



West Virginia
Civil War Heritage



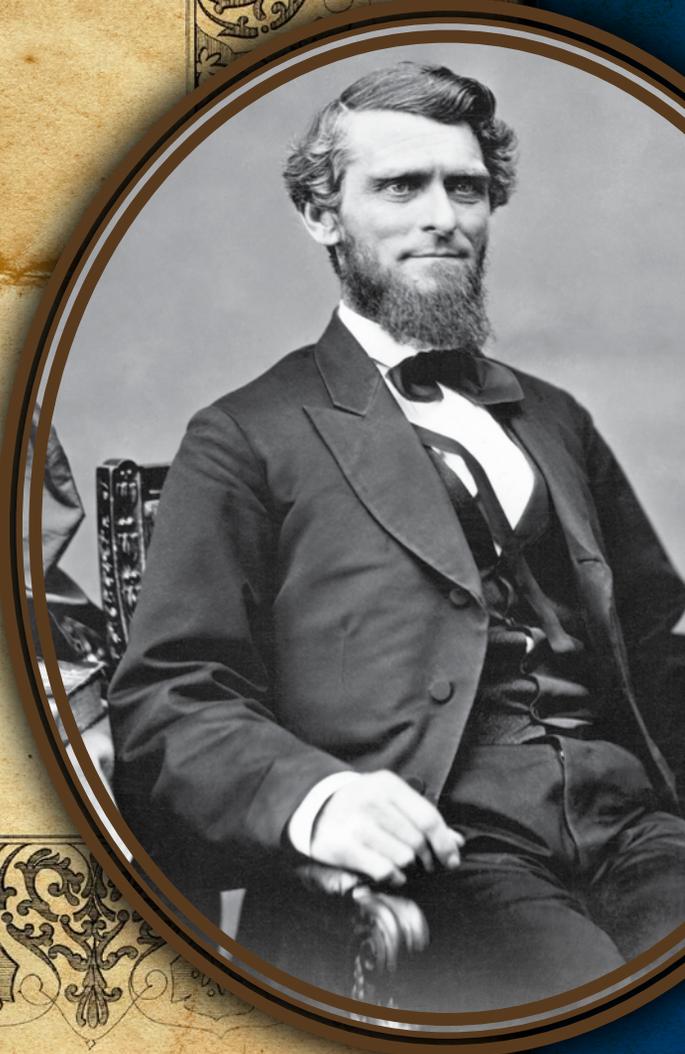
www.wvcivilwar.com

800-225-5982

West Virginia

*"The Child
of the
Rebellion."*

*- Arthur J. Boreman,
First Governor of
West Virginia,
Inaugural Address,
June 20, 1863.*





West Virginia's Role In the Civil War

The slavery question, which between 1830 and 1860 tore at the fabric of the nation, left the Commonwealth of Virginia equally as divided.

Perhaps the most incendiary of all events connected with the slavery issue took place on what is now West Virginia soil, with the seizure of the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry in 1859 by the fiery abolitionist, John Brown. His plan for arming the slaves of northern Virginia and coordinating an uprising, together with the secretiveness with which his plan was carried out, threw the South into a panic.

In the wake of the firing upon Fort Sumter and President Lincoln's call for volunteers, sentiment in the Virginia Convention shifted drastically. Many delegates who had opposed secession now just as vigorously opposed the President's intention to use the coercive powers of the federal government against a state. Therefore, when the question of Virginia's position came to a vote, the majority cast their ballots in favor of joining the newly formed Confederate States of America. However, of the 47 delegates from western Virginia, 32, or more than two-thirds, voted against leaving the Union.

The future of the newly proposed state depended upon control of western Virginia by Union military forces. From the outset of the war, both the Union and Confederate governments endeavored to hold western Virginia because of its valuable salt resources, its productive farms and the strategic section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which traversed the eastern and northern sections of the state. Moreover, both sides were well aware of the psychological advantages in controlling western Virginia. For the Union, its possession would represent a serious inroad into the Old Dominion, the most prestigious state of the Confederacy. For the Confederacy, its retention as a part of Virginia would demonstrate strength and help preserve the high morale prevalent in much of the South at the beginning of the war.

Most of the decisive fighting in what is now West Virginia took place before the end of 1861. In the Eastern Panhandle, positions sometimes changed hands with bewildering frequency. Throughout the war, military action there revolved around efforts to gain or retain control of valuable segments of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, western Virginia's distinguished Confederate Gen. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, played a vital part. Farther south, the Confederates took the initiative and pushed Union troops out of Fayetteville and Charleston. With the engagements at White Sulphur Springs (or Rocky Gap) and Droop Mountain in the autumn of 1863, the Confederates had been forced out of most of West Virginia.

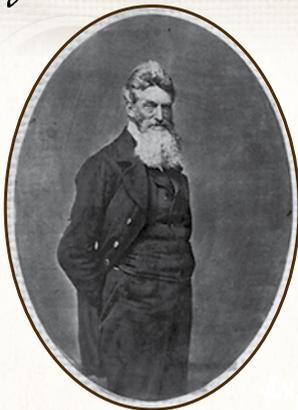
During the early years of the Civil War, the statehood issue continued to be debated. The Restored Government of Virginia eventually approved of the separation, which left Congress as the last hurdle. After considerable debate, the West Virginia statehood bill passed the U.S. Senate by a vote of 23 to 15, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 96 to 55. Although he had misgivings about the statehood question, President Lincoln issued a proclamation under which West Virginia entered the Union on June 20, 1863, as the 35th state.

The Civil War has often been referred to as a war of brother against brother and father against son. No other state serves as a better example of this than West Virginia, where there was relatively equal support for the northern and southern causes. Often families were split down the middle over their beliefs on the war. There are many instances of divided loyalties and individuals fighting for both sides.

While many historians have traditionally placed the number of Union troops from West Virginia at a much higher figure than Confederates, more recent studies suggest there were almost as many southern troops as northern. Traditional sources have placed the number of Union soldiers from West Virginia as high as 36,000, compared to only 7,000 to 10,000 Confederates. Many of the Union soldiers in West Virginia regiments were from Ohio and Pennsylvania. At least one recent study has raised the southern number to more than 20,000 and lowered the Union figure to about the same.



