

West Virginia Pictorial Scrapbook Collection
for
Clarksburg, Buckhannon Area, Beverly and Weston

Compiled by
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for
The 2010 Jackson Brigade, Inc. Reunion

August 7, 2010

Historic Pictures of Clarksburg, WV



1. Waldomore in Clarksburg -- location of Genealogy Library



CLARKSBURG DEFENSES

Protecting the Town and Railroad

JONES-IMBODEN RAID



By April 29, 1863, Confederate Gen. William E. "Grumble" Jones and John B. Imboden began a raid from Highgate Church, present day West Virginia, against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Within two days, Jones and Imboden reported that they captured 1,000 mules, 100,000 pounds of supplies, captured 700 Federal soldiers, and 1,000 mules and 1,000 cattle, and burned 5 bridge bridges, more than 20 railroad bridges, 1 train, and 100,000 pounds of rail. Most bridges were iron trestles. Confederate losses were light.

By May 25, both commands had returned to Highgate Church, VA.

The trenches here and on Pinninick Hill were constructed for the protection of Clarksburg and the vital North Western Virginia Railroad. The line ran west from Gratton, where it joined the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through Clarksburg to Parkersburg. On May 30, 1861, three companies of the 14th Ohio Infantry arrived in Clarksburg by train from Ohio, the first Union troops to do so. The 8th Indiana Infantry soon arrived and on June 19 began to help build fortifications on Lowrides and Pinninick Hills. The soldiers did not live in the trenches but rather in camps in town. One of the camps was

in the current Glen Elk area and another was in the area of the Odd Fellows Cemetery on Chestnut Street. When in April 1863 Confederate Gen. William E. "Grumble" Jones and Gen. John D. Imboden raided present-day West Virginia, Jones approached Clarksburg from the north and Imboden from the east. Approximately 5,000 Union



Gen. William E. Jones
Courtesy West Virginia State Archives

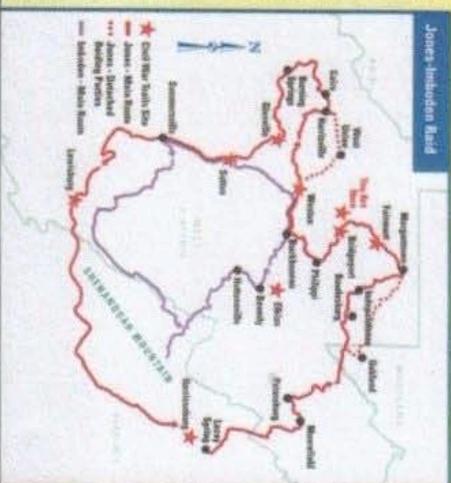


Gen. John D. Imboden
Courtesy Library of Congress

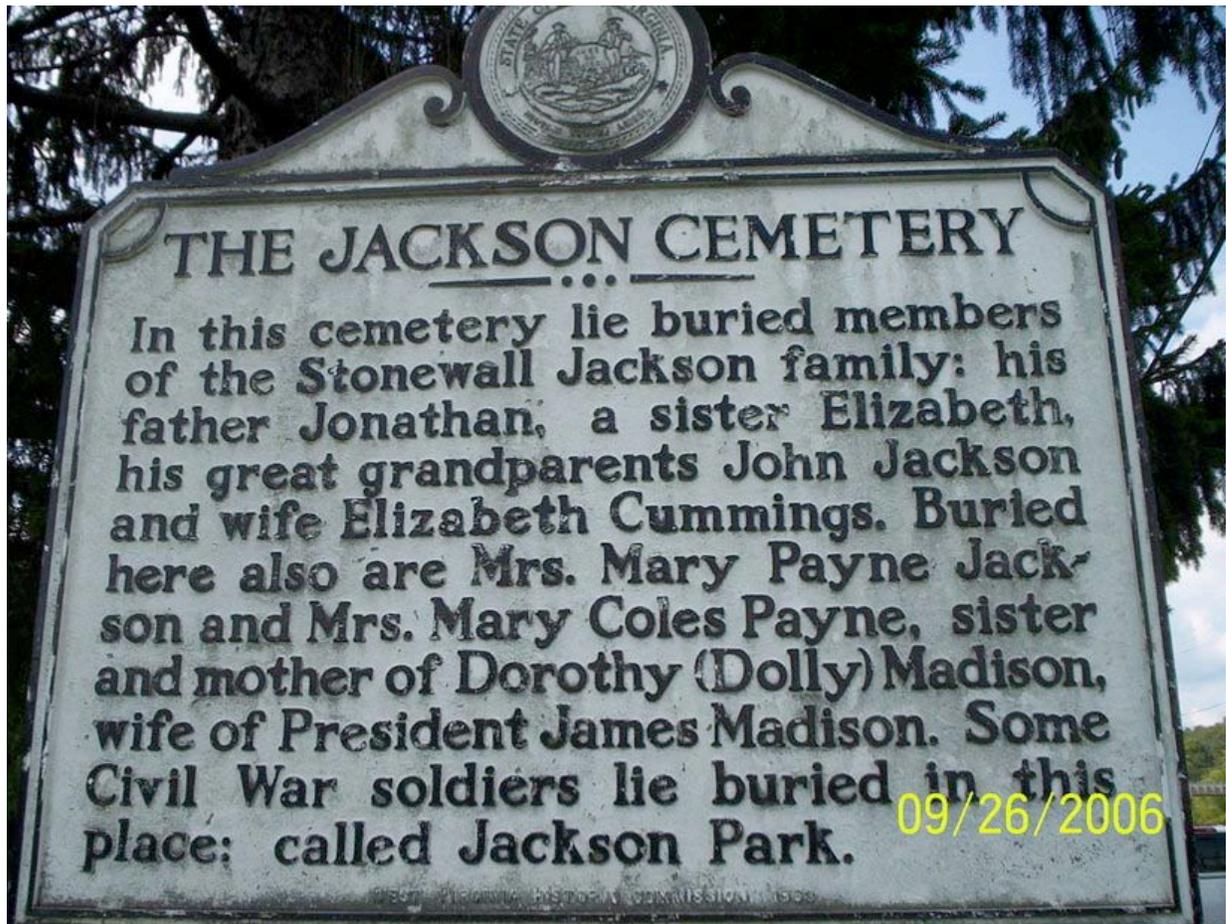


Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts
Courtesy Library of Congress

