

# Tu-Endie-Wei State Park



**LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN END** of the town of Point Pleasant (#1 Main Street), four-acre **Tu-Endie-Wei State Park** commemorates the 1774 engagement. The park's centerpiece is an 84-foot granite obelisk that honors the Virginia militiamen who gave their lives during the battle, while the statue of a frontiersman stands at the base. Smaller memorial tablets in the park are dedicated to Cornstalk and to "Mad" Anne Bailey whose "mad" exploits in thwarting the Indians earned her the nickname, after her first husband, Richard Trotter, was killed in the battle. Another interesting marker rests on the spot where Pierre Joseph de Celoron de Blainville, a French explorer, buried a leaden plate in 1749, claiming the land for his country.



## PARK SEASON

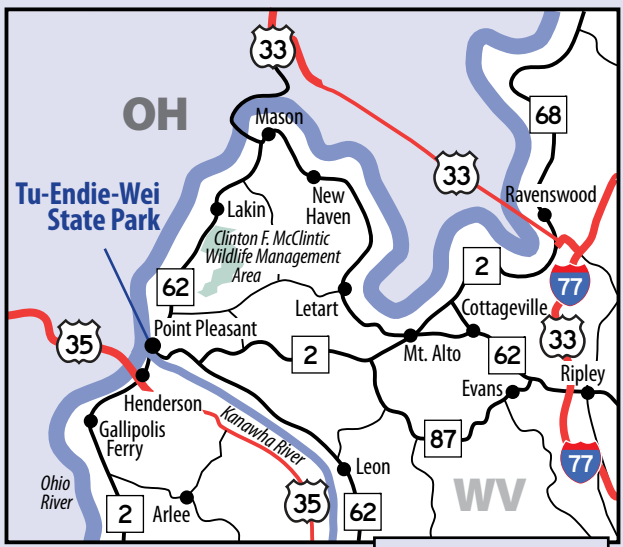
Tu-Endie-Wei State Park is open year-round. The museum is open from May through October.

## Museum Hours

Monday through Saturday: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.  
Sunday: 1 to 4:30 p.m.  
Open holidays.

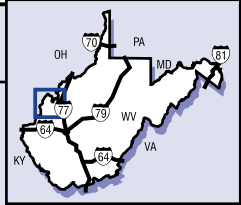
## NEARBY ATTRACTIONS

- Beech Fork State Park
- Blennerhassett Island Historical State Park
- Bob Evans Farm (Rio Grande, Ohio)
- Cedar Lakes FFA-FHA State Camp (Ripley)
- Chief Cornstalk Wildlife Management Area
- East Lynn Lake Wildlife Management Area
- Fort Randolph
- Green Bottom Wildlife Management Area
- Huntington Museum of Art
- McClintic Wildlife Management Area
- West Virginia State Farm Museum



## LOCATION

Tu-Endie-Wei State Park is located in west central West Virginia. Point Pleasant lies one mile north of the junction of U.S. Route 35 and state Route 2 or at the intersection of state routes 62 and 2 in Mason County. The park itself is just west of this intersection at #1 Main Street.



# Tu-Endie-Wei Point Pleasant Battle Monument State Park

P.O. Box 486  
Point Pleasant, West Virginia 25550  
304-675-0869  
[www.tu-endie-weistatepark.com](http://www.tu-endie-weistatepark.com)

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, 324 4th Avenue, South Charleston, WV 25303  
STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO USE FACILITIES AND PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAMS

Visitors are responsible for observing park rules and regulations.

"It is the policy of the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources to provide its facilities, accommodations, services and programs to all persons without regard to gender, race, color, age, religion, national origin or disability. Proper licenses, registration and compliance with official rules and regulations are the only sources of restrictions for facility use or program participation."

"The West Virginia Division of Natural Resources is an equal opportunity employer."  
Information provided in this brochure is current as of design date, but subject to change thereafter.

## THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

Here at the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers, the bloody, day long Battle of Point Pleasant was fought. On October 10, 1774, Colonel Andrew Lewis' 1,100 Virginia militiamen decisively defeated a like number of Indians led by the Shawnee Chieftain Cornstalk.