John Brown's Raid



John Brown

John Brown believed he could free the slaves, and he selected Harpers Ferry, Va., as his starting point. Determined to seize the 100,000 weapons at the Arsenal and to use the Blue Ridge Mountains for guerrilla warfare, abolitionist Brown launched his raid on Sunday evening, Oct. 16, 1859. His 21-man "Provisional Army of the United States" seized the United States Armory, Arsenal and several other strategic points. Brown had come to arm an uprising of

slaves. Instead, the raid drew militia companies and federal troops from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. On the morning of Oct. 18, a storming party of 12 Marines, under the command of Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee of the Second United States Cavalry (with his aide, Lt. J.E.B. Stuart, of the First United States Cavalry), broke down the door of the Armory's engine house and 36 hours after the raid began, with most of his men killed or wounded, Brown was captured.

Brought to trial at nearby Charles Town, Va., Brown was found guilty of treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia, of conspiring with slaves to rebel and murder. Fearing threats that an attempt might be made by Northern sympathizers to rescue Brown, Virginia Governor Henry A. Wise ordered Virginia troops to Charles Town to guard the prisoners until after their execution. Toward the last of November about 1,000 were

assembled, among them the cadets of Virginia Military Institute, under the command of Col. F. H. Smith, the superintendent. Maj. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was present in command of the cadet battery.

Before his sentence was carried out, Brown issued a prophetic warning:

"I wish to say furthermore, that you had better — all you people of the South — prepare yourselves for a settlement of that question that must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it. The sooner you are prepared the better. You may dispose of me very easily; I am nearly disposed of now; but this question is still to be settled — this Negro question I mean — the end of that is not yet."

He was hanged on Dec. 2, 1859. On the day of the execution, bells were tolled and minute guns fired in many places in the North. Church services and public meetings were held for the purpose of glorifying his deeds and sanctifying the cause he represented, recognizing in him a martyr to the teachings of the abolitionists. Eventually, his name became the slogan under which, as a battle hymn, the Northern troops invaded and overran the South.

John Brown's short-lived raid failed, but his trial and execution focused the nation's attention on the moral issue of slavery and headed the country toward civil war.



Federal Troops at Armory Engine House

The First Campaign

West Virginia, born of a nation divided, was the setting for the first campaign of America's Civil War. Although still part of Virginia in 1861, many citizens of the west remained loyal to the Union, rather than the Confederacy.

By late May, Union Gen. George B. McClellan, commanding the Department of the Ohio, launched the First Campaign — ordering troops to cross the Ohio River and secure “western” Virginia for the Union.

Here, during June-July 1861, McClellan's army won the inaugural Union victories of the Civil War. Hailed as the North's first battlefield hero, McClellan was summoned to Washington on July 22, following a stunning Union debacle at Manassas, Virginia. Federal troops now occupied western Virginia, as loyal delegates met in Wheeling to form the “Restored Government of Virginia” — a Union government to oppose the Confederate one in Richmond.

By August 1861, Southern forces again threatened. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee attempted to reclaim western Virginia, but failed miserably, prompting his return to Richmond in October with the unglamorous nickname “Granny” Lee. Troops of both armies remained to guard the mountain passes during that terrible winter. By 1862, conflict shifted east. The first campaign proved to be decisive: The

western counties under Union control became the new state of West Virginia in 1863. The arduous conflict in these mountains forged armies and leaders — notably McClellan, Lee, and Stonewall Jackson — who shaped the course of the Civil War.



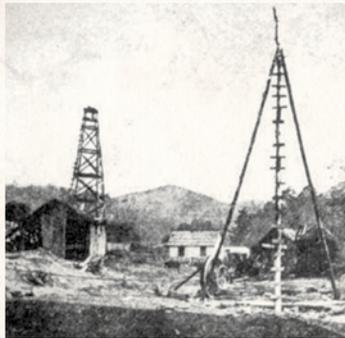
Independence Hall, Wheeling



Philippi, West Virginia

Jones-Imboden Raid of 1863

Confederate leaders chose to harass Union troops and confiscate supplies. In the spring of 1863, Gen. John D. Imboden designed a raid to destroy portions of the B&O Railroad and break up the



Burning Springs, West Virginia

Restored Government of Virginia in session in Wheeling. With a force of 3,400 men, Imboden marched out from Staunton, Va., on April 20. Gen. William E. Jones led a group of 1,300 from Lacey Springs, Va., the following day.

Imboden's men marched through Beverly and captured

the town of Buckhannon on April 29. Jones joined Imboden at Buckhannon after failing to destroy the B&O line at Rowlesburg in Preston County, capturing Morgantown and destroying the railroad bridge at Fairmont. On May 6, Jones' troops marched from Weston through West Union and Cairo. Three days later, he destroyed 150,000 barrels of oil and the oil works at Burning Springs in Wirt County. On May 14, Jones joined Imboden at Summersville before retreating into Virginia. Although it succeeded in destroying property and industry, driving away livestock, and occupying the attention of Union troops which might have been used elsewhere, the Jones-Imboden Raid failed to destroy significant portions of the B&O or break up the Restored Government of Virginia.

Civil War Discovery Trail

The Civil War Discovery Trail links more than 500 sites in 28 states to inspire and teach the story of the Civil War and its haunting impact on America. The Trail, an initiative of the Civil War Preservation Trust, allows visitors to explore battlefields, historic homes, railroad stations, cemeteries, parks and other destinations that bring history to life.

For more information on the Civil War Discovery Trail and other programs of The Civil War Trust, call 1-800-CWTRUST.



Civil War Cemeteries

BERKELEY COUNTY

Green Hill Cemetery, Martinsburg. Covering all sides of a cone-shaped hill, the 1854 cemetery is laid out in circles taken from a French design. Among the graves are 30 unknown Confederate soldiers, as well as Capt. E.G. Alburtis, who commanded the Berkeley Company at Harpers Ferry during the John Brown raid. 

GREENBRIER COUNTY

Greenbrier Resort, White Sulphur Springs. (near Hilltop Tennis Courts). A simple marker indicates the burial of 16 unknown Confederate soldiers who died of wounds received at the Battle of Dry Creek, August 26-27, 1863.

Blue Sulphur Springs, C.R. 25, three miles south of Smoot off I-64. A state historical marker and simple headstone identify the final resting place of 89 unknown Georgian soldiers who died while encamped near here during the winter of 1862-1863.

Confederate Cemetery, Lewisburg. The cemetery features a mass grave of 95 unknown Confederate soldiers who died during the Battle of Lewisburg on May 23, 1862. The graves were laid out in a cross design on a hilltop on the edge of town. There also are graves of three known Confederate States of America veterans interred after the war. 

