



THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

NOVEMBER 1969

Vol. 13 No. 2

104th Meeting

DATE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1969

SPEAKER: John D. Drinko

SUBJECT: Benedict Arnold

PLACE: THE HERMIT CLUB, DODGE COURT

PRELIMINARIES: 6 P.M. DINNER: 7 P.M.

WEST VIRGINIA

How does one evaluate West Virginia's role in the Civil War? For that matter who knows that much about West Virginia's part in the Civil War? I venture to say that not many can answer such a question satisfactorily. Despite the relative obscurity of these early Civil War battles, taking place within the state, they set the scene for far more reaching effects.

The first land battle of the Civil War on June 3, 1861, the Battle of Philippi, although pale and insignificant when one remembers Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and the rest, had its far-reaching effect by securing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of the Allegheny Mountains for the Union forces for the duration of the war. This same railroad that General Robert E. Lee is quoted as saying was "Worth an Army". It gave the first news of a Northern victory. It so inspired the western Virginia Unionists that they held a convention in Wheeling eight days later and voted to nullify the ordinance of secession, declared that the offices of the state government at Richmond were vacated, and named Francis H. Pierpont governor of the "restored" government of Virginia. The mountain men had taken their first steps to statehood. Finally, in adding to the war hysteria it started General George B. McClellan on his rise to military fame and eventual command of the armies. All this from a fight the Unionist referred to as the "Philippi Races". A battle in which no Unionist were killed, and hardly any Confederates.

After the Battle of Philippi, under the active command of General McClellan, and his most able subordinate, William S. Rosecrans, the Union forces swept up the valley for the battle of Belington and Rich Mountain and the taking of Beverly. And never again could Confederates hold the pike or the railroad. In the four bloody years of war that followed the Rebels made foraging raids into the area and "Grumble" Jones and John Imboden briefly visited the county in their spectacular raid in May, 1863. On June 20, 1863, the Tygart's Valley section was included in the new state of West Virginia, born of war and loyal to the Union.

This newsletter is devoted to the 35th state of the United States in hopes that it will in small part fill-in and refresh our memories concerning the importance of West Virginia to the Union cause. The newsletter is set up as a newspaper would have read during the Civil War. My thanks to the MONONGAHELA POWER COMPANY for its help.

Recruiting In Lewis County Opposed but He Returns With His Men

CLARKSBURG, VA., May 1861--Major T.F. Lang a Federal recruiting officer, arrived in town today with a contingent of recruits from Lewis County.

In describing his recruiting expedition Major Lang reports, "I distributed printed circulars through the town, calling a general meeting at the court house for the following day. This was the first official visit that this quiet town had received from the 'Lincoln Hirelings' and this innovation upon my part so incensed the officials of the town that they waited upon me with 'official' importance, and informed me that I could not hold my advertised meeting in the court house, and that if I attempted to enter it for such an unholy purpose my arrest would soon follow and in place of the court house I would find myself in the county jail house.

"I challenged their authority to interfere with even so small a part of the United States as a recruiting officer and I don't know whether it was my determination or their timidity, but the advertised call was held at the court house and no interference was offered. Soon after I procured the services of a fifer and drummer and treated the town to a parade. I then secured transportation and with colors flying, left for CLARKSBURG with my recruits."

CLARKSBURG EXCITED AS ARMED MEN PASS THROUGH THE CITY

CLARKSBURG, VA., May 24, 1861 --Arrival of several squads of men, armed with squirrel rifles and shotguns, caused some excitement here yesterday but cooler heads averted trouble. The men were enroute to Grafton to join Confederate forces there under Col. Porterfield.

As the men moved into town on different roads, the court house bell was rung and citizens gathered. First thought was to arrest the strangers, obviously sympathetic to the secession, but arrival of older citizens averted a clash.

A committee met with the armed men and were assured they had no hostile intentions but merely wanted to spend the night here. They voluntarily surrendered their arms which were locked up in the jail but returned to them this morning prior to their departure.

It was a rather pathetic scene as the

group marched away to war. There were no hurrahs, no glad waving, just some quiet goodbyes as the men left.

FETTERMAN YOUTH IS FIRST CASUALTY

(First casualty, Thonsbury Bailey Brown is referred to by many historians as the first land casualty of the Civil War, Union side. He is buried in the National Cemetery in Grafton and a monement erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, marks the approximate spot where he fell.; editor)

FETTERMAN, VA., May 23, 1861 --(Special) A young farm youth who lived near here was killed today at the bridge crossing the Tygart Valley River by a Confederate soldier.

Bailey Brown, who had been to the muster grounds nearby, approached the bridge with a companion, unidentified, intending to cross it. Two Rebel guards called on them to stop. Brown's companion told him to shoot and the shot clipped the top of one the sentry's ears, whereupon he raised his rifle and shot Brown through the heart.

The body was viewed by scores of horrified people in the community, as it was carried to the B & O station platform.

RIGHTER HOME, BARNS, BURNED

SHINNS TOWN, VA., June 22, 1861 -- A Union detachment today burned the handsome residence of Peter B. Righter, on Coon's Run, near here, while failing to capture Mr. Righter, suspected to be a Secessionist agitator.

The same detachment, stationed at Mannington, went to the Righter home yesterday and were fired upon from the house. One of the party was killed and four were wounded. When a reinforced party returned today they found the premises deserted. House, barns and outbuildings were burned and all the horses taken.

Banks Corbin, a resident of the neighborhood who had been held prisoner by the troops, was fired upon and killed when he attempted to escape.

It has been known here for some time that Mr. Righter was strongly Secessionist in his views and his house was a headquarters for those of similiar views and belief.

It is believed that Mr. Righter and son, John, were conducting guerilla training to help Confederate forces in the area.

DAWN ATTACK AT PHILIPPI ROUTS SOUTH
Federal Force Takes Barbour Town
by Surprise With Two-Pronged
Assault

COLONEL BENJAMIN F. KELLEY SHOT

Confederate Troops Retreat Toward
Beverly After Avoiding Trap
By Staff Correspondent

PHILIPPI, VIRGINIA, June 3, 1861 -- Federal forces surprised the Confederate defenders with a two-pronged attack at dawn today and drove them from this Barbour County town.

The defeated troops of Col. George A. Porterfield are in full retreat toward Beverly and residents south of here told this correspondent that stragglers said they would not make a stand before reaching Huttonsville.

THIS WAS THE FIRST LAND BATTLE OF THE WAR.

The Union victory was clouded by the serious wounding of the commanding officer, Col. Benjamin F. Kelley. The only northern casualty, he was shot in right chest by one of the southern soldiers escaping through an orchard.

BULLETIN!

