

# REDACTED

NPS Form 10-900  
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: Camp Bartow Historic District

other name/site number: Traveller's Repose; Camp Bartow; Battle  
of Greenbrier River.

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2. Location

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street & number: US Route 250                      not for publication: N/A  
& State Rts. 92 and 28.

city/town: Bartow

vicinity: N/A

State:WV    code:WV    county:Pocahontas    code:075    zip code:24920

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preserva-  
tion Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
  X   nomination        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   X   meets        does not meet the National  
Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered  
significant        nationally   X   statewide        locally.  
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William G. Kasper  
Signature of Certifying Official

4.11.96  
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 addition-  
 al comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of Certifying Official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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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):

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Signature of the Keeper Date

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property: Category of Property  
 (Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

- |                  |  |               |
|------------------|--|---------------|
| X private        |  | X building(s) |
| public-local     |  | X district    |
| public-State     |  | site          |
| X public-Federal |  | structure     |
|                  |  | object        |

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	1	buildings
9		sites
		structures
		objects
19	1	TOTAL

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

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

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6. Function or Use

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HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

Domestic: single dwelling  
Domestic: secondary structure  
Government: post office  
Defense: battle site  
Defense: fortification  
Defense: military facility  
Funerary: cemetery  
Funerary: graves/burials  
Transportation: road-related.

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

Domestic: single dwelling  
Domestic: secondary structure  
Funerary: cemetery  
Funerary: graves/burials  
Transportation: road-related.

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7. Description

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ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

Early Republic: Federal.

MATERIALS:

Foundation: Stone; block.

Walls: German siding; clapboard siding.

Roof: Asphalt; metal.

Other:

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X 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.

X 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:

N/A A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

N/A B removed from its original location.

N/A C a birthplace or grave.

N/A D a cemetery.

N/A E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

N/A F a commemorative property.

N/A G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Archaeology; non-aboriginal.

Exploration/settlement

Military

Transportation.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:

1782 - 1940.

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

October 3, 1861. 1869. 1906. 1912.

SIGNIFICANT PERSON:

Jackson, General Henry R.  
Johnson, Colonel Edward  
Yeager, John  
Yeager, Peter D.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER:

Elliott, James  
Yeager, Peter D.

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.
- N/A previously listed in the National Register
- N/A previously determined eligible by the National Register
- N/A designated a National Historic Landmark
- N/A recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- N/A recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of Repository:

Pocahontas County Historic Landmarks Commission  
PO Box 125  
Marlinton, WV 24954

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property: Approximately 182 acres.

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing  
A. 17. 607150. 4266250. B. 17. 607240. 4266130.  
C. 17. 607780. 4265890. D. 17. 608003. 4265160.  
E. 17. 607720. 4265002. F. 17. 607600. 4265280.  
G. 17. 607240. 4265640. H. 17. 607002. 4265540.  
I. 17. 606480. 4265760. J. 17. 606460. 4266005.  
K. 17. 606770. 4266000.

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.)

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant  
W. Hunter Lesser

Organization: N/A

Date: May 1995

Street & Number: 612 Main Street Telephone: (304) 765-5716  
Rt. 2, Box 191-A (304) 636-1800

City or Town: Sutton State: WV ZIP: 26601  
Elkins WV 26241

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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)

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PROPERTY OWNER

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

Name: Jessie Beard Powell  
United States Department of Agriculture  
National Forest Service  
L.L. Burns

Street & Number: Route 1, Box 5 Telephone: (304) 456-4568  
200 Sycamore Street (304) 636-1800  
Box 72

City or Town: Bartow	State: WV	ZIP: 24920
Elkins	WV	26241
Bartow	WV	24920

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(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

The Camp Bartow Historic District is located approximately one half mile to the southeast of the town of Bartow in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. It consists of the main house, known as "Traveller's Repose;" a secondary house, the home of William Yeager; eight outbuildings associated with the farmstead; two cemeteries; a section of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike; six sites associated with the Civil War battle of October 3, 1861, known as the Battle of the Greenbrier River; and the Confederate winter camp, Camp Bartow. In total there are twenty resources, nineteen are considered contributing; there is one modern camp which is considered non-contributing.

