notches:

Side-notched N = 2

Blade Shape 1:

Excurvate N = 2

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 2

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 2

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 2

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 2

Stem Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Broken N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 2

Hafting Element Features:

Unfinished N = 1

Snapped N = 1

SITE 46CB98 (CONT.)

Type: Madison

Sample Size: 4

Notches:

None Present N = 4

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 2

Excurvate N = 1

Broken N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Broken N = 3

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 4

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 4

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 4

Stem Shape 1:

None present N = 4

Base Shape:

Incurvate N = 2

Straight N = 2

Shoulder Shape:

None present N = 4

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 4

SITE 46CB99

Type: Madison

Sample Size: 4

Notches:

None Present N = 4

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 2

Excurvate N = 1

Incurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 2

Broken N = 2

Blade Cross Section Shape:

Biconvex N = 4

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 4

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 4

Stem Shape 1:

None Present N = 3

Broken N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 3

Incurvate N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

None Present N = 4

Hafting Element Features:

None Present N = 4

Type: Lamoka

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Excurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Rounded N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Unfinished N = 1

SITE 46CB99 (CONT.)

Type: Saratoga Expanding Stem

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Blade Shape 2:

Excurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

Type: Merom-Trimble

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Excurvate N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Broken N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Horizontal N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Broken N = 1

SITE 46CB99 (CONT.)

Type: Kanawha Stemmed

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Broken N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Broken N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Bifurcate N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Tapered N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

SITE 46CB100

Type: Madison

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

None Present N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

None present N = 1

Base Shape:

Straight N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

None present N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

SITE 46CB102

Type: Kanawha Stemmed

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

Side-notched N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Acute N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

Expanded N = 1

Base Shape:

Bifurcate N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

Horizontal N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

SITE 46CB103

Type: Madison

Sample Size: 1

Notches:

None Present N = 1

Blade Shape 1:

Straight N = 1

Distal End Shape:

Broken N = 1

Blade Cross-section Shape:

Biconvex N = 1

Blade Edge Features:

No Special Features N = 1

Type of Blade Flaking:

Random N = 1

Stem Shape 1:

None present N = 1

Base Shape:

Incurvate N = 1

Shoulder Shape:

None present N = 1

Hafting Element Features:

Thinned N = 1

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