

and locally made treats. Art galleries, charming antique shops, and the epic vistas are waiting for you in every corner of the state. Whether it is a state park for stargazing or one of West Virginia's amazing B&Bs, be sure to book your evening accommodations before you set out each day Countless times along the way you might say, "We need to come back to check that out." Keep this map and a marker handy to make those notes. You'll also need this map to help navigate through the more wild and wonderful regions of West Virginia where cell service is a bit spotty. Bring a water bottle, hiking shoes, and a jacket, too—just in case. Take your time. Relax. Welcome to West Virginia.

Follow these signs to more than 1,500 Civil War sites. • April 12 Shots fired at Fort Sumter, Charleston, S.C.

April 17 Virginia secedes July 8—10 Battle of Laurel Hill May 23 Virginia voters approve Ordinance of Secession
September 3 Battle of Gauley Bridge • June 3 Battle of Philippi, first land battle of the Civil War

•• May 13-15 First Wheeling Convention

 July 2 Battle of Falling Waters September 12–15 Battle of Cheat Mountain June 11 Convention begins at Wheeling • July 11 Battle of Rich Mountain • July 13 Engagement at Corrick's Ford

• September 10 Battle of Carnifex Ferry

October 21 Voters approve statehood referendu

• July 21 First Battle of Manassas, Va.

Battle o

**Rich Mountain** 

**Cheat Summit** 

Alleghen

(Fort Marrow)

JENKINS'S RAID

📉 onfederate Gen. Albert G. Jenkins led 550 cavalrymen

the course of 21 days starting on August 22, 1862.

Leaving from Salt Sulphur Springs, Jenkins's men set to

work attacking Union forces, capturing prisoners, and

destroying military stores. The raiders destroyed

telegraph lines around Weston, captured a Union

garrison in Glenville, and seized \$5,550 from the

U.S. paymaster in Ripley. They even raised

the Confederate flag in Ohio after crossing

the river at Ripley. On September 12,

Jenkins ended the raid at Red House

on the Kanawha River. Jenkins's

Union communication and supply

consequences, although planting

Raid temporarily disrupted the

system but had no long-term

the Confederate flag in

**United States territory** 

provided a brief lift to

Confederate morale.

Raid Site

Jones – Main Route

■ ■ Jones - Detached Raiding Parties

on a 500-mile raid through central West Virginia over

Barboursville

November 26-February 18

May 8—June 9 Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaig

• April 3 Restored government of Virginia constitution ratified

• May 13 Restored government of Virginia legislature requests state's admission to Union

September 4—19 Antietam Campaign, Va., Md., W.Va.

August 22—September 12 Jenkins's Raid

February 12-20 State constitutional convention

Battle of Hurricane Bridge

JONES-IMBODEN RAID

he following spring, Confederate

and John D. Imboden began an

April 20, 1863, they planned to disrupt rail

transportation, cut telegraph lines, weaken

Union control, and seize supplies. Imboden

raiders returned to Virginia's Shenandoah

marched 1,100 miles, captured 700 Union

their independence from the Confederacy

 March 26 Voters approve West Virginia constitution with antislavery provision April 20 — May 26 Jones-Imboden Raid

• April 29 Battle of Fairmont

Valley by May 26. They claimed to have

troops, 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. Less than a month later, West Virginians declared

led 3,365 men from Staunton, and Jones rode with 2,100 men through Petersburg and Moorefield. Jones temporarily rejoined Imboden at Buckhannon and skirmished to Weston, where they seized the mass of supplies stockpiled for the opening of the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum. The

even larger cavalry raid. Setting out on

Gens. William E. "Grumble" Jones

• June 20 West Virginia becomes 35th state

November 6 Battle of Droop Mountain

June 10 – July 14 Gettysburg Campaign, Va., Md., Pa.

August 7 Battle of Moorefield

(Multiple Sites)

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August — November Sheridan's 1864 Valley Campaign

October 13 Col. John S. Mosby's Greenback Raid,

• February 3 West Virginia becomes the second

state to ratify the 13th Amendment

EASTERN PANHANDLE Berkeley Springs Battle of Great Cacapon John Brown by Ole Peter Hansen Balling, ca. 1872.

Courtesy National Portrait Gallery,

Smithsonian Institution

December 7 First West Virginia Senators and

## TAKE A HISTORIC HIKE!

s you follow Civil War Trails throughout wild and wonderful West Virginia, you'll see trailheads around almost every bend. These hikes through national, state, or municipal lands will lead you to historic sites, across battlefields, and to vistas that will always be sharper in your mind than on your phone's camera. Be sure to pack your hiking shoes and bring your most adventurous travel partner to ensure you create some history of your own.

Two historic hikes in West Virginia can be found at Carnifex Ferry Battlefield State Park and Droop Mountain Battlefield State Park. At Carnifex Ferry, you can explore the battle as it unfolded on September 10, 1861, across three hiking trails, which total three miles and range from easy to moderate difficulty. Droop Mountain offers eight hiking trails, each about a half-mile long, ranging from easy to difficult. These trails will enable you to explore the Civil War story that unfolded in their midst on November 6, 1863.



