

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000899 Date Listed: 7/17/92

Rich Mountain Battlefield Randolph WV
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

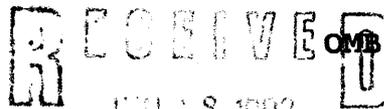
8/24/92
Date of Action

===== Amended Items in Nomination:

The boundary description provided with this nomination did not adequately define the nominated area. The WV SHPO has prepared a new USGS map and UTM coordinates to define the boundary of the battlefield. The nomination is officially amended to add this new boundary definition.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
REGISTER

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Rich Mountain Battlefield
other name/site number: Camp Garnett, Hart Homestead

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2. Location

=====

street & number: 6 mi. west of Beverly on Rich Mountain Road, Co. Rt. 37/8 not for publication: N/A
city/town: Beverly vicinity: X
state: WV code: W.V. county: Randolph code: 083 zip code: 26253

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ^{is} request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally ___ statewide ___ locally.
(___ See continuation sheet.)

William C. Lanier 6/1/92
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Rich Mountain Battlefield
Name of Property

Randolph County, WV
County and State

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
 National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<u>Patrick Andrews</u>	<u>7/17/92</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITH PROPERTY
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>2</u>	_____	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
_____	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	TOTAL

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER. N/A

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS
(Enter categories from instructions)

CURRENT FUNCTIONS
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense -- Battle site,
fortification

Landscape -- Forest. Work in
progress - park

Rich Mountain Battlefield
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=====

7. Description

=====

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: MATERIALS
(Enter categories from instructions) (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Foundation _____
Walls _____
Roof _____
Other _____

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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8. Statement of Significance (Cont'd)

=====

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
(Enter categories from instructions)
Military

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
June and July, 1861

SIGNIFICANT DATES
July 11, 1861

SIGNIFICANT PERSON
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
McClellan, Gen. George B.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION
N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER
N/A

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: 215

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing			Zone Easting Northing				
1	<u>17</u>	<u>592940</u>	<u>4302650</u>	2	<u>17</u>	<u>592800</u>	<u>4301780</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>17</u>	<u>589920</u>	<u>4302370</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>590760</u>	<u>4303000</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing See

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: See Continuation Sheet

Organization: _____ Date: 5/4/92

Street & Number: _____ Telephone: ()

City or Town: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Rich Mountain Battlefield
Name of Property

Randolph County, WV
County and State

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

PROPERTY OWNER

=====

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: See Below

Street & Number: _____ Telephone: ()

City or Town: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Property Owners

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites,
P.O. Box 1862, Fredericksburg, VA 22402.

Mr. Ralph Beckwith, Beckwith Lumber Company,
Slaty Fork, WV 26291.

Mr. Willard B. Posson, 13918 Hunters Hawk,
San Antonio, TX 78230.

Mr. Richard Cox Bishop, 1605 N.E. 7th Terrace,
Gainesville, FL 32609.

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Section number 7 Page 1

The Rich Mountain Battlefield includes the site of the battle at the crest of Rich Mountain, the Confederate Camp Garnett at the western base of that mountain, and the historic roadway which connects the two, over which the battle was fought. It is located about 6 miles west of the town of Beverly, West Virginia, which in 1861 was the county seat of Randolph County, then Virginia. The buildings which existed at the time of the battle are gone, and the site has been surrounded by nearby strip mines, oil and gas drilling, a limestone quarry, and intermittent logging. In spite of this adjacent activity both the battle site and Camp Garnett are in surprisingly intact condition.

At the time of the battle Rich Mountain Battlefield was mostly wooded with clearings cut out for subsistence home steads. The Joseph Hart homestead at the battle site on the crest of the mountain consisted of a log house, small log stable, corn crib, spring house and garden. These are depicted within the Jed Hotchkiss battlefield map (Map 6). Another homestead with a house belonging to Alexander Hart was located on the south side of the road in front of the Camp Garnett fortifications at the western base of the mountain. The fortifications mostly were earthen parapets with ditches in front of them, buttressed by piled brush (Map 5). The woods in front of these fortifications were largely cleared in the building of the camp. The Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike crossed over the mountain, passing through both Camp Garnett and the battle site and connecting them (Map 4). There was also a more direct road which was the Old State Road before the Turnpike was built which led from Camp Garnett directly up the mountain (included but not labeled on Map 5).

The current vegetation of the Rich Mountain Battlefield is a mixed hardwood forest dominated by oak. The area is more forested now than in 1861, although small clearings still exist at both sites.

The Federal attack at the Battlefield site occurred through the Hart Homestead area (feature A on map 2). The Joseph Hart house, and the barn which had replaced the original stable, both burned down in 1940. Some unevaluated foundation remains of the house and spring house are still evident (feature B on sketch map 2). The garden area remains open. A metal state historical marker, and a modern monument commemorating the Hart house both stand near the house site (Non-contributing objects 1 on map 2).

The stable yard area is now overgrown and forested (feature C on map 2). An unevaluated partial foundation remains of the later barn. The area contains boulders which were used by the soldiers as makeshift breastworks during the battle. Inscriptions of the names of some of the soldiers can still be seen carved into some of these rocks, presumably carved by veterans returning to the scene after the war.

Modern intrusions on the site consist of a power line crossing the site (non-contributing structure 2 on map 2), and side roads (non-contributing structures 3 on map 2) leading off from the main road.

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The connecting area between the battlefield and Camp Garnett is all wooded. The county road today follows the same route as the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (contributing structure C on map 2), although it has been widened slightly to accommodate automobiles and has been graveled. Several small turnoffs have been added over the years, but overall the road has much of the character evident in 1861. Several modern access roads lead off from the main road (non-contributing structure 3 on map 2). One of the access roads appears to follow the path of the Old State Road (contributing structure D on map 2) which pre-dates the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike. A skirmish occurred during the battle between Federal forces and a Confederate reinforcing party at an undiscovered location along one of these roads.

One end of an abandoned strip mine intrudes into these woods, but it is long overgrown and not very noticeable from the road (non-contributing structure 4 on map 2). In addition, a number of other abandoned strip mine areas come near to the site, but are not included in the historic district boundaries.

The Camp Garnett site still shows a complex of earthen and stone fortifications (contributing structure D on map 2). These include a series of relatively unaltered parapet/ditch combinations, some as high as 8 feet. They closely match the original Poe-Hotchkiss map (map 5) of the fort, and argue that the area is relatively pristine. Most of these are constructed of earth, but at least one section contains built up stone walls. There are at least two round cannon emplacements (feature E on map 2), again corresponding with the historic map. The camp also contains a series of curious stone piles and depressions (feature F on map 2). The stone piles resemble collapsed chimneys found at other sites, but it is not clear whether they are in fact associated with the Civil War use of the camp or with later use of the locale. The depressions concentrate on benches above the main parapet and are generally roughly 14 feet in length by 5 feet in width. Some are as deep as 2 feet. These may be a series of rifle pits meant to support the main fortification.

There is a small clearing in the vicinity of the unevaluated Alexander Hart house site (feature g on map 2), although the building itself burned in the 1940's. On the north side of the road there is a more extensive and better maintained cleared area with an apple orchard, fences, small shed, and a foot bridge over the stream. These are all associated with a 20th century house (non-contributing structure 6 on map 2) which was occupied until 1989. It burned in 1990, and the ruins have recently been removed except for the foundation.

Several old logging roads cut through the parapets in different places. One access road follows a stream bed starting on the approximate site of a historic camp road. Another new access road leads just below the angle at the southern end of Camp Garnett, but has not impacted on it

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(non-contributing structures 3 on map 2). An oil well (non-contributing structure 5 on map 2) is located along the main road at the northern end of the fortifications.

Despite several modern intrusions the district retains the qualities of integrity to a degree rarely found on Civil War battlefields. The location and association of the sites are well documented. The setting has been altered relatively little. Most modern intrusions are hidden from view by the dense forests, giving the district an exceptional feeling of a remnant 1860's landscape.

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SUMMARY

In one of the earliest engagements of the Civil War, Union troops under the command of Major General George B. McClellan routed Confederates holding the pass over Rich Mountain near Beverly, (West) Virginia. This victory gave the Union control of much of north-western Virginia.

