Confederate Map and Letter Illustrate Battle and Hardships of Military Life

Camp Mason Dec 27, 1861

My Dear Wife,

I am trying to write you a letter with fingers half frozen, and I hope I may succeed in doing so: of all the cold weather I've ever known this is the extremest: a constant north wind has been blowing since last night, playing the "deuce" with tents all around.

So wrote Lt. Whiteford D. Russell in a letter to his wife in Augusta, Georgia on a cold winter's day back in 1861. The Confederate officer's words illustrate the privations and hardships of winter encampment during the Civil War.

A member of the 1st Georgia Volunteers of the Confederate Army of the Northwest, Russell was at the time assigned to the command of General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson, leisurely encamped for the moment near Winchester, Virginia, during a brief winter hiatus. Several weeks earlier though, Russell's regiment had been embroiled in the Battle of Greenbrier River on the present day site of Bartow, Pocahontas County, West Virginia. A map of the battlefield, drawn by a member of Russell's outfit, was published in Richmond shortly after the conflict occurred. For his wife's edification, Lt. Russell enclosed a

<Map of the field and troop movement during the Battle of Greenbrier River, 3 October 1861, drawn by a confederate soldier.>
Confederate Map
copy of this map in his December 27th letter. One of only 3 copies known to have survived, this map, along with the lieutenant’s letter, was recently acquired by the West Virginia Collection.

Due perhaps to the engagement’s minimal casualties despite intense fighting, the Battle of Greenbrier River remains a relatively little known incident in Civil War history. The battle represented an effort by Union forces to dislodge Confederate troops from an encampment at Bartow where the Greenbrier River crossed the strategically vital Parkersburg-Staunton Turnpike.

Union commander, Brigadier General Joseph R. Reynolds, fresh from a pair of successful encounters with Confederate troops in the western Virginia mountains was determined to gain control of the Turnpike affording Union access to the key Confederate stronghold of Staunton. Mustering an army of approximately 5000 men and a pair of cannon batteries, Reynolds assembled in preparation to take Camp Bartow on the summit of Cheat Mountain, 12 miles to Bartow’s north, in late September of 1861. His forces reportedly included nine regiments of infantry from Indiana and Ohio, along with Bracken’s Indiana Rangers, Robinson’s Ohio Cavalry, Greenfield’s Pennsylvania Cavalry, Battery G, 4th U.S. Artillery, Loomis’ Michigan Battery and Battery A of the 1st West Virginia Light Artillery.

Along with Lt. Russell’s outfit, the 1st Georgia Volunteers, Confederate General Henry R. Jackson’s command included the 12th Georgia, 3rd Arkansas, 23rd, 25th, 31st, and 44th Virginia infantries, Sterrett’s Churchville, Virginia Cavalry, and the Shumacher and Anderson Virginia batteries. Atop nearby Allegheny Mountain the 52nd Virginia Regiment under Colonel John B. Baldwin guarded Camp Bartow’s flank and surveyed the line of communication to Staunton. Although the confederate forces were seriously outnumbered at about 1800, they possessed the distinct advantage of being firmly entrenched within a precipitous terrain that both protected and concealed their defenses.

After an uncomfortable two day descent from Cheat Summit in cold, wet weather, General Reynolds’ troops encountered Confederate pickets and advanced guard as they approached Bartow at daylight on October 3. Pushing these units back to the Confederate fortifications, a full-scale battle commenced at approximately 8 a.m.

The engagement began with an artillery duel that lasted approximately one hour but inflicted no overwhelming losses upon either side. The Union infantry then took the offensive with a direct assault on the Confederate camp, but, as the “Map of the Battleground” suggests, they found it quite impossible to cross an open field, ford the Greenbrier and ascend the steep hill upon which Camp Bartow was situated. Thwarted up the middle, Reynolds directed his efforts to the Confederate flanks. A chiefly diversionary attack to the left was repelled by the 3rd Arkansas Infantry, while the heart of Reynolds’ forces advanced to the right under cover of dense woods. Detecting this movement, General Jackson advanced the 1st and 12th Georgia regiments to the east bank of the Greenbrier River to meet the invaders as they emerged from the trees to cross the river. Simultaneously, the Virginia battery opened fire and Union forces fell into disarray. Standing on a hill, surveying the field of battle, General Reynolds spotted the approach of Colonel Baldwin’s forces who had descended Allegheny Mountain to join General Jackson. Vastly overestimating the total size of the Confederate army, Reynolds abruptly disengaged and ordered a return to Cheat Mountain.

From start to finish, the battle lasted about seven hours and incredibly, despite its intensity, losses in dead and wounded did not exceed fifty on either side.

West Virginia Newspaper Project

Several years ago, the National Endowment for the Humanities began the United States Newspaper Project in order to establish a comprehensive nationwide online bibliography of extant newspapers and to help with their preservation. This new program was a response to an old problem: the nation’s newspapers were difficult to find and use. Too often, historians, librarians, lawyers, students,
Newspaper Project

and genealogists, among others, found existing bibliographies to be inadequate and sought-after newspapers unavailable. The Endowment planned for one historical agency in each state to promulgate the goals of the national program, and in 1983, the West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University Library, was selected to perform that function in West Virginia.