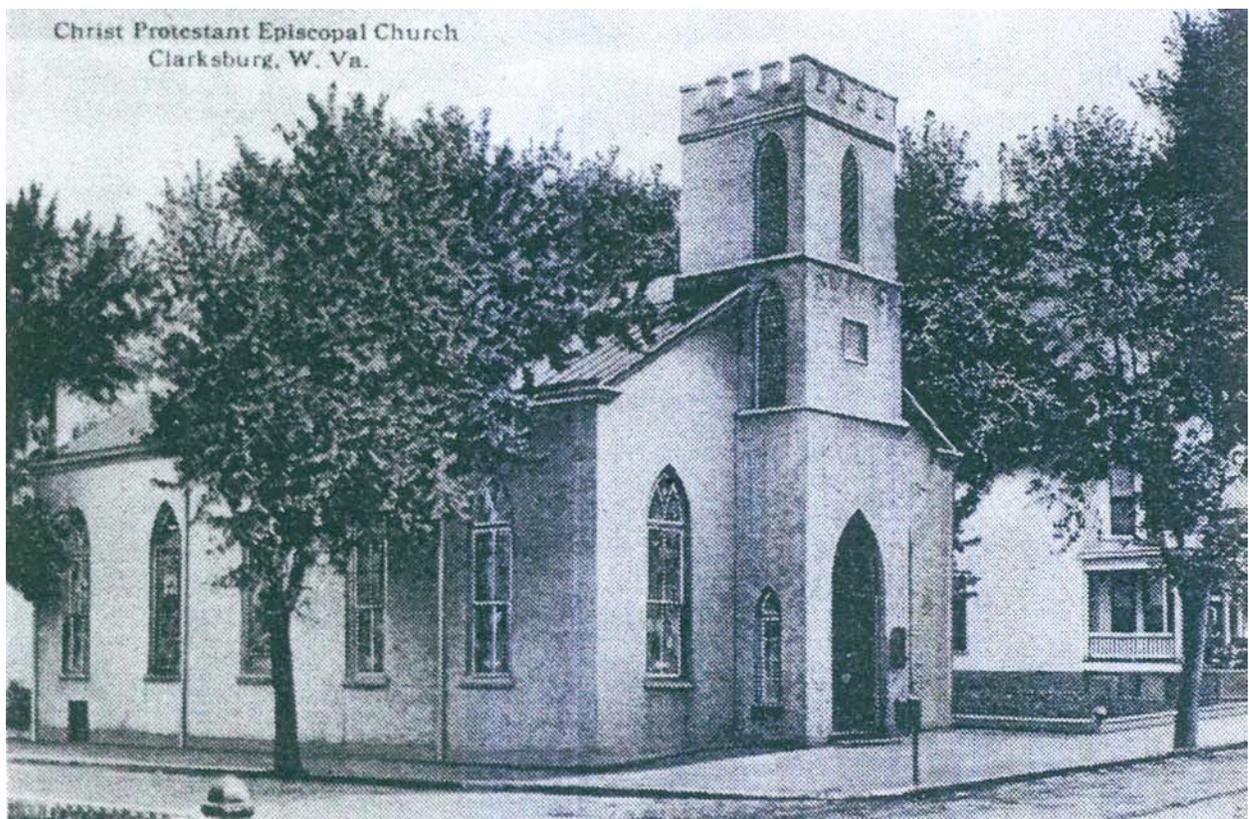
troops in the area retreated to the relative safety of Clarksburg's fortifications. The commanding general, Benjamin S. Roberts, sent out a cavalry company on a reconnaissance but otherwise made no effort to attack the Confederates. Jones, finding the defenses of Clarksburg too strong, moved on to Bridgeport, where his men burned two railroad bridges and destroyed a locomotive.



2. Historical Marker: Clarksburg Defenses



3. Sign for Jackson Cemetery on Pike Street in Clarksburg, WV



4. Christ Episcopal Church was a hospital during the Civil War



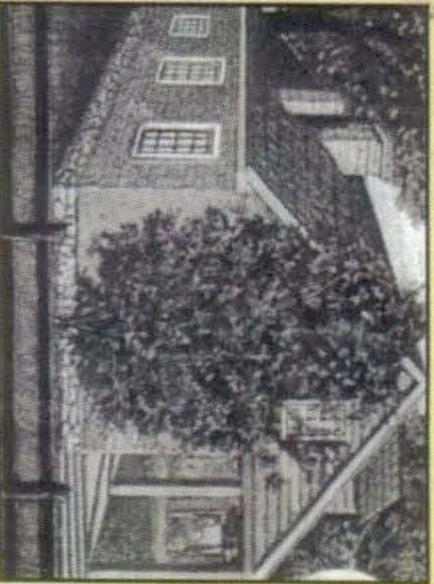
STONEWALL JACKSON BIRTHPLACE

Origins of a Confederate Hero



The house in which Thomas J. Jackson was born on January 21, 1824, stood across the street and halfway down the block to your right (marked with a bronze plaque). His father struggled to make ends meet and poverty marred Jackson's childhood. Both parents died by the time Jackson

"My mother and father died when I was very young, and I had to work for my living and education both." — Thomas J. Jackson



Drawing of Jackson Birthplace - Courtesy Harrison County Historical Society

was seven. He and his sister, Laura, lived with an uncle, Cummins Jackson, at Jackson's Mill about fifteen miles south of here.

Congressman Samuel L. Hays, a kinsman and Lewis County resident, appointed Thomas Jackson to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1842; Jackson graduated in the celebrated class of 1846. He served as an artillery officer in the Mexican War, and later taught at the Virginia Military Institute. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Jackson joined the Confederate army, commanding a brigade at Harpers Ferry. On July 21, 1861, Jackson led his unit at the First Battle of Manassas, where he received his famous nickname, "Stonewall."

Jackson's stunning tactical victories in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862 made him the Confederacy's foremost military hero. He subsequently became the most aggressive and dependable corps commander in Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. On the night of May 2, 1863, after a brilliant flank attack at Chancellorsville, Jackson reconnoitered the Union lines by moon-



*Thomas J. Jackson, from an 1861 daguerreotype taken in New York when he was a brevet major
Courtesy Richard A. Hilde*



*Gen. Stonewall Jackson, April 1863, the last photograph taken near Fredericksburg, Va.
Courtesy Richard A. Hilde*

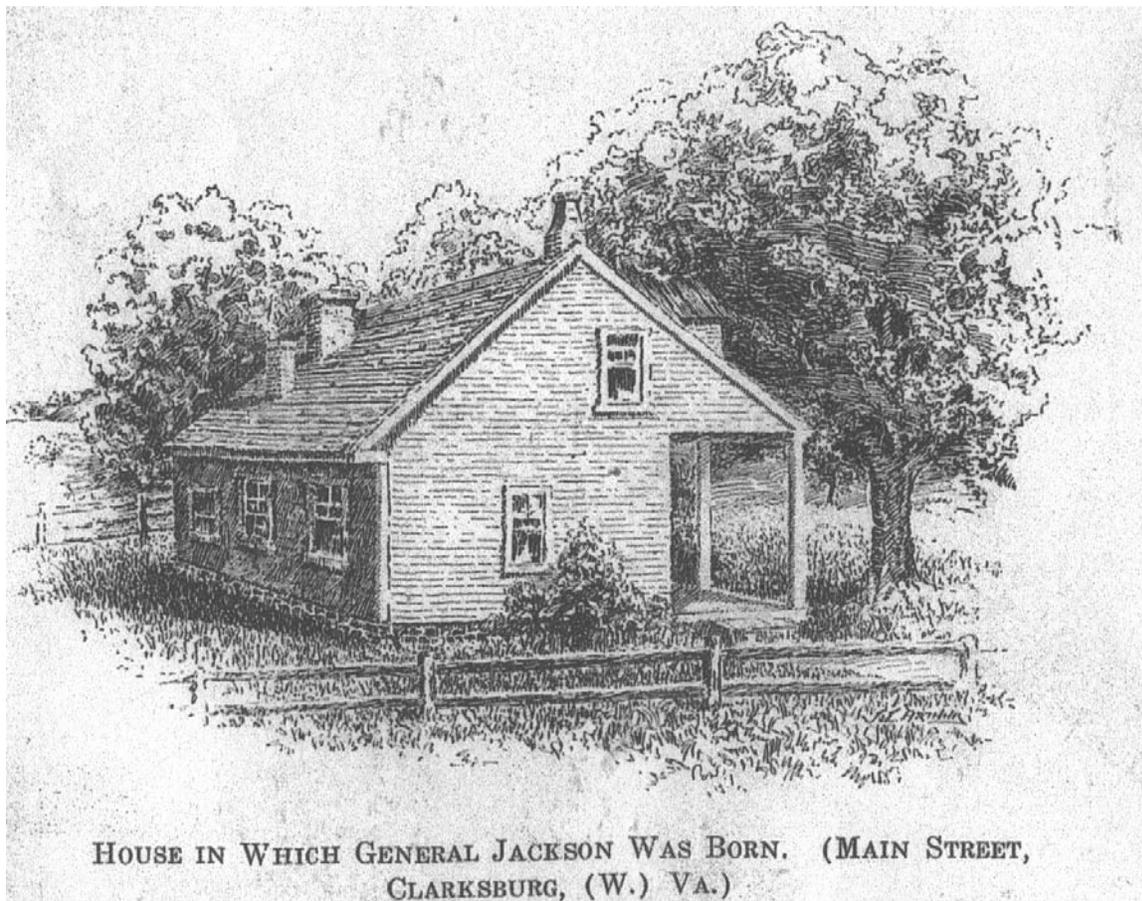
light and was accidentally shot by his own men. His left arm was amputated, and he died of complications eight days later. Stonewall Jackson, among the most revered of Confederate military leaders, is buried in Lexington, Virginia.