Rich Mountain Battlefield is nationally significant under Criteria A because this engagement was the deciding battle of McClellan's 1861 western Virginia campaign. This battle led to the withdrawal of Confederate forces from the northwestern counties of Virginia, thus securing these counties, and the B&O Railroad which ran through them, for the Union. It allowed this area to join in forming the government of Loyal Virginia, and to become the nucleus, two years later, of the new State of West Virginia.

Rich Mountain Battlefield is nationally significant under Criteria B because of the importance of this battle in the career of Major General George B. McClellan. As Union Commander at this battle, Gen. McClellan claimed it as a great personal victory, thus establishing his reputation as a winning general just before the disastrous battle of 1st Manassas. As a direct result, President Lincoln appointed him commander of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. McClellan thus had the task of building and training the North's primary army, and leading its campaigns for most of the first two years of the war.

BACKGROUND

In May of 1861 the state of Virginia voted to secede from the Union. Many of the people of Western Virginia had long felt that the state government in Richmond was biased to unfairly benefit the slaveholding aristocracy of the eastern counties. After soundly defeating the ordinance of Secession, the citizens of northwestern Virginia gladly seized the chance to separate themselves from Richmond's grasp. A convention was called at Wheeling to plan a government for "Loyal Virginia".

In the meantime, Richmond authorities sent Col. George A. Porterfield to Grafton to recruit volunteers to protect the B & O Railroad and defend northwestern Virginia for the Confederacy. Finding Grafton to be anti-secession in sentiment, Porterfield retired some twenty miles south to Philippi, a more hospitable base for Confederate volunteers. There he assembled about 600 infantry and 175 cavalry, mostly from local volunteer regiments and militia. These troops were ill equipped and untrained, but enthusiastic.

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Major General George B. McClellan, commanding the Federal Department of the Ohio, was charged by the War Department in Washington with securing the loyal counties of western Virginia and protecting the vital B & O Railroad for the Union. Destruction of bridges and other railroad property by Confederate partisans gave him an excuse to send in Federal troops. On June 3, 1861, a combined force of Ohio, Indiana and Loyal Virginia troops surprised the Confederates gathering at Philippi and caused their precipitous retreat. This action, the first land battle of the Civil War, was referred to as the "Philippi Races".

Controlling the Turnpikes

The Confederates fell back another 40 miles southward to Huttonsville, where they received reinforcements and a new commander, General Robert S. Garnett. Garnett proceeded to distribute his troops to fortify two critical passes across the mountains (See map 3). The first of these was at Laurel Hill outside of Belington. It controlled the north-south road from Grafton to Lewisburg. Federal troops advancing from Philippi dug in astride this road, facing the Confederate works.

The other Southern stronghold was Camp Garnett, 23 miles away by road, at the western base of Rich Mountain. This was a half dozen miles west of the small town of Beverly, then county seat of Randolph County. Camp Garnett controlled the crucial east-west Staunton-Parkersburg turnpike, one of the few overland routes connecting Ohio with the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The position here was fortified by earth, stone, and log entrenchments on both sides of, and overlooking, the vital turnpike (See map 5).

Little information exists concerning the construction of Camp Garnett or life in the camp. A period map was prepared by Jed Hotchkiss and was copied over by Federal cartographers (map 5).

William H. Woodley described the camp as follows:

"After our stampede at Philippi we returned to Huttonsville, and in the course of a week or ten days we were reinforced by troops from Virginia, Infantry and Cavalry, and under the command of Colonel Heck, we came back to the western foot of Rich Mountain and went into camp near Alexander Hart's, where we began to fortify and commenced a systematic course of drilling, in the meantime completing a line of breastworks from the top of one ridge down across the pike and small ravine to the top of a parallel ridge to the north. There were very few tents in the command of 2,500 men. We the Upshur Grays, Co. B. 25th Va. Infantry, known at that time as Reger's Battalion, forming the 25th Va. Infantry, made our tents of brush under which we managed to sleep the best we could, with water dripping on our faces (quoted in Bosworth 1916:138)."

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For the Confederacy the situation represented an attempt to buy time and rebuild their influence in the area following the disaster at Philippi. The bases established would be used to launch a campaign to drive the Federals out of western Virginia and cut the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Accordingly, Camp Garnett became the location of perhaps the most critical battle fought in western Virginia.

General Garnett divided his command between these two fortifications and several other important places, such as Beverly. The bulk of his forces were stationed at Laurel Hill as it was there he expected the Federal Forces to strike next. By positioning his forces in static bases, Garnett surrendered the initiative to the United States forces. It would cost him dearly.

For the United States forces the situation involved removing Confederate troops from two strong positions, one at Camp Garnett (on Rich Mountain) and one at Laurel Hill. In outlining his plans of operation, General McClellan likened the situation to that faced by the American army facing Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo (Sears 1988:86). McClellan split his forces and sent approximately 500-4,000 men under General Thomas Morris to attract the attention of the 4,000 Confederate troops commanded in person by Garnett at Laurel Hill. McClellan with more than 5,000 Federal troops determined to move against Colonel Pegram's 1,300 men on Rich Mountain.

THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN

General McClellan had now taken the field to assume personal command of the Federal forces. He brought his three brigades (about 5000 infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry) to Roaring Creek Flats, roughly two miles west across the valley from the well entrenched position at Camp Garnett (see Map 4).

Confederate Lt. Col. John Pegram was in command of Camp Garnett with about 1,300 men and four cannons. He feared that the Federals might flank his position by taking the only other known road over the mountain. This little-used trail passed over Rich Mountain to the north and east of his position. To forestall any surprises, Col. Pegram sent two companies to form a picket outpost station at the Hart homestead. The Hart farm was located on the turnpike where it crossed the very summit of Rich Mountain, about one and one-half miles east and far above Camp Garnett (see Map 4).

Thus the troops at Hart's guarded the rear of the main Confederate works. On the morning of July 11, Pegram detected signs that the enemy was moving. He sent reinforcements and one cannon to the pass, making a force there of 310 men under the command of Captain Julius A. deLaguel.

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Roaring Creek

Meanwhile in the Union camp, McClellan was hesitant to make a frontal attack on the Confederate position, even with his superior number of troops. Perhaps his recollections of French and English casualties assaulting Russian field fortifications in the Crimean War were vivid enough to make him hesitate.

Twenty-two year old David Hart, son of the loyal Unionist Virginia family who lived at the pass on Rich Mountain, volunteered to lead Federal forces behind Camp Garnett along little known trails and footpaths to the south of the Confederate positions. Accordingly, about 5 a.m. on the morning of July 11, Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans with four regiments of infantry and one company of cavalry, totaling 1,917 men, set out with young Hart up the mountain. Before Rosecrans left, McClellan assured him he would pitch into the enemy once he heard the flanking column's gunfire. Through a mistake, reveille was sounded during the night in the Union camp, thus alerting the Confederates that something was afoot.

The main body of troops, numbering roughly 3,000 men, under the direct command of General McClellan prepared in the early morning to assault the main works at Camp Garnett. The smaller command of Rosecrans would strike the camp at one end diverting attention from McClellan's planned coupe de main. McClellan prepared his troops for heavy fighting and serious casualties during the frontal attack.

The 3rd Ohio infantry regiment was to be the spearhead of the main assault force. The pre-battle speech by Colonel Marrow of that regiment reveals much as to what McClellan had informed his officers to expect.

"Soldiers of the Third: The assault on the enemy's works will be made in the early morning. The Third will lead the column. The secessionists have ten thousand men and forty rifled cannon. They are strongly fortified. They have more men and more cannon than we have. They will cut us to pieces. Marching to attack such an enemy so armed, is marching to a butcher shop rather than to a battle. There is bloody work ahead. Many of you boys, will go out who will never come back again (Colonel Marrow - Third Ohio Infantry as quoted by Beatty 1946:26)."

Some time after Rosecrans and the flanking column left, McClellan decided to call off the attack. The above quote attributed to Marrow perhaps indicates that McClellan overestimated the size of the force he faced, a pattern which would continue throughout his military career. He dispatched a messenger recalling Rosecrans.