The Historic District includes Traveller's Repose, situated on the north side of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike in the northeast intersection of the turnpike and State Route 92.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. All of the fortifications are oriented and aligned to oversee and protect the turnpike and to control the valley to the west. They provide a good observation point of the valley and the western extension of the turnpike from this intersection. Union advances were expected from the west.

Traveller's Repose sits at the intersection of the turnpike and Route 250 on a small rise overlooking the Greenbrier River. It is surrounded by the outbuildings and a second residence a few hundred yards to the east. One garage is located across the turnpike. Traveller's Repose, #1, was built in 1869 by Peter D. Yeager with James Elliott being secured as the carpenter. It replaced an earlier structure which had been burned during the Civil War. It is a two-story, side gable residence. It is five bays wide with a rear, projecting, two-story center ell addition. There is a one-story, hip roof porch on the front and both sides of the rear ell. There is a second floor projecting gable pavil-



(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

ion addition in the center of the front elevation. This contains three windows and scroll verge work. The siding is German on the additions and clapboard elsewhere. The verge work is mirrored on the fascias, with dropped finials. Windows are one over one sash. The front porch has painted square brick posts on painted brick piers. The windows in the east rear porch enclosure are novelty four vertical panes over one sash. It was originally built in the Federal Style but due to the additions and alterations over the years this is no longer obvious. In 1912 four rooms were added to the rear to replace the original rear section and the front, second story, end gable sleeping porch was added in 1928. Currently the house has an asphalt shingle gable roof and an exposed side brick chimney on the east elevation with decorative stone inlays.

The interior of the house has a large entrance/parlor with the stairs to the second floor. To the west of this is a small bedroom. Behind the entrance room is a dining room and the kitchen. The second floor contains four bedrooms, sitting rooms, and a bath.

Interior finishes are simple; painted walls and ceilings with carpeted or wood floors. The major architectural element is the stair with a large square newel post with turned acorn finial and turned balusters. It has a paneled spandrel section.

The second residence on the property, #11, was built ca. 1898 by Peter D. Yeager for his son, William, upon his marriage. It is a simple, two-story, side gable residence with a rear, one and one-half-story, shed roof addition. There is a central brick chimney with corbeling and a metal roof. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. The windows are vertical, two over two with simple surrounds. There is an entrance porch with a standing seam metal, hip roof with a short balustrade. The porch is supported by two square posts on the front and there is a scrolled enclosed balustrade. The foundation is stone. There is also a small balustraded canopy with large brackets over the side entrance. This is similar in detail to the front entrance porch.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

The majority of the outbuildings associated with Traveller's Repose are located behind the house, to the north east, at a lower elevation. They are roughly arranged around a central pond with a decorative wood arched bridge. These include the barn, cellar house, corn crib, and storage building. The barn, #7, is a two-story, gambrel roof, three bay, timber framed building with a side, shed roof addition. It has vertical, board and batten siding. It was built in 1925 and is considered contributing. Opposite the house is the larger, two bay garage and behind the house is a wood shed with a garage door. There is an unpainted barn, #10, ca. 1910, located just to the rear of site #16. It is in two sections, the rear is a one-story, end gable, vertical board barn with metal roofing. The front section is a taller, one-story barn with metal roofing.

To the east of the house is the Yeager Cemetery, site #12, which consists of three fenced plots and one unfenced section. The westernmost fenced plot contains the graves of Peter D. Yeager, and his wife, Mary Margaret and the graves of Henry D. Flenner, and his wife, Allie D, the daughter of Peter D. Yeager. This plot is 30 feet long and 30 feet wide and is surrounded by an iron fence. The gate on the fence has a small plaque with "The Stewart Iron Works" engraved upon it. The tombstones are simple tall engraved stones. Behind the Yeager/Flenner plot is another fenced-in plot which contains two graves. One is for Alice Lock Slaven and the other is for an infant Slaven. This plot is 20 feet long and 20 feet wide and fenced with wire fence. The stone for the infant is a flat plain engraved stone. The other is a modern, plain one. Behind the Slaven plot are five graves, only one of which is marked, Lee C. Burns. This plot is unfenced. Behind this is another iron fenced plot which contains five graves. The fence is again made by The Stewart Iron Works and it is 30 feet long by 12 feet wide. It contains the remains of August Rose and other members of his immediate family. August Rose's stone is a tall spire.