"He has lost his left arm; but I have lost my right arm." — Gen. Robert E. Lee, on learning of Jackson's wound

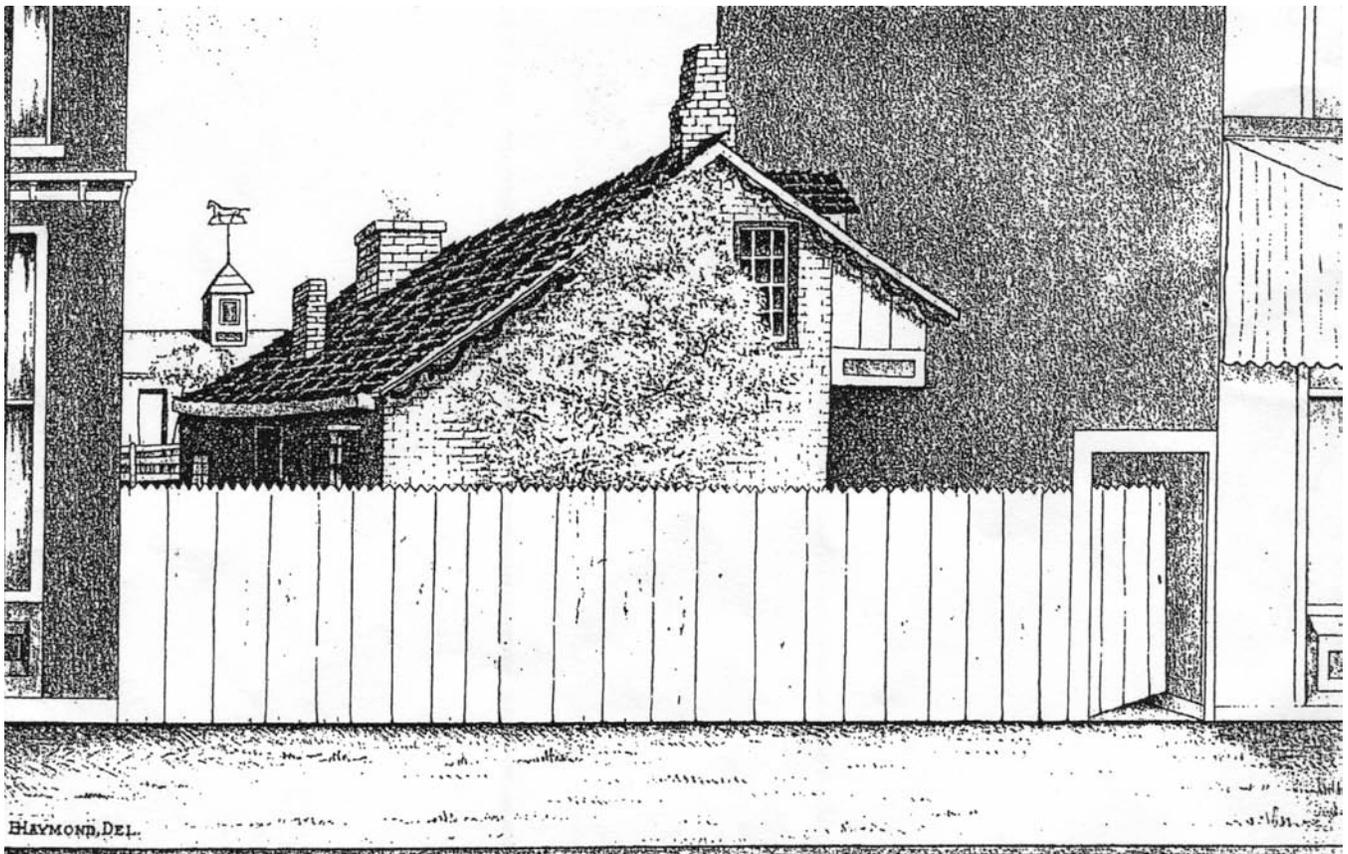
5. Historical Marker: Stonewall Jackson birthplace



6. Plaque at site of “Stonewall” Jackson’s birthplace. Source: Dan Hyde



**7. House where “Stonewall” Jackson was born.
Source: *The Family and Early Life of Stonewall Jackson* by Roy Bird Cook**

