

HARPERS FERRY

ew places played such an mportant role in the Civil War as Harpers Ferry. This was where some of the first shots of the conflict were fired when abolitionist John Brown led his "army" of would-be slave liberators there on October 16. 1859. After shedding the first blood and seizing the U.S. Armory, Brown and his followers were overwhelmed two days later, when a detachment of marines stormed the engine house. Col. Robert E. Lee with his aide Lt. J.E.B. Stuart commanded the force. Brown was captured, tried, convicted of treason against Virginia, and hanged at nearby Charles Town on December 2, 1859.

When the war came, both Union and Confederate forces coveted this strategic location as the gateway to the Shenandoah Valley. The Federals used the town and its connection to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a supply base, launching repeated incursions from here into the heart of Virginia. The Confederates marched through the area when they invaded the North and occupied Harpers Ferry during the 1862 Maryland (Antietam) Campaign, the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, and Gen. Jubal A. Early's 1864 raid on Washington. Nearby Shepherdstown and Martinsburg also played key roles in the conflict, as hospital and transportation centers respectively.



• December 13 Federal attack on Camp Allegheny fails

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN

JONES-IMBODEN RAID

n April 20, 1863, Confederate Gens. William E. "Grumble" Jones and John D. Imboden began a cavalry raid through present-day West Virginia. They planned to disrupt rail transportation, cut telegraph lines, weaken Federal control, and seize supplies. The primary goal was to destroy bridges at Rowlesburg. Imboden led 3,365 men from Staunton through Beverly and Buckhannon. Jones rode with 2,100 men through Petersburg and Moorefield, fought an engagement at Greenland Gap in Hardy County, and was repulsed after a daylong battle at Rowlesburg. The largest battle of the raid, it was Jones's only defeat, despite outnumbering the Federals six to one. He occupied Morgantown and seized supplies and horses on April 28. The next day, Jones fought an important engagement at Fairmont. Despite facing 500 Union regulars and home guards there, he burned a railroad bridge and the library of Francis H. Pierpont, governor of the Restored Government of Virginia. Jones temporarily rejoined Imboden at Buckhannon and skirmished to Weston where they seized the mass of supplies stockpiled for the opening of the newly constructed Trans Allegheny Lunatic Asylum. Jones destroyed oil wells and equipment at Burning Springs. The raiders returned to Virginia's Shenandoah Vallev by May 26. The generals claimed that they marched 1.100 miles, captured 700 Federals. seized 1.200 horses and 4.000 cattle, and burned 4 turnpike bridges, more than 20 railroad bridges, 2 trains, and 150,000 barrels of oil. Most bridges were soon repaired.

0 H I O Confederate raiders, Century Magazine, ca. 1880. Courtesy West Virginia State Archives VIRGINIA ★ Jenkins's Raid Site Jenkins's Raid Route Gen. Albert G. Jenkins Courtesy Library of Congress

JENKINS'S RAID

onfederate Gen. Albert G. Jenkins led 550 cavalrymen on a 500-mile raid through central West Virginia between August 22 and September 12, 1862, attacking Federal forces, capturing prisoners, and destroying military stores. From Salt Sulphur Springs in Monroe County, he rode along the Tygart and Buckhannon Rivers, capturing Union scouts in Huttonsville and taking 5,000 weapons in Buckhannon on August 30. As Jenkins and his men rode west on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, he occupied Weston and destroyed the telegraph line there. He drove off two companies of Federals at Glenville and then captured the Union garrison (5 companies of the 11th West Virginia Infantry) under Col. John C. Rathbone at Spencer on September 2. Next, he took Ripley in Jackson County and seized \$5,550 from the U.S. paymaster. At Ravenswood on September 4, the Federals retreated across the Ohio River. That evening, Jenkins forded the river and raised the Confederate flag in Ohio. He captured Racine, recrossed the river, and passed through Point Pleasant. Jenkins then continued through Barboursville, Logan Court House, Pineville in Wyoming County, and Beckley in Raleigh County. On September 12, Jenkins ended the raid at Red House on the Kanawha River. Jenkins's Raid, like most cavalry expeditions, temporarily disrupted the Union communication and supply system but had no long-term consequences, although planting the Confederate flag in Ohio provided a brief lift to Confederate morale.

