23. Hevener's General Store (1820).
Located on the northeast corner of US Route 250 and State Route 640 at Hightown, this is one of the oldest store buildings in Highland County. Jacob Hevener Senior built and operated the store, which also served as a Post Office. A new store was built in 1922 across the Pike from the original structure.

24. Dividing Waters Farms (1770).
Settled in the late 1700's by Jacob Hevener Senior the farm has remained in the Hevener family for more than 200 years. In 1914, the original two-story log house was replaced with a plantation-style structure, featuring a sweeping colonaded veranda and finished in oak timber logged on the property. A barn roof on the farm serves as the watershed that separates the headwaters of the James River from the South Branch of the Potomac.

25. Lantz Mountain Toll House (1790).
The original two-story log cabin built by William Gum is incorporated in the structure of the current clapboard farm house. The Gums, charged with collecting fees at the toll gate just outside their cabin, also took in travelers. The toll house at Hightown was the last stop before crossing the mountains into Bartow, West Virginia. The Gum house added onto over the years, later became known as the Ingleside Tourst Home.

Hightown   Lantz Mountain

26. Camp Alleghany.
In 1861 the Staunton-to-Parkersburg Pike became an important strategic target for northern and southern sympathizers; however, it was Confederate troops who dug in at Camp Alleghany to bar Federal advances into the Shenandoah Valley. The soldiers endured a horrible winter on this wind-swept mountaintop and many succumbed to illness. Abandoning the camp in April 1862, the surviving Confederate soldiers retreated east to join forces with General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson at the Battle of McDowell.

DIRECTIONS: Highland County forms part of the border of the famed Shenandoah Valley. From I-81 or I-64, follow the Staunton-to-Parkersburg Turnpike west from Staunton, VA along US Route 250.

Discover the Historic
STAUNTON TO PARKERSBURG TURNPIKE
Highland County, Virginia

Where the present embraces the past . . .

re 1850). This was
...ouse built on a stone
...John Trimble was one of
...ake a personal examina-
...s' families and to report
...provisions."

...1700's the area that is
...part of Pendleton and
...onstruction of the
...Pike, the area near the
...es enjoyed a siginifcant
...raging residents to push
...county. Highland
..., and the following year
...the county seat and
...oute to General Zachary
...le of Monterrey, Mexico.
...l Milroy occupied
...and the town remained
...s until after the May

1859). Built as a log house, few of
...house are visible except for the
...ks following the Union occupation
...d as General Milroy's Headquarters.
...Ho Tavern while it served as a
...rt of the 20th century.

19. **Campbell House (1852).** Used as a hospital after the Battle of McDowell, two wounded soldiers, Col. Smith and Capt. Matheny, etched their names into windowpanes. When the house was renovated in 1980, the panes were framed and hung over the downstairs fireplace.

20. **Landmark House (1790).** James Bell owned 611 acres and this cabin, which he rented to John Cook to be used as a tavern. Seventeen justices met here in 1847 to organize Highland County. The log house also served as the first voting precinct and the first telephone switchboard office.

21. **Jones-McCoy House (1850).** The central portion of the present structure is the original log house. Purchased in 1873 by C.P. Jones, attorney-at-law, additions were made until the turn of the century. The law office was built on the corner of the proper- ty. After the Battle of McDowell, second-story rooms were used as an infirmary. The property remains in the family.

22. **Courthouse (1850).** Standing on the site of the original 1850 structure, this Greek Revival building houses the seat of government for Highland County. In February 1947, a fire destroyed several of the town's buildings, includ- ing the old courthouse. The courthouse was rebuilt that same year, using the original plans.

A Walk Around Monterey
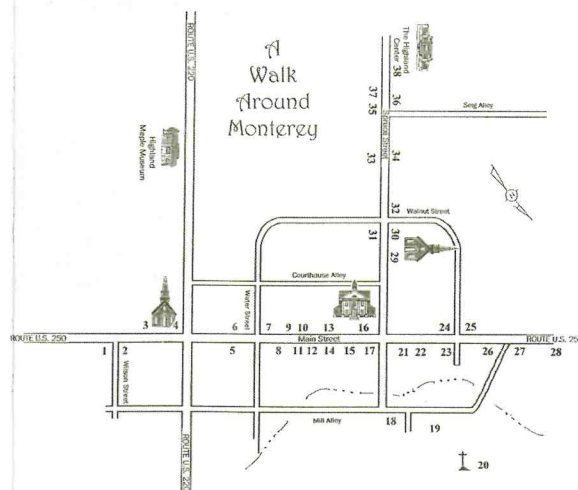
rg Turnpike is an invitation to
rly frontiersmen: farmers, hunters,
o set out to explore and tame
. Economics and politics may
igration, but "opportunity" was

of Virginia established America's
Vorks in 1816, a national initiative
ild a network of roads that would
s and expansion as well as
estern frontier. Claudius Crozet,
al Engineer, was commissioned
," that would "benefit the state
ts western population, clearing
ritory, and adding to the revenue
e lands traversed by them."