Old Stone Presbyterian Church, Lewisburg. Following the Battle of Lewisburg, May 23, 1862, the Old Stone Presbyterian Church was used as a hospital. Several Civil War veterans are buried in the church cemetery. 

HARDY COUNTY

Olivet Cemetery, Moorefield. Formally set aside as a cemetery in 1851, the shelling of Moorefield took place from this hillside in 1863. A section of the cemetery is noted on a map as “Confederate dead,” and features a large monument, which was erected by the Memorial Association in 1873. The obelisk has plaques on each of the four sides recognizing the McNeill Rangers, Hardy Blues and Grays and the 18th and 7th Virginia Cavalries. The monument stands in the center of a double ring of gravestones.

HARRISON COUNTY

Jackson Cemetery, Clarksburg, East Pike St., between Cherry St. and Charleston Ave. This family plot is the final resting place of Gen. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson’s great-grandparents, father and sister.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Elmwood Cemetery, Shepherdstown. The Elmwood Cemetery includes the graves of several Confederate veterans including Henry Kyd Douglas, staff officer to Gen. “Stonewall” Jackson, and Gen. William W. Kirkland (Confederate States of America).

Zion Episcopal Church and Cemetery, Charles Town. Several prominent local Confederates are buried here including Gen. Robert E. Lee’s cartographer, S. Howell Brown.

KANAWHA COUNTY

Spring Hill Cemetery, Charleston. Offering commanding views of the city, this cemetery includes a section with several Confederate soldiers’ graves. 

Virginia’s Chapel and Slave Cemetery, U.S. Rt. 60, Cedar Grove. This quaint chapel served as a Confederate hospital and Union stable during the war. A slave cemetery is located behind the church. 

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Mount Iser Cemetery, near Beverly, (Butcher Hill Historic District). At least 62 Confederate soldiers and one civilian, many of them killed at the Battle of Rich Mountain, are buried in this small cemetery surrounded by Union fortifications.

TAYLOR COUNTY

Grafton National Cemetery, Grafton.
(See Historic Sites listing).  



Symbol Key



Disabled Access.



Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Listed on the National Civil War Discovery Trail.



Brochure Available.



Admission Fee.

Historic Sites

1. Belle Boyd House

Famous Civil War Spy Belle Boyd spent part of her childhood in this house built in 1853. During the war, she supplied information to Stonewall Jackson about enemy activities and was imprisoned twice before being banished to England.



Belle Boyd

LOCATION:

126 East Race Street, Martinsburg



2. Bulltown Historic District

In 1863, Confederate forces led by Col. William L. "Mudwall" Jackson, cousin of "Stonewall" Jackson, attempted to overtake Union fortifications on a knoll overlooking a key bridge that once crossed the Little Kanawha River along the Weston-Gauley Bridge Turnpike. At the hilly site are Union trenches, the graves of seven Confederate soldiers and intact sections of the Turnpike. The district also features the restored Cunningham farm that reflects the period living conditions of the area. The Bulltown Historic Center features costumed staff and artifacts from the battle.

LOCATION: 1 Burnsville Lake Rd., Burnsville

TELEPHONE: (304) 853-2371 (office)



Re-enactors at Stonewall Jackson Jubilee

3. Burning Springs Park

The Rathbone Well, one of the first and oldest producing petroleum wells in the country, was drilled in 1860. In May 1863, Gen. William E. "Grumble" Jones commanded Confederate forces to raid and set fire to oil tanks, barrels and boats in an attempt to block the Union's use of this resource. The self-guided tour offers interpretive signage, buildings, and artifacts of the early oil industry.

LOCATION: I-77 Exit 170. Follow Rt. 14 South for 13 miles to Elizabeth. Turn left on Rt. 5 for seven miles.

TELEPHONE: (304) 485-5446

WEBSITE: oilandgasmuseum.com



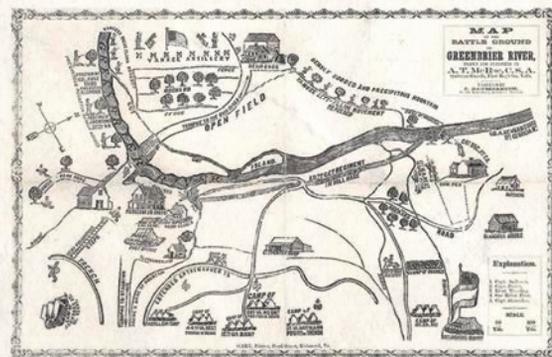
4. Camp Allegheny

At 4,400 feet above sea level, this camp, established by Confederate forces in the summer of 1861 to control the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, was one of the highest of the Civil War. Soon after the October Battle of Greenbrier River, troops withdrawing from Camp Bartow, at the foot of the mountain, joined the soldiers at Camp Allegheny. This haunting, windswept encampment was successfully defended during a seven and a half-hour battle on Dec. 13, 1861, when Confederate Gen. Edward Johnson's troops repelled an attack by Union forces from Cheat Summit Fort under the command of Gen. R. H. Milroy. However, the loss of men because of the harsh winter conditions and the logistical nightmare of keeping the camp supplied contributed to the decision to abandon it in April 1862. Earthworks, gun positions and chimney falls from the encampment are evident.

LOCATION: Bartow

TELEPHONE: (304) 456-3335

WEBSITE: pocahontascountywv.com

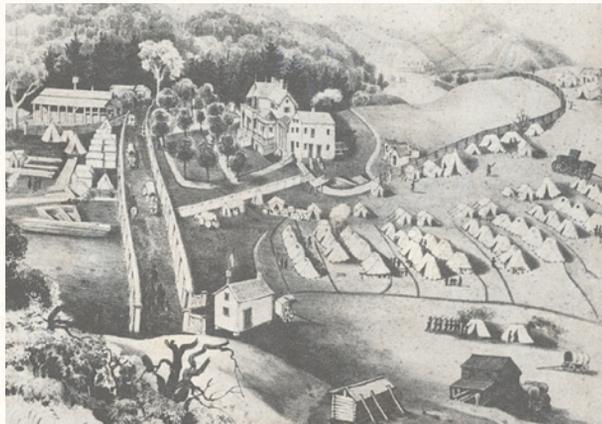


Battle Ground of Greenbrier River

5. Carnifex Ferry Battlefield State Park

On Sept. 10, 1861, Union troops led by Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans engaged the Confederates and forced them to evacuate an entrenched position on the Henry Patterson farm, which overlooked Carnifex Ferry. The Confederate commander, Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd, retreated to the south side of the Gauley River and eastward to Meadow Bluff near Lewisburg. This battle represented the failure of a Confederate drive to gain control of the Kanawha Valley. As a result, the movement for West Virginia statehood proceeded without serious threat from the South. Relics of the battle are housed in the restored Patterson House, which marked the division of Union and Confederate lines.