January 30 W.Va. accepts provisions of Morrill Land Grant

Act (1862) to establish agricultural college

TRAVEL RESOURCES

WEST

VIRGINIA

TOURISM OFFICE

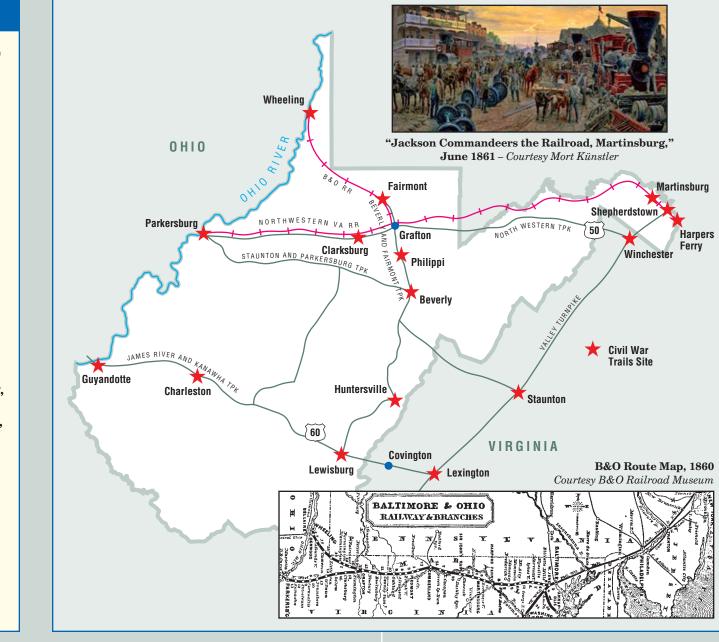
@WVtourism

#AlmostHeaven

#CivilWarTrails

• March 1 W.Va. legislature proposes constitutional amendment to disfranchise

men who voluntarily aided rebellion against the U.S. after June 1, 1861



MOUNTAIN MANEUVERING

🚺 7est Virginia's rugged terrain made vv campaigning extremely difficult despite numerous gravel turnpikes. Major western turnpikes included the Staunton and Parkersburg, Beverly and Fairmont. James River and Kanawha, Valley, and North Western. In northern West Virginia, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northwestern Virginia Railroad linked Wheeling and Parkersburg on the Ohio River with Grafton, Martinsburg, Baltimore, and the Chesapeake Bay. These railroads were the most strategically important lines of communication and transportation in the state.

The turnpikes were serviceable in dry weather, but heavy rain and snow often rendered them impassible. Gen. John D. Imboden reported that two weeks' hard rain had made the roads "horribly bad": to lighten his artillery enough to get it through the mud, he "had to destroy the spare wheels ... and throw away fifty solid shot from each caisson." Road maintenance, infrequent in peacetime, was minimal during the war. Most large-scale military campaigns, therefore, took place farther east in Virginia.

Both sides sought to control or disrupt the railroads. Besides Confederate cavalry raids, there were numerous Federal raids, including the one that Gens. William W. Averell and Alfred N.A. Duffié led in November 1863. Most of the raids succeeded only briefly, as the lines were quickly repaired or rebuilt.

• April 12 Shots fired at Fort Sumter, Charleston, S.C. April 15 President Abraham Lincoln calls for volunteers to suppress "insurrection" April 17 Virginia secedes
July 8—10 Battle of Laurel Hill May 23 Virginia voters approve Ordinance Secession

• June 3 Battle of Philippi, first land battle of the Civil War

May 13–15 First Wheeling Convention
July 25 Union forces occupy Charlestor

 July 13 Robert S. Garnett first general killed September 10—15 Battle of Cheat Mountain September 10 Battle of Carnifex Ferr

 July 11 Battle of Rich Mountain May 22 First US soldier
July 13 Engagement at Corricks Ford

July 21 First Battle of Manassas, Va.