The Civil War related sites are located as indicated primarily in alignment with [REDACTED] historic turnpike. There are numerous individual sites, such as rifle pits, trenches, etc.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

throughout the overall district, but the major features are identified on the map and described below.

There are four major fortifications. These comprise a series of trenches surrounding a major artillery emplacement. All are located on high ground and afford a good view and protection of the valley, all roads and turnpikes, and the intersections of the roads. They were constructed for this purpose. All trenches and fortifications follow the lines of the natural contours of the sites.

Site #18

[REDACTED] There is a surrounding trench comprising approximately 180 degrees of the hill contour. [REDACTED] Within the protection of the trenches are two depressions for the artillery placement.

Site #14

[REDACTED] It consists of a double line of trenches following the contour and a large artillery position within the trenches. These appear to be directed to the west, towards the intersection and along the valley of the Greenbrier River; and to the north east, covering the northern extension of the river valley from the intersection. [REDACTED]

Site #16

[REDACTED] This also includes an extensive series of trench work, perhaps the largest, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] There are two artillery emplacements, one at the edge of the earthworks, in the north west section, and the second further east. This second one is well defined and preserved. Also within the western section are numerous small depressions, presumably rifle pits.

Site #8 contains a series of trenches [REDACTED]

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

not as well preserved and have been somewhat impacted by a ca. 1950 airfield [REDACTED]

In addition to these major sites there are a number of other sites within the historic district boundaries, including two artillery emplacements [REDACTED] and the camp/tent sites [REDACTED]

The artillery positions are semi-circular earthworks with borrow trenches in front and notches still visible for the gun barrels. They are approximately 52 to 56 feet in diameter with the exception of one of the emplacements along the turnpike, which is roughly 62 feet across.

It should also be noted that there are springs and a water supply within the enclosure.

Site #13 is an unmarked cemetery of soldiers killed in the Battle of the Greenbrier River and/or who died of sickness or disease while encamped at Camp Bartow. [REDACTED]

There are 82 graves, all unmarked, although there is one rough hand hewn stone with the initials "H.A." on it with the initials "L.V." below. The L.V. stands for the Lowndes Volunteers, Company I 12th Georgia Regiment. Of the 82 graves, it is believed that only four were killed in the battle itself while the remainder died of disease or sickness.

In addition to the Civil War related sites, within the historic district are located portions of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The turnpike runs roughly east to west from Staunton, Virginia to Parkersburg, West(ern) Virginia. It was originally constructed in 1838-1846. The sections still extant in the historic district are in nearly original condition and have only been maintained. They are still an unpaved/unim-

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

proved road following the original alignment of the Turnpike in this location.

There have been no formal excavations or archaeological studies of the sites within the historic district. There has however, been a moderate amount of amateur investigation and research.

The following is a list of sites in the historic district. There are 20 resources in the district. 10 buildings, two cemeteries, a section of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, and six sites associated with the Battle of the Greenbrier River. There is one non-contributing camp building. All resources, except for the camp building, are considered contributing. Numbers refer to the accompanying sketch map.

1. Traveller's Repose. 1869. Contributing.
2. Well house. Ca. 1930. Contributing. Open well house/pavilion with a shallow, four sided, hip roof supported by four square posts on brick piers.
3. One bay woodshed. Ca. 1930. Contributing. One-story, one bay, gable roof woodshed with German siding.
4. Cellar House. Ca. 1870/1912. Contributing. There was a Delco generator located in this building before electricity arrived. Cellar house has concrete on the lower level and German siding on upper level. It has a gable, standing seam metal roof with a projecting forebay.
5. Corn Crib. Ca. 1940. Contributing. One-story corn crib with a broad gable roof; a center drive-in section and flanking storage bins. The bins have horizontal board siding with open spaces.
6. Large storage building. Ca. 1920. Contributing.
7. Barn. 1925. Contributing.
8. Trench complex ~~REDACTED~~ Ca. 1861. Contributing.
9. Two bay garage. South of turnpike. Ca. 1940. Contributing.
10. Unpainted barn. Not in farmstead complex. Ca. 1910. Contributing.
11. William Yeager residence. Ca. 1898. Contributing.
12. Yeager Cemetery. Contributing.
13. Unmarked Confederate Army Cemetery. Ca. 1861. Contributing.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