WOUND NOT FATAL
TO COL. KELLEY

GRAFTON, Virginia. June 3--(Special)
Federal Col. Benjamin F. Kelley who was in command in today's successful surprise attack on the Confederate force at Philippi has been seriously wounded but is expected to recover. Various reports are current as to how Col. Kelley was wounded. One most prevalent today is that a Confederate officer (some say a non-commissioned officer) who was escaping through an orchard fired the shot which struck Col. Kelley in the right chest.

General T.A. Morris, commanding the Union forces here, tonight received this telegram: "...In the name of the country I thank (Col. Kelley) for his conduct which has been the most brilliant episode of the war thus far...(signed) George B. McClellan, Major General Commanding."

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COL. KELLEY NAMES HIS
GIFT CHARGER 'PHILIPPI'

PHILIPPI, VA., June 6, 1861--A splendid charger, presented to Col. Benjamin F. Kelley, commander of the Union forces that routed the Confederates here, has been named "Philippi" by Colonel Kelley. The horse was presented to Colonel Kelley by the men of the Union forces in commemoration of the victory over the Confederate garrison here.

Only a premature alarm, the nature of which has not as yet been definitely determined, save the whole Confederate force from capture. While official sources are silent, it is understood that Brigadier General T.A. Morris who had reached Grafton only two days ago, had acted upon and elaborated a plan by Col. Kelley to attack the Confederates at Philippi, and capture the whole command. Col. Kelley with a force reported to be of 1,600 men including troops from western Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio boarded Baltimore and Ohio railroad cars at Grafton yesterday morning and headed east, and rumors were current they were enroute to Harpers Ferry. They detrained at Thornton, about six miles east of Grafton, and at once started for Philippi.

A second column of nearly the same size under Col. Ebenezer Dumont and composed largely of Indiana troops left Grafton late yesterday afternoon, went by rail to Webster and then took up a forced march to Philippi. Informed sources say the plan was for the two columns to strike Philippi at 4 a.m. today, Col. Dumont's force with two pieces of artillery to divert the defenders until Col. Kelley's men could cut off retreat to the east and south.

Heavy rainfall which caused Confederate pickets to withdraw, since they were without cartridge boxes to protect their ammunition, failed to delay the federal columns which moved over roads deep in mud to reach their positions only 15 minutes apart. Col. Dumont arrived at his position first and placed his two brass six-pounders on the hill above the town and

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DAWN ATTACK AT PHILIPPI ROUTS
SOUTHERN TROOPS

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on the opposite side of the Tygart River. Men in his command told your correspondent that they covered the last five miles in rain and darkness in one hour and 15 minutes, although many dropped out from exhaustion and others discarded knapsacks and other equipment in order not to miss the anticipated fighting.

Before Col. Kelley's men could come up and close the trap, firing had started. One townsman told this reporter that the arrival of Dumont and the locating of his two guns on the hill above the town had aroused a Mrs. Thomas Humphreys who lived nearby. She endeavored to put her son on a horse and send him into town to warn the Confederates and when Union soldiers attempted to stop her, a pistol was fired. Since a pistol shot was said to be the signal for starting the attack, Col. Dumont's guns opened the Battle of Philippi.

Witnesses said the battle almost at once became a rout as the poorly equipped defenders, having little ammunition, moved to extricate themselves from encirclement by the forces of Col. Kelley who now appeared approaching from the north and on the opposite side of the river from the Dumont column.

Command of the two Union columns which was to have been assumed by Col. Kelley upon his arrival at the scene has been taken over by Col. Dumont after the former was wounded. Condition of the men, exhausted by the forced march over heavy roads, by lack of sleep and by exposure to rainstorms apparently has prevented an effective pursuit of the retreating Confederate

Confederate baggage and supplies have fallen into the hands of the victors. Few prisoners have been taken. One man who had joined Col. Porterfield's Churchville cavalry only two days ago was found after the firing lying seriously wounded in a stable where his command had been sleeping. He said he had been struck by the third shot and the first solid shot fired from Col. Dumont's guns. One leg was so seriously crushed that it was amputated by a surgeon from one of the Ohio companies. So far as this reporter has been able to ascertain at the time this dispatch was written there have been no fatalities on either side in the Battle of Philippi.

Sign in a crossroads saloon: "The older our liquor, the younger your gal looks'."

FEDERALS REGAIN STRATEGIC B & O.

GRAFTON, Virginia --June 1 (Special)-- Federal forces under an old B & O employee took over this strategic transportation community today. Confederate forces under Col. George A. Porterfield evacuated the town prior to the arrival of northern troops.

The new commander is Col. Benjamin F. Kelley, native of New England but a long-time resident of Wheeling, Virginia, and more recently B & O. agent in Philadelphia. Informed observers told this reporter today that, in their opinion, control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was a key to the successful prosecution of the war.

WOOD-USING INDUSTRY A
WAR BENEFIT

Injured Southern Cavalryman Fashioning A
Wooden Leg, Sees Opportunity

PHILIPPI, Virginia, June 3 (Special)-- Businessmen interested in the development of the wood industry in the Upper Monongahela Valley speculated today if the tragedy of war might not stimulate small wood-using industries in the area.

A Confederate cavalryman, James E. Hanger, Waynesboro, Virginia, wounded by the first solid shot fired by Col. Dumont's six-pounders in today's battle, has had one leg amputated and is being attended in a private home here. Townspeople have remarked that the wounded man is already talking of fashioning a wooden leg of special design for himself and of offering his services in manufacture of such aids to injured soldiers to the Confederate government if he is exchanged.

Editor's Note: Hanger remained a prisoner of war until the latter part of August of the same year when he was exchanged at Norfolk, Virginia. During his convalescence he designed for himself and constructed, chiefly from barrel staves, an artificial leg and made others for other wounded men. He was commissioned by the Confederate government to make artificial limbs for southern wounded and continued in the business after the war. J.E. Hanger, Inc., continues to operate today from its headquarters in Washington, D.C. and with its branches at various points in the United States and abroad. At one time they had eight factories operating in England and on the continent.

GEN. GARNETT TO HEAD
SOUTHERN BUILD
UP HERE

HUTTONSVILLE, Virginia --June 14, 1861--
Brigadier General Robert Selden Garnett, member of a distinguished Virginia family, Mexican War veteran, former instructor in tactics at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and Adjutant General at General Robert E. Lee's headquarters, has been detached from that service and has taken over here as commander of the Confederate forces in this part of Western Virginia.

Some reinforcements, added to the troops of Col. George A. Porterfield which moved here earlier, have brought Confederate strength up to forces variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000. Reports are current that Gen. Garnett proposes to establish defensive operations to prevent federal forces from enlarging on their occupation of Philippi. It is rumored that the new commander will attempt to occupy vantage points on Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill to contain the Federals and prevent any crossing of the mountains to Staunton which would put Union forces in the rear of Confederate troops in the lower Shenandoah Valley

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CONFEDERATE ARMY BEATEN
BY McCLELLAN

Southern Forces Suffer Blow at Rich Mtn.
and Laurel Hill

GARNETT IN FLIGHT

Pegram Surrenders Force of 553; Surprise
Attack by Union Troops

BEVERLY, Va., July 13, 1861 -- The Battle of Rich Mountain is over. Remnants of the Confederate army are in full retreat and their foothold in western Virginia has been lost, for the time being at least.

