

Inside this itinerary, you'll find a map showing the route of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike. Sites are in alphabetical order, with corresponding numbers on the map.

The back of this brochure lists visitor centers along the turnpike. Contact them prior to your visit for more in-depth information about sites in their area. This will only enhance your trip!



The Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike was a toll road built by the Commonwealth of Virginia in the mid-19th century to connect Staunton (VA) with Parkersburg (present-day WV). Running through Highland and Augusta Counties in Virginia, and Pocahontas, Randolph, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wirt, and Wood Counties in West Virginia, control of this road became crucial during the Civil War.

The turnpike in West Virginia was designated a National Scenic Byway in 2005. Today, visitors can follow much of the original route, via US 250 from Staunton to Elkins, US 33 to Troy, and WV 47 to Parkersburg.

**Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike
National Scenic Byway**
PO Box 227 / 4 Court St.
Beverly, WV 26253
(304) 637-7424
spturnpike.org



Greater Parkersburg CVB

350 7th St., Parkersburg, WV 26101
(800) 752-4982
greaterparkersburg.com

Ritchie County Tourism & Visitors Bureau

PO Box 116, Harrisville, WV 26362
(304) 869-4070
visitritchiecounty.com

Lewis County CVB

499 US Hwy 33 East, Weston, WV 26452
(800) 296-7329
stonewallcountry.com

Upshur County CVB

16 S Kanawha St., Buckhannon, WV 26201
(304) 473-1400
visitupshur.org

Elkins Depot Welcome Center

315 Railroad Ave., Elkins, WV 26241
(304) 635-7803
elkinsdepot.com

Randolph County CVB

1302 N Randolph Ave., Elkins, WV 26241
(304) 636-2780
randolphcountywv.com

Pocahontas County CVB

708 2nd Ave., Marlinton, WV 26954
(800) 336-7009
pocahontascountywv.com



Exploring Civil War Sites



**STAUNTON-
PARKERSBURG
TURNPIKE**



There's a lot of Civil War history to discover along the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike! You'll find battlefields, forts, skirmish sites, museums, and exhibits that tell the story of the war and the statehood of West Virginia.

Battle of Greenbrier River 1

Artillery battle fought here October 3, 1861.

Confederate earthworks of Camp Bartow are still visible on the hillside above Travelers Repose.

Beverly 2

One of the first settlements west of the Alleghenies, this historic town was occupied by both sides throughout the Civil War. Much of its integrity is preserved due to the development of nearby Elkins.

Burning Springs Park 3

Take the self-guided tour to learn about the nation's first oil and gas field, and possibly the world's oldest producing oil well. Interpretive markers tell the story of its role in statehood and the Civil War.

Camp Allegheny 4

On December 13, 1861, Confederate troops held the turnpike on Allegheny Mountain. At 4,400 feet elevation, it was the highest fortification in the eastern theater of the war.

Cheat Summit Fort/Fort Milroy 5

During Lee's Valley Mountain Campaign of late summer 1861, Union troops protected the turnpike across Cheat Mountain. Walk the short loop trail inside the earthworks to read the interpretive markers about the site.

Fort Boreman Historical Park 6

A partially-reconstructed Civil War fortification with an expansive view of Parkersburg and its vital transportation network. It also features picnic shelters, interpretive markers, and a nature trail.

Jackson's Mill 7

Boyhood home of Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. It has been the location of West Virginia's state 4-H camp since 1921.

North Bend Rail Trail 8

The Northwestern Virginia Railroad opened between Grafton and Parkersburg in 1857. At the end of the Civil War, the line was absorbed by the B&O Railroad and became known as the Parkersburg Branch. Today, visitors can enjoy the 72-mile stretch that includes 13 tunnels and over 50 bridges.

Oil & Gas Museum 9

The museum presents the notable history of the oil and gas industry. Exhibits include *The Impact of Oil on West Virginia Statehood*, *Local Industries*, and *The Civil War in West Virginia*.

Rich Mountain 10

On July 11, 1861, Union troops under General George McClellan defeated Confederate troops defending a strategic mountain pass on the turnpike. Victory here propelled McClellan to overall command of the Union Army.

Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum 11

The largest hand-cut stone masonry building in North America was built between 1858 and 1881, with an interruption during the Civil War due to financial constraint. The asylum and grounds were used as a military post, changing hands several times during the war. It closed in 1994, but is open again today for history, photography, and ghost tours.