14. Gun emplacements [REDACTED]. Ca. 1861.  
Contributing.
15. Camp/tent sites. Ca. 1861. Contributing.
16. Large gun emplacement [REDACTED]. Ca. 1861.  
Contributing.
17. Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. 1846. Contributing.
18. Gun emplacements [REDACTED]. Ca. 1861.  
Contributing.
19. Two gun emplacements. Ca. 1861. Contributing.
20. Camp building. Non-contributing.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

The Camp Bartow Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War, specifically as the site of a major Confederate encampment and the Battle of the Greenbrier River; it is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement and development of the county and the region as an inn and tavern along the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike and for its association with the transportation development through this section of West(ern) Virginia. It is significant under Criterion B for its association with the settlement family of the Yeagers. The Camp Bartow Historic District is significant under Criterion D for its potential Civil War information, military and for future research in archaeology - historic - non-aboriginal.

The Camp Bartow Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Confederate camp, Camp Bartow, and the Battle of the Greenbrier River. Following a series of defeats at the hands of the Union Army, the Confederates retreated to Monterey, Virginia, on the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountains. Their bad fortune began in Philippi on June 3, 1861 with what is called the Philippi Races, a rout of the Confederate troops by the Union. On July 11, the CSA suffered another defeat in the western Virginia theater at the Battle of Rich Mountain. The retreat of the remainder of the Confederate Army ended disastrously, with the Battle at Corrick's (Carrick's) Ford on July 13, where General Garnett was killed in action. They then retreated to Monterey and safety.

From Monterey, the army regrouped and decided to advance into western Virginia once again to set up a camp on the western slopes of the mountain along the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. This was important to establish a presence in Randolph and Pocahontas counties and be able to enlist soldiers from this divided section of the state. It was also important to protect the turnpike, vital to personnel and equipment movements, since the Federals controlled the railroad in western Virginia. Another strategic consideration was to restrict the eastern movement of the Union Army, to keep it out of the Valley of the Virginias.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

From all of these standpoints, Camp Bartow can be viewed as a key point in the strategy of the CSA. It was also necessary to establish a winning presence in western Virginia after the early defeats.

The army was under the command of General Henry R. Jackson, which initially included the camps at Bartow and Allegheny. The camp was to serve as the summer and fall encampment in the valley. No fortifications were in place at the time and the design and construction of the earthworks, trenches, etc fell to a young Lieutenant Colonel, Seth Maxwell Barton. Barton was part of the engineer corps and joined Jackson in July of 1861 for this campaign. In a report following the Battle of the Greenbrier River, General Jackson initially describes the work in progress under the direction of Barton, than closes his report with praise for the design and construction of the defenses, which he credits to their success.

The defenses of the camp naturally followed the contours of the terrain and were oriented to protect the camp from attack from the west where the Union Army was camped on Cheat Mountain. The trenches also oriented to provide an enfilade along the roads and to protect the turnpike. Jackson was worried about the possibility of an attack on his flanks, particularly his right (north) flank. This proved to be prophetic, as part of the attack in the battle came from this direction. As a measure of precaution he had fortified in this direction, and some of the fortifications and artillery emplacements at site #14 are oriented to the northwest.

The fortifications on [REDACTED] Jackson's left flank, were also significant. He again anticipated a movement against this flank. Here, due to the terrain, the trenches, etc. are very extensive and scattered. Jackson mentions this fact in his report on the battle.

The camp was occupied by various regiments, including: the 12th Georgia; the 1st Georgia Infantry; the 3rd Arkansas; a few mounted men under Captain Sterrett, the Churchill Cavalry; the 44th



(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Virginia; the 23rd Virginia; the 25th Virginia; and the 21st Virginia Volunteers plus Rice's, Shumaker's and Anderson's batteries. Local volunteers, underscoring the importance of maintaining a presence in western Virginia, included the "Pocahontas Riflemen" which formed at Greenbank and participated in a march to the top and over Cheat Mountain in May 1861. From here to Ruttonsville where they received minor training, then they were discharged until June of 1861, when they were banded together to form Company G of the 31st Virginia Regiment, composed of western Virginia companies. They continued with Johnson throughout the war, including the Battle at Spotsylvania in 1864.