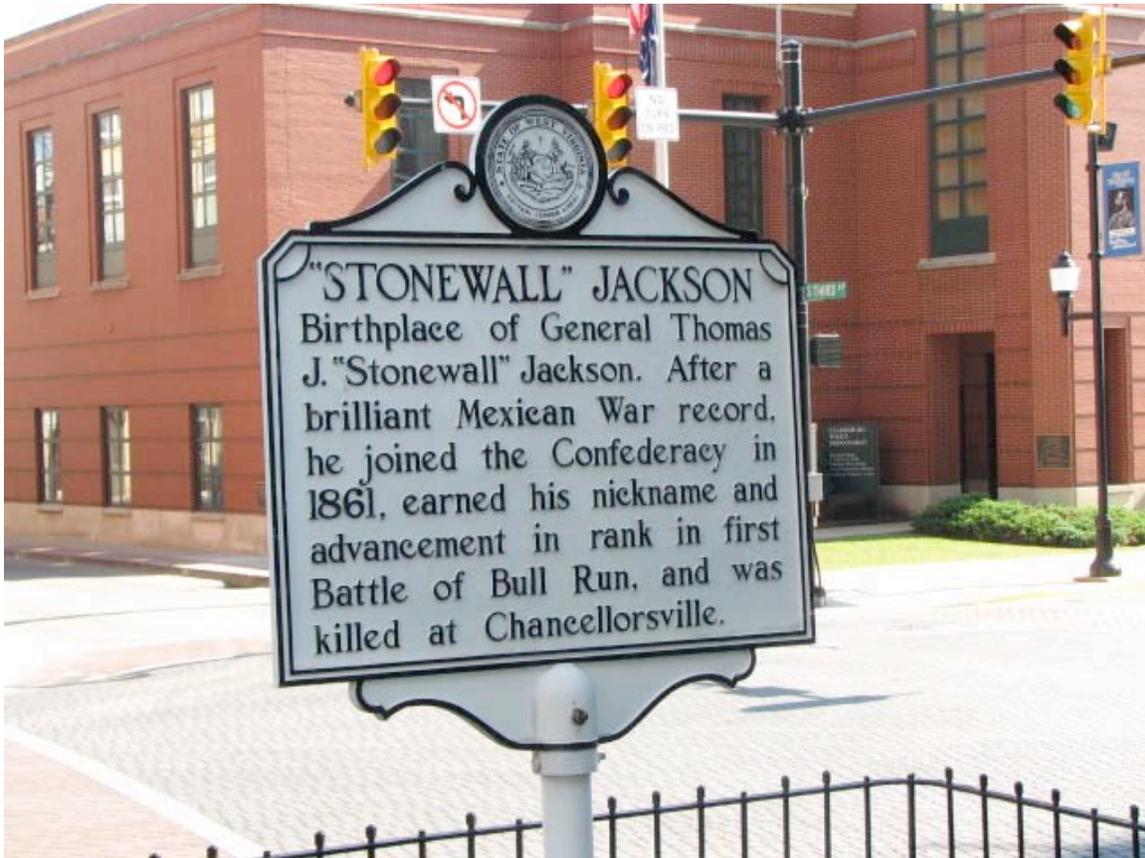


HAYMOND, DEL.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1860, by GEORGE H. LEE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

BIRTHPLACE OF GEN'L "STONEWALL" JACKSON,
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

8. Birthplace of Stonewall Jackson (1885). Source: David Houchin



9. Historical sign, Harrison County Court House plaza. Source: Dan Hyde



10. Stonewall Jackson Statue, Harrison County Court House plaza. Source: Dan Hyde



UNION MEETINGS

“We intend ... to ... remain in the Union.”



Harrison County was among the first jurisdictions in western Virginia to support the Union. A pro-Union meeting was called for November 24, 1860, at the Clarksburg Courthouse, just after Abraham Lincoln had been elected president and

John Sawyer Carlile was a delegate from Harrison County who resided in Clarksburg, served as a state senator, a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850-1851, and a congressman. He voted against secession at the convention in 1861 and headed the movement to form a new state government for Virginia on the grounds that secession had caused the state government offices to be vacated. He was elected to the United States Senate under the Restored Government of Virginia and at first supported but then opposed statehood for West Virginia when Congress included a provision in the statehood bill regarding gradual emancipation. Although he had been one of the earliest advocates of statehood, ultimately he voted against the bill. Carlile died near Clarksburg in 1878 and is buried in the local Odd Fellows Cemetery.



John B. Carlile
Courtesy Richard A. Hogg

many Southern states were talking of secession. An anonymous Clarksburg resident wrote prophetically on January 12, 1861, “We intend if eastern Virginia secedes to raise the banner of separate State sovereignty in Western Virginia and remain in the Union.”

On April 17, 1861, the Virginia Secession Convention voted 88 to 55 to send the Ordinance of Secession to the people of Virginia for ratification. Delegates from western Virginia argued in vain against seceding from the Union, then left Richmond under threat of bodily harm. After returning to Clarksburg, Unionist leader John S. Carlile called a public meeting in Harrison County. On April 22, almost 1,200 residents convened at the courthouse in Clarksburg to determine what course to take in this national crisis. From this meeting came the call for what would be known as the First Wheeling Convention on May 13, thereby setting the stage for West Virginia statehood. When the vote on the Ordinance of Secession was taken, the men of Harrison County voted against it 1,691 to 694.

UNION OR DISUNION? THE ISSUE IS UPON US!

An meetings are being held in portions of our State, urging a call for a convention to consider whether Virginia shall unite with Secession. Can you, as a Citizen, States in their tremendous effort to divide the Union of these States, be so devoted and noble that the citizens of Harrison county give expression to their sentiments in some-severing assembly.

It is the united conviction of faithful citizens of this Union that the Union formed by our Fathers and cemented with their blood—Union which has all the sacred securities of the past, and endures to us by the immovable steps of the present—is seriously threatened. Even now our military interests and business relations have received a shock from the impending destruction of our Government little less than total annihilation. The evils of both States and individuals is not only being destroyed, but ruin begins to stir us in the bow. Shall Virginia be a participant in this effort at self-destruction? Will she too, be guilty of self-slaughter? It is for her people to say. Boldly upon this, the people of all Virginia should give unmistakable utterance of their determination to preserve, maintain and give permanence to our Union. Let the people of all Virginia stand together. Conspire and arrange for a convention to preserve, maintain, their Republic. Let the people of Harrison County, and all who are united to us by the same ties, and will tend to strengthen the foundation already already stretched forth to destroy the Government. It is of the utmost consequence, then, that the voice of the people be heard, trumpet-tongued, commanding peace. Let every man who values this Government and is opposed to treason, leave his farm, his workshop, his store, and his counting-rooms, and after one day in his Country. Do this, we earnestly beseech you, before it is too late. Let no man, therefore, neglect this patriotic duty, remembering that he who hesitates for the Union is against it. Come, then, citizens of Harrison county, to the

MASS-MEETING,

The 24th of November, 1860.

To be held at the Courthouse, in Clarksburg, on Saturday next.
Come prepared to meet any and every attempt to swindle the the which binds us together, and which has already united to us one people.
Clarksburg, Va., November 20th, 1860.

