

Historical

Wayne

1. *Kenova*: Dreamland Pool, Kenova Historical Commission Museum, and Pumpkin House
2. *Ceredo*: Ceredo Historical Society Museum, Ceredo-Kenova Railroad Museum, The Ramsdell House, and Camden Park Amusement Park

Cabell

3. *Huntington*: Museum of Radio Technology, Heritage Farm Museum and Village, Old Central City, Marshall University, and Classic Cars Automotive Museum
4. *Barboursville*: Toll House and Historical Walking Tour of Thirty Buildings
5. *Milton*: Morris Convalescent Nursing Home and Restored Covered Bridge
6. Union Baptist Church

Putnam

7. *Hurricane*: History Row Caboose Museum, Plantation Corner and Murals depicting Civil War and Railroad History, Reenactment of the Battle of Scary Creek, and Skirmish of Hurricane Creek Bridge
8. *Nearby*: Winfield: Mary Ingles Encampment

Kanawha

9. *St. Albans*: Historic Walking Tour, Morgan's Plantation Kitchen, St. Mark's Episcopal Church and Turner-Callihan House, and Navigating the Kanawha Through History
10. *South Charleston*: South Charleston Museum LaBelle Theater
11. *Dunbar- Institute Loop*: WV State University, Booker T. Washington Institute at WV State University, and East Hall at WV State University, Wine Cellar Park
12. *Charleston*: Downtown Buildings, East End Historical District, Shrewsbury Street and African-American Historical Sites, WV State Capitol Complex, Holly Grove Mansion, Craik-Patton House and Ruffner Log Cabin
13. *Malden, Belle*: Malden Historic District: African Zion Baptist Church, Malden Salt Village, Malden Antiques, Booker T. Washington's Cabin, John Hale House, Norton-Patton House, Richard E. Putney House, and Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church, and Old Stone House and Reynolds House
14. *Cedar Grove*: Virginia's Chapel and William Tompkins House