General George B. McClellan, commander in chief of the 20,000-man Union army now engaged in mopping-up activities, announced these developments from his field headquarters here:

"Lt. Col. Hohn Pegram this morning surrendered himself and a force of 553 officers and men.

General Robert Garnett, commander of the Confederate army, is in flight from his Laurel Mountain base, heading in the direction of Parsons and escape by way of the Northwestern Turnpike. He is closely pursued by Union troops under General Thomas A. Morris and meager reports indicate a stand by the rebel force

at Corrick's Ford, where they have crossed the Cheat and are entrenched on a cliff commanding the route of Morris' pursuit.

Other segments of the Conference army, which originally numbered 11,000, their lines of communication broken, are fleeing eastward beyond Huttonsville, apparently beyond a trap the Union forces quickly established to stop further escape over the Staunton turnpike.

Losses Light

For a major engagement, losses were comparatively light, as reported by both sides. Brig. Gen. W.S. Rosecrans estimated 12 killed and 40 wounded in the Union ranks. Lt. Col. Pegram said his forces had lost between 40 and 45 men killed, five officers and about 20 men wounded.

Pegram, weary and disheveled from days and nights of terror in the pathless laurel thickets through which he tried hopelessly to lead his men out of a Union encirclement, was a beaten man as he relinquished his sword in surrender, then answered questions put to him by war correspondents on the scene.

He didn't answer, merely nodded grimly when one suggested a tactical blunder on the part of the Confederate command--failure to provide a base of supplies and a line of retreat. The two main forces of General Garnett occupied strong positions atop Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, but they were isolated from each other, a single rough connecting road making it easy enough for the Union forces to cut off communication and any hope of orderly withdrawal.

Surprise Attack

From unofficial sources, however, came the story of how a last minute change in strategy may have decided the whole turn of events. General McClellan's army was poised for an attack on the right flank of Pegram's firmly entrenched forces, following the only road that led up the mountain. They would have marched straight into the waiting guns of the enemy and very likely would have been thrown back with heavy losses. A mountain youth

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GARNETT KILLED AT CORRICK'S FORD
IN RETREAT ACROSS MOUNTAINS

CORRICK'S FORD, VA., July 13, 1861--
Confederate General Robert S. Garnett
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said to be David Hart, allegedly got thru to the Union command, warned them they were walking into the waiting guns of the enemy and prevailed upon McClellan to let him lead the troops up the mountain by a route known only to him. Thus the Union forces reached the ridge from another angle about noon of the 11th and took by surprise the Confederate left flank defended by only a nominal force of about 300 men and one field piece, under Capt. Julius de Langel. Col. Pegram sought to stop the northerners but his forces broke and the Confederates were driven off the ridge.

Thus ends the first bid of the South to reclaim those western counties of Virginia which refused to join the mother State in secession from the United States.

The campaign just ended is one that started with the Battle of Philippi on June 3. Quickly routed from that Barbour county town by a surprise Union attack, the Confederate forces under Col. George A. Porterfield retreated to Huttonsville. Shortly afterward he was superseded by a General Robert S. Garnett, who came here direct from Richmond where he was a member of Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff.

GARNETT BUILD UP

Immediately, a build-up of Garnett's forces was begun and Garnett, seeking control of the north-south Beverly Turnpike and the east-west Parkersburg-Staunton Turnpike, established commanding positions at Laurel Hill, near Bellington, and at Rich Mountain, straddling the Beverly Buckhannon pike.

The Confederate base was at Laurel Hill. Garnett held his main force there, assuming the route leading from Philippi to be the direct route south and the one the Union troops would follow. Pegram was given 2,000 men to hold what appeared to be a strong position at Rich Mountain.

The main force of the Union army did not come in from Philippi, but from Buckhannon bypassing Garnett while a detached force under General Morris moved on Laurel Hill, engaging the Confederate forces in a series of skirmishes and feints that were launched on July 8 to cover General McClellan's movements.

As late as the morning of the 11th, Pegram had warning that the Federals planned to attack one of his flanks, but confident it would be his right, he sent word to Col. William C. Scott, advancing to rein-

force him with the Forty-fourth Virginia, to hold that regiment in position one and a half miles west of Beverly. Scott was four miles away from the flank directed by de Langel when the Federals struck.

Some detachments of Pegram's force are said to have made their way over the mountain and followed Col. Scott through Huttonsville and to safety.

Union troops reaching Garnett's camp found tents still in place but the Confederate forces apparently had been gone for some time.

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GARNETT KILLED AT CORRICK'S FORD IN RETREAT ACROSS MOUNTAINS

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was killed here today by rifle fire from a detachment of pursuing Union troops.

Garnett was in retreat toward Monterey after a large detachment of his forces had been routed from Rich Mountain nearby, making his main position at Laurel Hill, near Bellington, untenable.

Garnett was reported to be on horseback about fifty yards across the ford. A force of about ten Confederate sharpshooters were firing at the advancing Union troops. Garnett was reported to be turning his horse, as if to see if his troops were coming up. At that instant, a bullet hit him in the back. He fell from his horse dead.

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WASHINGTON ELATED OVER RICH MOUNTAIN VICTORY

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 16, 1861--Prospects of an early end to the conflict between North and South were seen here on the basis of reports from western Virginia where Union forces have scored important victories.

President Lincoln's cabinet today was given complete reports of Major General McClellan's operations in the Allegheny mountains. A campaign that started with a clash between Union and Confederate forces at Philippi, Virginia on June 3, was concluded three days ago when the Confederate army, defeated at Rich Mountain, was driven back across the mountain barrier.

There was talk of an end to the war within 60 days but War Department officials warned against over-optimism. Intelligence reports indicate a major buildup of Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley, with prospects of a major battle developing rapidly.

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ROSECRANS' DRIVE ROUTS
WISE, FLOYD

Kanawha and Gauley Valleys Cleared of Confederates in 4-month Campaign

CLARKSBURG, Va., Nov. 15, 1861 --A bulletin issued from Union Army headquarters here today proclaimed complete victory for the North in the Kanawha Valley after four months of action.

This command post of the Union forces in western Virginia revealed that the last Confederate force on the western side of the mountains had been driven out by Gen. W.S. Rosecrans' regiments after a clash at Gauley Bridge. The rebel forces were led by General Henry Wise, who is generally credited with creating a wave of terror throughout his campaign in the valley.

Although the defeat of Wise at Gauley Bridge was the final major battle of the campaign, Union strategists point to Rosecrans' September victory at Carnifex Ferry as the decisive blow for the North. Southern forces there were led by General John B. Floyd, former secretary of war under President Buchanan, and rated as an exceptionally able field officer. He was popularly known as the "Mercury of the Confederates."