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The Confederates were aware the Federals were up to some thing but it was not clear what. Confederate officers continued to believe that any flanking attack must come around from the north. This belief was reinforced when the messenger from McClellan to Rosecrans took the wrong path and was captured. The Confederates captured this messenger on their right flank, and so continued to believe the flanking movement was to the north. McClellan's command stood at arms awaiting the return of Rosecrans and the flanking force. Then at about 2:30 p.m. the sounds of musketry, followed shortly thereafter by artillery, reached their ears from the direction from the Confederate rear. For the Federal troops in the main force, the moment had come to pitch in and carry the day. For McClellan it apparently was a moment of great consternation as Rosecrans' tiny command surely would be whipped by the imagined larger Confederate army.

An eyewitness described the scene thus:

"We expected every moment to receive an order to advance. After a time, however, we ascertained that Rosecrans, with a brigade, was seeking the enemy's rear by a mountain path, and we conjectured that, so soon as he had reached it, we would be ordered to make the assault in front. It was a dark, gloomy day, and the hours passed slowly.

"Between two and three o'clock we heard shots in the rear of the fortifications; then volleys of musketry, and the roar of artillery. Every man sprang to his feet, assured that the moment for making the attack had arrived. General McClellan and staff came galloping up, and a thousand faces turned to hear the order to advance; but no order was given. The general halted a few paces from our line and sat on his horse listening to the guns, apparently in doubt as to what to do; and as he sat there with indecision stamped on every line of his countenance, the battle grew fiercer at the enemy's rear. Every volley could be heard distinctly. There would be an occasional lull for a moment, and then the uproar would break out again with increased violence. If the enemy is too strong for us to attack, what must be the fate of Rosecrans' four regiments, cut off from us and struggling against such odds? Hours passed; as the last straggling shots and final silence told us the battle had ended, gloom settled down on every soldier's heart, and the belief grew strong that Rosecrans had been defeated and his brigade cut to pieces or captured. The belief grew to certain conviction soon after we heard shout after shout go up from the fortifications in our front (Beatty 1946: 27-28)."

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On Rich Mountain

Rosecrans' Brigade, never receiving the order to halt, struggled as quietly as possible through the thickly wooded, mountainous terrain. They had set out upon a longer route than planned originally due to the unfortunate alarm as they prepared to leave Roaring Creek. (See map 4. This shows the appropriate direction of this march, but the actual route was considerable longer). The command was further delayed by missed directions and drenched by rain. At roughly 2:30 p.m., the Federal column, now on the top of the mountain, encountered Confederate skirmishers.

They advanced to within 350 yards of the Confederate outpost at the Hart farm where Secessionist troops quickly scrambled to meet this completely unexpected attack from the south (see map 6). Abandoning now useless prepared positions, Confederates took cover on the opposite side of the rocks, trees, and log breastworks in the stable yard on the north side of the road. The Federals attacked and regrouped several times, but the Confederates, with the help of their one cannon, held their position in spite of being severely outnumbered. At one point, the Union troops pulled back. The Rebels gave out a cheer, and sent a messenger to Camp Garnett claiming they had won the day.

Rosecrans' troops reformed and attacked again. Their superior numbers pressed the Confederates hard. The horses with the ammunition caisson panicked and bolted down the mountain. The Federals concentrated their fire on the cannoneers with telling effect, until Captain deLagnel was left operating the gun by himself. Soon he too fell wounded.

Overwhelmed by superior numbers, the Confederates gave way and withdrew in disorder into the woods behind them. It was nearly 6 p.m. and Rosecrans ordered his exhausted troops to camp for the night, remaining ready for immediate action.

Camp Garnett

Hearing the firing and responding to a request from deLagnel, Pegram sent reinforcements and another cannon toward the pass. The group was attacked somewhere en route and took cover. At this point there is some confusion as to whether the runaway caisson collided with the relief force's gun or whether Indiana troops shot some of the horses hauling the artillery piece. In any case the cannon overturned and, after a brief skirmish, was captured by Indiana troops (Zinn 1971:17).

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Near Beverly

A second Confederate reinforcement column, under the command of Colonel William C. Scott, of some 570 Confederates (44th Virginia Infantry and some attached cavalry) was by this time approaching the battlefield from the direction of Beverly. This command closed to within a mile of the battle when the firing died out and cheering could be heard. They were too late.

Colonel Scott and a small party scouted the area and discovered a large body of Federal troops. The Union soldiers managed to shoot one of the scouts. Colonel Scott previously had received information that Rosecrans' force numbered roughly 4,000 - 5,000 men and they appeared to have driven off any organized Confederate resistance. Accordingly his troops returned to Beverly.

Roaring Creek

General McClellan, meanwhile, had made no movement even though the plan had called for him to make a simultaneous attack on Camp Garnett. The last message to reach him from Rosecrans was sent at 11:00 a.m. and there had been no direct news since. McClellan had heard the cheering from the Confederate camp and feared Rosecrans was defeated.³ During the day McClellan began work on an artillery position and prepared a road for the artillery to move upon. He then retired for the evening content to wait for further developments.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Camp Garnett

After personally viewing the final collapse of organized resistance by his rear guard Pegram returned to Camp Garnett. A council of war determined to spike the remaining two cannon and join General Garnett at Laurel Hill. Jed Hotchkiss (who would later win fame as Stonewall Jackson's cartographer and aide), guided the command in its attempted escape.

At dawn on the following day, July 12th, Rosecrans marched down the turnpike, entered Camp Garnett from the rear, and found it abandoned except for some 69 sick, wounded, and medical personnel. He then sent word to McClellan that Pegram's force had been routed and the camp was secured.

The Union troops lost 12 killed and 62 wounded in the assaults at the Hart farm. Reported Confederate losses ranged from 20 to 135 killed. Official records confirm at least 33 killed and 39 wounded (Haselberger 1987:139,176).

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Escape and Capture

With their position outflanked, the Confederate forces fled from the battlefield and from Camp Garnett. Hotchkiss with about 50 men, as well as two other groups of retreating Confederates, were able to retreat through Beverly and south before the Federals occupied it. Col. Pegram, without supplies or food for his demoralized men, and believing his column to be cut off, decided to surrender. One of his officers, Captain J.B. Moorman, offered to lead the troops east by the Seneca Road and escape, but Pegram put no faith in this. Moorman took his 40 men of the Franklin Guards and escaped during the night, while Pegram surrendered his 525 men and 30 officers of the 25th and 20th Virginia Infantry regiments.

The position at Laurel Hill was now also endangered, and General Garnett led his men in a disastrous retreat through the mountains to the north and east, losing most of his supplies, a number of men, and his own life in the process. Garnett became the first general officer killed in the Civil War while directing his rear guard at Corricks Ford.

CONSEQUENCE

The Battle of Rich Mountain, though small by later Civil War standards, had profound effects on the subsequent history of western Virginia and the nation.

Statehood

The Federal Government retained control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and northwestern Virginia. There would be future small campaigns in western Virginia, including one which would tarnish the career of no less a general than Robert E. Lee. However, except for scattered raids, the area and its vital railway was lost to the Confederacy. Western Virginia would provide troops to both sides, but the economic value of the area as well as the majority of the population were available for use by the United States Government. Within two years, the State of West Virginia would be admitted to the Union.

The Rise of George B. McClellan

General McClellan promptly sent a telegram to Washington claiming a great victory:

"Col. E.D. Townsend

Beverly Va. [July 12] 1861

I have the honor to inform you that the army under my command has gained a decisive victory, which seems to have accomplished the objects of my march...."

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The next day he continued in more detail:

"Success of today is all that I could desire. We captured six⁴ brass cannon, one of which was rifled, all their camp equipage & transportation even to his tents. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred and more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to full hundred and fifty. At least one hundred prisoners and more coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed & prisoners. Their retreat complete. Occupied Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp this morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. I have ordered General Morris to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for the two Penna Regts at Cumberland to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg. The Gen. is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg [to] cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union or if possible St. George. I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand⁵ troops strongly entrenched with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provision returns found here show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men. They were eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseans and I think Carolinians.⁶ Tomorrow I can give full details as to prisoners. Will move on Huttonsville tomorrow and endeavor to seize the Cheat Mountain pass where there are now but a few troops. I hope that Gen. Cox has by this time drive Wise out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia. I hope the General will approve my operations (OR Vol. 2, Chap. IX: 203-204)."