The camp was occupied for a relatively short period. This spanned from after the retreat from the Corrick Ford Battle on July 13, 1861 to at least the end of November of 1861. According to the reports of the Official Records there were approximately 1,500 soldiers present at the Camp on November 17, 1861. Jackson believed that the Camp Bartow position was essentially poorly defensible due to the natural terrain and location. He moved from here to the winter camp on the top of Allegheny Mountain. It is reported that the summer and fall of 1861 were particularly cold and wet. The southern troops had difficulty with the weather and health concerns at the camp. This is particularly true of the Georgia Regiments. Dysentery was rampant at the camp, as were other diseases. A possible verification of this is the large unmarked graveyard in the district associated with the camp. Here are located 82 graves, mostly unmarked, associated with the regiments encamped at Bartow. This includes the grave of Elijah Brunshaw (Brunner), a private who died September 30, 1861 from disease.

The Camp Bartow Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Greenbrier River, on October 3, 1861. The battle gave the Confederates encamped at Bartow the opportunity to test the merit of the fortifications that had been praised previously. The battle is significant for its timing in the overall campaign in western Virginia. Prior to this, the Confederates had suffered numerous defeats and were on the defensive retreat in the theater. They were routed at Philip-

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

pi, defeated at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, and suffered the loss of a commander, the first in the War, at Corrick's Ford. This series of disasters resulted in a retreat back to Monterey. The advance and establishment of a camp at Bartow was the first step in regrouping and reorganizing. Then the Confederates would suffer another setback in General R.E. Lee's attack of Cheat Mountain. The test of the army's mettle would come at the first battle following this series. The Battle of Greenbrier River provided the army with a much needed victory and secured the all important pass through the Alleghenies to the Valley of the Virginias. It was important for the South to control the valley and the passes to keep the Union Army from having free access up and down the valley.

The Battle began with a 5,000 man advance of Union force under General Joseph J. Reynolds. They initially encountered the advance guard to the west of the camp. Following this the Union opened with artillery from the west which was directed to the center of the camp. The Confederates countered with artillery from the fortifications and a spirited defense on the left, south west, flank. Here the terrain was steep, mountainous, and heavily wooded. The Union advance on the right, north, flank was also repulsed and artillery took up the battle. The Union artillery expended solid shot, spherical case, and at times canister on the left flank. They are reported to have engaged eight pieces in the battle. The Confederate artillery, under the command of Shumacker, Rice, Anderson and Deshler, consisted of a total of six pieces, one rifled.

The Union artillery barrage lasted four hours. The entire battle lasted from 7:00 am to 2:30 pm. The Confederates were unable to pursue the retreating Union troops due to the lack of cavalry at the camp. Confederate losses are placed at six killed, thirty

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

three wounded, and thirteen missing. The Union losses were reported as eight killed and thirty-five wounded. In all, the battle was a success for the Confederates against superior numbers. The value of the fortifications was proven during the battle.

The Camp Bartow Historic District is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. The original Traveller's Repose was the first overnight stage stop west of the Allegheny Mountains as well as the first county post office, established in 1814. Traveller's Repose was a favorite stopping off point for many, including Abraham Lincoln when he was a U.S. Representative from Illinois. It was the midway point between Staunton and Parkersburg. The Turnpike was one of the most heavily traveled east-west thoroughfares. It was used by immigrants traveling west; by statesman and politicians from the West going to and from Washington, D.C.; and citizens going to and from Richmond, Virginia. The inn of Traveller's Repose was mentioned in the writings of Porte Crayon, Ambrose Bierce, Joseph Hergesheimer and others.

The turnpike was constructed under surveys completed by Claudius Crozet, one of Napoleon Bonaparte's engineers. The turnpike is 209 miles long and passed through six counties. Captain Claudius Crozet was a French artillery officer under Napoleon. He left Europe following the Battle of Waterloo in 1816. He taught at the US Military Academy until 1823. He was the principal engineer of Virginia between 1823-1831 and 1838-1843. He was responsible for the two major east-west roads through West(ern) Virginia, the James River and Kanawha Canal, and the Northwestern Turnpike. He and other engineers conducted surveys in Virginia to determine routes and the feasibility of constructing roads. He was not responsible for the actual construction, but did oversee part of the construction, and often disagreed with the turnpike companies. He also advocated the need for accurate maps for the state and produced a number of them, including the notable 1848 map of Virginia.