Considered a landmark in frontier history, some consider the battle to be the first of the American Revolution. This action broke the power of the ancient Americans in the Ohio Valley and quelled a general Indian war on the frontier. Significantly, it also prevented an alliance between the British and Indians, one which could very possibly have caused the Revolution to have a different outcome, as well as having altered the entire history of the United States. In addition, the ensuing peace with the Indians enabled western Virginians to return across the Allegheny Mountains to aid Revolutionary forces.

When Lord Dunmore (John Murray) was appointed governor of Virginia in 1771, he was ordered to discourage settlement of the lands beyond the mountains to the west. This action was motivated in part by the British government's desire to pacify the Indians by preventing encroachment on their hunting grounds and partly to preserve a profitable fur trade with the Ohio Valley tribes.

The westward migration proved difficult to halt, however, as more and more restless settlers poured over the Alleghenies. The continued invasion aroused the native population. Their anger turned into bloody warfare early in 1774 when a group of settlers murdered the entire family of Logan, a friendly Mingo chief, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek in Hancock County. Logan was so enraged that he led his tribe on the warpath, he himself taking 30 white scalps and prisoners in revenge.

Unfortunate clashes between the encroaching pioneers and the Indians continued with increasing frequency and savagery. Both whites and red men were guilty of unthinkable atrocities including murder, kidnapping and infanticide.

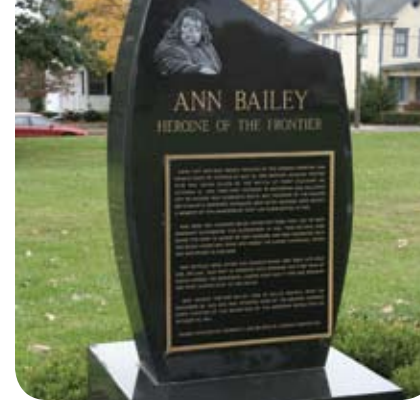


**Battle Days:** *First weekend in October.*

Lord Dunmore ordered the border militia organized. Colonel Andrew Lewis, a veteran of the French and Indian War, was appointed commander of the Virginia troops. By carrying the fight to the Indians, Dunmore, a Tory, hoped to divert Virginians from the trouble brewing with England.

In September 1774, Dunmore signed peace treaties with the Delaware and Six Nations of the Iroquois at Pittsburgh. He then started down the Ohio River to give battle to the fierce Shawnee. Under Cornstalk, the Shawnee tribe had allied itself with Logan's Mingo to turn the frontier "red with Long Knives' blood." Meanwhile Lewis' army had marched from Fort Union (Lewisburg) to the point of the confluence of the Great Kanawha and Ohio rivers. He then established camp to await Dunmore's arrival from the north.

This pincer movement was thwarted when Cornstalk abandoned his Ohio River villages north of Point Pleasant before Dunmore's forces arrived. He then attacked Lewis while the white forces were still divided, and they engaged in a bloody battle characterized by a succession of individual hand-to-hand combats. Fought on this point of land known by the Wyandotte Indian phrase "tu-endie-wei," or "the point between two waters," the battle raged all day. At times Cornstalk and his braves held the upper hand, but eventually the firepower of the backwoodsmen proved superior on the then heavily forested battlefield. At the end, 230 Indians were killed or wounded and more than 50 Virginians had lost their lives, including Colonel Charles Lewis, brother of the commanding officer.



## MANSION HOUSE

Located on the park is the Mansion House. Erected in 1796 by Walter Newman as a tavern, it is the oldest hewn log house in the Kanawha Valley. Preserved as a museum, it features displays of antiques and heirlooms of the era, including a large square piano believed to be one of the first brought over the Alleghenies. Two bedrooms are furnished with authentic four-poster beds that are more than 150 years old.

Members of the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, N. S. Daughters of the American Revolution volunteer as available and conduct chapter meetings at Mansion House Museum.