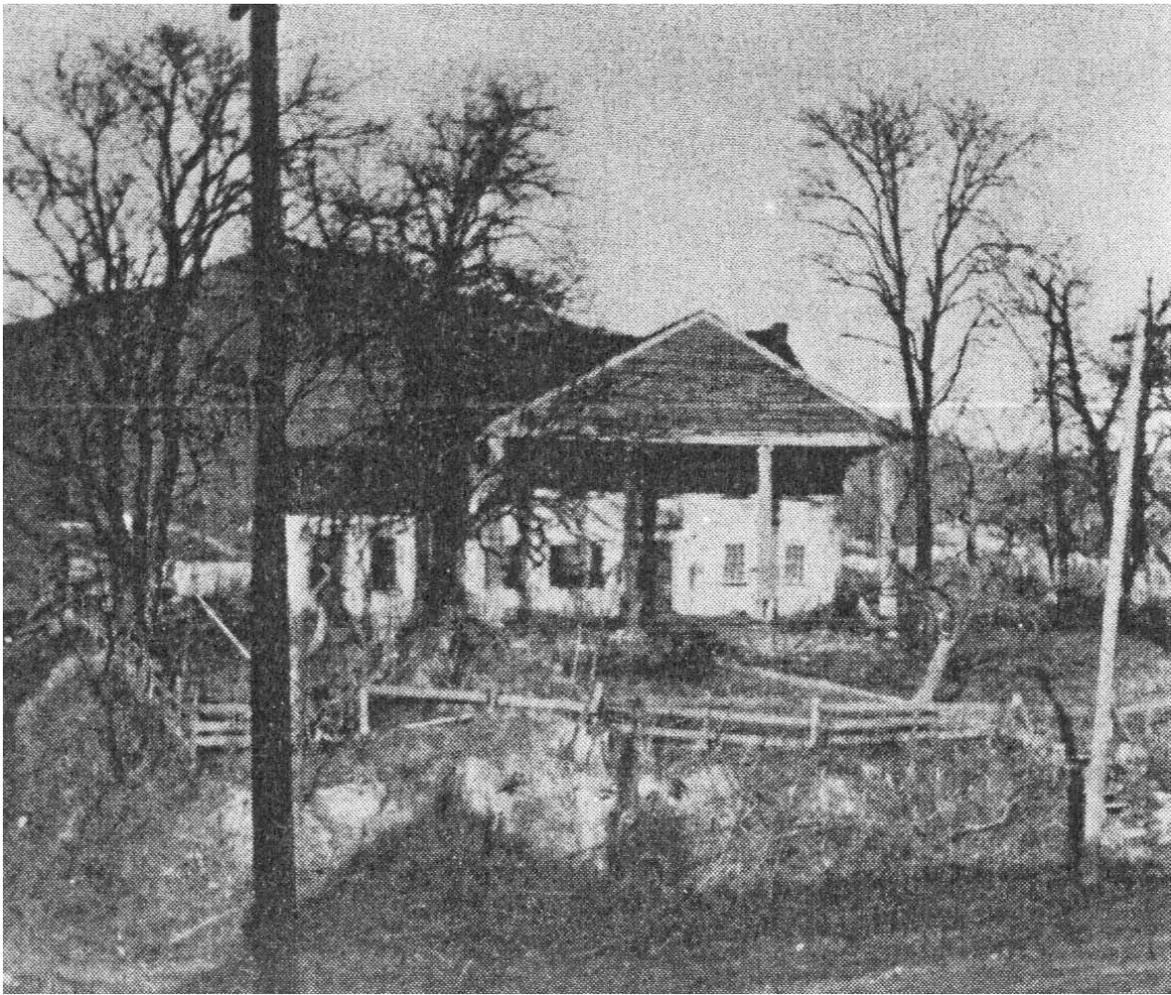
Bronzeplate advertising the Unionist meeting of November 24, 1860
Courtesy West Virginia University Archives



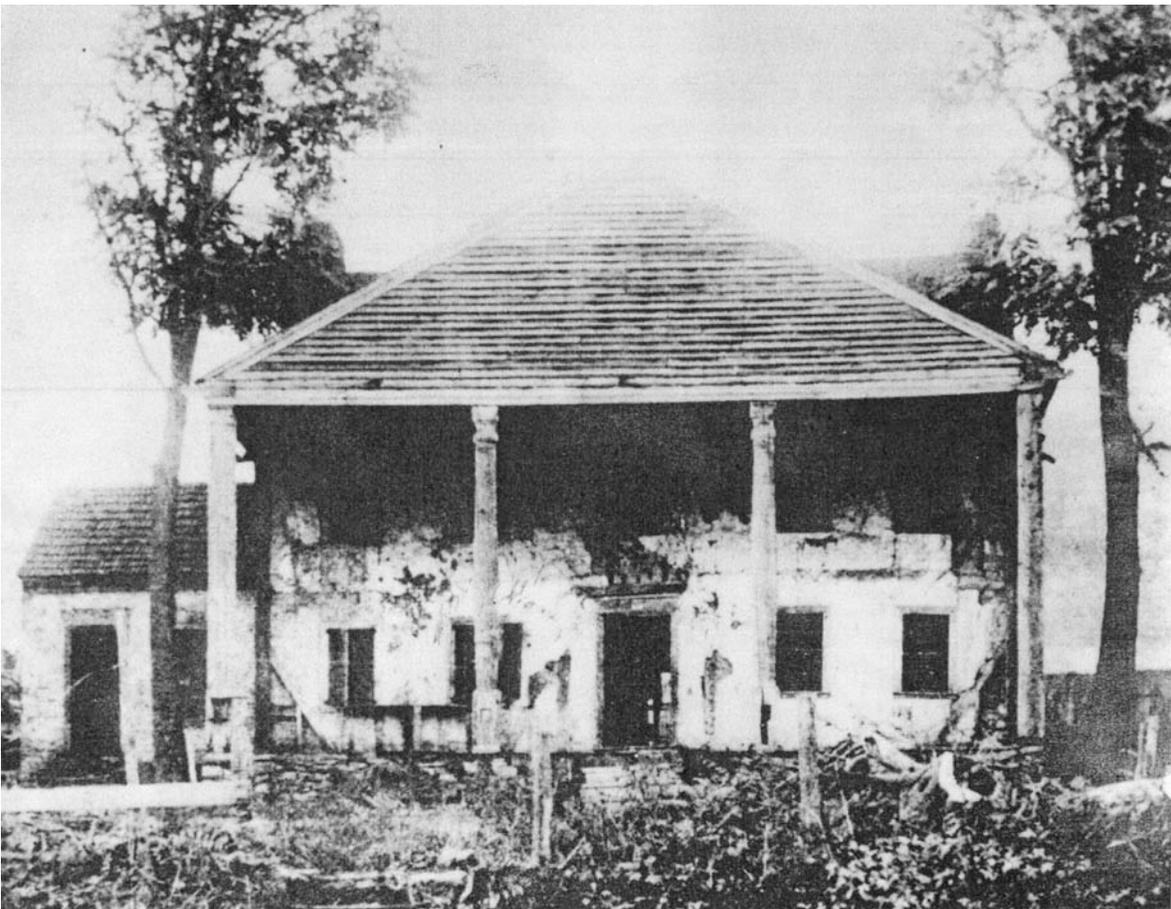
12. Stealey, Goff and Vance House that houses the Harrison Co. Historical Society



13. George Jackson's Grist Mill on Elk Creek. In 1876 R. T. Lowndes and John Chorpeneing bought and managed it. Source: David Houchin



14. Home of John George Jackson, son of George Jackson. Source: David Houchin



15. Home of John George Jackson, son of George Jackson. Source: David Houchin



RAILROAD DEPOT



Strategic Transportation Center



Clarksburg was a transportation hub and therefore strategically important during the Civil War. It became a major depot in 1861, when wagon trains from Clarksburg carried supplies to Union forces at Cheat Mountain and on the Kanawha River.

Clarksburg lies in the delta of Elk Creek and the West Fork River, surrounded by hills. To your right (north) is Pinnicnick Hill and to your left front (south) is Lowndes Hill. The North Western Virginia Railroad ran east and west through the town, linking it to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Grafton and the Ohio River at



Gen. William S. Rosecrans
Courtesy Library of Congress



Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley
Courtesy Library of Congress

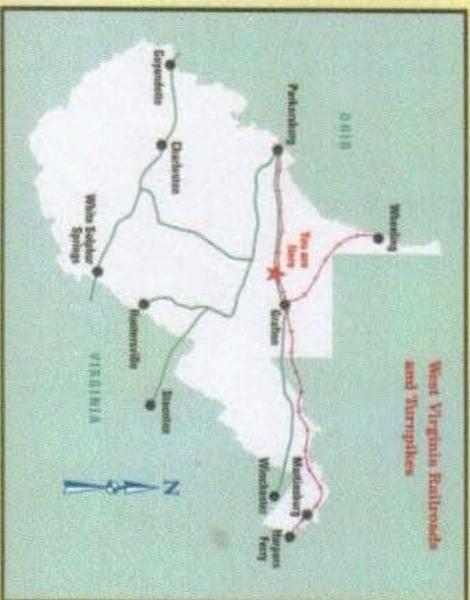
Parkersburg. The North Western Turnpike likewise ran east and west. Other turnpikes passed through Clarksburg and connected the town with Philippi, Weston, and Buckhannon.

