

command rode the train from Grafton, disembarking here to continue on foot to attack the Confederates at Philippi.

5. Philippi: "The Federal Attack" - On June 2, 1861, Federal troops advanced on Philippi from the B&O rail hub at Grafton in two columns of about 1,500 men each.

5. Philippi: "The Confederate Retreat" - Col. George Porterfield moved his newly recruited Confederates from Grafton to Philippi on May 28, 1861, after receiving word of a Federal advance on the B&O Railroad.

5. Philippi: "The Casualties" - Site in Philippi where Col. Benjamin Kelley, Col. George A. Porterfield, Cpt. Fauntleroy P. Dangerfield, and 18 year-old James E. Hanger sustained injuries.

5. Philippi: "The Commands" - Site where Col. Benjamin F. Kelley (Union) commanded the First Virginia Infantry, and Col. George A. Porterfield (Confederate) commanded the Virginia Militia, Northwestern Virginia.

6. Corricks Ford - Along the rocky shallows here, Gen. Garnett was killed while attempting to delay the pursuit. He was the first general killed in the Civil War.

7. Camp Laurel Hill - The engagement at Laurel Hill was a key to Union General McClellan's success in The First Campaign. Retreat from this area resulted in the loss of western Virginia for the Confederacy.

8. Roaring Creek Flats - On July 9, 1861, Gen. George B. McClellan moved a Union army of more than 5,000 troops down the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike from Middle Fork Bridge. Here they skirmished with Confederate cavalry who destroyed a bridge and retreated across the creek.

9. Beverly - Following Federal success at Rich Mountain, Gen. George McClellan led his troops into Beverly and secured this vital crossroads for the Union.

10. Huttonsville - After the defeat in Philippi on June 3, 1861, Confederate forces retreated to this point. Brig. Gen. Robert S. Garnett was sent to western Virginia to reorganize these troops and halt the southeast advance of Federal forces.

11. Camp Elkwater - Fortifications here blocked the narrow valley floor and a turnpike leading to the Virginia Central Railroad.

12. Camp Bartow - On October 3, 1861, nearly 5,000 Union troops under Gen. Joseph Reynolds attacked 1,800 Confederates here in the Battle of Greenbrier River.



OTHER CIVIL WAR SITES IN THE AREA

1. WVU Jackson's Mill Historic Area - Site of Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's boyhood home. The historic area has evolved into a "community" of 18th and 19th century buildings in addition to being the site of the state 4-H Conference Center

2. Grafton National Cemetery - Established in 1867 by congressional legislation to offer a final resting place for the men who died during the Civil War.

3. Stonewall Jackson Birthplace - A statue of Jackson on horseback is located on the courthouse plaza in Clarksburg in honor of its famous son.

4. Jackson Cemetery - Family plot located on E. Pike St. is the final resting place of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's great-grandparents, father and sister.

5. Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike - A 161-mile State Scenic Byway provides access to numerous Civil War sites. Nearby are national forest recreation areas and the National Radio Astronomy Observatory.

6. Philippi Covered Bridge - Built in 1852, both armies heavily utilized the bridge during the Civil War. During the battle, Union troops took control of the bridge and used it as barracks.

7. Rich Mountain Battlefield - Over 400 protected acres including battle site at the top of Rich Mountain (5 miles west of Beverly), Confederate Camp Garnett (1.5 miles further west), and a section of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (The Rich Mountain Backway) connecting the two sites.