Rosecrans' drive came at a time when the Rebel forces had posted a serious threat in the valley. On August 26, Floyd with a force of 2,500, attacked the Seventh Ohio Infantry under Colonel E.B. Tyler at Cross Roads, in Nicholas county, and routed the Union troops. A week later Wise opened a counter attack on Northern forces under General J. D. Cox, who had driven the Confederates up the valley from Charleston to Gauley Bridge.

From his headquarters in Clarksburg, Rosecrans moved south by way of Weston, Bulltown, Sutton and Summersville into a drawn battle with Floyd's command at Carnifex Ferry. Defeated, Floyd withdrew into Greenbrier county.

Early this month Wise, at Gauley Bridge, attempted a last stand at Gauley Bridge, but quickly retreated in the face of greatly superior forces.

NEWS COMMENTATOR

FLEMINGTON, Va., --Sept. 10, 1861 -- Willie Wyckoff, one of the few persons in this town near Grafton, important railroad center, who can read, receives the New York Times and is often besieged by his friends and neighbors who call out to him: "Hey Willie, what have ye heered from the war?"

SOUTH GIVES UP KANAWHA

Kanawha and Gauley Valleys--Situation Is Hopeless Wise Says After North Overwhelms His Army at Gauley

RICHMOND, Va., December 1, 1861--Admitting complete withdrawal from the Kanawha valley of western Virginia, a spokesman in the headquarters of the Army of Virginia here said that a report made by Gen. Henry Wise indicated the hopelessness of gains there by Confederate forces.

Wise, reassigned to new duties on the east coast, blamed the attitude of the people throughout the area. In his report he said:

"The Kanawha Valley is wholly disaffected from traitorous. It was gone from Charleston down to Point Pleasant before I got there. Boone and Cabell are nearly as bad and the state of things in Braxton, Nicholas and part of Greenbrier are awful. The militia are nothing for warlike uses here. They are worthless who are true, and there is no telling who is true, you cannot persuade these people that Virginia can or will ever reconquer the northwest and they are submitting, subdued and debased."

The decisive battle of the Valley occurred in early September, General Lee's offices admitted, when a strong Union force led by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, driving south from Clarksburg, routed Confederates under Gen. John B. Floyd, numbering 2,500, at Carnifex Ferry, below Summersville.

The final clash in November saw the Virginians under Wise defeated by Rosecrans at Gauley Bridge. Recognizing the hopelessness of the campaign, Wise withdrew all his forces across the mountains.

UNION ROUT AT McDOWELL

Retreat to Franklin After Clash With Jackson's Men Near Monterey

MONTEREY, Va., May 9, 1862 -- Confederate forces under Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and E.S. Johnson, forced a retreat of Union forces under Milroy and Schenck yesterday at McDowell, 12 miles east of here, but only after five hours of bitter fighting in which many were killed.

The Union forces, considerably outnumbered, withdrew to Franklin.

Union commanders placed their loss at 26 killed, 227 wounded and three missing. They also estimated 75 Confederates killed, 423 wounded.

General Jackson, in a telegram this morning to Richmond said: "God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell yesterday."

WEST VIRGINIA BRED-HORSE
CATCHES MARSE ROBERT'S EYE

LEWISBURG, Va., February 14, 1862 -- A Confederate-grey 4 year old raised on the Greenbrier Valley pastures is now carrying General Robert E. Lee into battle. And in addition to a new rider, the stylish, high headed colt has a new name, "Traveller," changed from the original "Jeff Davis."

Traveller first came under the keen eye of General Lee during the Sewell Mountain operations of last year. He learned that the animal with the rapid, springy walk and high spirit had been foaled at the farm of Andrew Johnston near Blue Sulphur Springs and had won first premium at the Greenbrier County Fair both as a 2 year old and as a 3 year old. Johnston said he had promised to sell the horse to Captain Joseph M. Broun of Charleston who wanted him for his brother, Major Thomas L. Broun. The Brouns both rode the bold, strong gray around Sewell Mountain and General Lee saw him often, always referring to Traveller as "my colt."

By a coincidence, after General Lee was transferred to South Carolina, Captain Broun's command joined him there, and again Lee saw his Confederate gray. This time he said he wanted the horse, and Capt. Broun sent him the animal for a trial. Regretfully, Lee returned Traveller, saying he could not ride such a valuable animal at such a time unless he owned him. Major Broun, who was ill in western Virginia, was communicated with and said he would be happy to present Traveller to the Confederate leader as a gift. When Lee declined Major Broun said he would sell the colt to General Lee for what he had paid, or \$175 in gold. General Lee very promptly closed the deal, and since he was paying off in Confederate currency he gave the major \$200 or an extra \$25 to make up for any depreciation in the value of the paper bills.

SLAVES FREED FROM TAYLOR COUNTY JAIL

PRUNTYTOWN -- September, 1862 --The Taylor county jail here is no longer having a problem with over-crowding. A group of captured Negro slaves who were being held for their masters have been set free.

It is believed that these captured slaves were the first to be set free under the President's proclamation. Although it doesn't become effective until the New Year and then it depends on the outcome of the present conflict.

FAIRMONT'S B. & O. BRIDGE
DESTROYED

Jones Raiders Burn Library of Reformed State Head; Take Many Horses

LITTLE RESISTANCE

Confederate Force Heading Toward Bridgeport After Dawn-to-Dusk Assault

FAIRMONT, Va., April 29, 1863 --Silent piers reaching out of the Monongahela river and a smouldering pile that only a few hours before had been a prized collection of books in the home of Francis Pierpoint, were mute evidence tonight that the Jones raiders had brought the war to Fairmont.

A Confederate cavalry force, moving into the city from the direction of Barrackville at dawn, saw accomplishment of their main objective by dusk--the destruction of the half million dollar B. & O. railroad bridge across the Monongahela river. The small Federal force of 275 men defending the city was quickly captured, later turned free by the raiders. As darkness fell, the Confederates, under command of General William E. Jones, with many horses and cattle seized here, moved out the Beverly Turnpike in the direction of Bridgeport.

In Wheeling, seat of the Restored Government of Virginia a panicky fear that the southerners were planning an attack on that city was alleviated as the raiders moved southward. During the brief stay in Fairmont, members of the raiding force indicated they were seeking a reunion with

3 DEAD AT MORGANTOWN

MORGANTOWN, Va., Apr. 27, 1863-- Brigadier General William E. Jones today attempted to burn the suspension bridge over the Monongahela River. He took horses and cattle in large numbers. Three persons died as a result of these raids.

troops under General John Imboden, believed encamped in the vicinity of Buckhannon. The two-pronged drive had started from Lacey Springs, Virginia, a week ago, their objective the destruction of railroad facilities and communications between Oakland, Md. and Grafton. General Jones, moving northward through the South branch valley, wrecked railroad facilities at Oakland and at Independence before turning southward into the Monongahela valley.