nton-to-Parkersburg Pike opened
ent, development, and commerce.
st promised seemingly limitless
e resources of timber

WHAT TO SEE ON THE STAUNTON-TO-PARKERSBURG TURNPIKE

Follow US Route 250 West from Staunton and enjoy the following historic sites along the Pike:

1. **Mountain House-William Rodger's Tollgate (mid 1800's).** Ramseys Draft was the site of Mountain House, a hotel and tavern. The land was part of a farm abandoned by Henry Ryan, a prosperous settler and a pacifist, who had moved from the area to avoid becoming embroiled in the conflict leading up to the Civil War. A tollgate was maintained at Mountain House from the earliest days of the Pike until 1918. Located about a day's travel from Staunton or Monterey, teamsters and travelers frequently stopped at the tavern for the night.

During the Civil War Mountain Campaign, Confederate troops camped in Ryan's fields while stationed on top of Shenandoah Mountain. After they abandoned Fort Johnson on April 19, 1862, General Robert H. Milroy advanced troops from the 32nd Ohio Infantry to the east side of the mountain and camped at the toll gate.

2. **Fort Edward Johnson.** General Edward "Allegheny" Johnson moved his army to the top of Shenandoah Mountain in March 1862 to build fortifications to defend The Pike and the town of Staunton—both of which were strategic to the Valley Campaign. Several miles of breastworks and trenches are still visible encircling the summit and spanning modern US Route 250. An interpretive trail tells the story of the lives of the soldiers stationed at Fort Edward Johnson.

3. **Robert McCray House (1850).** The weatherboard facade of this house hides a two-story log cabin that was typical of dwellings built in the mid 1800's by settlers in the area. Robert McCray purchased this land in 1847 and was residing on the banks of Shaw's Fork at the time of the Battle of McDowell.

4. **Shaw's Ridge.** Federal artillery positioned near the crest of Shaw's Ridge shelled Confederates as they approached from the east on the evening of May 7, 1862.
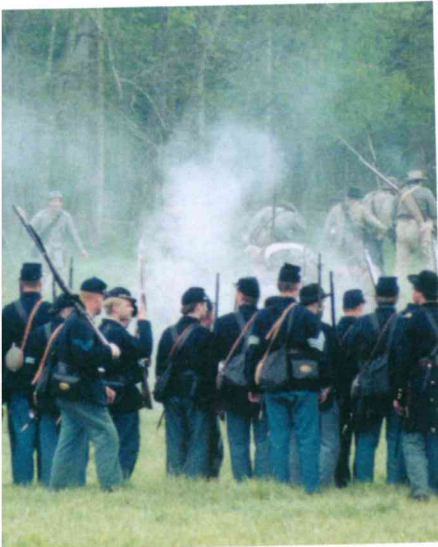
5. **Wilson's Hotel (1838).** Called "River Rest Farm" today, the original house was built at about the time construction began on the Turnpike. The house served as General "Stonewall" Jackson's Headquarters on May 7-8, 1862.

6. **Bull Pasture Mountain.** On May 8, 1862, Jed Hotchkiss, Jackson's mapmaker, reported that "Having reached the summit I took General Jackson out the right of the gap to the end of a rocky spur overlooking the Bull-pasture valley, and showed him the enemy in position near McDowell."

Mountain House – 1862
Ramseys Draft, Augusta County
Virginia
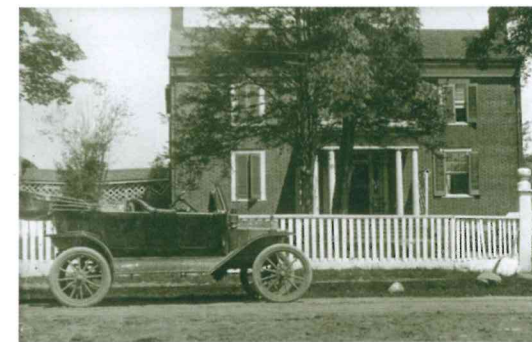
7. **Sitlington's Hill.** Under General Robert E. Lee's orders in the spring of 1862, troops led by "Stonewall" Jackson and "Allegheny" Johnson marched westward with the intention of engaging Robert H. Milroy. In McDowell nervous Federal troops slept with guns at their sides. On the morning of May 8, the Confederates reached the steep, boulder-strewn slopes of Sitlington's Hill. The first attack took place mid-afternoon following a mistaken report that had Rebel soldiers rolling cannon into place at the base of the hill. By nightfall the Battle of McDowell had ended with Jackson and Johnson's defeat of the Federals.