October 21 Voters approve statehood referend

 April 3 Restored Government of Virginia constitution ratified May 13 Restored Government of Virginia legislature requests state's admission to Union August 22—September 12 Jenkins's Raid August 28-30 Second Battle of Manassas, Va.

> • September 4–19 Antietam Campaign, Va., Md., W.Va. • September 15 Stonewall Jackson occupies Harpers Ferry May 8—June 9 Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign

● February 12—20 State constitutional convention December 10 Congress passes West Virginia statehood bill

December 31 Lincoln signs West Virginia statehood bill

April 29 Battle of Fairmont June 10 — July 14 Gettysburg Campaign, Va., Md., Pa. June 20 West Virginia becomes 35th state

→ July 1-3 Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. November 6 Battle of Droop Mountain • July 4 Grant captures Vicksburg, Miss

May 4—June 20 Overland Campaign, Va. • June 15 Siege of Petersburg begins, Va.

September 2 Gen. William T. Sherman captures Atlanta

September 19 3rd Winchester

• August 7 Battle of Moorefield

the U.S., Reorganized Government of Va., October 13 Col. John S. Mosby's Greenback Raid, Jefferson County and state of W.Va. November 15 – December 10 Sherman's March to the Sea, Ga. April 2–3 Fall of Petersburg and Richmond, Va.

> August - November Sheridan's 1864 Valley Campaign April 9 Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, Va. April 14 John Wilkes Booth assassinates President Abraham Lincoln • February 3 W.Va. legislature abolishes April 26 Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrenders Army of Tennessee near Durham, N.C slavery in state and ratifies 13th

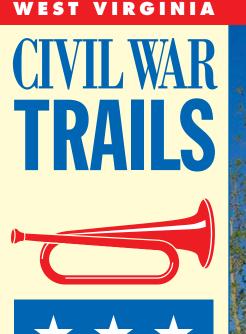
> > WEST VIRGINIA

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February 25 W.Va. legislature enacts "voters' test oath"

to disfranchise men who had borne arms against

February 1—April 26 Sherman's Carolinas Campaign, S.C. and N.C.



n the spring of 1861, after the secession of Virginia from the Union, Federal forces rushed to secure the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. which passed through northwestern Virginia and linked the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River and the West. Gen. George B. McClellan led the Union effort to hold the railroad and to protect the largely Unionist part of Virginia that soon became West Virginia. The first land battle of the Civil War occurred on June 3. 1861, when McClellan's forces brushed aside Confederate resistance at Philippi. The next month, on July 11, Union troops under Gen. William S. Rosecrans overcame **Confederate forces at Rich Mountain** commanded by Gen. Robert S. Garnett, who was charged with protecting the turnpike crossroads at Beverly. Trying

to retreat, Garnett was killed two days later at Corricks Ford. McClellan became a Union hero, and President Abraham Lincoln soon appointed him commander of the Federal army in the eastern theater. In August,

Confederate president Jefferson Davis sent his senior military advisor, Gen. Robert E. Lee, to western Virginia to salvage the situation. In contrast with his future adversary McClellan, Lee failed. Many factors conspired against Lee: friction between subordinate

disease among the troops, and rugged

November 26-February 18

At about the same time as the Cheat Mountain debacle, Union forces under Rosecrans drove Confederate Gen. John B. Floyd's command from its fortifications

(Corricks Ford) (Fort Marrow)