Before entering Fairmont, the raiders burned a bridge at Barrackville, another at Buffalo Creek. A bridge over Coal Run also was destroyed.

The raiders, in strong force, hit Fairmont

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B. & O. Bridge Destroyed

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early. Federal troops, who had been holding a position near the Pruntytown road, were badly outnumbered and soon found themselves surrounded. They surrendered and were placed in the county jail for a few hours before their captors turned them loose.

Federal troops under Col. Mulligan late in the afternoon arrived from Grafton but too late to stop destruction of the bridge cut off from the west banks of the river, the Federal returned to Grafton.

At press time there were reports of one fatality, one of the younger Coffman men. The rebel force burned the Coffman saw mill. It was reported that John S. Barnes was wounded.

Burning of the Pierpont library was taken as an act of retaliation against the distinguished Fairmonter who is governor of the Restored State of Virginia.

The railroad bridge represents a serious loss. It had been built at a cost of \$486,333 by the railroad company. It took two years to build. Cheers went up from the Confederates as the magnificent structure tumbled into the river.

The soldiers took several hundred dollars in cash from several citizens and looted several stores. A. Fleming estimated he lost \$300 worth of boots and shoes. They also took flour and feed in large quantities. All horses and cattle that could be found also were seized.

An official report on the day's work filed by General Jones listed four bridges destroyed, one piece of artillery, 300 small arms, 260 prisoners and many horses captured. The Confederates said three of their men were wounded.

The earlier belief that the Jones forces were aiming at the Wheeling area is thought to have contributed to the lack of preparation for resisting their invasion here.

Similar lack of resistance has marked nearly the entire week-long march of the week-long drive of Jones' forces. Only at Rowlesburg did they meet serious opposition. Running into a stubborn 300-man garrison there, they were turned back on two attempts, finally breaking off the engagement and detouring to Evansville and Independence.

A detachment that had left the main body for a northward swing into Oakland rejoined General Jones near Morgantown where the troops rested on the 28th in preparation for their move into Fairmont.

JONES DESTROYS BIG OIL FIELDS

150,000 Barrels Destroyed at Burning Springs; Claim Area Badly Crippled

BURNING SPRINGS, Va., May 10, 1863 -- (Special Correspondence) -- This important oil field lay a smouldering mess this morning in the wake of yesterday's raid by the Confederate forces of General William E. ("Grumble") Jones.

The raiders set one of the biggest fires a person will ever see. All of the producing wells and about 150 barrels of oil were set afire, along with pumps, engine houses, wagons and boats. Before night, huge columns of jet black smoke filled the skies as far as the eye could see. By nightfall, the conflagration reached the river and soon the whole stream was a sheet of fire.

General Jones, filing his official report here before leaving the area, declared that "a burning river, carrying destruction to our merciless enemy, was a scene of magnificence that might well carry joy to every patriotic heart. Men of experience estimated the oil destroyed at 150,000 barrels. It will be many months before a large supply can be had from this source, as it can only be boated down the Little Kanawha when the waters are high."

Reports this morning were that the Confederate troops has taken the valley road, making camp at Pine Bottom, three miles below Grantsville.

LEE REPORTS SUCCESS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Jones-Imboden Raids Cripple Union Supply Lines, May Herald All-Out Drive

RICHMOND, Va., May 22, 1863 --(Staff Correspondence) -- General Robert E. Lee announced here today that the Jones-Imboden campaign in western Virginia had reached a most successful conclusion.

In a month's march that carried through the South Branch, Monongahela and Little Kanawha river valleys, Confederate troops accomplished their main objective of destroying railroad facilities and vital supplies of the Union army, a bulletin from Lee's headquarters stated.

Entire loss to the Confederate army was 10 killed, 42 wounded and approximately 15 missing.

The campaign, a two-pronged raiding forage led by Generals William E. Jones and John D. Imboden, started April 24 and concluded today with the return of the raid-

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ing forces to their base in the Shenandoah Valley. The combined forces totalled approximately 5,000 officers and men.

General Jones, in a detailed report of the results of the campaign stated:

"In 30 days we marched nearly 700 miles through a rough and sterile country, gathering subsistence for a man and horse by the way. At Greenland and Fairmont (and also at Bridgeport) we encountered the enemy forces. We killed from 25 to 30 of the enemy, wounded probably three times as many, captured nearly 700 prisoners with their small arms, and one piece of artillery, two trains of cars, burned 16 railroad bridges and one tunnel, 150,000 barrels of oil, many engines, and a large number of boats, tanks and barrels, bringing home with us 1,000 cattle and about 1,200 horses."

The lines of the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. between Grafton and Oakland (Maryland) were made useless through the wrecking of several important bridges, biggest of which was the Monongahela River bridge at Fairmont.

In the Little Kanawha Valley, General Jones' forces inflicted irreparable damage to a vast oil field.

Unofficial observers here saw in the raids a preliminary to a northern campaign by the main forces of General Lee. With Chambersburg and Gettysburg seen as main objectives, the Jones-Imboden raids have crippled Union supply lines into that general area.

* * * * *

PRAYERS SAVED PHILIPPI BRIDGE

PHILIPPI -- May, 1863 -- Prayer may have saved the covered bridge here from being burned by Union forces as they withdrew from this area in the face of a coming raid from superior rebel forces.

The 280 foot bridge had been used by the Union soldiers as a barracks, the soldiers sleeping on straw piled in the bridge. As they left the soldiers planned to set fire to the straw, burning the bridge.

The Rev. Joshua Corder, elder of the Primitive Baptist Church, got down on his knees before the soldiers and prayed for three hours to dissuade them from such an act and the bridge was left intact.

IT'S WHAT'S UP FRONT THAT COUNTS: CONFEDERATE MAIL GETS THROUGH

Union Officer Easy Victim of Attractive Ladies Charms And 'Loaded' Bosoms

MINERAL WELLS, VA., --(Special) -- Two young ladies from this community blushing-ly will agree that it's what's up front that counts.

Miss Margaret Cooper of Mineral Wells and Miss Maria Amiss, young ladies from Rebel families in Wood county, who have organized a mail service between the Rebel army and families in this area, were coming into Parkersburg from Miss Margaret's father's home at Mineral Wells with a batch of Confederate mail "stuffed down the front of their dresses." They had visited several friends' homes, disposing of part of the mail, before going on to the Cook home on Worthington Creek where they were to deliver still more letters. However, they were stopped at the edge of town by soldiers who told them that Col. Bukey had closed the town to travel, both in and out.