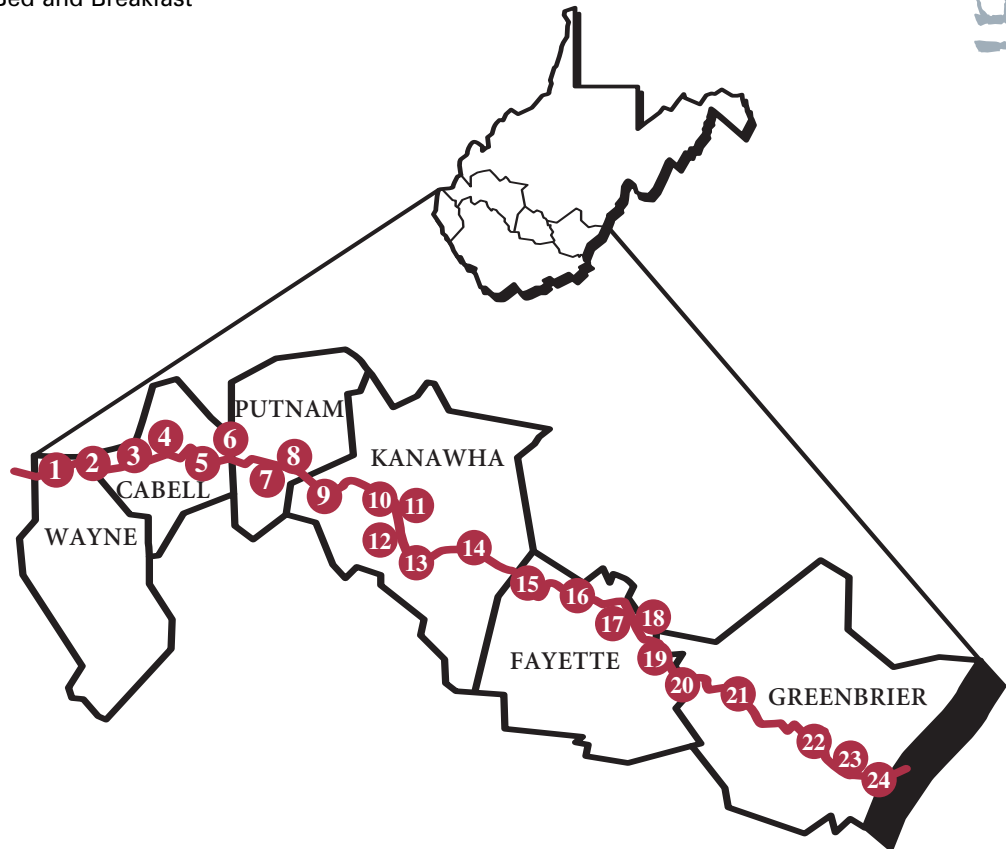
Fayette County

15. *Glen Ferris*: Glen Ferris Inn
16. *Gauley Bridge*: Gauley Bridge Historical Society Museum
17. *Ansted*: Hawks Nest Museum

18. *Ansted*: African-American Heritage Family Tree Museum, Contentment House Historical Complex, and Halfway House
19. *Lookout*: Lookout Baptist Church and Camp George Washington Carver
- Winona*: Garvey House
20. Lee's Tavern and Peak of Sewell Mountain

Greenbrier County

21. *Western Greenbrier County*: Hern's Mill Covered Bridge and Sam Black Methodist Church
22. *Lewisburg*: North House Museum, Old Stone Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, Andrew Lewis Park, The General Lewis, Battle of Lewisburg Reenactment, Historic Walking Tour of Sixty-plus 18th and 19th Century buildings, and 1785 Tavern
23. *Caldwell*: Old Stone Manse Bed and Breakfast
- Nearby*: *Ronceverte*: Organ Cave Civil War Day
24. *White Sulphur Springs*: Oakhurst Golf, The Greenbrier Resort and Bunker, Battle of Dry Creek Reenactment, James Wylie House and Lillian's Bed and Breakfast



Historical Qualities

Along The Midland Trail

“Twenty-one Centuries of exploration, conquest, American industrial history.”

Listen closely, and you will hear the echoes of the past. The footfalls of hooves. The creaks of wagon wheels. Feet marching in cadence to the drumbeat of war. Steam whistles and chugs of locomotives.

Remnants of the Underground Railroad can be discovered in Ceredo, which is situated on the western edge of the Midland Trail. Massachusetts Congressman Eli Thayer traveled through southern states for the sole purpose of choosing land for a new city, one in which he and other abolitionists would live, work, become leaders, and join nearby northern states in the fight against slavery. In 1857, he chose a tract of land in the fertile Ohio River Valley and named the new town Ceredo, after Ceres, Goddess of Grain and Harvest.

The stately red brick, Ramsdell House (circa 1857), believed to be a part of the Underground Railroad, has been restored by the Ceredo Historical Landmark Commission and is now on the National Historic Register.

Eight miles east, in nearby Barboursville, a historical walking tour of over thirty buildings along Main and Central Avenues allows visitors to get a feeling for the “old.” One building, Toll House (circa 1837) is a log cabin now on Main Street, but originally located near the junction of the Mud and Guyandotte Rivers, the point where a ferryman collected tolls.

History Row, in the center of Hurricane, provides a glimpse of the past, and includes the “Caboose Museum,” which exhibits railroad memorabilia and other historical artifacts.



4.10

Historical



George Washington's Mid-Land Route

George Washington originally surveyed the area along what is now known as the Midland Trail. He envisioned a Mid-Land Route crossing the America of that day. He secured funding for it in the Virginia Assembly in 1785. Washington's vision came to pass and the road was completed to Cedar Grove in 1790. Today, U.S. Route 60 reaches across the nation from Hampton, Virginia to Los Angeles, California.