8. **McDowell.** Union troops camped in the field south of McDowell between April 17, 1862 and the Battle of McDowell on May 8th. In a little more than four hours on the 8th of May, 180 men lay dead; and more than 600 wounded were being tended in makeshift hospitals throughout this sleepy crossroads hamlet. This costly victory opened the door for Jackson's Valley Campaign.
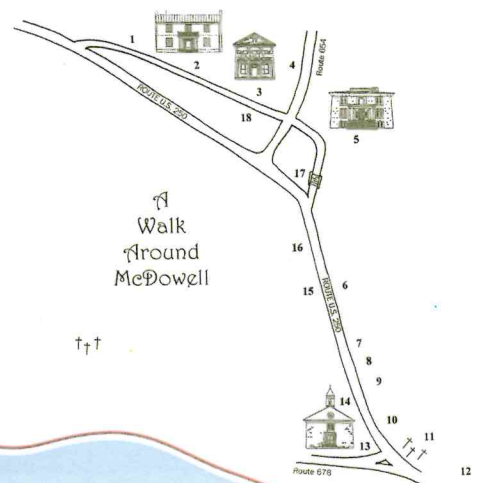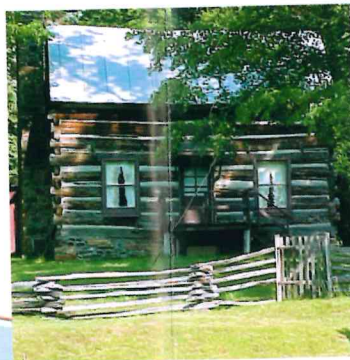
12. Peter Hull-Obaugh House (pre 1847). Built by Peter Hull, Highland County's first chief justice, the house was left to his son Felix Hull in 1853. The facade that currently faces modern day US 250 is a later addition. The original front of the house faced onto the old Pike.

13. Sugar Tree Country Store (pre 1870). Long known as the Bradshaw Store or McNulty's Store, this general store is typical of the Civil War era. Beginning in 1880, it also served as a post office.

14. Mansion House (1851). Located on a portion of the old Pike that passes directly behind Obaugh's Funeral Home today, George Washington Hull built this house with slave labor. It was called the "Mansion" because it was the first large brick house in McDowell. It served as a hospital for wounded Union and Confederate soldiers after the Battle of McDowell and has been used as a hotel or guest house at various times during its history. In May 2005 it opened as the Highland Museum and Heritage Center, serving as museum and interpretive center for the Staunton-to-Parkersburg Turnpike and the McDowell Battlefield.

15. The Tollgate House (pre 1850). Located on the east side of Jack Mountain between McDowell and Monterey, this single-story log cabin served as one of several toll houses along the pike. James Jones was the original owner and gatekeeper. Tolls were collected here until 1921.

9. McDowell Presbyterian Church (1856). Located at the junction of US Route 250 and State Route 678, this is one of Highland County's oldest churches. During the Union occupation of McDowell troops were camped in the fields south ... the battle it was used as a hospital for ...federate troops. Bricks on the front of ...itials and dates, carved by the

... Run (1896). This short bridge, no longer ... affic, followed the path of the old Pike ... of the Felix Hull property. It is one of ... of a metal truss bridge in Virginia.

...se (1855). Premature death prevented ... from leading his own Highland County ... of McDowell; however, Company E of ...fantry fought under General Johnson. ... is a fine example of antebellum Greek ...e. The house was used as the Union ...e month prior to the battle and as ...rters in its aftermath.

F.C. LOCKRIDGE AND BRO.
CASH STORE.

A Walk Around McDowell

By the time of the Civil War, the Staunton-to-Parkersburg Pike had become such a strategic target that the Mountain Campaign of 1861, which ended at McDowell, was waged largely to determine who would control it. Likewise, Jackson's Valley Campaign of 1862, which began at McDowell, was fought for control of the Pike and other major transportation routes that linked Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley with the Virginia frontier and the Ohio River Valley.

Union victories gained in battles over the Pike during the Mountain Campaign, combined with Confederate victories at McDowell and subsequent battles of the Valley Campaign, would determine a frontier between the two armies which would be maintained throughout the war. This frontier, at the western borders of Bath, Highland, and Rockingham counties, would eventually determine the new state line between Virginia and West Virginia.