Cheat Summit

Confederate commanders, poor weather terrain. Lee attempted to drive the Federals from their bastion at Cheat Summit Fort on September 11-13, taking personal command in his first battle of the war. Plagued by rain and ineffective underlings, Lee was forced to withdraw, and the Federals retained control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. Davis soon transferred Lee to South Carolina to supervise the construction of fortifications While in western Virginia, however, Lee acquired a horse that he would treasure the rost of his days Loo named him Traveller

at Carnifex Ferry. Eventually, Confederate forces established

Camp Allegheny on the present-day Virginia-West Virginia border to guard the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. A Union attack there failed on December 13, 1861. The Confederates evacuated the site early in 1862. After the fighting

and maneuvering in 1861, much of the area that would become West Virginia was in Union hands, where it remained for the rest of the war. Confederates mounted periodic raids and isolated actions but never again seriously threatened Federal control there.

ROAD TO STATEHOOD



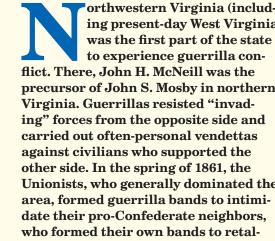
Independence Hall, Wheeling Courtesy West Virginia State Archives

he longstanding political, social, and

economic differences between western and eastern Virginia reached a crisis in April 1861, when Virginia seceded and created a pro-Confederate state government in Richmond, Union supporters generally dominated western Virginia, where there were fewer slaves, especially in the northwestern counties. On June 11, delegates from 26 western counties convened in Wheeling, reorganized, and restored the loyal government of Virginia under Gov. Francis H. Pierpont. A later session authorized a referendum to dismember Virginia and create a new state, Kanawha (later named West Virginia). However, not all of the residents within the new state's boundaries concurred; secessionists dominated the eastern and southern portions. In the months after November 1861, a convention drafted a state constitution. Voters in the western counties ratified it on April 3, 1862. The new legislature, which convened on May 13, requested the state's admission to the Union. The U.S. Congress passed a bill—soon

civilians to local government officials. amended to address the slavery issuethat President Abraham Lincoln signed on December 31, 1862, and on March 26, 1863, the voters approved a state constitutional provision to deal with slavery. West Virginia became the 35th state on June 20 under Gov. Arthur I. Boreman. Two 45th U.S. Colored Troops companies were credited to the new state.

GUERRILLA WARFARE



Unionist Snake Hunters. Confederate guerrillas also attacked the occupying regular Union troops who sought to protect Unionist civilians and control the strategically important turnpikes and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Federals frequently resorted to extreme measures to subdue the Confederate guerrillas. whom they considered little more than outlaws. Unionist volunteers acting under official orders targeted Confederate guerrillas, capturing or killing them wherever they found them. The Confederate guerrillas, likewise, struck any target of opportunity from Unionist

Officially, both the United States and the Confederate States denounced such "irregular" warfare, but each side supported its own guerrillas while condemning those of the other side. The "war within the war" was so vicious and uncontrollable, despite attempts to regulate it with "partisan ranger" legislation, that hatreds and low-level violence continued in some areas for decades after the war ended.

Contact the following for more travel information

August 26 Restored Government of Virginia relocates in Alexandria

ing present-day West Virginia) was the first part of the state **West Virginia Tourism Office** to experience guerrilla con-1900 Kanawha Blvd, E. Charleston, WV 25305 800-CALL WVA WVtourism.com West Virginia Department of Culture and History 304-558-0220 www.wvculture.org **Preservation Alliance** of West Virginia 304-345-6005 www.pawv.org iate. Such rival groups included the West Virginia State Parks 1-833-WVParks Confederate Moccasin Rangers and the

March 26 Voters approve West Virginia constitution with antislavery provision

• April 20 Lincoln proclaims conditions met for West Virginia statehood

April 20 — May 26 Jones-Imboden Raid

MOUNTAINER COUNTRY Greater Bridgeport CVB 800-368-4324 www.greater-bridgeport.com **Greater Clarksburg CVB** 304-622-2157 www.exploreclarksburg.com **Marion County CVB** 800-834-7365 www.marioncvb.com Greater Morgantown CVB