After trying another road out of town and meeting with the same result, they rode to Col. Bukey's headquarters. Being well acquainted with Col. Bukey, they tearfully explained their troubles. However, since he was with the Union army, the story they told was that they were two young ladies caught in town and were expected at the Cook Home for dinner and had no way to get word to their friends. The Colonel reassured them, mounted his horse and gallantly escorted them to the edge of town, and passed them through the Yankee sentries, and the Confederate mail got through.

* * * * *

BUTTERMILK SOOTHES TEMPER OF JOHN HUNT MORGAN'S RAIDERS

MONROEVILLE, O. Aug. 1, 1863 (Special)-- This little community was host to John H. Morgan, the guerilla chief, and his marauders today, but the terrible havoc they had visited on other places was spared Monroe-ville--and perhaps through the simple expedient of a churn.

The story making the rounds that Mrs. Mary Jane Donaldson, who had just given birth to her first child, was awakened by a person shouting from the farm yard that "Terrible Tempered Morgan" was heading their way.

A neighbor woman who had been acting as practical nurse and housekeeper roused Mr. Donaldson and urged him to protect the chickens and livestock, including one valuable horse. Donaldson rounded up his

(Continued on Page 12)

AVERELL'S ARMY IN MAJOR VICTORY AT DROOP MOUNTAIN

South Loses Heavily In Brief Clash

West Virginia Troops Figure
Importantly In Capture
of Pocahontas Summit
By Staff Correspondent

DROOP MOUNTAIN, Nov. 6, 1863 -- This mountain-top battlefield, in southern Pocahontas county, is a desolate scene this evening as Union troops, flushed but weary after a hard-won victory in what may be the most important engagement of this war on West Virginia soil, administered to large numbers of dead and wounded and prepared for further pursuit of Confederate forces under General John Echols, now streaming in several columns towards Lewisburg.

NATHAN GOFF IS BACK HOME

While In Prison He Lived In
Death's Shadow; Hostage
For Condemned Spy

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., --(Special) -- A native son who underwent a harrowing experience in a military prison at Richmond has returned home. He is Nathan Goff, Jr. recently promoted to the rank of brevet brigadier general, U.S. Volunteers.

Goff, who enlisted at the age of 19 and quickly rose in the ranks, participated in the battles of McDowell, Cross Keyes, Front Royal, Warentown Springs, Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Rocky Gap, Droop Mountain and other engagements of varying note.

The account of his harrowing experience as a war prisoner is told in detail by Major Theodore F. Lang, of the 6th West Virginia Cavalry, as follows:

In 1864, as a major with the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, he had his horse shot from beneath him at Moorefield Junction. He was captured and sent to Libby prison.

Shortly afterward, Federal forces captured Major Armsey, also a West Virginian who, with some others, was tried as a spy and condemned to death. Confederate officials retaliated by notifying Major Goff and some fellow prisoners that if the executions were carried out they would be put to death in reprisal.

There followed months of living in the shadow of death, along with the rigors and privations of prison life. However, he maintained strength of character. While influential friends sought to gain his release he wrote the following to President Lincoln:

"If Major Armsey is guilty he should be executed regardless of its consequences to me. The life of a single soldier, no matter who he may be, should not stand in the way of adherence to a great principle.
(Continued on Page 12)

Major General W.W. Averell, in command of the victorious forces, estimated the Confederates left 250 dead and wounded behind as they fled their positions and dispersed into the mountains southward.

The battle in full force lasted little more than an hour. At 1:45 p.m. it was apparent that a flanking force led by Col. A. Moor was in position, ready to attack the Confederate left flank. The Second, Third and Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry moved by foot up the mountain and into position for a frontal attack, its right wing joining Moor's left. By 3 p.m. the enemy were driven from their rude breastworks of logs, stones and earth and off the summit of the mountain.

NOT PRESSING RETREAT

General Averell said the southern force numbered 4,000 officers and men; his own, 2,500, most of whom are hardened cavalrymen--infantrymen with many months of campaigning in the mountains of eastern West Virginia and Virginia behind them.

The Union troops did not press the retreat. The command indicated it would proceed to Lewisburg tomorrow, where it will be joined by forces under General Duffie moving in from the Kanawha valley.

Today's victory concluded a six-day march that started from Beverly on the first. Heading eastward on the Staunton pike, Averell's regiments met only picketing groups and guerilla bands as they moved southward by Camp Bartow and Greenbank to Huntersville where they encamped on the 4th. Meanwhile, the Confederates under Echols had moved into the area from Meadow Bluff, in Greenbrier county and had taken a position at Marlin's Bottom.

A detachment sent to cut the Southerners' avenue of retreat towards Lewisburg reported that the enemy was retiring and had established a road block near Mill Point. Averell moved into Mill Point yesterday morning but was content to wait, to give General Duffie's forces time to reach
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Lewisburg.

Diversionsary Action

Troop movements got underway early this morning, the Union forces advancing upon the Southern positions. The main road to Lewisburg runs over Droop Mountain, the northern slope of which is partly cultivated nearly to the summit, a distance of two and a half miles. Enemy strength was estimated at three companies of infantry, and in such position that a direct attack would be difficult.

Averell sent the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry and a battery to the enemy's right in a diverting action, then directed Col. Moor and his infantry to the other side. Meanwhile, band music, display of battle-flags and cheering marked the arrival of Confederate reinforcements on the summit.

Col. Moor was praised highly by his commanding officer for the skillful manner in which he conducted his assignment. A guide assigned to him proved of little use but Col. Moor himself directed his column nine miles over the mountains and through the wilderness, led by fleeing enemy pickets and the sound of the Confederate cannons.

FINE CHRISTMAS FOR AVERELL'S CAVALRY

BEVERLY, W. Va., Dec. 24, 1863 -- It will indeed be a merry Christmas here tomorrow for General William W. Averell and his hard riding cavalymen.

Riding back into town today in the face of one of the severest storms ever known in the Alleghenies, Gen. Averell and his men were able to report "mission accomplished." That mission was to cut supply lines supporting the Confederate forces under James Longstreet, pressing a strong siege on Burnside at Knoxville.

Leaving Keyser on December 8, Averell and his 2,500 veterans dodged four Confederate armies and on the 16th reached Salem on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. There they destroyed a large quantity of supplies and rendered the railroad useless. The Union forces paid a price for a maneuver that very likely saved an army. Averell lost 119 men.

Stores destroyed at Salem included 2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 barrels of meat, 7 cords of leather, 1,000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes of clothing, 20 bales of cotton, 100 wagons and large quantities of leather, tools, saddles, oil and tar.

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After months of confinement an exchange of Armsey for Goff was arranged, and each officer was returned to his regiment. Later, in an interview with President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton, he made an impassioned plea in behalf of prisoners of war, with the result that arrangements were made soon after for a prisoner exchange.

After returning to his regiment at Grafton he had occasion to favor Major Armsey with an act that may have saved his life. Armsey had again been taken by Union forces and was placed in jail here. Goff, hearing of it, interceded, and stayed the fury of the citizens with this statement: "Let no friend of mine lay a hand upon this man, he is entitled to our protection as a prisoner of war."