The Virginia Assembly passed a Turnpike act in 1817 which, among

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

other things, regulated the specifics of the roads. This included the width, 60 feet and the width of the graveled section, 15 feet.

The Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike was planned in 1838 with the final gap at Beverly to Weston finished in 1846. There had been interest as early as 1823 with a small appropriation in 1824. The western alignment, from Weston to Parkersburg was to be selected by the engineer in 1828. Additional monies were allocated in the form of a lottery in 1830. In 1838 an act authorized the Board of Public Works to borrow \$150,000.00 and the work began at both ends of the turnpike. The route through Randolph County was changed in 1842, to include Beverly as a point on the route. This resulted in a longer route and increased financial responsibilities for the citizens of Randolph County. In 1845 an act authorized loans for the completion of the road between Beverly and Weston. The turnpike was linked to the James River and Kanawha Turnpike by the Weston to Gauley Bridge Turnpike in 1848. There were various appropriations and loans in the years prior to the Civil War for repairs, bridges and upkeep. In June of 1861, the Virginia Convention authorized the Governor to make repairs on the road in Randolph County for military purposes. This underscores the significance of the road to the war effort of both armies.

At Travelers Repose, the turnpike begins a long ascent up the Allegheny Mountain. This provided a convenient stopping point midway on the road and at a critical juncture at Bartow.

After the War, the road continued in use and significance, but was in poor condition. It was used primarily for local traffic. In Randolph County, toll collection continued until 1898.

The Camp Bartow Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement and development of Pocahontas County and the association with the Yeager family. The Bartow area was first settled by several families of German origin. The Yeager family was one of them. John Yeager, the patriarch, was brought up near Lancaster City, Pa. He was born

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

there on October 5, 1762 and later emigrated to Virginia and visited the settlements of Sugar Grove and Crabbottom. He married Phoebe A. Hohl (Hull) in 1783 at Crabbottom and they had three sons, John, Jacob and Andrew and six daughters. John was a farmer and hunter. After finding most of the land in the area already patented he came to the Upper Greenbrier Valley. His name is first recorded when his patent was granted on August 8, 1782 by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The survey for the land was made and entered April 8, 1794. The patent was completed and signed by Governor Brook October 6, 1796 and was for 100 acres lying on the south side of the Greenbrier River. John was in the Valley prior to 1782 selecting, surveying, and claiming land. Phoebe, known as Anise, died at Traveller's Repose on May 8, 1815. John died January 7, 1833, also at Traveller's Repose. Both are buried on the farm with only crude field stones to mark their graves.

Jacob was born at Traveller's Repose and later in life amassed several thousand acres in Pocahontas County. He became one of the largest landowners of his time. Jacob's son, John, died in December, 1861 after participating in the Civil War as a scout for the Confederates. Andrew died at Highland, Virginia in 1861 where he and his son had fled to escape the rigors of the Civil War. He and his son, Martin, died of typhoid fever.

Other immigrant families associated with the Camp Bartow area are the Arbogasts, the Burners and the Slavens.

The Camp Bartow Historic District is also significant under Criterion B for its association with Peter Dilley Yeager. Peter Dilley Yeager, son of Andrew, was born in Pocahontas County in 1830. He was a farmer and inn keeper. He rebuilt Traveller's Repose after the Civil War. He was a member of the Board of Education for 24 years and postmaster at Traveller's Repose for 52 years. Peter was a Confederate soldier and was a prisoner of war held at Camp Chase, Ohio. He was not released until July, 1865. Peter married Mary Margaret Bible and they had six children. Peter Dilley died in 1906 and was buried on the farm, site #12.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Following the Civil War, Peter Yeager returned to Bartow and re-constructed the demolished inn. He successfully built up the farm and inn business and Traveller's Repose once again became a center of activity. The turnpike returned to commercial significance and many visitors continued to pass through Bartow. The inn also became the post office, once again, and Yeager was postmaster. He also served as toll collector on the turnpike, which continued the toll system until 1898.

Peter Yeager rebuilt the farm and added to it. This included the house (#11) he built for his son, William Yeager, in 1898. William continued in his father's footsteps and was postmaster for a period. He also was engaged in the timber industry, a major -Pocahontas County industry.