• April 9 Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, Va.

April 14 John Wilkes Booth assassinates

April 26 Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrenders

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THE FIRST CAMPAIGN

ollowing Virginia's secession, Union troops under Gen. George B. McClellan advanced into northwestern Virginia to secure the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Abraham Lincoln's lifeline from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River. The first land battle of the Civil War occurred on June 3, 1861, when McClellan's troops routed a small Confederate command at Philippi. The following month, Union troops routed the Confederates at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, and again at Corrick's Ford, where Confederate Gen. Robert S. Garnett was killed, the first general officer killed during the Civil War. McClellan was soon called to take command of the Union army at Washington, D.C.

In August, Confederate President Jefferson Davis sent Robert E. Lee to western Virginia to coordinate Confederate operations in the region. Lee unsuccessfully attempted to dislodge a Union force at Cheat Summit Fort and was soon transferred to South Carolina. At the same

time, Union troops under Gen. William S. Rosecrans drove Confederate troops from their fortifications at Carnifex Ferry. Confederate forces withstood a Union assault at Camp Allegheny on December 13, 1861, but soon withdrew into Virginia. After considerable

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



History of the War for the Union, printed in 1861 and illustrated by Alonzo Chappel and Thomas Nast

# ROAD TO STATEHOOD

May 23 Battle of Lewisburg

ongstanding political, social, and economic differences between Virginia's western and eastern counties reached a crisis in the spring of 1861, when the state seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy. Whereas slave labor dominated Virginia's eastern and Tidewater counties, there were significantly fewer slaves in western Virginia, and Unionist sentiment dominated the state's northwestern counties.

In response to the secession referendum, on from 26 western counties convened in Wheeling, reorganized, and restored the loyal State seal of West Virginia government of

Virginia under Gov.

Francis H. Pierpont The new legislature soon authorized a referendum on the creation of West Virginia, a new state to be carved out of Virginia. A constitutional convention drafted a state constitution, which voters in the western counties ratified on April 3, 1862.

The new state legislature convened in May 1862 and formally requested admission to the Union. The U.S. Congress passed a statehood bill—soon amended to include the gradual abolition of slavery—that President Abraham Lincoln signed into law on December 31, 1862. The following spring, West Virginia voters approved a constitutional provision allowing for gradual emancipation. West Virginia became the 35th state on June 20, 1863, under Gov. Arthur I. Boreman. Two companies of the 45th U.S. Colored Troops were soon credited to the new state.

# **★** HARPERS FERRY ★ ★

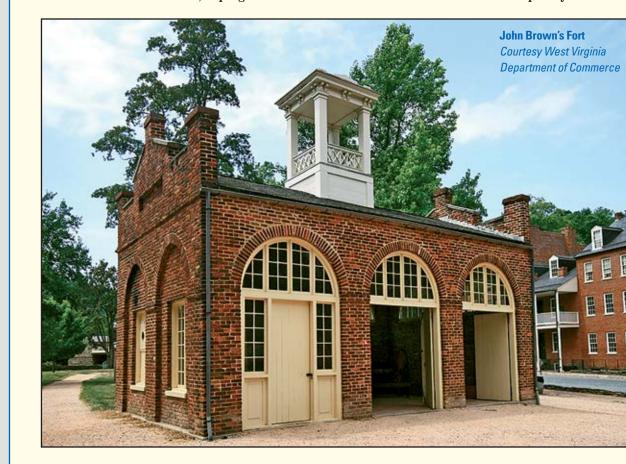
December 31 President Lincoln signs West Virginia statehood bill

• December 10 Congress passes West Virginia statehood bill

ew places encompass the story of the Civil War more than Harpers Ferry. Frederick Douglass believed the first shots of the Civil War were not fired at Charleston Harbor on April 12, 1861, but rather on October 16, 1859, when abolitionist John Brown landed his strike against slavery in Virginia at Harpers Ferry. Here, Brown and his "army" captured the U.S. armory, arsenal, and rifle works. Following two days of fighting, Brown and his men were stormed at the armory engine house by a detachment of U.S. Marines commanded by then Col. Robert E. Lee. Brown was captured, tried, and convicted, and was hanged at nearby Charles Town on December 2, 1859.

As a hub for industry and transportation, Union and Confederate forces saw Harpers Ferry as a strategic location and gateway to the Shenandoah Valley. Federal troops utilized the area as a supply base and as a springboard for incursions into Virginia, while Confederates set their sights on Harpers Ferry on several occasions, most notably during the 1862 Maryland Campaign. The town changed hands more than a dozen times between 1861 and 1865.

Harpers Ferry also served as a beacon of freedom, from the thousands of enslaved who flocked there during the Civil War to those educated in the decades after at Storer College, one of the first higher education institutions for African Americans. The Niagara Movement—pred NAACP—met here in 1906, hoping to realize John Brown's vision of freedom and equality for all.



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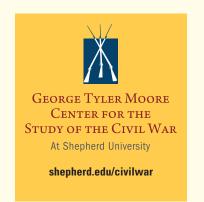
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