

VISIT

NORTHERN APPALACHIA: New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland



Hub of Activity
Founded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Altoona quickly became a valuable transportation hub, building locomotives and using the famous Horseshoe Curve to elevate trains for crossing the Allegheny Ridge and accessing points west. Strategically located, Altoona hosted the 1862 Conference of Northern War Governors and also became a target by Confederates. **Altoona Railroaders Memorial Museum - Altoona, PA**



Local Correspondent
When son Tommy joined the Southern Army, prominent citizen Priscilla McKaig recorded the event in the family journal. From 1850-1866, she documents area activities: capture of her second son; behavior of occupying troops—Confederate and Union; visits to the front lines; and secret postal system. View journal at the museum. **Gordon-Roberts House - Cumberland, MD**



Explosive Times
As cotton and crop prices escalated, inflation hit families hard. Poverty drove residents to desperate measures. Dissent over the price of war soon erupted into violence—looting, burning of houses. After a shootout between deserters and Union soldiers on a cold December night in 1864, two lay dead and 18 arrested at the site of this log cabin. **Knox Cabin - Clearfield, PA**



Soldier's Game
As reported in period newspapers, Civil War soldiers often played baseball for recreation. Morgan Bulkeley enlisted with the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, and may have shared the Brooklyn version of baseball with fellow soldiers. For his leadership in the early development of professional baseball after the war, this Civil War veteran is in the National Baseball Hall of Fame. **National Baseball Hall of Fame - Cooperstown, NY**



Power of the Pen
Prior to the 1860 Presidential election, 11-year-old Grace Bedell saw an image of a thin-faced Abraham Lincoln on a campaign poster. Grace wrote Lincoln a letter, encouraging him to grow a beard. Lincoln responded to Grace and did indeed grow whiskers. After the election, Lincoln's train stopped in Westfield to meet his correspondent. **Lincoln & Grace Commemorative Statue - Village of Westfield, NY**

NORTH-CENTRAL APPALACHIA: West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky



Risky Business

Using her feminine charm, Isabella (Belle) listened in on Union conversations to obtain information for Confederate Generals Ashby and "Stonewall" Jackson. Belle turned to espionage at 17 and despite several arrests, imprisonment, exile and betrayals, became one of the war's most notorious spies. Learn about the "Siren of the Shenandoah" at her childhood home. **Belle Boyd House - Martinsburg, WV**



SEEKING INDEPENDENCE

This former Custom House hosted three major political gatherings leading to West Virginia's statehood: a pro-Union convention in May 1861 to discuss secession, the second Wheeling Convention in June 1861 to form the Restored Government of Virginia, recognized by Lincoln as the legitimate government for the state; and the Constitutional Convention, held November 1861 to February 1862, which led to the adoption of West Virginia's statehood on June 20, 1863. **Independence Hall - Wheeling, WV**



Safe Haven
Devoted to the antislavery movement, Presbyterian minister John Rankin wrote a series of letters denouncing slavery and ultimately sheltered 2,000 slaves escaping to freedom. His house, located on the banks of the Ohio River, became an important stop on the Underground Railroad and is now a National Historic Landmark. **Rankin House - Ripley, OH**



Standing on Principal
ohn Rogers served as principal of a small colony and abolitionist school in Berea, founded in 1855 on values of human dignity, equality, peace and justice. The school provided education to all students of great promise and limited economic means, including blacks and women. Because of the Bereans' anti-slavery stance and loyalty to the Union, the group was banished from Kentucky in 1859. They returned three years later and the school became known as Berea College. **Berea College - Berea, KY**



SOUTH-CENTRAL APPALACHIA: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee



Desperate Measures
Scarcity of salt, used to preserve meats and foods as well as make gunpowder, led to several local revolts. In January 1863, a gang of 50 Union soldiers and civilians ransacked the house of Col. Lawrence W. Allen, while his two ill sons lay in bed. Nearby, one of the more heinous acts of violence occurred—the Shelton Laurel Massacre. **Colonel Allen House - Marshall, NC**

Paying Respect

Moses Jacob Ezekiel, 18, purportedly became the first Jewish-American student at VMI in 1862. Two years later, he fought as a cadet in the Battle of New Market. He lost several friends on the battlefield that day. In tribute, master artist Ezekiel sculpted the statue, Virginia Mourning Her Dead, located on VMI's campus. Six of the 10 cadets killed at New Market are buried beneath the monument, their names inscribed on marble markers a few feet away. At the museum, see Ezekiel's small bronze of VMI Professor General "Stonewall" Jackson. **Virginia Military Institute (VMI) - Lexington, VA**



Jar of Plenty

Lane Cunningham left Middle Tennessee to join the Union Army. He hid his only cow in a nearby cave to avoid slaughter, and provide milk and butter for his family. His wife, Catherine, chilled the family's heirloom buttermilk jar in a nearby stream. Often the contents disappeared, but the jar survived. Made by early potters, the jar is on display at the museum. **Museum of Appalachia - Norris, TN**