LOCATION: 1194 Carnifex Ferry Rd., Summersville
TELEPHONE: (304) 872-0825
WEBSITE: carnifexferrybattlefieldstatepark.com



Gen. Floyd's Camp Gauley Command Headquarters on Tomkin's Farm



Re-enactors at Carnifex Ferry State Park



Restored Patterson House



Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans

6. Cheat Summit Fort

Gen. George B. McClellan ordered this fort to be built in 1861 to secure the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike and protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Confederacy's inability to take the fort in September, 1861, was central in the failure of Robert E. Lee's western Virginia Campaign. In the October battle of Greenbrier River, troops from Cheat Summit Fort, under Gen. R. H. Milroy, attacked Camp Bartow. Neither side could claim victory, and the Union troops returned to Cheat Summit Fort, while the Confederates withdrew to Camp Allegheny. In December of the same year, soldiers from Cheat Summit Fort attacked Camp Allegheny, but were driven back. The site is also significant for the earliest use of telegraph technology in the Civil War. The unique earthworks of this encampment remain.

LOCATION: Monongahela National Forest

TELEPHONE: (304) 636-2780

WEBSITE: randolphcountycvb.com



Craik-Patton House, Charleston, West Virginia

7. Craik-Patton House

James Craik, grandson of Dr. James Craik, who was friend and physician to President George Washington, built this house in 1834. In 1859, it was sold to Susan Patton, wife of George Smith Patton, great-grandfather to the famous Gen. George Patton of WWII fame. After graduating from Virginia Military Institute, G.S. Patton came to the Kanawha Valley to practice law and formed the Kanawha Riflemen and took them into the Civil War on the side of the Confederacy. Col. Patton was mortally wounded in the Battle of Winchester.

LOCATION: 2809 Kanawha Blvd., E., Charleston

TELEPHONE: (304) 925-5341

WEBSITE: craik-patton.org



8. Droop Mountain Battlefield State Park

A peaceful park with a panoramic view now marks the spot where one of West Virginia's largest and last important battles was fought on Nov. 6, 1863. The decisive victory of Union forces under Gen. William W. Averell over the Confederate army under Gen. John Echols ended serious efforts by the Confederacy to control West Virginia.

LOCATION: Off Rt. 219, five miles south of Hillsboro

TELEPHONE: (304) 653-4254

WEBSITE: droopmountainbattlefield.com



Lookout Tower at Droop Mountain

9. Fayetteville Historic District

The Indirect Artillery Firing method, later used around the world, was first used by Confederate Sgt. Milton W. Humphreys on May 19–20, 1863. During the Civil War, both Union and the Confederates came along the old Giles, Fayette and Kanawha Turnpike to attack Fayetteville. A cemetery for the Confederate dead is located at the Fleshman's Farm.

LOCATION: Rt. 19, Fayetteville

TELEPHONE: (304) 574-1500

WEBSITE: VisitFayettevilleWV.com



Fayetteville Historic District



Fort Boreman Historical Park

10. Fort Boreman Historical Park

Less than two miles from downtown Parkersburg, Fort Boreman (named after West Virginia's first governor) features a reconstructed Civil War fortification, trenches, interpretive signage, picnic shelters and a nature trail. The park provides commanding views of Parkersburg, the Ohio River and the Little Kanawha River. Although there was not a battle in Parkersburg, the hilltop was vital to the protection of thousands of Union soldiers from potential Confederate raids on Parkersburg and the B&O railroad.

LOCATION: Off Rt. 50, Martown Rd. Exit, Parkersburg

TELEPHONE: (800) 752-4982

WEBSITE: greaterparkersburg.com



11. Fort Mill Ridge

This well-preserved earthen fortification was built between March and June 1863. Builders of the fort included the 54th Pennsylvania Infantry and the 1st West Virginia Infantry. The site had previously been used by Confederate artillery to defend approaches to Romney. When Col. Jacob M. Campbell (54th PVI) garrisoned Union forces at Romney, camps were set up at Mechanicsburg Gap. This site was more easily defended by the fort commanding the Northwestern Turnpike, which became U.S. Rt. 50.

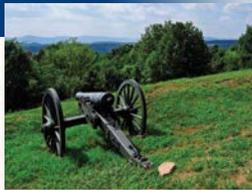
LOCATION: Two miles west of Romney, on Rt. 50. Turn left onto road leading to Fancy Hardwoods, follow signs

TELEPHONE: (304) 822-4320

WEBSITE: cometohampshire.com

12. Fort Mulligan

The valley of the South Branch of the Potomac River was a middle ground, situated between the all-important middle Shenandoah Valley and the Upper Potomac region with its vital coal resources and the B&O Railroad infrastructure centered around Cumberland, Maryland.



Cannon at Fort Mulligan

Federal or Confederate troops occupied this hill and its surrounding area beginning at least as early as August 1861, and were on the ground for at least part of every year of the war. Federal forces time and again tried to use this strategic point as a chokehold against raids on the B&O to the north, and as a jumping-off point for their own raids further south. The Fort as it exists today was constructed August–December 1863, by troops under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan from Chicago, IL. Infantry, cavalry and artillery from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Illinois carried out the backbreaking labor.

LOCATION: Off Rt. 28, turn onto Hospital Dr. and make first right

TELEPHONE: (304) 257-9266

WEBSITE: grantcountywva.com

13. General McClellan's Headquarters

(Anna Jarvis Birthplace Museum) Birthplace of the founder of Mother's Day, this house was used as a field headquarters by Union commanders in the summer of 1861. Situated on the Wheeling-Staunton Pike, which provided access to the strategic Northwestern Virginia Railroad, this was a strategic supply depot throughout the war.