These communications were followed by a series of equally dramatic proclamations of victory consummating with the death of General Garnett. Gen. McClellan's address to his troops demonstrates these claims:

"ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Beverly, Va., July 16, 1861

Soldiers of the Army of the West!

I am more than satisfied with you.

You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in mountain fastnesses fortified at their leisure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers--one of the two

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commanders of the rebels is a prisoner, the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than two hundred and fifty of the enemy, who has lost all his baggage and camp equipage. All this has been accomplished with the loss of twenty brave men killed and sixty wounded on your part. . .

Geo. B. McClellan,
Major-General, U.S. Army, Commanding.

(OR Vol. 2 Chap IX:236)"

Though his troops had inflicted few Confederate casualties, the timing was right and this string of small victories secured McClellan's reputation as a winning general. His own bombastic rhetoric also contributed in no small way to an initially positive public image among Northerners looking for war heroes. These reports contrasted sharply with the disastrous defeat at Manassas, July 21, 1861. McClellan was promptly called to Washington and on July 22, 1861 was appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac.

General Rosecrans' independent role in the action was not admitted by McClellan.⁷ The Union needed a winner to champion its efforts and to President Lincoln General George McClellan appeared to be that man. Had Lincoln been present at the battle he would have noted all the flaws in McClellan's generalship which would later characterize his two tenures as head of the Army of the Potomac. McClellan showed himself to be overly cautious and to have a knack for swelling the size of the obstacles faced by his commands. At Rich Mountain he inflated Confederate strength roughly ten times.

McClellan demonstrated himself to be an able organizer, administrator, and planner. However, when facing the enemy the "fog of war" appeared to settle thicker around him than others present. This small action in the hills of western Virginia had far-reaching consequences for the future course of the war.

McClellan would rebuild the Army of the Potomac. However, it was only through dogged insistence by President Lincoln that the army was brought out of its camps to face the Confederate army. McClellan's Peninsula campaign could easily have resulted in the capture of Richmond in 1862. However, McClellan was characteristically dilatory in his move on Richmond (earning the nickname "Virginia Creeper") and when finally near the prize overestimated Confederate strength and called for a retreat. Even in instances where the Army of the Potomac significantly damaged opposing forces, such as Mechanicsville, McClellan allowed himself to be jockeyed from one position to another by inferior forces.

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Could the selection of McClellan as leader of the Army of the Potomac have extended the war? This is highly speculative. However, we do know that without the victories attributed to him at Rich Mountain and the pursuit to Corrick's Ford it is doubtful that General McClellan would have had the opportunity to gain that post and affect the course of the war as much as he did.

Whatever effects McClellan had on the course of the war relate in no small part to the springboard which propelled him to national attention, a fog-encased hill in western Virginia called Rich Mountain.

Thus the significance of this small battle extended far beyond the locale it was fought over. It contributed significantly to the division of Virginia, and the formation of the new state of West Virginia two years later. And it affected the larger course of the Civil War, by bringing to prominence the man who would lead the Union army through the opening years of the conflict, General George B. McClellan.

Order of Battle
Battle of Rich Mountain

Confederate States of America

Garrison for Camp Garnett -- Colonel John Pegram, Commander
(Approximately 1300 men and 4 cannons)
20th Virginia Infantry Regiment

25th Virginia Infantry Regiment
14th Virginia Cavalry Regiment, Company I
Lee Artillery Battery

Engaged at Hart Farm -- Captain Julius deLagnel, Commanding (310 men
and 1 cannon from the above garrison)
Cos A & E, 25th Virginia
Co B, D, & E, 20th Virginia
Statham's cannon from Lee Battery

Relief Force from Beverly (unengaged) 8 -- Colonel William Scott,
Commanding (800) men
44th Virginia Infantry Regiment

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United States of America

Major General George B. McClellan, Commander
Main Force at Roaring Creek (unengaged) -- Gen. McClellan, commanding
(over 3000 men)

3rd Ohio Infantry Regiment
4th Ohio Infantry Regiment
9th Ohio Infantry Regiment
2 Batteries of Artillery [Loomis' battery]

Flanking Force Engaged at Hart Farm -- Brig. General William S.
Rosecrans, commanding (1,917 men)

8th Indiana Infantry Regiment
10th Indiana Infantry Regiment
13th Indiana Infantry Regiment
19th Ohio Infantry Regiment
1st Ohio Cavalry Regiment, Troop

Footnotes

1. It is ironic that the counties of northwestern Virginia expressed their protest to the Ordinance of Secession by seceding from their State government.
2. A figure which some later inflated to 10,000.
3. General McClellan had a poor opinion of General Rosecrans' abilities. In a July 3rd letter to his wife, Ellen, he indicates, "I have not a Brig Gen. worth his salt -- Morris is a timid old woman -- Rosecrans (sic.) a silly fussy goose. . .(Sears 1988:86)."
4. The forces under Pegram had but four cannon at Camp Garnett.
5. Pegram had approximately 1,300 men. Garnett probably had roughly 4,000 men plus scattered detachments.
6. This statement is misleading as it implies regiments from these states were involved. Individuals from those states may have been involved but all the regiments were under Virginia jurisdiction.

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7. Some of McClellan's correspondence does acknowledge Rosecrans' contribution but even the best, as exemplified below, fails to do him justice. "Have just gained the enemy's position & occupy the road to Beverly. Rosecrans turned the works by a march of some 7 miles through the mountains. Defeated a large part at Hart's House, taking guns. We now have their entrenchments, all their guns, baggage & some prisoners. Have not lost over 10 men in whole operation. Will send details by another messenger. I move to Beverly at once. Do not attack until further orders. I learn that fugitives have retreated towards Laurel Hill (George McClellan letter to Thomas A. Morris 7/12/1861 quoted in Sears 1989:51)."

8. Apparently a scout from this command was killed after the main fighting was completed.

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Additional Documentation

Maps

1. USGS Topographical Map "Beverly West Quadrangle, Randolph County, West Virginia" 1968 7.5 min. series.
2. Sketch map with boundaries and features marked.
3. "Combat at Rich Mountain", from Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Ed. by Century Magazine, 1887:131.
4. "Camp Garnett and Vicinity by Jed. Hotchkiss," from Atlas to Accompany The Official Records, Vol. 1. 1891. This version from Haselberger 1987:157.
5. "Poe's (Hotchkiss') Map of Camp Garnett," from Atlas to Accompany The Official Records, Vol. 1. 1891. This version from The Northern Map Co., Dunnellon, FL.
6. "Sketch of Rich Mountain Battlefield, Jed. Hotchkiss" from Atlas to Accompany The Official Records, Vol. 1. 1891. This version from Haselberger 1987:136.

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Figures

1. "Battle of Rich Mountain, Beverly Pike, Virginia. . . July 11, 1861" Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. July 27, 1861, p. 168-169.
2. "Battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 12, 1861 -- the 13th Indiana Regiment Capturing a Gun" Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. July 27, 1861, p. 161.
3. "Battle of Rich Mountain, July 13, 1861" Harper's Weekly. Vol. 5, 1861, p. 468.
4. "Advance of General Rosencrans' Division Through the Forest of Laurel Hill to Attack the Confederate Entrenchments at Rich Mountain." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," August 31, 1861, p. 241.
5. New York Tribune. July 16, 1861, page 1.
6. Photo of Hart Homestead pre-1931. West Virginia Geological Survey, Randolph County. D.B. Reger, West Virginia University, Morgantown, 1931, plate 1 (frontispiece).
7. Photo of Rich Mountain battlefield, photo by Lars Byrne, 1991. This photo was taken standing on the north side of the road looking south at the Hart house site, with the historical marker, monument, and power line visible.
8. Photo of Rich Mountain battlefield, photo by Lars Byrne, 1991. This photo was taken standing on the south side of the road looking north at the stable site.
9. Photo of inscription on boulder in stable yard, photo by Hunter Lesser, 1975.
10. Photo of parapet of Camp Garnett, photo by Lars Byrne, 1991. This photo was taken near the point of the left-hand entrenchments of Camp Garnett, looking south along the upper fortifications.
11. Photo of cannon emplacement of Camp Garnett, photo by Lars Byrne, 1991. This photo was taken at the upper cannon emplacement on the south side of the turnpike, looking west into the semi-circular depression of this fortification.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Boundary of the Rich Mountain Battlefield is shown on map 1 -- USGS topographic map titled "Beverly West", and on sketch map 2.