Over the past two years the West Virginia Newspaper Project has had remarkable success. Unknown files of newspapers have been located and many new titles discovered. Research on newspaper publishing has vastly enriched our understanding of the history of journalism in West Virginia and the region. Staff have visited a total of nine historical societies, fifty-one newspaper offices, thirty-seven libraries, and thirteen individuals in their quest to gather accurate holdings information and to publicize the Newspaper Project. Preparing a press release and a brief publishing history for each area visited, we have carefully explained our mission and also provided newspaper editors with material for local news features. Librarians, editors, and local historians have rewarded these publicity efforts with leads to dozens of new sources of publishing information and newspaper files.

The National Endowment, on many occasions, has recognized the excellence of the West Virginia component of its efforts to make American newspapers accessible. In 1984, the West Virginia project was one of only five state projects to receive phase two funding from the Endowment of twenty-eight who applied. Since then our efforts have been referred to as a model for other states to follow. On the local scene the West Virginia Press Association, the West Virginia Library Association and other organizations and individuals have praised the efficiency and thoroughness of Project efforts.

Despite considerable progress, work remains to be done, particularly in the area of microfilming, which will require larger financial expenditures than remaining grant funds will cover. The National Endowment has encouraged us to apply for what they designate as phase three funding which would begin in July 1986 and run for two more years. The goals of this phase would be: 1) microfilming of 450 volumes of newspapers; 2) updating the CON- SER/OCLC records; 3) and the continuation of other grant related activities like searching for new titles and organizing the West Virginia Collection's holdings.

Of course, most significantly, if phase three moneys are secured, the Collection will be able to finish one of the most successful projects of its history, an effort of immediate and tangible benefit to academia as well as the general public.

Harold M. Forbes
Associate Curator

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Anyone with a knowledge of West Virginia newspapers that may have thus far escaped attention is urged to contact Project Director Forbes.
Old-timers often speak with awe about the enormous trees and dark interiors of the West Virginia forests prior to the logging era of about 1880-1930. Photographs like this one bear ample witness to their claims.

A recent Goldenseal article by Norman Julian concerning "Logging and Loggers," featuring this photograph drawn from the West Virginia Collection's photo archives, has sparked several letters of inquiry. Since the caption printed with the illustration does not specify a location, curious readers have written to ask if the photo isn't actually of a California redwood, rather than a West Virginia tree.

The photograph comes from the David Dare Brown collection, which was donated to the Collection in 1962. It is identified on the reverse as, "Pardee & Curtin Lumber operation in early 1920s in Nicholas County. Man in foreground is a Hamrick. Location uncertain—thought to be old Curtin or Hominy Falls. Courtesy Mrs. Charles Buck, WV."

So until someone can prove that the photograph was mislabelled, we'll assume that California hasn't always had a monopoly on big trees.

Secession Polls Show Strong Union Support in Harrison County

Manuscripts technician David Bartlett's stalwart efforts to organize a large collection of county court records recently yielded a formidable discovery. While ferreting through a group of boxes acquired from the Harrison County Courthouse, Bartlett unearthed a series of election returns that show how individual Harrison Countians voted on the Virginia referendum regarding the Civil War Secession Ordinance of 1861. The referendum sought popular endorsement of the Virginia government's decision to secede from the United States at the beginning of the Civil War.

While historians have long recognized the general discontent of Virginia's western counties on the issue of secession, little primary evidence of this sort has survived to illustrate this tenet. Furthermore, beyond broad generalities, the varying loyalties within the region's localities and special interest groups has been much debated. In recording the names and votes of the residents of Clarksburg and eight other communities, the Harrison County polls provide hard facts from a key political center within the western Virginia heartlands.

Bartlett, a West Virginia University history graduate from Grafton, WV, began work on the Harrison County Court Records with the assistance of several work-study students shortly after he joined the Collection's staff last fall. His first major assignment at the Regional History Collection, David notes that precarious circumstances led the archives into our possession. "Several members of the Harrison County Historical Society stumbled onto the material just before it was to be pitched from the sidewalk into a dumpster. The Courthouse was being renovated and..."
court was under federal jurisdiction," according to Bartlett. "Much of it relates to military concerns—there are warrants for the arrest of people accused of being traitors. Other cases involve suits by relatives for back pay of soldiers who had died in battle. We also found mention of slavery and how it worked in this part of Virginia."

In addition to the collection's historical value, David found firsthand that the court records contain a wealth of genealogical information. "I found the records of a father and son on my mother's side of the family who had emigrated here from Ulster at the turn of the nineteenth century," he said. "It was a court case involving the transfer of stolen property—horses and cattle. Apparently they had fenced the goods. The son testified against the father."

Despite the discovery that he is descended from horse thieves, Bartlett insists that he is enjoying his work. "I rarely find the job dull. History has a way of coming alive when you read original documents like these. They give you an uncanny sense of what life in Harrison County was like during its early history—how people lived, what they thought and what motivated them."