LOCATION: Rt. 119/250, four miles south of Grafton

TELEPHONE: (304) 265-5549

WEBSITE: annajarvismuseum.com 



Anna Jarvis House

14. Grafton National Cemetery

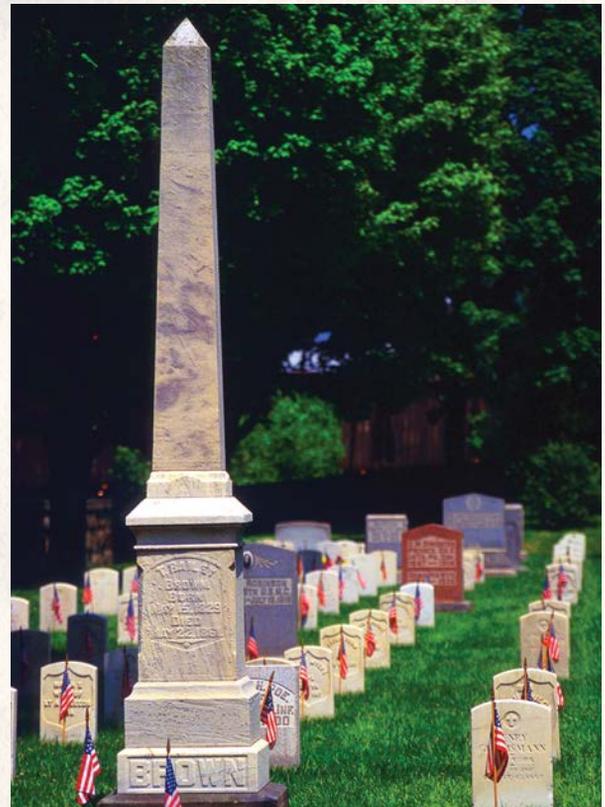
This cemetery was established in 1867 by congressional legislation to offer a final resting place for the men who died during the Civil War. The remains of Union soldiers were removed from temporary graves in West Virginia as well as several Union dead from Kentucky. Of the 1,215 graves, 664 are unknown and some are Confederate soldiers. Notably the grave of Pvt. T. Bailey Brown, the first Union soldier to be killed by a Confederate, is located here.



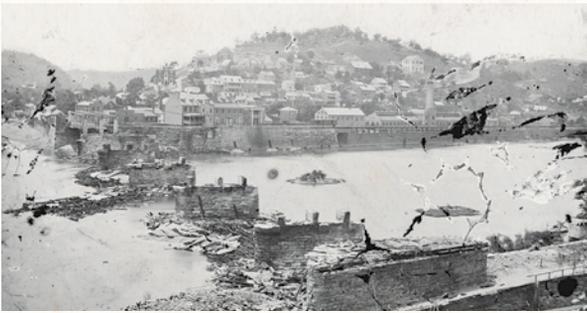
Pvt. T. Bailey Brown

LOCATION: 431 Walnut St., Grafton

TELEPHONE: (304) 265-2044



T. Bailey Brown grave marker at the Grafton National Cemetery.



Civil War image of Harpers Ferry

15. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The first federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry was the site of abolitionist John Brown's 1859 raid. The turmoil caused by this attack sent ripples throughout the nation. Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the war. Stonewall Jackson achieved his most brilliant victory here in September 1862, when he captured 12,500 Union soldiers—the largest such surrender until WWII. Ultimately, it became the base of operations for Union Gen. Philip Sheridan's invasions into the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. Offering commanding views of the scenic confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, Harpers Ferry has been restored to the era, and brick sidewalks lead to quaint shops and restaurants.



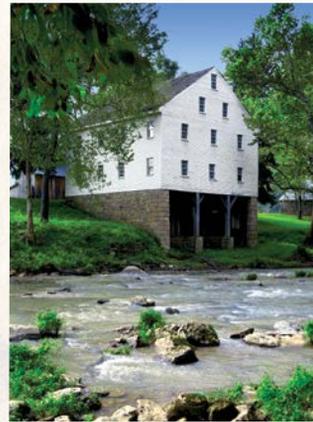
*Armory Engine House
(John Brown's Fort)*

LOCATION: Off Rt. 340, Harpers Ferry
TELEPHONE: (304) 535-6029
WEBSITE: nps.gov/hafe



Burning of the U.S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry

16. WVU Jackson's Mill Historic Area



Jackson's Mill

The site of Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's boyhood home. This historic area has evolved into a community of 18th and 19th century buildings in addition to being the site of the state 4-H Camp. Jackson spent several years working on this homestead for his Uncle Cummins Jackson after the death of his father and prior to his enrollment at West Point Military Academy. A large two and a half story mill is

the last of the buildings original to the Jackson family and was built of lumber produced from the family sawmill. The building serves as a museum housing agricultural, milling and homestead artifacts of the 18th century. A cemetery on the grounds holds the graves of Jackson's grandparents.

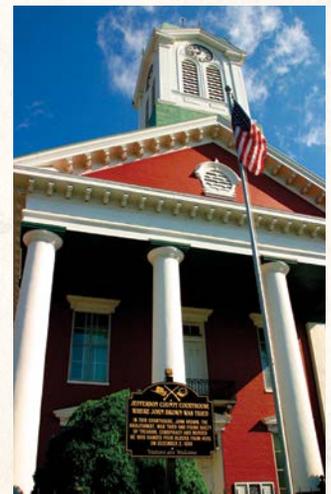
LOCATION: 160 WVU Jackson's Mill, Weston
TELEPHONE: (304) 269-5100
WEBSITE: jacksonsmill.wvu.edu



17. Jefferson County Courthouse

Built on land donated by George Washington's youngest brother Charles, this 1836 Greek Revival brick building was the site for the famous trial of John Brown in 1859. During the Civil War it served as a barracks for Union troops.

LOCATION:
Corner of George and
Washington Sts., Charles Town
TELEPHONE:
(304) 532-2627
WEBSITE:
weasterngateway.com



Jefferson County Courthouse

18. Jefferson County Museum

The Jefferson County Museum contains an important Civil War collection of relics associated with the radical abolitionist John Brown, including the wagon that carried him to his execution and his Provisional Constitution. Also displayed is the battle flag of "Stuart's Horse Artillery."

LOCATION: Corner of Washington & N. Samuel Sts., Charles Town
TELEPHONE: (304) 725-8628
WEBSITE: jeffctywvmuseum.org



John Brown Wagon

Photo courtesy of the Jefferson County Museum

19. Jenkins Plantation Museum

Built in 1835 by the father of Confederate Gen. Albert Gallatin Jenkins, a notable leader of the 8th Virginia Cavalry, the house is in the traditional style of Virginia's Tidewater region. This museum and its grounds afford visitors a glimpse of more than 150 years of West Virginia history.



Jenkins Plantation Museum

Please note the Jenkins Plantation Museum is currently closed to the public.