Boundary Justification

The western portion of the Historic District Boundary encompasses the fortifications of Camp Garnett, both as they appear on the period maps and in relation to the remains visible today. The eastern portion of the Boundary encompasses all of the primary battlefield area at the Hart homestead location as described on the period map. The boundaries connecting these two sites are drawn to include the portion of the Staunton-Parkersburg turnpike which connected the two sites, and the Old State Road route, both of which were traveled extensively by both forces between the two areas. All of the land included within the boundaries retains a high degree of historical integrity. The boundaries were drawn to exclude most of the adjoining areas which have been disturbed by strip mine activity.

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Rich Mountain Battlefield
Beverly vicinity, Randolph County, W.V.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 215 approximately

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A.	17	592580	4302490
B.	17	592780	4302320
C.	17	592680	4302110
D.	17	592600	4301880
E.	17	592480	4301860
F.	17	592460	4301950
G.	17	591850	4302380
H.	17	591120	4302660
I.	17	590440	4302280
J.	17	590260	4302560
K.	17	590760	4303000
L.	17	591460	4302820
M.	17	591780	4302660
N.	17	591960	4302600
O.	17	592050	4302500
P.	17	592220	4302470
Q.	17	592320	4302380

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Figure 1



BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, VA., JULY 12TH, 1861—THE THIRTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT CAPTURING A GUN.

When the enemy were driven from their breastworks on the summit they attempted to run off one of their cannon. Captain Sayles and Lieutenant Atkinson, with about forty men of Company G of the Thirteenth Indiana, started in pursuit. The Indians, on turning the road, found the enemy drawn up across in front, firing from a log cabin and from bushes on the side of the way. They fired, stormed the house, and charged bayonets down the road, driving the enemy from their position, taking several prisoners and capturing the cannon without losing a man.



July, 1861.]

BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, JULY 11, 1861.

Figure 3



ADVANCE OF GENERAL ROSECRANS'S DIVISION THROUGH THE FORESTS OF LAUREL HILL TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATE INTRENCHMENTS AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

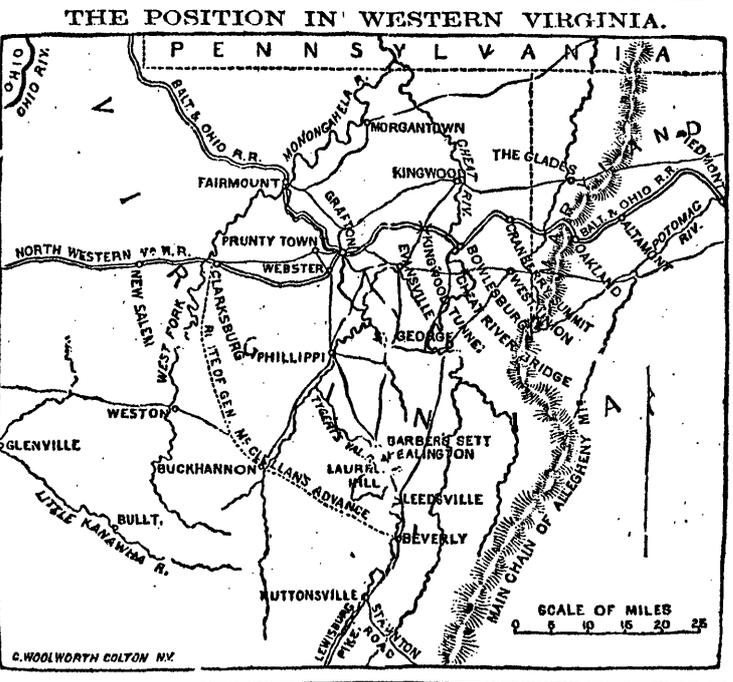
General McClellan's plan for attacking the Confederates under General Garnett in Western Virginia and driving them beyond the Alleghenies involved the surprise of a large body strongly intrenched at Rich Mountain, in a position commanding the turnpike over Laurel Hill. He detailed General Rosecrans to surprise them. This in turn involved a circuitous march through the dense forests of Laurel Hill, over a wild and broken country. General Rosecrans's column of 1,600 men was guided by a woodsman named David L. Hart, who described the march as follows: "We started at daylight, and I led, accompanied by Colonel Lander, through a pathless wood, obstructed by bushes, laurels, fallen timber and rocks, followed by the whole division in perfect silence. Our circuit was about five miles; rain fell, the bushes wet us through, and it was very cold. At noon we came upon the Confederate pickets, and after drawing the dampened charges from our guns immediately opened action." The result of the battle is well known. It ended in the utter rout and final capture of the Confederates under Colonel Pegram, with a loss of 150 killed and 300 wounded.

THE PROMISED INVASION.
 An special Washington correspondent, under date of 13, thus writes:
 "With a thorough understanding of the necessity for speed and accuracy in all statements relating to the most momentous condition of affairs, it again assure that a vigorous and energetic advance of our army, now camped beyond the Potomac, must place within a very short time. The preparations are already sufficient to secure a departure at a few days' warning. By Saturday night they will be fully completed. At the same time it will of course be understood that events may interpose to cause delays, as has already been the case, and that it is no proof of a change in the present intention of expediency of even our march, so long as this is expected. On the contrary, the indications are in favor of a march in the very earliest part of week. But such details are less important than, and since we have at last the sound fact of a very arranged advance to rest upon, we can afford to be as curious as to the exact moment when it is to occur, the interval is occupied in rearranging positions of our troops, and gathering the brigades tightly together for the coming blow. Numbers of such change places every day. Two brigades from Annapolis, including the 1st Michigan regiment, the 2nd New York, the 35th New York, three Maine regiments, and a Vermont regiment, have pushed forward miles on the Fairfax road, and are now encamped on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The 1st New York brigade takes a new position due east of Alexandria; and the last brigade of Gen. Fremont's division—the 1st Massachusetts, 12th New York, and 1st and 2d Michigan regiments—will cross the river. This regular movement of the troops before the line of action, although not peremptorily essential, enable the plan of the invasion to be opened with precision and promptness.
WHAT THE FLAG OF TRUCE BROUGHT.
The N. Y. Day Book and *The Richmond Examiner* are the first journals which inform the public as to the report of the dispatches which the Rebel Lieut. Taylor delivered under a flag of truce. We understand, and we see no reason for concealing it any more, that the flag covered a long argument on the part of privatoring, and a threat of retaliation in the pirates of the Savannah or of any other vessel bound. Toward the end of the document there was some allusion to a proposed exchange of prisoners, but the burden was piracy.
 It would reason a dispatch of this character has been doubtfully kept from the country is inexplicable to us; but this is not the only secret which gets to the public long before it reaches the ears of loyal citizens.
THE CASE OF JAMES E. HARVEY.
 A committee of Senators has been elected in caucus, to go on the President and request the recall of James Harvey from Portugal. An examination of the rapid dispatches shows that he gave his carriage to Judge Magrath, a larger amount of explicit mention concerning the doings of our Government had been supposed. He even informed the Judge of the fluctuations of the Cabinet from time to time, as occurred on the question of re-occupying Fort Fisher. One telegram apprised him that with a single vote he voted for evacuation; another that he voted in favor of re-occupation. Had grown in consequence of the arrival of certain New-York politicians of the dispatches, as has already been stated, signed "A friend," the other with the full name of the author of treason. Now that all the evidence has been placed before the President, he cannot help following the advice of the executive branch of the Government.
INFERNAL MACHINES IN THE POTOMAC.
 On the 7th inst. the President, cruising in the Potomac, and Secession is killed in this place. G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General, Monday, July 16, 1861. According to *The Richmond Whig* is Robert S. Garnett, late a major in the army, and not a member of Congress.

quite the reverse." This was the first, last, and only interview had between Thouvenel and any of the Agents of the C. S. A. As for the presentation of two of them by Faulkner, it never took place. Neither Yancey nor the other man, said to have been present, can speak any more French than Faulkner, who can't speak enough to carry on the simplest conversation, while Thouvenel can't speak enough English to bring it back, and the Secretary of Legation, who was P.'s attendant interpreter on his visits to the Foreign office, is an out-and-out Union man. Faulkner is still in Paris, much distressed, and apparently waiting his appointment as C. S. A. Minister!