Following Peter Yeagers' death in 1906, Joseph Gum purchased the property and lived there until 1912, when it was purchased by Brown Beard. Brown was the great great grandson of John Yeager. The Beards settled in and developed the inn into a major farm. Many of the farm buildings, and alterations and additions to the house were done by Brown. He removed Traveller's Repose from the inn business and turned it into a successful working farm. This development period extends to 1940 reflecting the continued significance of the site as a rural agricultural element in the development of the county and region in the early twentieth century. The farm continued as one of the county's largest working farms, and the last of the outbuildings on the site were constructed in 1940. These reflect the continued viability of the farm and its significance in Pocahontas County's development into the first half of the twentieth century. With Beard being a descendent of John Yeager, control of Travelers Repose once again returned to the Yeager family and the contribution of this family to the development of the region persisted. The farm has stayed in the Beard family to this day.

Other important persons associated with the district include Confederate General Henry R. Jackson, Confederate Colonel Edward Johnson and Colonel William L. Jackson, Confederate. Henry Rootes Jackson was born in 1820 in Georgia. He was charge' d'affaires

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

and Minister Resident in Austria from 1853 to 1858. When the Civil War broke out he was appointed Brigadier General on June 4, 1861. He served in Western Virginia and was in command of the army encamped at Camp Bartow. He resigned in December of 1861 to become Major General of Georgia state troops and commanded a division. After Atlanta's fall, he was reappointed Brigadier General on September 23, 1863 and commanded a brigade at Nashville. He was captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864 and released in July of 1865. He returned to his law practice after the War and eventually became Minister to Mexico from 1885 to 1886. He died in 1898.

Colonel Edward Johnson was in command of the troops encamped at Camp Bartow for a short time. He was known as "Allegheny" Johnson, after the Battle of Camp Allegheny on December 13, 1861. He was born in 1816 in Virginia. He fought in the Seminole War as an infantry man, served on the frontier and participated in the Mexican War before resigning on June 10, 1861, when he was commissioned in the Confederate Army as a Colonel with the 12th Georgia Infantry. He was appointed Brigadier General on December 13, 1861 and was wounded at McDowell, Virginia on May 8, 1862 while leading his brigade. He also fought at Winchester and Martinsburg and commanded Jackson's old division at Gettysburg after being promoted to Major General on February 28, 1863. He fought at Payne's Farm and the Wilderness and was captured at Spotsylvania's "bloody angle". He was exchanged a short time later and led his division under S.D. Lee in Hood's invasion of Tennessee and was again captured at Nashville. After the Civil War he settled into the more peaceful life of a farmer and died in 1873.

Colonel Seth Maxwell Barton, 1829-1900. Barton was serving in the infantry on the Indian frontier when the War broke out and resigned to join the CSA in June, 1861. He joined the 3rd Arkansas at Cheat Mountain and Greenbrier River and became General "Stone-wall" Jackson's chief engineer that winter. He was appointed Brigadier General in 1862. He was captured at Vicksburg and subsequently paroled. He was criticized for lack of cooperation in 1864 in two campaigns. He asked for , but never received, a

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

court of inquiry and received compliments from the regimental commanders. He was finally captured in the fall of Richmond and released in 1865.

Colonel William L. Jackson was known as "Mudwall" and was second cousin to "Stonewall" Jackson. W.L. Jackson was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, as was "Stonewall", in 1825. W.L. was admitted to the Bar in 1847 and had a distinguished career as an attorney. W.L. resigned in 1861 to join the Confederate Army. He rose rapidly to Colonel of the 31st Virginia Infantry. He served under Garnett and H.R. Jackson at Camp Bartow. He then served on "Stonewall" Jackson's staff until 1863 when he recruited the 19th Virginia Cavalry. He was active in the West(ern) Virginia and Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864 and was promoted to Brigadier General on December 19, 1864. He was paroled from Texas in July 1865. He then went to Mexico for a time and then practiced law in Louisville, Kentucky as he was not allowed to practice law in his home state as an ex-Confederate. He died in Louisville in 1890. "Mudwall" was the nickname given to him in affection by his men.