LOCATION: 8814 Ohio River Rd., Lesage

TELEPHONE: (304) 399-5353

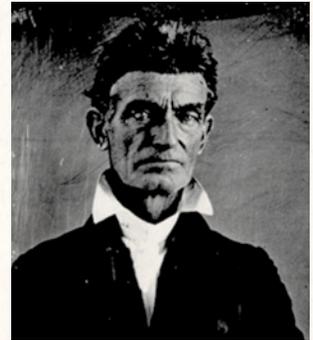
CONTACT: Public Affairs Office – United States Army Corps of Engineers, public.affairs@lrh01.usace.army.mil



20. John Brown Wax Museum

This unique museum details John Brown's hatred of slavery, traces his violent exploits and depicts scenes from his daring raid on Harpers Ferry.

LOCATION:
168 High St., Harpers Ferry
TELEPHONE:
(304) 535-6342
WEBSITE:
johnbrownwaxmuseum.com



John Brown

21. Laurel Hill Civil War Battleground



Gen. Robert S. Garnett,
C.S.A.

Confederate forces, led by Gen. Robert S. Garnett, fortified key turnpike passes at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain in June 1861. Union troops under Gen. Thomas Morris besieged Laurel Hill from July 7–11, while Union Gen. George McClellan's army defeated Confederates at Rich Mountain, 15 miles south. Forced to retreat, Gen. Garnett's army struck through the mountains from Laurel Hill to Corricks Ford (near present-day Parsons), where Garnett was killed, the first Civil War general to fall.

LOCATION: Off Rt. 250, Belington
TELEPHONE: (304) 823-3327
WEBSITE: battleoftlaurelhill.org



Laurel Hill Battleground

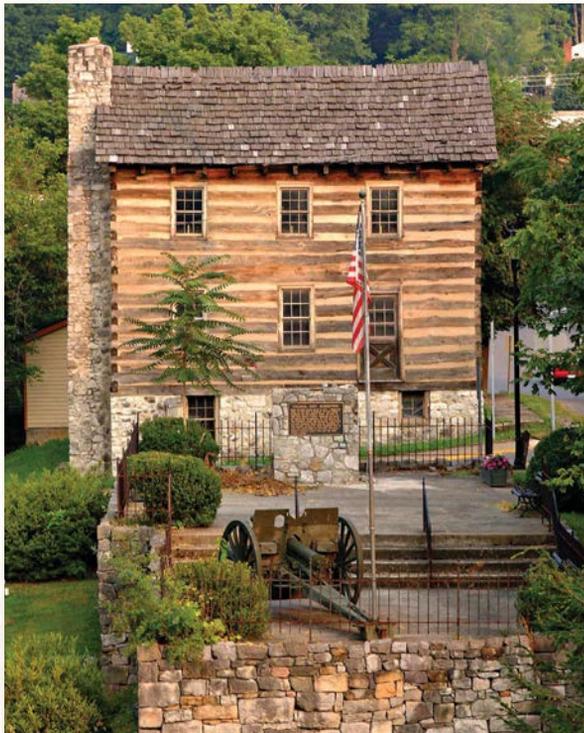
22. Lewisburg Historic District

Dating from the 18th Century, this quaint town was the site of a Civil War battle on May 23, 1862, when Union forces attempted to sever railroad communications between Virginia and Tennessee. There is a Confederate cemetery in town, a library that was used as a hospital with Confederate graffiti on the walls, a church with a cannonball hole and a monument to the Confederate dead. The North House Museum also offers Civil War enthusiasts artifacts and documents from that era, including a packsaddle used to break Robert E. Lee's famous horse, Traveler.



North House Museum

LOCATION: Accessible by I-64 and the historic Midland Trail (Rt. 60)
TELEPHONE: (800) 833-2068
WEBSITE: greenbrierww.com



Lewisburg Historic District

23. McNutt House

The town of Princeton was burned by 300 Rebel defenders under the command of Capt. Walter Jenifer as they fled the Union advance. This house, bought by Dr. Robert McNutt in 1847, is the only remaining Civil War-era home left in Princeton. It was used as a hospital and headquarters for Lt. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes and Sgt. William McKinley; both whom later became Ohio Governors and U.S. Presidents. The house currently serves as home to the Princeton - Mercer County Chamber of Commerce.

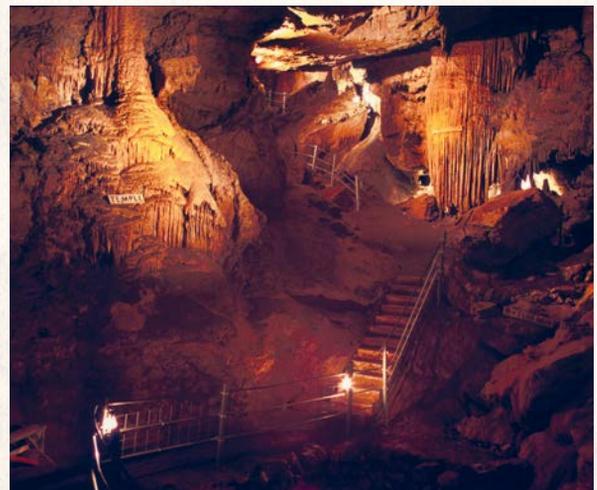
LOCATION: The corner of N. Walker and Honaker Ave. in Princeton
TELEPHONE: (800) 221-3206
WEBSITE: visitmercercounty.com



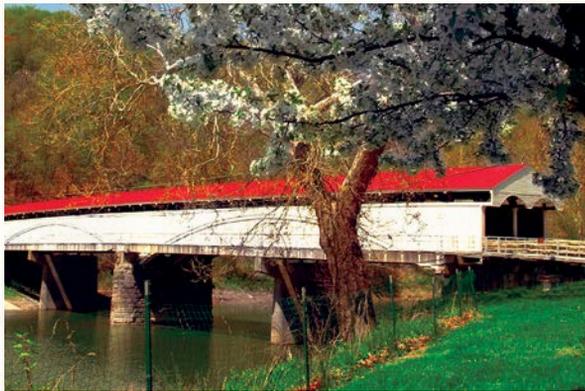
24. Organ Cave

During the Civil War, Organ Cave was mined by the Confederate Army for salt petre, an ingredient used in making gunpowder. This "living cave" houses the largest collection of Civil War "hoppers" left in the United States. (Hoppers are wooden vats used to leech salt petre from the cave dirt.) More than 1,100 Confederate soldiers used the cave as housing and shelter. The entrance to Organ Cave, the Chapel Room, got its name from church services held there by Confederate soldiers. In addition to its Civil War history, the walls serve as a museum for Native American writings and petroglyphs.