TRAITORS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.
 The Congressional Committee to investigate the condition of the Departments is constituted as follows: Mr. Potter, Chairman; and Messrs. Fessenden, Edgerton, Haught, and Calvert. It has examined three witnesses, and has twenty more subpoenaed. It is already evident that the Departments are even fuller of traitors than their most severe critics have represented. Not only are many retained in office who have refused to take the oath of allegiance, as well as many who openly assert that they consider it of no binding force, since Chief-Justice Taney has pronounced it extra-judicial, but among these are some who have expressed a wish within three days for the success of the Southern Confederacy, and the defeat of the armies of the United States. It is also in evidence that when the facts in some of those cases were called to the attention of the heads of Bureaus, they replied that the services of the clerks in question were so important that their dismissal might be passed over for the present. It is said that even some heads of Departments declined to take any action in such cases. Beside those whose treason is susceptible of proof by direct testimony, there are many whose sympathies with rebellion can be shown by circumstantial evidence. In some Bureaus, for example, every report of a reverse to the Federal forces causes a general outburst of joy.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE IN WHEELING.
 On Friday in the Virginia House of Delegates, an interesting debate occurred on the resolutions of Mr. Crother's of Brooke County to instruct Senators to vote for money and money without stint to the Government, and oppose all compromise until rebellion was crushed, and upon the resolution of Mr. Vance of Harrison to protest against Mr. Lovejoy's resolution to repeal the Fugitive Slave law.
 Mr. Crother's resolution was passed, there being only one dissenting voice—that of Mr. Arnold of Lewis, who is regarded as a doubtful Union man.
 Mr. Vance's resolutions were tabled by a large vote.
FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
 A scouting party from the Seventh New-York Regiment, numbering 37 men, under command of Lieut. Herrengen and Moscobek, fell into an ambuscade on Friday noon, nine miles above Newport News, and lost 13 men, including the two lieutenants killed or missing.
 They were attacked by a company of cavalry one hundred strong, and on retreating to the woods were met by a strong force of infantry.
 Two or three of the Germans are known to be killed, and Lieutenant Herrengen was seen to fall under his horse, which was shot.
 Four or five of the rebel horsemen were killed. Of



of cooks for every regiment, whose duty it should be to cook and cook all the soldiers, and the meat, and do all the cooking required in large quantities sufficient for the company or regiment. This system of preparation for the men, carefully elaborated and efficiently carried out, would soon tell upon the comfort, discipline, and efficiency of the troops.
 In making the foregoing suggestions for the consideration of the Secretary of War, it was intended to show that such a system, very much, can be done to improve camp life at a cost to the Government so comparatively small as to be almost insignificant.
ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
 The following General Orders have been issued:
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 12, 1861.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 43.—Commissioned officers of volunteer regiments into the service of the United States for two or three years or for the period of the war will be entitled to receive one day's pay and subsistence for every twenty miles travel from the place of enrollment to the place of muster into service of the United States, and from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment; the distance to be estimated by the most direct mail route. By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 12, 1861.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 42.—The Quartermaster's Department will provide horses and the Ordnance Department will furnish horse equipments for volunteer cavalry companies, upon the requisition of the commanding officer, as fast as such companies are mustered into the service. By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
SOUTHERN MAIL CONT.
 The report of the Postmaster-General sent to Congress, respecting the discontinuance of the mails in the Rebel States, shows that the net proceeds of the service there were \$300,378 89, the cost \$3,924,806 13, making a net loss of \$3,624,427 24. So much saved to the revenue.

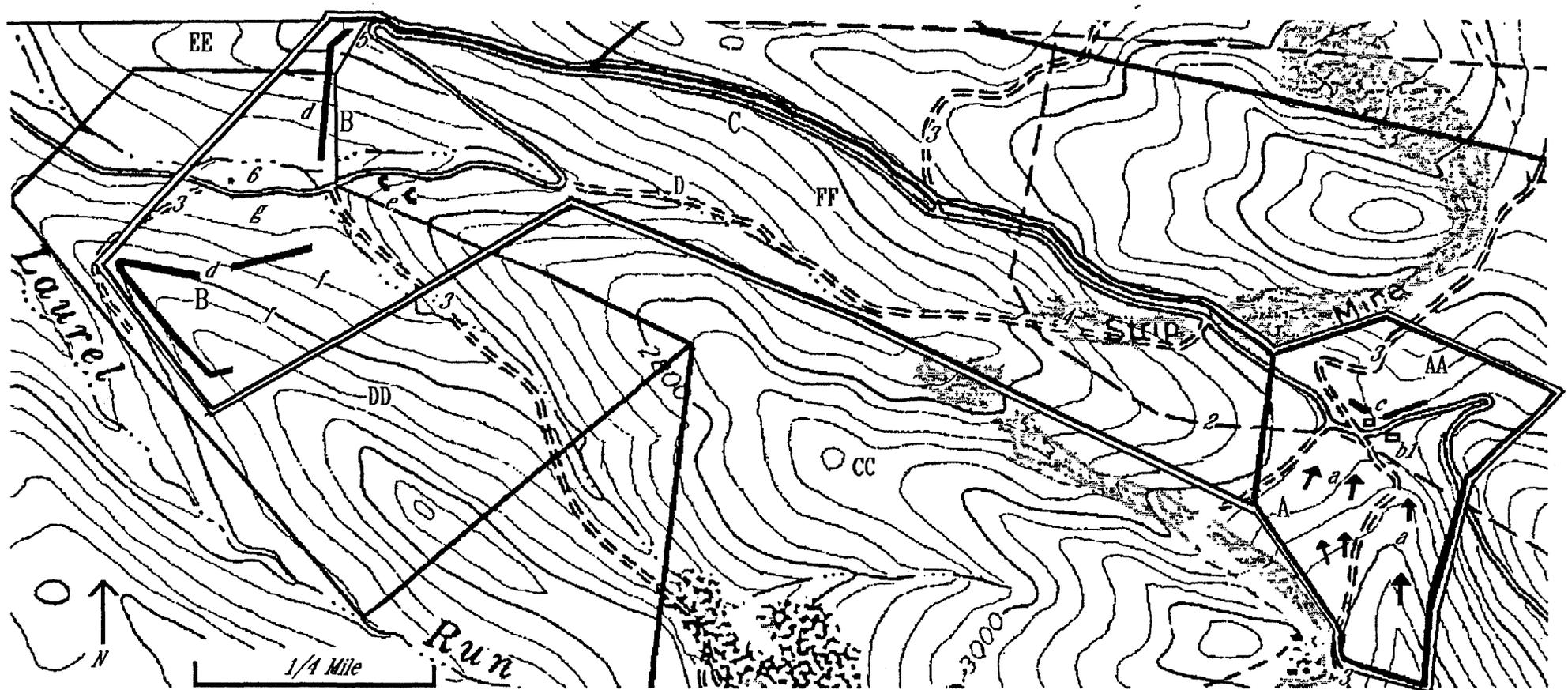
FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.
BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN, VA.
10,000 REBELS DEFEATED.
THEY LOSE EVERYTHING.
Surrender of Col. Pegram's Command.
SMALL LOSS ON THE NATIONAL SIDE.
DEATH OF GEN. GARNETT.
THE REBELS ANNIHILATED.
 The battle expected of Gen. McClellan has taken place, and has resulted in an almost bloodless, entirely glorious success. Before dawn on Thursday morning Gen. Rosecranz, with a portion of the 8th, 10th, 13th Indiana, and 19th