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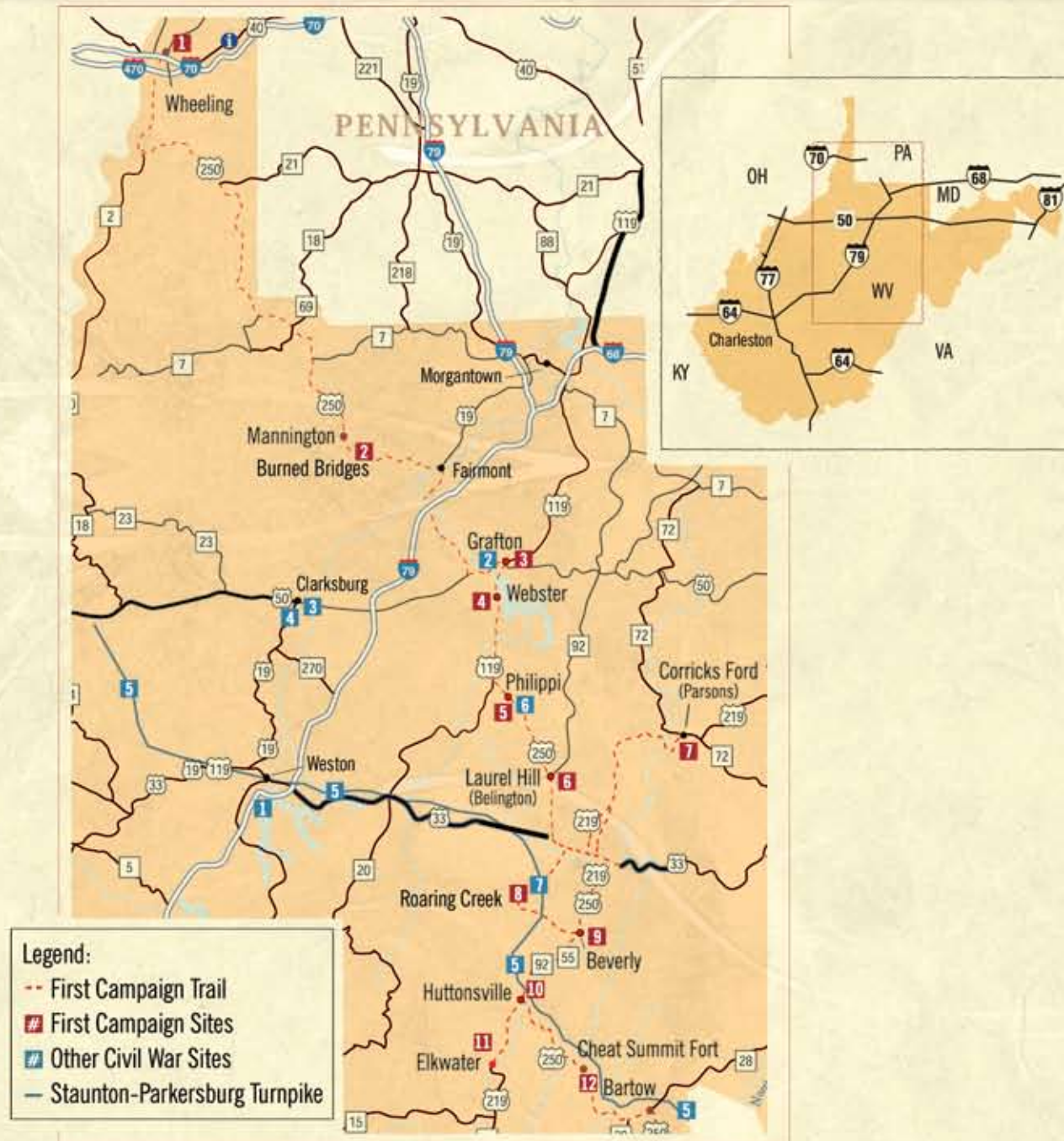
THE FIRST CAMPAIGN

The first land battle of the Civil War occurred on June 3, 1861, when Federal troops surprised Confederates in the town of Philippi, forcing them to flee down the turnpike. The Confederates then fortified two key turnpike passes, at Laurel Hill near Belington and Camp Garnett on the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike at Rich Mountain. McClellan's troops forced the Confederates at Camp Garnett to flee by taking the turnpike pass in a surprise flank attack at the Battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. Garnett's troops then withdrew from Laurel Hill, and Gen. Garnett was killed in resulting combat at Corricks Ford, becoming the first general killed in the Civil War.

McClellan moved his troops into Beverly, which became a Federal stronghold. As a result of his well-publicized success, he was soon called to Washington to command the Army of the Potomac.

Federal troops fortified positions on the turnpikes at Elkwater and Cheat Summit Fort, while the Confederates dug in at Bartow and Camp Allegheny. Gen. Robert E. Lee led an abortive attempt to dislodge the Union troops at Cheat Summit, giving him a less-than-successful start to his war efforts. Federal attempts failed to take the Confederates position in a fierce artillery duel called the Battle of Greenbrier River at Camp Bartow, and a December assault on Camp Allegheny. A cruel mountain winter accomplished what a force of armies could not, and in the spring of 1862 the Confederates retreated down the turnpike to join "Stonewall" Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley.

In spite of repeated raids, the Federals retained control of most of the turnpike and northwestern Virginia. In 1863, this region became part of the new state of West Virginia. The Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike connecting the sites of this campaign is now recognized as the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike Scenic Byway.



FIRST CAMPAIGN SITES

1. Independence Hall - Fifty-seven elected delegates attended the Second Wheeling Convention here on June 11, 1861. On June 20, 1861, the Restored Government of Virginia was established in Wheeling. Francis H. Pierpont was elected governor. The separation of West Virginia from Virginia was the only change in the map of the United States brought by the Civil War. West Virginia was dubbed "the child of the rebellion" by Arthur I. Boreman, first Governor of West Virginia, Inaugural Address, June 20, 1863.

1. Camp Carlile - This camp was perfect for mustering and training. The men used the exhibition hall and animal stalls for barracks and slept with blankets and quilts donated by Wheeling citizens. More troops followed until the regiment was complete. Designated as the First Virginia (Union) Volunteers, it was the first Union regiment formed in the South.

2. Burned Bridges - At this site on May 25, 1861, Lt. Col. William J. Willey led a group of men to burn these two B&O Railroad bridges. This destruction of the railroad set in motion the invasion of Virginia by Federal troops.

3. Grafton - At Grafton, the Northwest Virginia Railroad joined the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O). In May 1861, Union troops poured into Grafton to protect the B&O Railroad.

3. Grafton: First Casualty of the Civil War - On the night of May 22, 1861, along the Northwestern Turnpike, Pvt. Thornsberry Bailey Brown was the first Union soldier killed by a Confederate soldier.

3. Grafton: Grafton Hotel & Railroad Station - In the Grafton Hotel, Union commanders made a plan to attack the Confederates at Philippi.

4. Webster - On June 2, 1861, Col. Ebenezer Dumont's