MORGAN'S RAIDERS

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stock, drove them to a deep woods, and waited almost breathlessly. The neighbor woman meantime had started to churn on the back porch and was there when the first of Morgan's men came into the farm yard.

They approached the porch, saw the churn and asked for cooling drinks. The woman gave them the entire contents of the churn, soothing buttermilk, which the raiders seemed to enjoy more than somewhat. Resting a short time, they thanked her, made no move towards the barn and outbuildings, remounted, and rode away.

CUSTER LEADS WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY IN DRAMATIC CHARGE

Outnumbered, Brigade Whips Lee's Veterans, Taking 8,000 Prisoners

WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA BRIGADE AT LITTLE SAILOR'S CREEK, Va., April, 1865 -- The West Virginia Cavalry Brigade assaulted a position defended by seven or eight times its number of Lee's veteran troops, overran the positions, and captured some 8,000 Confederates. The charge was touched off by a singular action of General George A. Custer, in command of the Third Cavalry Division.

Gen. Custer arrived on the brow of a hill overlooking the Confederate position. His was accompanied by his body-guard, carrying fluttering battle-flags captured from the enemy. Gen. Custer's party was fired upon by a considerable volley from the Confederate lines. Gen. Custer's horse fell to the ground, giving the peculiar shriek of

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STATEHOOD FOR WEST VIRGINIA

NEW STATE TO BE BORN

On JUNE 20

WE BECOME THE 35TH STATE OF THE UNION, KNOWN AS WEST VIRGINIA

ELECTION IN MAY

GOV. PIERPONT WILL MOVE THE 'RESTORED' CAPITAL TO VA. SOIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. --April 20, 1863 -- President Abraham Lincoln today signed into law a proclamation that will bring statehood to the northwestern counties of Virginia. The state, to be known as West Virginia, will officially become the 35th State of the United States sixty days from the date of the president's signature, June 20, 1863.

Separate statehood comes to this section of Virginia after more than two years of conventions, referendums, and legislative actions which started April 17, 1861 when the Secession Convention of Virginia, five days after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, S.C., voted to dissolve the Union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution" and reclaim for herself "all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State."

It is expected that the new state of West Virginia will schedule elections, as provided for in the newly adopted constitution, during the month of May so that a full list of state officials will be ready to take office June 20. The Restored Government of Virginia, which has ably guided the formation of the new state will then be terminated on the soil of West Virginia and will remove itself to Virginia soil, probably Alexandria, until the outcome of the conflict will be resolved.

Separation from Virginia, often a topic of political conversations even in the years prior to the Secessionist movement, became a virtual necessity when the delegates from the northwestern Trans-Allegheny counties saw themselves outnumbered and out-voted 88 to 55 in the Secession Convention in Richmond. When the tidewater area threw its lot in with the Confederate States, the delegates to Richmond returned immediately to their homes across the mountains.

Delegates to the Secession Convention had been appraised of the temper of the northwestern Virginians before they went to the Richmond convention. On November 12, 1860 a public meeting in Preston county passed strong resolutions opposing secession. On November 24, four days after South Carolina adopted an Ordinance of Secession, a meeting was held in Harrison County and resolutions were passed to uphold the Constitution of the United States. Similar meetings were held and similar resolutions resulted at Morgantown on November 26, in Grafton on December 3 and Wheeling on December 14, 1860. These were closely followed by meetings of the same nature and same result at Bethany, Parkersburg, Point Pleasant, Triadelphia, Sistersville, Cameron and other points.

BOREMAN IS GOVERNOR OF NEW STATE

Wood County Loyalist to Take Oath of Office June 20 in Wheeling

WHEELING, W.VA., May 28, 1863 --Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood County, a leader in holding the western counties of Virginia in the Union, today was elected governor of the new State of West Virginia.

All state officials, nominated in convention earlier this month, were elected without opposition. In addition to Boreman, they are: Auditor, Samuel Crane, Randolph county; Treasurer, Campbell Tarr, Brooke County; Attorney General, A. B. C. Caldwell, Ohio county; Secretary of State, J.E. Boyers, Tyler county; Judges of the Supreme Court; Ralph L. Berksire, Monongahela county; W.A. Harrison, Harrison county, and James H. Brown, Kanawha county

PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

Following the secession convention, a mass meeting was held at Clarksburg on April 22, 1861. A lengthy resolution, calling for continued allegiance to the Federal Government of the United States, and asking for each county to send delegates to a convention on May 13 in Wheeling, was promulgated. The Clarksburg resolution was printed in an extra edition of the "Western Virginia Guard" published at Clarksburg and messengers mounted on horseback bore copies to Weston, Kingwood, Morgantown, and to adjoining and adjacent counties. Other copies were distributed along the lines of railroad westward to Wheeling and Parkersburg, eastward to Martinsburg and even to the lower Potomac. Public meetings were held in counties, in cities, in towns, in churches, schoolhouses, and crossroads.

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The convention convened in Wheeling, May 13, 1861. On May 15 a resolution was presented that deemed secession to be against the best interests of the people of northwestern Virginia.

"What is secession?" the resolution asked, and answered, "Bankruptcy, ruin and civil war ending in a military despotism."

"What is it to fight for Virginia?" the resolution asked, and answered, "If those feelings which actuated our Revolutionary Fathers be not all dead in us, we shall exhibit our love for Virginia by repudiating this tyrannical rule which the Richmond Convention has endeavored to impose, and suffer not ourselves to be sold like sheep from the shambles."

Virginia War Theatre

"The people of the Gulf States need have no apprehension; they may go on with their planting and their other business as usual; the war will not come to their section; its theatre will be along the borders of the Ohio River and in Virginia."

"Ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the Alleghenies to Ohio and Kentucky, what benefit do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you secede from, and what do you 'accede' to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change and to bring you and your commerce to the tide waters of eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you would remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia had ceased to be a part and parcel of the United States."

Following this resolution, the convention recessed to allow time for delegates to be properly credentialed and committees on organization and rules to study procedure. On June 4, 1861, counties elected delegates proportioned according to the number of senators and delegates entitled to in the General Assembly of Virginia, these were certified to the Wheeling convention, and the convention was reconvened on June 11, 1861.

Union Leaders Praised

Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood County, was elected to preside. Resolutions were passed that thanked Major-General McClellan and Col. Kelley, Union Army Commanders for "rescuing from the destruction and spoilation inaugurated by the rebel forces in our midst the people of Northwestern Virginia." (Col. Kelley commanded the union forces at Philippi, June 3, 1861); Virginia soil was declared to be American soil and free to the march of American soldiery

(Continued onto next column)

all citizens were requested to desist from rebellious movements against the Federal government, and, climaxing the Convention, declared "that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties and their security in person and property imperatively demand the reorganization of the government of the Commonwealth, and that all acts of said (Secession) Convention and Executive (Governor John Letcher of Virginia) tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and that the offices of all who adhere to the said Convention and Executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial are vacated."