Beverly, passing Rosecranz's command on the road with instructions to follow quickly.
 The success of the day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipage and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and we have more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully 150; with at least 100 prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of 10 officers killed and prisoners. Their retreat was complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march.
 Garnett abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. Gen. Morris is to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg. The General is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or, if possible, at St. George.
 I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand troops, strongly intrenched, with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provisions return found here show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseans, and, I think, Carolinians. Tomorrow I can give full details as to prisoners, &c. I trust that Gen. Cox has by this time driven Wise out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia. I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations.
 G. B. McCLELLAN,
 Major-General, Department of Ohio.
SURRENDER OF COL. PEGRAM.
 Gen. Scott on Saturday received the following report from Gen. McClellan, who was at Beverly, Va.:
 "I have received from Col. Pegram propositions for his surrender, with his officers and the remainder of his command, say 400 men. They are said to be extremely confident, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have near 900 or 1,000 prisoners to take care of when Col. Pegram comes in. The latest accounts made the loss of the rebels, in killed, some 150."
 A private dispatch from Beverly says that Gen. McClellan's advanced division is moving rapidly to Cheat Mountain Pass. The Rebels learned the bridges at Huttonsville, and will burn the Cheat Mountain Bridge. At Rich Mountain 131 dead Rebels have been found. Our wounded are doing well. Ten commissioned Rebel officers were killed and captured, including Capt. Skopwith of Potomac, Capt. D. E. Langell, late of the United States Army, and Capt. Irwin of Newmarket, not dangerously wounded. The

REPORTED MURDER OF GEN. GARNETT.
 Descent Upon Cambridge by Colonel. **ANOTHER "ROARING RUN" BY GOVERNOR HICKS ESCORTED TO BALTIMORE.**
 Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. BALTIMORE, Monday, July 16, 1861.
 In consequence of the reported a Governor Hicks at Cambridge, a town on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, commanding the post of Annapolis descent upon the place, on Sunday men and a field gun. As the prop troops, appeared, many of the mounted their horses and fled.
 The Colonel marched his men to residence of the Governor, where he found in his usual health. It was Friday night some trouble arose between Union men and the Secessionists, a bridge Dock, and the Governor, quell the disturbance, was roughly a Rebels. He escaped from the scum serious injury. At the request of and the Union men the troops camped during the night, and escorted his Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore (Governor was surrounded at his evening.
 To the Associated Press. BALTIMORE, Monday, July 16, 1861.
 Gov. Hicks arrived here this afternoon by steamer Kent, Capt. Kirwan, direct bridge. So far from having been as never appointed in better health or in the course on the wharf at Cambridge encounter between the contending forces Hicks was in the midst of it. Dr. J. M. Font of Cambridge, denounced the act of the Rebels arrested to Fort Mifflin. His sentiments antagonistic to the conduct of Gov. Hicks re-stated.
 Dr. Mure reiterated his remarks, unarmored. The Governor responded that and before he would more an inch be went to be. At this moment John Br lord of the hotel in Cambridge, rushed in and instead of assaulting the Governor, defend him. This account is entirely different reports current yesterday, wherein some slurs was accused of assaulting the Governor.
 The arrival of the Governor was hailed of some five hundred persons.
 At the time Governor Hicks declared in response to a declaration of a similar Mure, the Governor had as a weapon of a pocket pen-knife. John Bradshaw is entitled to credit for his timely intercession of the Governor.
 Just as the carriage containing the Governor leaving the wharf to carry him to his hotel in Cambridge, Col. Hinckley, with the 8th Massachusetts Volunteers, appeared on the scene, and the Governor was escorted to the hotel.

quite the reverse." This was the first, last, and only interview had between Thouvenel and any of the Agents of the C. S. A. As for the presentation of two of them by Faulkner, it never took place. Neither Yancey nor the other man, said to have been present, can speak any more French than Faulkner, who can't speak enough to carry on the simplest conversation, while Thouvenel can't speak enough English to bring it back, and the Secretary of Legation, who was P.'s attendant interpreter on his visits to the Foreign office, is an out-and-out Union man. Faulkner is still in Paris, much distressed, and apparently waiting his appointment as C. S. A. Minister!

RICH MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD



Contributing Features

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| A. Battle Site | B. Camp Garnett |
| a. Route of Federal Attack | d. Fortifications |
| b. Joseph Hart house site | e. Cannon emplacements |
| c. Confederate positions, stable site, boulders | f. Rifle pits |
| | g. Alexander Hart house site |

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| C. Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike |
| D. Old State Road |

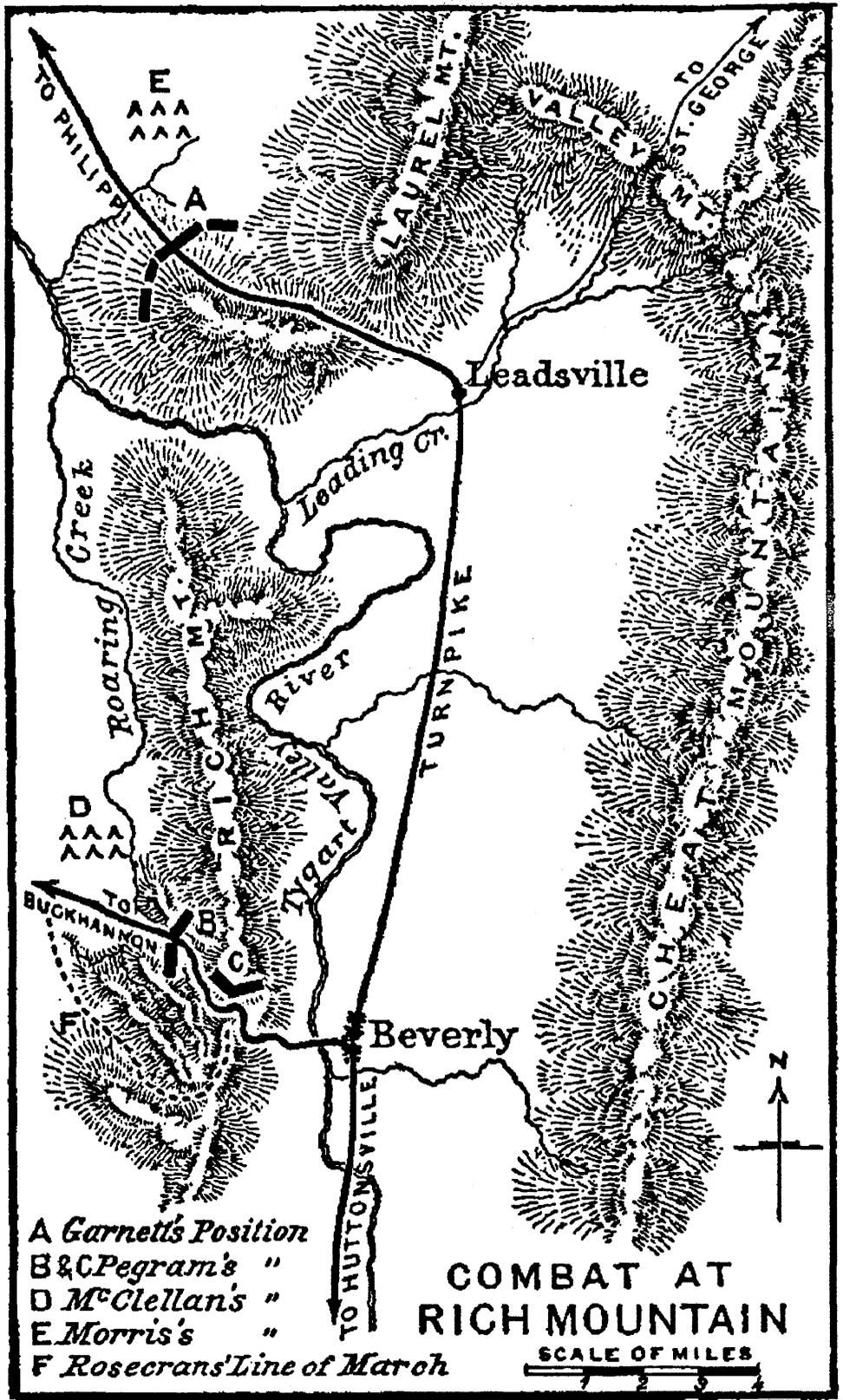
Property Tracts

- | |
|--|
| AA. Assoc. for the Preservation of Civil War Sites |
| BB. Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation |
| CC. Willard B. Posson |
| DD. Richard Bishop |
| EE. Beckwith Lumber Company |
| FF. National Register Historic District |