An Invitation to Join the WEST VIRGINIA AND REGIONAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

In order to foster the Regional History Collection's work in preserving and disseminating historical information pertaining to West Virginia and the central Appalachian region, the West Virginia and Regional History Association was conceived in the summer of 1985.

The association's foremost goal is to develop a network of communication between institutions and individuals throughout the state and across the nation who share an interest in West Virginia history whether it be in the Civil War, genealogy, folklore or any other topic.

Through the West Virginia Collection's triannual NEWSLETTER, members will learn about historical projects and activities of the Collection and around the state. New research resources will be announced as they become available, and articles on West Virginia history and historical preservation will keep readers well informed.

Members will upon request receive free brochures regarding the holdings of the West Virginia Collection pertaining to a variety of special topics. They will also be first to receive announcements of new Collection publications.

Above all, members will have the satisfaction of participating in the important work of documenting and promoting the study of West Virginia's intriguing past.

The cost of membership has been placed low—$10. annually—to encourage broad participation. Those who would like to assume a larger role in furthering the Association's goals are urged to join at the donor ($50.), patron ($100.), or life member ($500.) level. As a special premium, upper level members will receive complimentary copies of selected West Virginia Collection publications—guides, recordings—and will have the opportunity to purchase others at cost. Regardless of level, however, all members will receive Collection publications at a discount whenever possible.

To join, simply send your check to the West Virginia Collection, Colson Hall, Morgantown, WV 26506.

*Checks should be made payable West Virginia University Foundation
Selected Accessions List


A printed map drawn and published by A. T. McRae of the Quitman Guards, First Georgia Volunteer Regiment which was engraved and printed in Richmond, VA. The map shows buildings, physical features, and troop positions for the Battle of Greenbrier River, 3 October 1861. The letter accompanying the map is from Lt. Whiteford D. Russell to his wife in Augusta, GA. Russell who fought at this battle, refers to it and to this map in this letter dated 27 December 1861 in which he emphasizes the privations of winter encampment. He sends her his regrets and apologies for writing such a brief letter, but he is inhibited from writing more because he is numbed by the freezing temperatures. Winter cold and the severe wind playing havoc with the tents in which they are quartered has temporarily discouraged any hopes of his re-enlisting.


Downs was an engineering professor at WVU and an engineer with the West Virginia State Road Commission. Included are records and photos of road-building projects in Bolivia and West Virginia, including diaries regarding Downs’ work inspecting roads and bridges for the West Virginia State Road Commission between 1915-1922. The collection also contains information regarding hydroelectric plant construction in West Virginia including contracts, records, news clippings and photographs of the Cheat River Power Project which Downs directed. A memoir of Downs’ student years at West Virginia University ca. 1905 is also included.


Photograph of the collapse of the suspension bridge over the Elk River in Charleston, West Virginia, 15 December 1904.


Records of money orders from the Kodol post office and of accounts from the general store located in the same building in Wetzel County.

Widowed by the southern West Virginia mine wars of the early 1920s: Mrs. Sid Hatfield and Mrs. Ed Chambers pose on the steps of the U.S. Senate during federal investigations. Miners' March Documents.


Affadavits against J. E. Wilburn and Dan Chaffin, dated May, 1924, apparently used in trials following the mine wars of 1921 in Logan County. Wilburn was convicted for the murder of Deputy Sheriff John Gore. Also includes an anonymous note passed from one Moundsville prisoner to another, offering to give evidence to the other's attorney, and photographs of noted participants in the mine wars.


Papers of the women's society include minute books and financial records. The construction of the Fayette Street WCTU Community Building is documented, as well as the chapter's nationally-recognized "Americanization Program" of activities designed to help immigrants to adjust to life in the United States.


Financial records of Jefferson County, West Virginia, doctors I. S. Tanner and George W. Banks, including notes on diseases a formulae for medicine. Account book of farm run by Banks' mother, Martha Banks, includes an inventory of house furnishings and farm equipment and records of crops raised and sold.

Transcript of the proceedings concerning Rush Dew Holt's book "Who's Who Among the War-Mongers", allegedly sent to Germany for Nazi approval. Used in the trial of George Viereck on charges of failure to reveal status as a German agent.


Brief minutes of the Salem, West Virginia, church board's monthly meetings. Includes a list of church members.


Two program ledgers of radio station WMMN, Fairmont, West Virginia. A pioneer station in West Virginia broadcasting history, WMMN first went on the air in 1928. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s the station boasted a tremendous following within West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio for the station's live broadcasts of country and bluegrass music. The program logs in this collection cover the years 1936-37 and 1939-41.

Selected Rare Book Accessions


Includes train schedules for stops in West Virginia towns.


Survey of the Navigability and the potential improvement thereof of the Potomac River.

Sodom and Gomorrah of To-day, or the History of Keystone, West Virginia, 1912.

The names of the author and publisher are not given, but the author calls himself "Virginia Lad." Detailed accusation of rampant crime and sin in Keystone community.


History, education, biography, and politics; refutes the claims of the author of "Sodom and Gomorrah of To-day."

Selected Rare Newspaper Accessions.


The Guerilla (Charleston) Sept. 29, 1862. Acquired.

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Colson Hall, Morgantown, WV 26506