George Washington Oversees The Surveying of The Midland Trail

Heading east on the Trail, the next stop of historic interest is St. Albans. Morgan's Plantation Kitchen, located on the scenic riverfront, is a good example of a detached kitchen typical of the 1840s. Originally part of Morgan's Plantation, near the present John Amos Power Plant, Union soldiers were served meals in the Kitchen during the Battle of Scary Creek, the area's first significant battle of the Civil War.

In town, the St. Albans Main Street Historic District, dates back to 1816 and is listed on the National Register. The tour begins with St. Marks Episcopal Church (circa 1847), occupied by Federal troops and their horses during the Civil War, and ends with the Turner/Callihan House (circa 1832), a one-and-a-half story Gothic Revival.

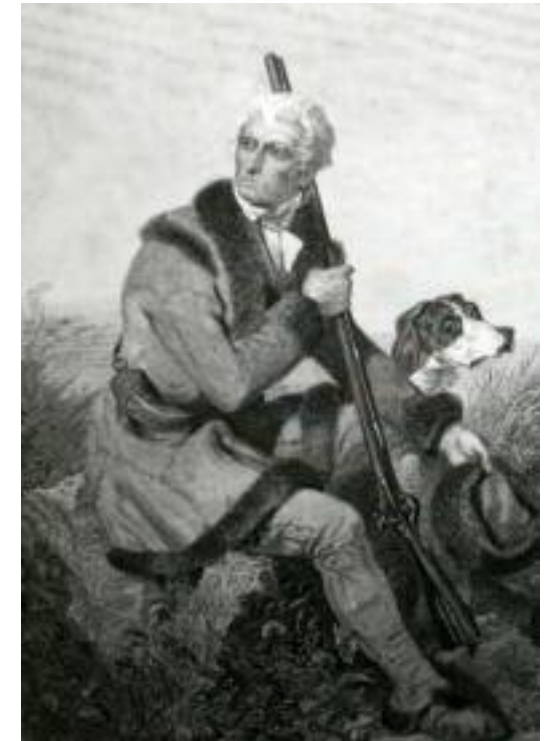
Further down the Trail, in WV's capitol city of Charleston, the gold-domed West Virginia State Capitol (completed 1932) is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful capitol buildings in the Union. The majestic Italianate Rotunda contains marble from Vermont, Tennessee, and Italy; and a 2-ton chandelier crafted with Czechoslovakian crystal. Eminent master architect Cass Gilbert, designed this stone and marble wonder, as well as Washington, DC's Treasury and Supreme Court Buildings.

At nearby Daniel Boone Park, James Craik, whose grandfather was George Washington's friend and personal physician, built Craik-Patton House in 1834. Colonel George Patton, grandfather of the famous WWII general, later owned it. A replica of the early home of an earlier Ruffner, salt-maker David Ruffner, is also located on the property.

A few miles from Daniel Boone Park is the historic town of Malden. Early salt-makers made the Malden-Belle area home. Several historic homes still stand, including Samuel Shrewsbury's Old Stone House (circa 1810) in Belle. The Malden Historic District has been successful in preserving

several buildings. The William Putney House (circa 1836) is now a private law office. Hale House (circa 1848), once the home of physician/entrepreneur/politician John Hale, houses Cabin Creek Quilts Cooperative. Norton House (circa 1840) is the oldest frame house in Malden. During the Civil War, soldiers for the North and South slept here. Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church (circa 1840) was organized in 1819 by the Ruffner family. The Ruffner Family Private Cemetery is just west of Malden.

Malden is also an important site for African-American history. Malden was the boyhood home of educator Booker T. Washington. After college, he returned to Malden and traveled the new state of West Virginia to advocate moving the capital from Wheeling to Charleston. The African Zion Baptist Church (circa 1872, formed 1850s), where



Daniel Boone



Washington taught Sunday school, is West Virginia's oldest African-American Baptist church. A salt village prototype was constructed behind the African Zion Baptist Church in 1998 and includes a replica of Booker T. Washington's boyhood cabin.