Behind you and across the street is a brick house that Thomas Spates, a railroad contractor, built before the Civil War. Just beyond his house, the railroad depot then stood half a mile from the heart of Clarksburg. As the quantities of quartermaster and commissary stores increased, a second town grew up around the railroad depot when large warehouses were constructed to store the supplies. A large wagon park and a corral were built for horses and mules. The depot's growth also provided jobs for teamsters, carpenters, blacksmiths, and laborers.

Three important Union army headquarters were established in Clarksburg during the war. In 1861, Gens. George B. McClellan and William S. Rosecrans based their forces here. Two years later, Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley established the first headquarters for the Department of West Virginia in Clarksburg.



Sketch of Clarksburg, Zeele's Illustrated Messenger





NORTHWEST ACADEMY

Soldiers' Home



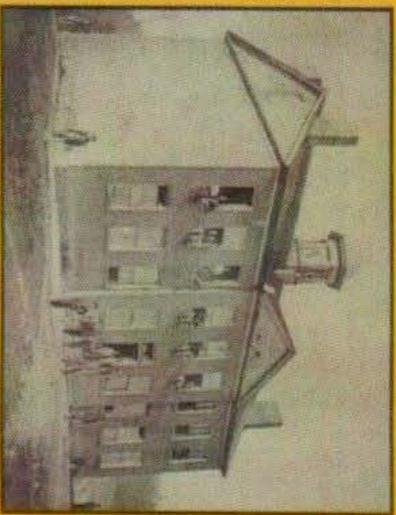
From 1861 through 1865, Clarksburg was temporary home to hundreds of Union soldiers.

Although many tents and huts were erected to quarter the men, soldiers occupied every public building at one time or another. You are facing the site of one such structure, the Northwest Academy, which was used as a barracks, military prison, and hospital. Besides the school, every

church in town sheltered sick soldiers, some of whom did a great deal of damage to the buildings.

The soldiers viewed Clarksburg in different ways. Charles Leib, a Union quartermaster stationed here, wrote that the town "lies on the West Fork of the Monongahela River. On all sides loom up wild, desolate-looking hills, covered to their summits with the 'forest primeval'. The town itself is only approached by streams before mentioned, and is laid out irregularly, with little regard to artistic taste or beauty. It is a motley collection of rickety frame houses, dirty-looking brick dwellings, and old stone buildings."

In contrast, a soldier in the 22nd Ohio Infantry described Clarksburg as a "beautiful town ... situated on the West Fork of the Monongahela River. The town is surrounded by miniature mountains. ... It is, we believe one of the oldest towns in Western Virginia, notwithstanding there are many tasteful residences. The streets are named and laid off regularly, unlike most of our Buckeye towns. The citizens are affable in their manners and generous and hospitable."



Northwest Academy - Courtesy Richard A. Wolfe
There has been a school on this site since 1797 when Buckeye Academy was established.



Gordon Bartelle was principal of Northwest Academy from 1843 to 1851. He became an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1847. In October 1861, Governor Francis H. Pickens of the Restored Government of Virginia appointed him to visit the military camps in the mountain regions of western Virginia, where insufficient clothing, lack of necessary medical doctors, nurses, and medicines had been reported. Bartelle examined camps at Phillips, Elkwater, Cheat Mountain, and elsewhere. The next month, he became chaplain of the 1st West Virginia Infantry.

Gordon Bartelle - Courtesy Richard A. Wolfe

BRIDGEPORT

A Target of the Raid

JONES-IMBODEN RAID



By April 29, 1863, Confederate Gen. William E. “Grumble” Jones and John B. Imboden began a raid from Rapid through present-day West Virginia against the Railroads and the Potomac. Being superior in size, they also reported that they carried 1,200 mules, freight animal equipment, captured 200 horses, which alone 1,200 horses and 400 cattle, and burned 4 bridges, more than 20 railroad bridges, 2 towns, and 25,000 pounds of rail. Most bridges were never repaired. Confederate losses were light.

By May 25, both armies had returned to Virginia Shenandoah Valley.

During the Jones-Imboden Raid of April 1863, Confederate Gen. William E. “Grumble” Jones moved toward Clarksburg from the north after attacking Fairmont while Gen. John D. Imboden approached the town from the east. When Jones approached Clarksburg, he found that the Union forces had erected strong fortifications around the town. After determining that the garrison was too strong to attack, Jones’ cavalrymen raided the surrounding area, seizing a large number of horses and cattle that were sent back to

Roane, Co. E, 3rd West Virginia Cavalry (US), with 65 cavalrymen and 20 civilians recruited in Clarksburg, met the attack at the West Fork River ford seven miles north of here. The Confederates drove through to Bridgeport and captured 47 Federal soldiers with their arms and a few horses, then burned a railroad bridge and tore up track. A boxcar full of government carpenter’s tools was also burned, and a locomotive was run off the tracks and into Simpson Creek (where the Federals had burned the bridge to deny its use to the Confederates). The Union soldiers were paroled and Jones’s Confederate raiders moved on to Phillippi.



Gen. William E. Jones
Courtesy West Virginia State Archives

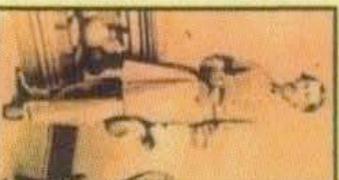


Gen. John D. Imboden
Courtesy Library of Congress

the Shenandoah Valley. On April 30, a detachment of the 1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion (CSA) under Capt. Frank A. Bond, who was later wounded and captured during the retreat from Gettysburg, attacked Bridgeport. Lt. Timothy