The Camp Bartow Historic District is significant under Criterion D for its ability to yield information important to the patterns of three historical archaeological periods of significance. They are:

- I. Ante-bellum settlement and transportation history of West Virginia (ca. 1782-1861).
- II. Early Civil War Military History (1861).
- III. Post-bellum adaptation in the upper Greenbrier Valley (post 1865).

Prior archaeological investigations documented within the district have focused on Period II., the Civil War camp and battle site associated with the Confederate occupation of Summer-Fall, 1861. Documented investigations include preliminary survey of the Camp Bartow area by Lewis as part of the West Virginia Centennial National Youth Science Camp in 1963. This survey documented artillery projectiles associated with the October 3, 1861 battle of Greenbrier River and drafted "preliminary maps" of the site (Lewis 1963). Further cursory field investigations were performed



(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

by this author (Lesser n.d.) in 1973-75, documenting site integrity and noting recovery of additional artifacts associated with the Battle of Greenbrier River. Later investigations by Monongahela National Forest personnel on Federally-owned portions of the district commenced in 1982 and continue to the present on an intermittent basis. This work includes preliminary survey and documentation of site integrity, periodic monitoring and Archaeological Resource Protection Act signing of portions of the district particularly sensitive to vandalism, and some documentation of extant artifact collections. An archaeological survey of a portion of the district potentially affected by a proposed bridge replacement and road relocation was recently conducted by West Virginia Division of Highways personnel (J. Breem 1995, personal com.).

These investigations collectively suggest that the district retains significant subsurface archaeological integrity. They also reveal, unfortunately, that portions of the district have been subjected to long-term vandalism associated with relic collecting. This is typical for well-documented Civil War period sites throughout the nation, particularly those occupied by Confederate troops. Despite heavy collection from portions of the district, other portions appear to have been much less impacted, based on surface observations of artifact distributions.

Research questions appropriate for further archaeological investigations within the district could include the following:

1. Comparison of material culture between this early (1861) Confederate military occupation and contemporaneous Federally occupied sites associated with it, such as Cheat Summit Fort, a listed National Register property.
2. Comparison of material culture between the district and later Civil War period sites occupied by Confederate troops.
3. Intra-site comparisons of material culture between discrete occupations of State equipped regiments documented to exist within the district from Virginia, Georgia and Arkansas. This could also include comparisons with nearby Camp Allegheny, the post occupied by many of these same troops upon abandonment of Camp Bartow.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

4. Investigations of strategies of procurement, supply, armament, and adaptation at this relatively isolated outpost.

Numerous other research strategies may be suggested. Because the district contains a domestic military occupation and a battle site, and was occupied over a relatively short time span, it is particularly amenable to various research approaches. The considerable amount of documentary resources concerning the district and comparative archaeological collections from associated sites such as Cheat Summit Fort and Camp Allegheny (Lesser et al. 1994), and Rich Mountain Battlefield (Lesser and McBride 1995) may be used to address some of the research questions above. Though the integrity of archaeological resources representative of Periods I and III are currently unknown, intact subsurface deposits associated with these contexts will likely prove to have similar potential for research.

In summary, the Camp Bartow Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War Confederate summer 1861 camp, Camp Bartow. It is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the October 3, 1861 Battle of Greenbrier River. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, which was instrumental in the Civil War in this theater and the development before and after the War. It is also significant under Criterion B for its association with Peter Yeager, who returned after the War and rebuilt the inn and aided in the reconstruction of this region. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the county before and after the War. Finally, it is significant under Criterion D for the potential to yield information regarding historic non-aboriginal archeology, particularly in regards to the Civil War.

The period of significance relates to the era of John Yeager, the first settler and the construction of the first Traveller's Repose in 1782 up to 1940, when the site is associated with Brown Beard, descendant of the original Yeager family and the continued development of the working farm originally developed by the Yeager family.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section 9 Page 2

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Pocahontas County, West Virginia

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USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form page 29  
Camp Bartow Historic District Pocahontas County, WV

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 3

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Camp Bartow Historic District  
Pocahontas County, West Virginia

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the Camp Bartow Historic District are shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map titled "Camp Bartow Historic District-Pocahontas County, West Virginia" dated May 1995.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries encompass the historic "Traveller's Repose" building, the surrounding secondary outbuildings, and all of the extant resources associated with the Battle of Greenbrier River in the Civil War.

MAPS WERE REDACTED