Other towns, such as nearby Cedar Grove, are also of historical significance. The oldest settled community in the Kanawha Valley, Cedar Grove played a significant role in the development of the Midland Trail. The town's first resident, Walter Kelly settled here in 1773, but sent his family to Lewisburg for protection against Native raids; the Natives killed Kelly after his family departed. The next year, William Morris built Fort Morris, the Valley's first settlement. As the Trail evolved, Cedar Grove became a terminus for land travel and a beginning point for water traffic. Morris' descendants amassed a fortune building flatboats for westward-moving pioneers and for Malden's salt trade downriver. The Boat Yards, as the town was first known, also constructed the dugouts for Lewis and Clark's historic expedition. Famous resident William Tompkins was the first man in America to use natural gas for industrial purposes, but is best known for his two brick beauties. On the Trail is Virginia's Chapel, the Little Brick Church which he built in 1853 as a graduation gift for his daughter. A small graveyard is also located on the property. The chapel is on the National Register of Historic Places. At the mouth of Kelly's Creek is Tompkins' palatial brick house, built in 1844.

Glen Ferris is located at the scenic Kanawha Falls, and is home to the Glenn Ferris Inn, which has a tradition of hospitality since Aaron Stockton first opened its doors to stagecoach travelers in 1839. Stockton, the grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a salt entrepreneur and gentlemen farmer who built flatboats that carried those traveling west on the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers and beyond. The Inn served as a Union quartermaster's depot during the Civil War and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In neighboring Ansted, historical landmarks include Halfway House, a former tavern on the Kanawha Turnpike and headquarters of the Chicago Dragoons during the Civil War; the African-American Heritage Family-Tree Museum, which helps Afro-Americans trace their roots; and Contentment Historical Complex, an 1830 home that houses a museum and the headquarters of the Fayette County Historical Society.

In an absolute engineering feat, more than three thousand men drilled through Gauley Mountain in the 1930s. They diverted part of the New River through a conduit into four turbines that currently generates 25 megawatts of electricity to power the Elkem Metals facility at Alloy.

However, it was also one of the worst industrial disasters in the United States. The project claimed the lives of more than 476 workers, many of them migrant African-Americans from the South who died from the lung disease silicosis.

Several additional sites are of historic interest. Near the western slope peak of Big Sewell Mountain is the 1824 Old Stone House (or Tyree Tavern) and on the eastern slope is Lee's Tree where General Lee camped during the Battle of Big Sewell and met his beloved warhorse, Traveller.

Western Greenbrier's historical sites include Sam Black Methodist Church and Hern's Mill Covered Bridge. Reverend Sam Black (1813-1899) was a Methodist circuit rider for nearly fifty years. The church, built in 1901, was dedicated to Black. The community also bears his name.



Chartered in 1782 by the Virginia Assembly, Lewisburg is one of the oldest towns in West Virginia. The town's old section is a National Register Historic District.

A walking tour shows many structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Lewis Spring House, in what is now Andrew Lewis Park, is a limestone structure that covers the spring that supplied water to the early settlement.

Old Stone Presbyterian Church, (circa 1796) is the oldest church in continuous use west of the Alleghenies. John A. North House (circa 1820) is now a museum and home of the Greenbrier Historical Society.

White Sulphur Springs is home to the world famous four-star Greenbrier Resort. The Greenbrier has also served our country, first as an army hospital during the 1940s. In 1960, a top-secret relocation center was built under the hotel for members of the United States Congress, in the event of a nuclear strike on Washington, DC. The location of the 12,000-square foot "Greenbrier Bunker" was made public in 1992 and is now available for public tours.



Lewisburg's area and its people also played a part in the Revolutionary War. Colonel Andrew Lewis was directed by Virginia's Governor Dunmore to gather forces to fight Native Americans whom had been raiding settlements. 1490 men mustered in the Lewisburg area before traveling to Point Pleasant to battle Chief Cornstalk's Shawnees. What became known as the Battle of Point Pleasant is thought by many historians to be the first battle of the Revolutionary War.