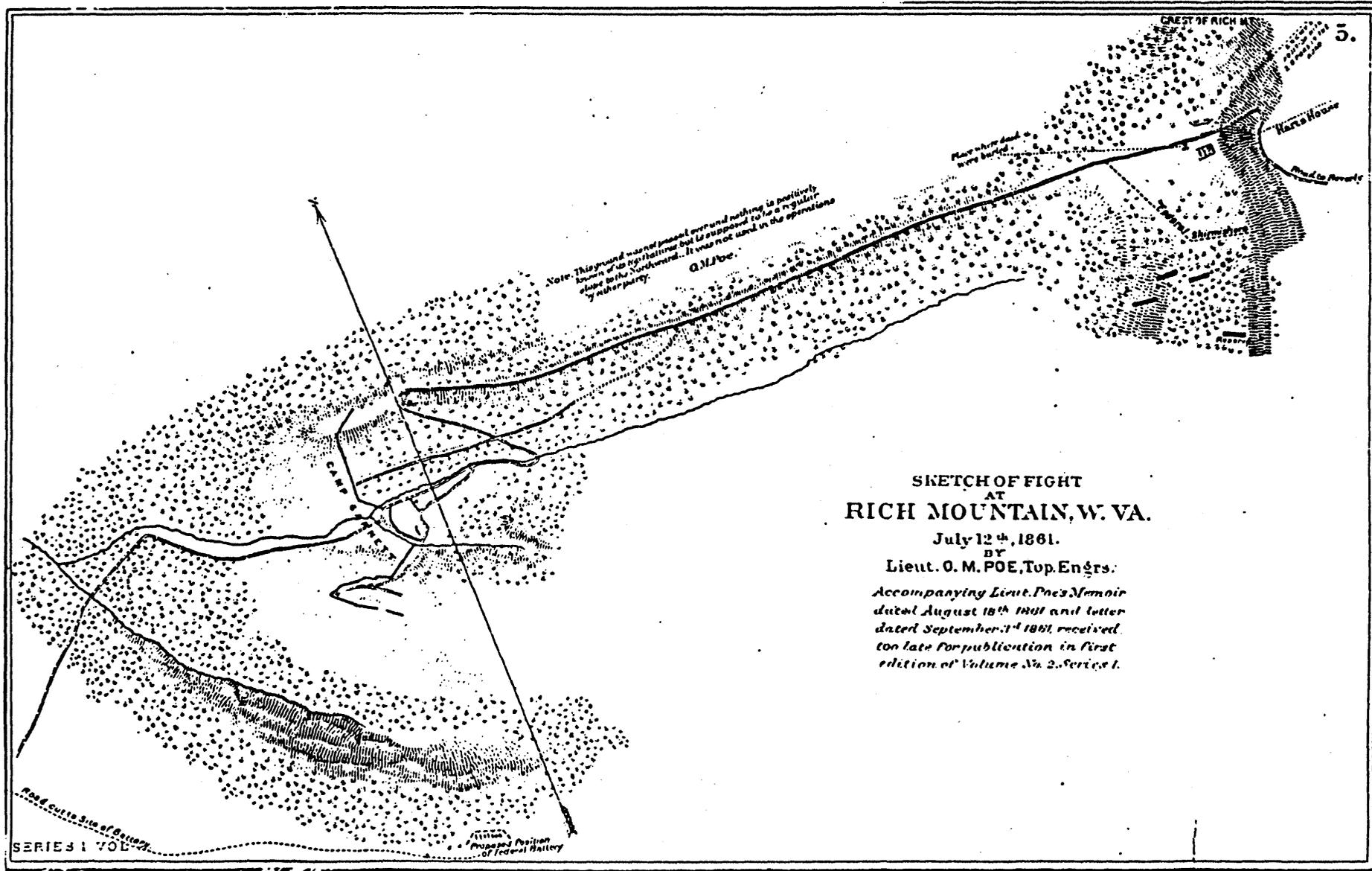
Non-contributing Features

1. Historical marker & monument
2. Power line
3. Modern access roads
4. Strip mine
5. Oil well
6. Modern house site

Map 2



Map 3



SKETCH OF FIGHT
AT
RICH MOUNTAIN, W. VA.

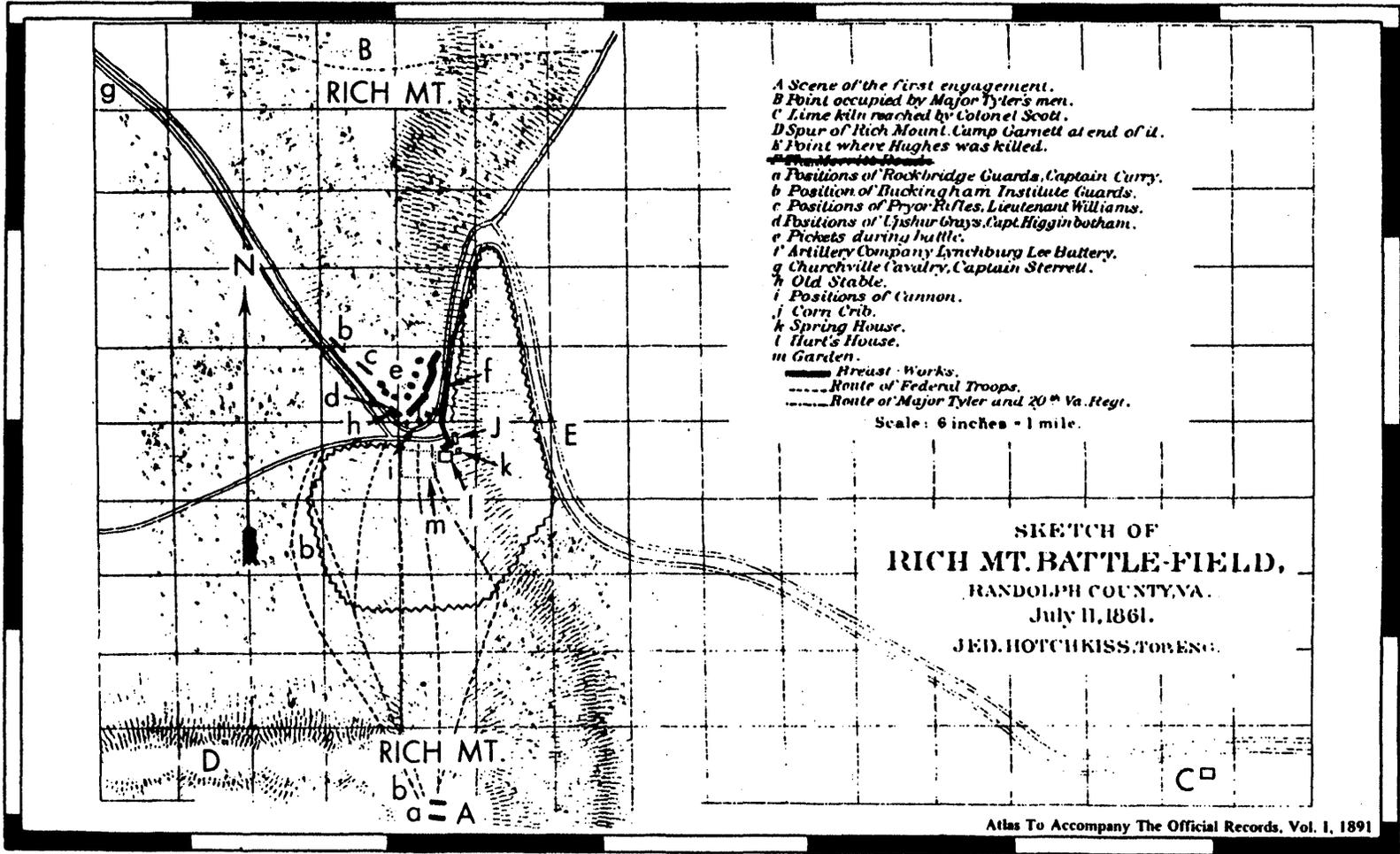
July 12th, 1861.

BY
Lieut. O. M. POE, Top. Engrs.

*Accompanying Lieut. Poe's Memoir
dated August 18th 1861 and letter
dated September 1st 1861, received
too late for publication in first
edition of Volume No. 2, Series 1.*

SERIES 1 706

Proposed Position
of Federal Battery



Sketch Of Rich Mountain Battlefield

Map 6