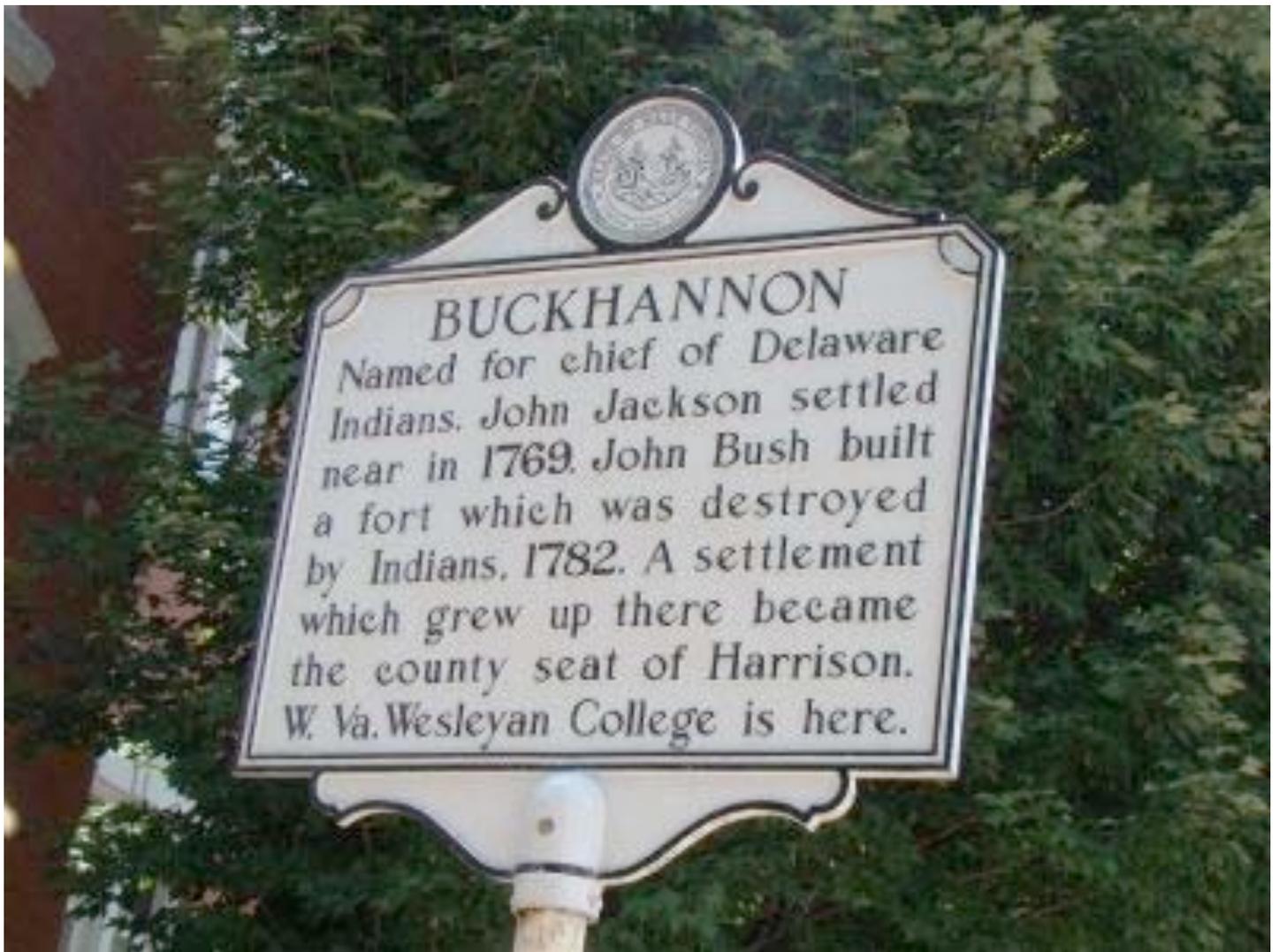
Lt. Timothy E. Roane
Courtesy Richard A. Wolfe