Big Loyalist Majority

As a result, the Restored Government of Virginia was set up with Francis H. Pierpont, of Fairmont, elected as governor.

Governor Pierpont then, on July 1, 1861, convened the General Assembly in Wheeling. President Lincoln sent letters of recognition, and United States Senators were elected, to replace those who had resigned their posts when Virginia seceded. John S. Carlile of Harrison county and Waitman T. Willey of Monongahela county, were elected as Senators by the assembly. It was this Reorganized Government that conducted the business of the state.

Meanwhile the State Convention continued its deliberations and on August 14 entertained an ordinance "to provide for the formation of a new state out of a portion of this state." The state was to be called "Kanawha." On October 24, 1861 the citizens voted on the question of a new state and for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution. The new state proposal won 18,408 for and 481 against. The proposed constitution was framed, the name of the proposed new state changed to "West Virginia" and on April 3, 1862 the constitution was adopted, 18862 to 514.

Way Is Cleared

Meanwhile the Reorganized Government called a special session of the General Assembly for May 6, 1862. The problem that Gov. Pierpont proposed was one of final action in the division of the State of Virginia. "The Constitution of the United States", he told the Assembly, "provides that no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of the Congress." The Assembly got down to work and on May 13 gave assent to the reorganized government of Virginia to "the formation and erection of a new state within this State."

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STATEHOOD FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA
(Continued from Page)

On May 29, 1862, Senator Willey presented to the United States Senate the results of the actions of the state convention and of the reorganized government of Virginia.

On June 23, Senate Bill 365 was introduced which provided for the admission of West Virginia into the Union. This bill was passed, only, however, after it was amended to provide for a gradual emancipation clause in the state's constitution. This called for another constitutional convention, which was held February 12, 1863, and another public vote, which was held March 26, 1863. This was passed as overwhelmingly as before, and the results certified to President Lincoln who signed today the Proclamation which creates West Virginia as the 35th State of the United States.

Southerners Bring In An
Elegant Bourbon Whiskey

BEVERLY, VA., July 25, 1861--Confederate forces in this area have introduced to many of us a new and elegant type of whiskey. They call it "bourbon" and those who have sampled it agree it is much smoother than Monongahela Rye and the corn whiskey so common to this area.

CUSTER LEADS WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY
IN DRAMATIC CHARGE

(Continued from Page)

death, with a bullet through its heart.

Gen. Custer, still on his feet, suggested that the time was opportune for a charge the enemy's muskets being in considerable part empty, and with his characteristic smile of battle, shouted: "Charge 'em," "Charge 'em."

36,530 West Virginia Men
In Union Forces

WASHINGTON, D.C., June, 1865 --Final figures were released this month on the war record of the new state of West Virginia.

A total of 36,530 soldiers were furnished for the Union forces by the area that is now West Virginia. And in addition to that there were 32 companies of "home guards" organized in the counties for protection against guerilla warfare.

It is not exactly known how many men from the West Virginia area served in the Confederate troupes but it is estimated that some 7,000 men from West Virginia saw service with the Southern troops.

Sign on a crossroads saloon: If you drive your olde man to drink...Drive him here

ADDENDUM

And so ends the all too brief story of West Virginia in the Civil War and its struggle to become a state. Few of us have the proper admiration for this gallant state and its people. Fine people full of pride and dignity that shines with the full brilliance of a noon day sun. HAIL TO THEEMOUNTAINEERS

THE COURIER
OF
THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

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IN MEMORIAM

It is with sad regret we note the passing of member John Sturgis this past summer. Those of us who knew him will not easily forget such a charming gentleman.

DECEMBER BOOK SALE

We plan on having another of our annual book & record sales before our December meeting. If you plan on bringing any books to sell that night, please contact Guy Di Carlo Jr. (261-0577 or 696-6300) and let him know and how many books you plan to bring.

BEAUVOIR RESTORATION

This aspect of a concerted effort on the part of the membership to show they really care is progressing nicely. Since the first appeal in late September I now have some 27 gifts for approximately \$180. Have you sent your check to Guy. It is a tax-deductible gift. It is sorely needed by Mrs. Brady. Guy will be calling you soon. Please be home and generous when he calls.

NEW MEMBERS

The following men have been accorded membership in our Roundtable and it is a delight to officially welcome them into our midst.

Dr. Thomas E. Gretter, 18428 Newell Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44122, Physician, 991-2211
Dr. Robert M. Hosler, 13421 Lakeshore Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio 44110, Physician, 451-0453
Mr. Thomas J. Price, 9748 Sunny Lane, Streetsboro, Ohio, 44240, Industry, 1-626-3298
Mr. Ray F. Swanson, 19458 Riverwood Ave, Cleveland, Ohio 44116, Retired, 331-4730
Mr. Timothy R. Sweeney, 3075 Lincoln Blvd. Cleveland, Ohio 44118, Attorney, 932-4296
Mr. Leigh G. Tanger, 37531 Milann Drive, Willoughby, Ohio, 44094, Sales, 942-7021

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The second and final volume of Civil War Books: A Critical Bibliography edited by Allen Nevins, James I. Robertson Jr., (our January speaker), and Bell I. Wiley is now available from the Louisiana State University Press. Not only is this a remarkably complete bibliography, its short evaluation of each book listed makes it extremely useful. Volume II contains (1) General Works, compiled by E.B. Long, (2) Biographies, Memoirs and Collected Works, compiled by Robert W. Johannsen, (3) The Union--Government and Politics, by Rodney C. Loehr, (4) The Union--Economic and Social Studies, by John T. Hubbell, (5) The Union--State and Local Studies, by William E. Parrish, (6) The Confederacy, by Martin Abbott, (7) The Confederacy--Economic and Social Studies, by May S. Ringold, and (8) The Confederacy--State and Local Studies, by Thomas A. Belser, Jr. The cost of this volume is \$11.50.

CIVIL WAR HUMOR

Despite their hardships, many of the troops in the field managed to retain a sense of humor. Perhaps it was the only way they could endure their lot.

The late Irvin Cobb told a story about a Confederate reunion in his home town of Paducah, Kentucky, many years ago when a veteran began to reminisce about the Battle of Lookout Mountain. Mounting a stump, he recounted that he had served with the 33rd Alabama there.

His version was that the Yanks were on the mountain, and the Alabamians were in the valley. He told how his group charged up the mountain and drove the Yanks off and a'running for Indiana.

"Wait a minute," called a voice from the crowd. "I was in the 33rd Alabama, and the way I remember it, we were on the mountain, the Yanks below, and they came up and chased us all the way home."

"Well, I'll be damned," said the speaker. "Another good story spoiled by an eye-witness."