LOCATION: Located southeast of Lewisburg on Rt. 63, between Rt. 219 and Rt. 60
TELEPHONE: (304) 645-7600
WEBSITE: organcave.com



Organ Cave



Phillippi Covered Bridge

25. Phillippi Covered Bridge & Historic District

The city of Phillippi was the site of the first land battle of the Civil War on June 3, 1861. It also was the site of the first amputation of the war, performed on James Hanger. Built in 1852, the bridge was heavily utilized by both armies during the Civil War. During the battle, Union troops took control of the bridge and used it as a barracks. Severely damaged by fire in 1989, the bridge has been restored to its original appearance. It is one of the few such covered bridges still in use as a part of the federal highway system.

LOCATION: Rt. 250, Phillippi
TELEPHONE: (304) 457-4846
WEBSITE: phillippi.org



Battle at Phillippi



Battle at Rich Mountain

26. Rich Mountain Battlefield & Beverly Historic District

Union troops led by Gen. William S. Rosecrans flanked the Confederate Camp Garnett entrenchments guarding the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike at the base of Rich Mountain. On July 11, 1861, following a difficult and roundabout march up the mountain, Rosecrans' forces surprised and routed the outnumbered Confederate outpost at the pass, thus taking control of the turnpike. Col. Pegram, in command at Camp Garnett, retreated following the battle, surrendering to the Federals in Beverly two days later. Gen. George B. McClellan, the Federal Commander, claimed brilliant victory for this action, and his resulting fame led to his command of all Union forces within a few months. Rich Mountain Battlefield Civil War Site consists of more than 400 protected acres, including the battle site at the top of Rich Mountain (five miles west of Beverly), the Confederate Camp Garnett (one-and-a-half miles farther west), and a section of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (the Rich Mountain Backway) connecting the two sites. See the battlefield with veteran's rock carvings and original earthworks at Camp Garnett. Both sites have interpretive signs and trails.

Following the Federal success at Rich Mountain, Gen. McClellan led his troops into Beverly, securing this vital crossroads for the Union. The town remained a Federal stronghold throughout the war, except for four Confederate raids, including Imboden's Raid in 1863. Rich Mountain Visitor Center in the McClellan's headquarters building has exhibits and information for Rich Mountain, Beverly, and Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike Byway, restrooms and gift shop. While in town enjoy the walking tour, Randolph County Museum, and Lemuel Chenoweth House.



Rich Mountain Battlefield

LOCATION: Battlefield five miles west of Beverly on Rich Mountain Rd. Visitor Center on Files Creek Rd., one block off Rt. 215/250
TELEPHONE: (304) 637-7424
WEBSITE: richmountain.org



27. Shepherdstown Historic District



Shepherdstown Historic District

Established in the 1730s as Mecklenberg, Shepherdstown is the oldest town in West Virginia. In the wake of the Battle of Antietam, only five miles away, the town became a vast hospital for Robert E. Lee's retreating Confederate Army. On Sept. 20, 1862, the last significant battle of the Maryland Campaign occurred at Boteler's Ford, about a mile down the Potomac River from the town.

LOCATION:

Rt. 45, Shepherdstown

TELEPHONE:

(304) 876-2786

WEBSITE:

shepherdstownvisitorscenter.com



Shepherdstown Historic District

28. Stonewall Jackson Birthplace



Statue of "Stonewall" Jackson

A statue of Jackson on horseback is located on the Clarksburg courthouse plaza in honor of its famous son. Burial sites of Jackson's family relatives can be found at Jackson Park and Cemetery on Pike Street.

LOCATION:

I-79 Clarksburg/
Bridgeport Exit,
Joyce St. Exit off Rt. 50,
left onto Pike St.,
½ block.

TELEPHONE:

(304) 622-2157

WEBSITE:

cityofclarksburgwv.com

29. WV Independence Hall Museum

Beautifully restored, this National Historic Landmark served as the capitol building of the Restored Government of Virginia during the Civil War and became the birthplace of West Virginia on June 20, 1863. The separation of West Virginia from the Commonwealth of Virginia was the only territorial change that directly resulted from America's greatest conflict. It was a time of loyalty oaths, treason trials and sabotage.



West Virginia Independence Hall Museum was originally built to be Wheeling's federal Custom House in 1859. It housed the post office, custom office and the Federal District Court. After Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861, meetings were held in the building to form the

Restored (Union) Government of Virginia. The vote approving the creation of the new state of West Virginia was held in the courtroom, and the state's first constitutional convention held deliberations in that room. The governor and other state officials had offices in the building, and the legislature met on the



Independence Hall Museum

third floor. Exhibits explain the creation of the state and other uses of the building through the years.