> Blue and Gray Reunion 304-457-3700 www.philippi.org **Rowlesburg Tourism Commission** 304-454-2095 www.rowlesburgguide.com NEW RIVER-GREENBRIER VALLEY Chamber of the Two Virginias 304-487-1502

> > www.coctwovirginias.com

www.tourmorgantown.com

800-458-7373

www.wvstateparks.com

and visitor services along the Trails. Greenbrier County CVB

December 7 First W.Va. senators and

congressmen seated in Congress

www.greenbrierwv.com Historic Fayetteville CVB www.visitfayettevillewv.com Monroe County Tourism 866-677-3003 ext.15 www.travelmonroe.com New River Gorge CVB 800-927-0263 www.newrivergorgecvb.com Visit Southern 800-VISIT WV

Wyoming County CVB 304-732-8128 www.visitwyomingcountywv.com

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George Tyler Moore CENTER FOR THE TUDY OF THE CIVIL WAI At Shepherd University

www.shepherd.edu/civilwar

METRO VALLEY

304-344-5075 www.charlestonwv.com **Huntington Area CVB** 800-635-6329 www.VisitHuntingtonWV.org **Putnam County CVB** 304-757-7282 www.VisitPutnamWV.com

MID-OHIO VALLEY City of Spencer 304-927-1640 www.cityofspencer.com **Greater Parkersburg CVB** 800-752-4982 www.greaterparkersburg.com Ripley CVB 304-514-2609 www.visitripleywv.com Ritchie Co. Tourism &

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Charleston CVB

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John Brown's Fort Courtesy West Virginia Dept. of Commerce

POTOMAC HIGHLANDS Beverly Heritage Center

Braxton County CVB 304-637-7424 304-765-6533 www.beverlyheritagecenter.org www.braxtonwv.org **Elkins-Randolph County Tourism CVB Lewis County CVB** 304-635-7803 304-269-7328 www.elkinsrandolphwv.com www.stonewallcountry.com **Grant County CVB** Summersville CVB 304-257-9266 304-872-3722 www.summersvillecvb.com www.visitgrantcounty.com **Hampshire County CVB** Upshur Co. CVB 304-822-7477 304-473-1400 www.cometohampshire.com www.visitupshur.org **Hardy County CVB**

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www.wheelingcvb.com

MOUNTAIN LAKES

How to Use this Map-Guide

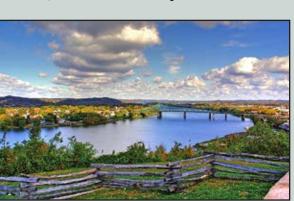
This map-guide identifies more than 150 Civil War sites throughout West Virginia. Each site is interpreted and accessible and encourages you to explore diverse settings where America's destiny was forged. West Virginia Civil War Trails sites can be explore at your own pace, and many offer other historical and recreational opportunities. Enjoy one of the numerous walking tours available in many communities. Shop at one of hundreds of antique and specialty

Amendment (2nd state to do so)

shops, dine at a historically-themed tavern or simply walk amid the serenity of a preserved battlefield. Near every West Virginia Civil War Trails site, you'll find other activities that make visiting West Virginia so popular: whitewater rafting, mountain biking, and curvy, country roads where the stories you've discovered will ignite your imagination.

The West Virginia Civil War Trails program is part of a five-state trails network that invites you to explore both well-known and lessmore than 1,000 places tell the epic and heartfelt stories of civilians

and soldiers who experienced triumph and tragedy during the war. For more detailed travel information, contact any of the organizations listed in this guide or visit any West Virginia Welcome Center or local Visitor Center. For additional Civil War Trails information, visit www.civilwartrails.org.



View of Parkersburg from Fort Boreman Courtesy Marty Seufer, Greater Parkersburg CVB



CIVILWAR **CIVIL WAR TRAILS** *** * * *

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