Legions of Defenders

Advocate for the Cherokees, William Holland Thomas became Chief of the North Carolina tribe in 1839. When he joined the Confederate Army in 1862, Thomas brought Cherokee recruits with him. "Thomas' Legion," comprised 10 companies and 1,000 troops of Cherokees and mountaineers, protected local citizens from Union invaders and guerilla warfare. At war's end, Thomas negotiated for his men to return home with a weapon, to defend against continued insurgency. **Thomas' Divide, Blue Ridge Parkway, Milepost 464.5 - Cherokee, NC**



Booming Business
When prominent businessmen went off to war, women often stepped out of traditional roles and into the family business. T. G. Gower's wife, Elizabeth, and daughter, Cordelia, assumed management of their successful South Carolina carriage factory for a year to produce much-needed wagons, caissons and ambulances for the Confederate Army. Restored Reddy River Industrial Complex - Greenville, SC



SOUTHERN APPALACHIA: Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi



THE GREAT CHASE
Civilian spy James Andrews planned to destroy the Western and Atlantic Railroad, a vital Confederate supply route. He disguised 21 Union soldiers in Confederate garb, stole the engine "General" and two boxcars, and raced north. Conductor and crew gave chase. Andrews' train ran out of steam near Tunnel Hill, Georgia, thwarting the plan. **Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History - Kennesaw, GA**



Powering the War
Factories produced guns, made ammunition and built boats. Cornwall Furnace, built in 1862 of local limestone, was first to supply iron for construction of Confederate cannons. In 1864, it survived two attacks by Union General Sherman's troops. You can see the 35-foot-high furnace, a National Historic Landmark, in northern Alabama. **Cornwall Furnace - Cedar Bluff, AL**



Chivalry Abounds
Julia Grant, wife of Union General Ulysses S. Grant, lived here during her husband's occupation of the area. When Confederate troops invaded Holly Springs, Van Dorn forbade entry to the house while Mrs. Grant was inside. To match this Southern courtesy, General Grant also restricted Federal Troops' access to the estate for the remainder of the war. **Walter Estate & Gardens - Holly Springs, MS**



Saving the Farm
When James Shields died in April 1863, his wife Charity received four horses, one mule, 17 hogs, three bales of cotton, 70 bushels of corn, and one lot of sheep, cattle, and beans respectively. His two sons got the 800-acre farm. With the boys off fighting the war, Charity negotiated with her slaves to operate the farm for her children. **Shields-Ethridge Farm - GA**

The General Strategist

Union General Grenville Dodge enlisted escaped slaves seeking protection to serve as laborers in Union-occupied Corinth. He actively recruited 1,000 male refugees, armed them and formed the 1st Alabama Infantry Regiment of African Descent to protect the newly formed town known as "Contraband Camp." Bronze figures, depicting the lives of these people considered "War's Contraband," surround the trail through the camp. **Corinth Contraband Camp - Corinth, MS**

Timeline of the Civil War

- Nov 4 Abraham Lincoln elected 16th President of the United States
- Dec 20 South Carolina secedes from Union
- Feb 8 Confederate States of America declared in Montgomery, AL
- June 3 James Longaker is first runaway of Civil War in Ohio & Philadelphia, PA
- July 17 U.S. Congress authorizes first government-issued paper money, "Greenbacks"
- Jan 19 Battle of Mill Springs in Kentucky
- Feb 1 Julia Howe publishes "Greenbacks" Republic
- April 12 The Great Locomotive Chase through Tunnel Hill and Ringgold, GA
- July 29 War of 1861 begins in the first time as a war
- Sept 17 U.S. Army's Alibon Arsenal explodes, killing 78 in Alabama, PA
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- Sept 22-25 Loyd Lenoir Massacre in Kentucky
- Oct 8 Battle of Perryville fought in Chapin Hills in Kentucky
- Dec 21 General Scott killed at Battle of Stone's River in Tennessee, TN
- Jan 1 Emancipation Proclamation
- Jan 18 Shelton Laurel Massacre in Madison County, NC
- May 22 War Department establishes the Bureau of Colored Troops
- June 20 State of West Virginia officially created
- July 18 Battle of Gettysburg in PA
- Sept 18 Battle on the shores of Wytheville, VA as "Franklin's Fight"
- Oct 31 Battle of Chickamauga fought in northwest GA
- Nov 18 Lincoln designates Jan 1 Thursday in November as Thanksgiving
- Feb 21 Acts of kindness at Battle of New Market, VA
- June 10 Battle of Red Bank in Delaware, MD, marks the end of the Civil War
- July 6 Battle of Cedar Creek in VA
- Prisoner of War Camp at Elmira, NY
- Oct 11 Slavery abolished in Maryland
- Oct 26-29 Battle of Appomattox Court House, VA
- Nov 8 Lincoln elected for second term as President
- April 14 President Lincoln shot at Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC
- July 13 Horace Greeley encourages readers to "Go West, Young Man"
- Dec 6 13th Amendment ratified, abolishing slavery

APPALACHIA