LOCATION: 1528 Market St., Wheeling

TELEPHONE: (304) 238-1300



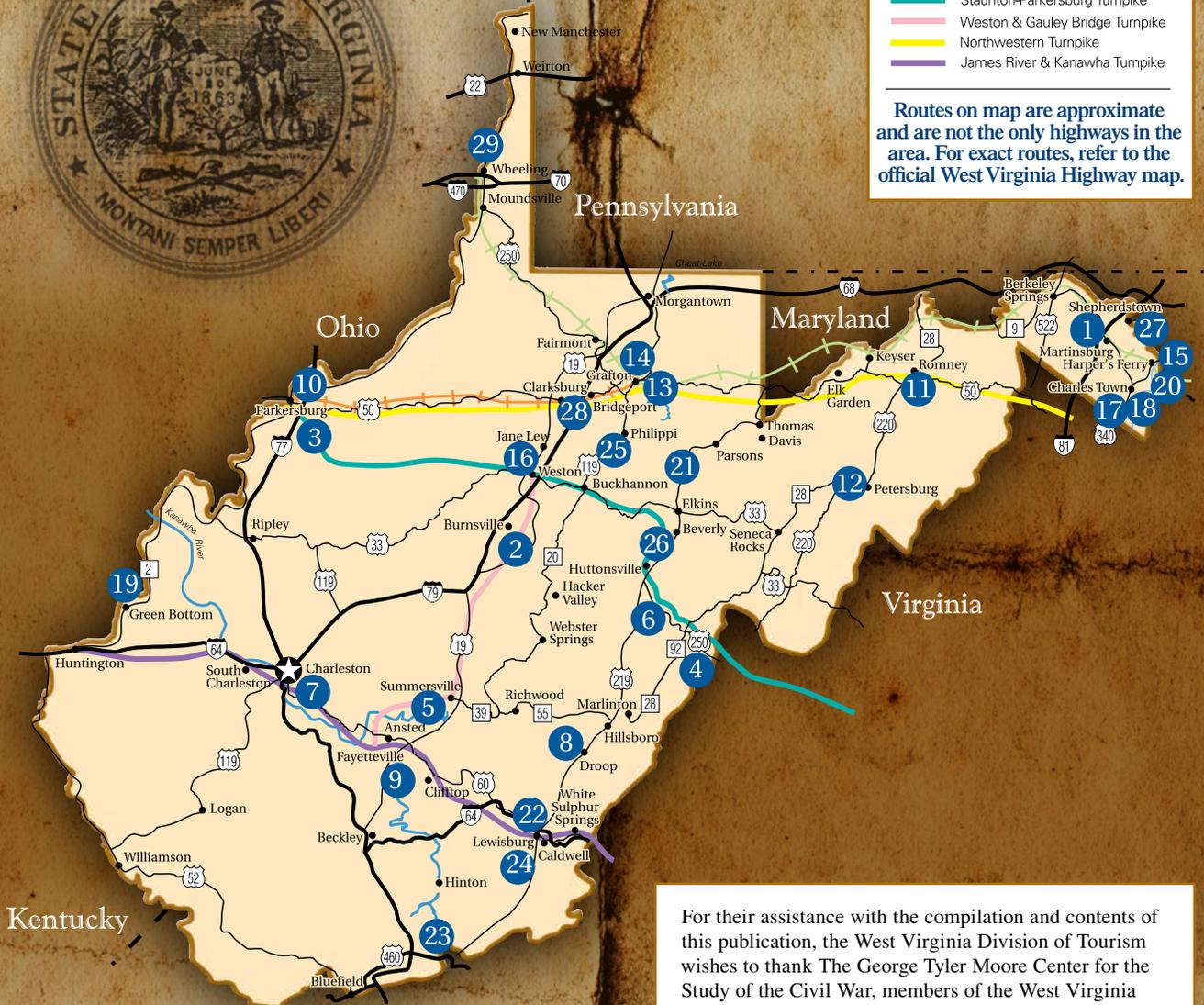
Wheeling, West Virginia



Railroads & Turnpikes of 1861

- Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
- Northwestern Railroad
- Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike
- Weston & Gauley Bridge Turnpike
- Northwestern Turnpike
- James River & Kanawha Turnpike

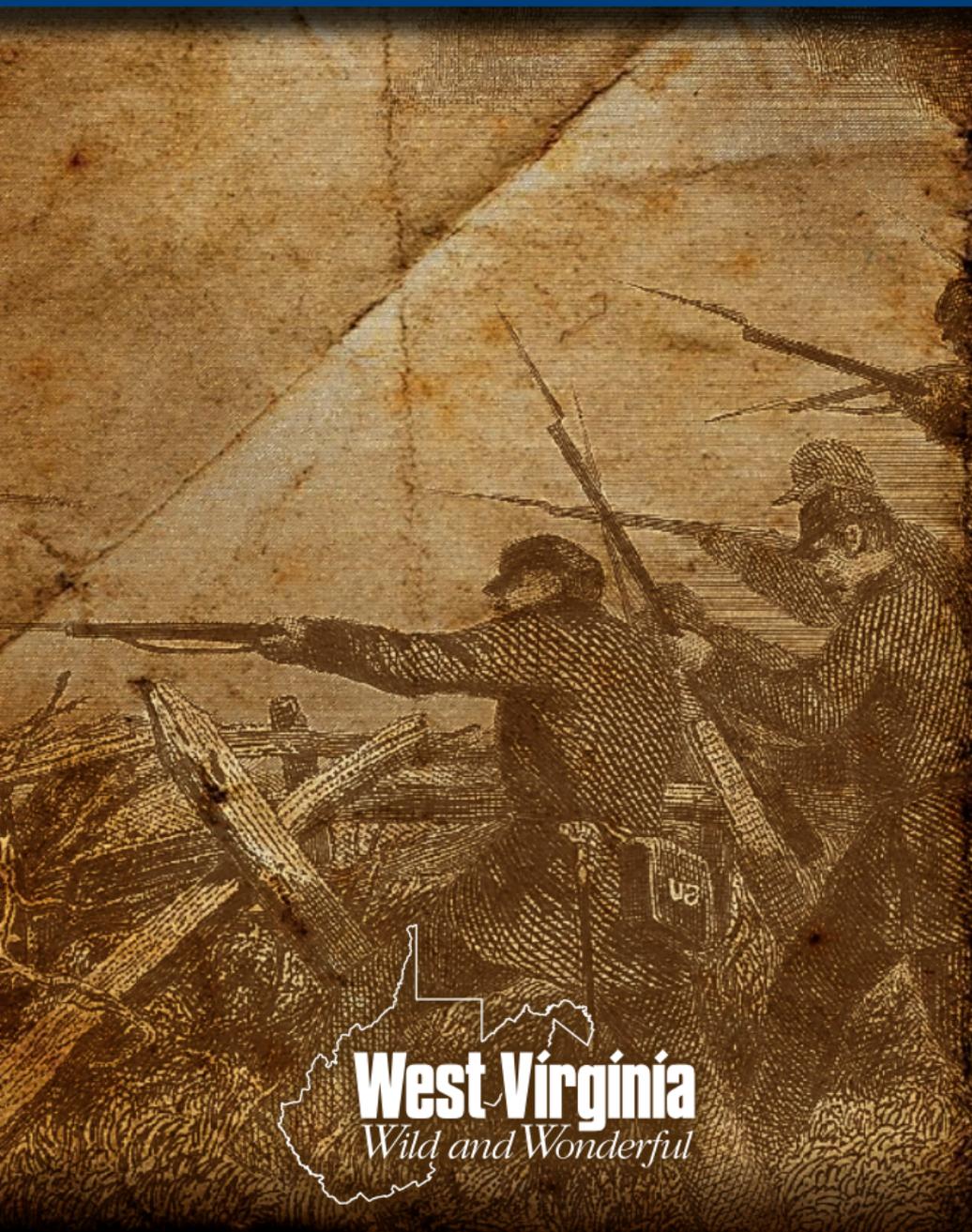
Routes on map are approximate and are not the only highways in the area. For exact routes, refer to the official West Virginia Highway map.



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For additional information on these and other historic sites in West Virginia, contact the local Convention & Visitors Bureaus or call 800-225-5982. www.wvcivilwar.com



West Virginia
Wild and Wonderful

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