Capt. Frank A. Bond
Courtesy Mark Bond



Historic Pictures of Buckhannon, WV



1. Buckhannon Historic Marker



2. Gov. Daniel D. T. Farnsworth's Home



3. Isaac Dix Home on Pringle Tree Road. Source: Dan Hyde



4. The Pringle Tree. Source: Dan Hyde

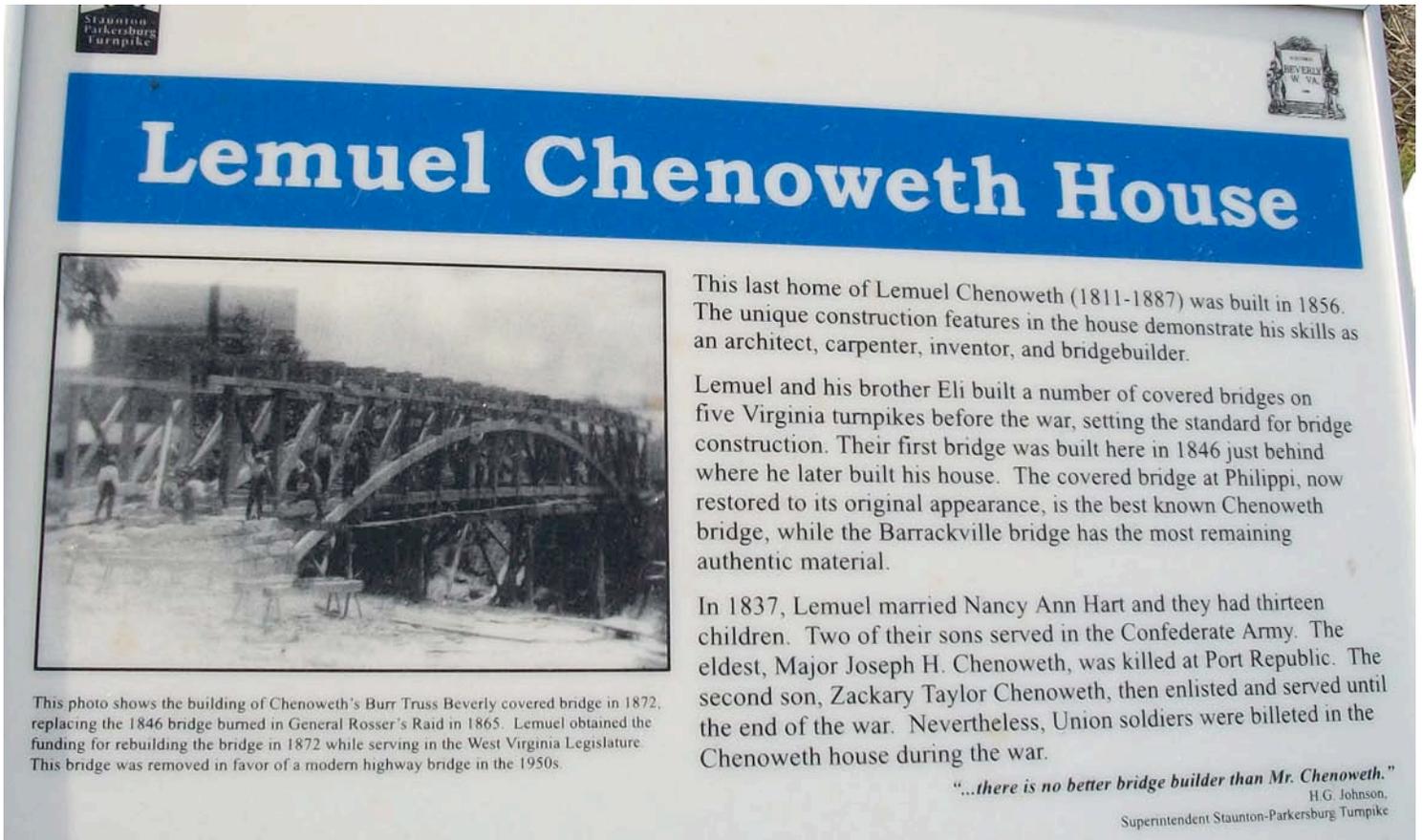


5. Trunk of the Pringle Tree. Source: Dan Hyde

Historic Pictures of Beverly, WV



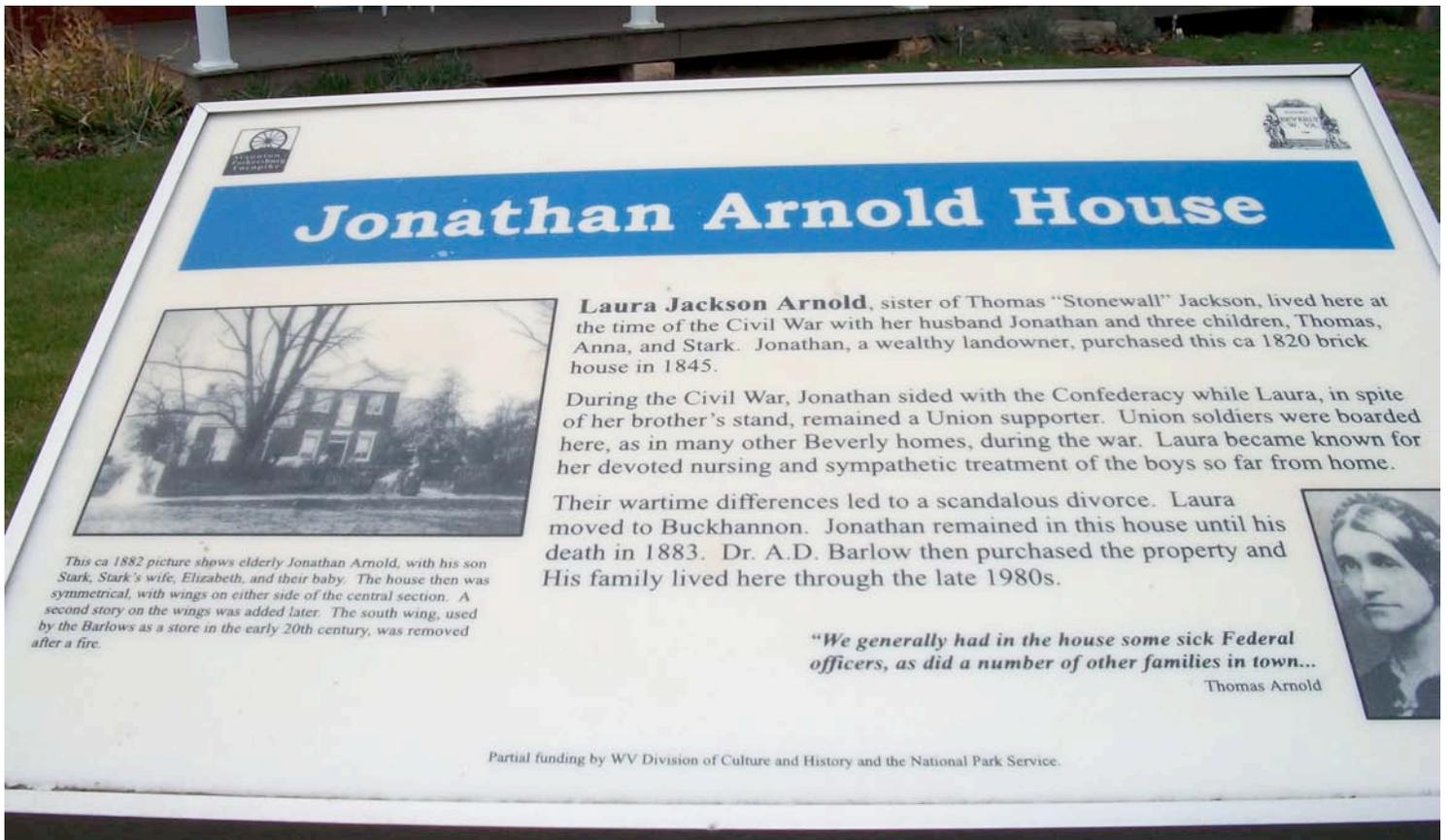
BEVERLY
West Virginia



1. Marker for Lemuel Chenoweth Home. Source: Joyce Neeley



2. Lemuel Chenoweth Home. Source: Joyce Neeley



3. Historical Marker for Jonathan Arnold Home. Source: Joyce Neeley



4. Jonathan and Laura Jackson Arnold Home. Source: Joyce Neeley

Historic Pictures of Weston, WV



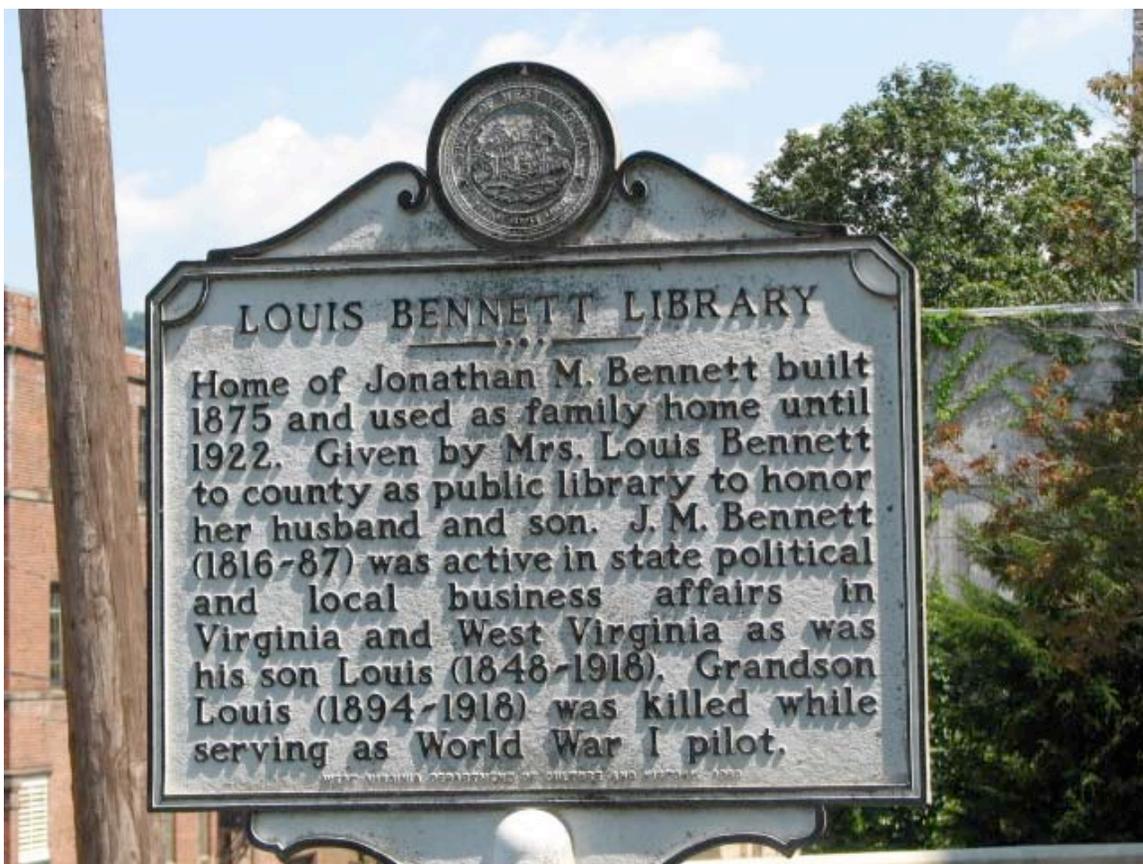
1. Weston Lunatic Asylum. Source: Dan Hyde



2. Blockade House. Source: Dan Hyde



4. Hunter Bennett's home where the National Exchange Bank of Virginia was located. Source: Dan Hyde



5. Historical Marker at Jonathan Bennett home-now the library. Source: Dan Hyde



6. Jonathan Bennett's home. Source: Dan Hyde