



US Army Corps of Engineers®

STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE

Stonewall Jackson Lake, was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1966. The project is the most recent addition to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pittsburgh District's 16 flood damage reduction reservoirs. It is also the most recent addition to West Virginia's vast treasure of recreational resources.

Stonewall Jackson Lake is easily accessible from Interstate 79. The lake is in an area rich in history and Appalachian tradition. These factors combined with the scenic beauty of the area provide for excellent recreational opportunities.

The project is located on the West Fork River. This river flows north for 98.7 miles to Fairmont, WV where it joins the Tygart River to form the Monongahela River. The total drainage area above the West Fork River is 881.4 square miles, and represents approximately 12% of the total Monongahela River drainage area.

There are two major arms of the project lake, one that follows the West Fork River and another that follows Skin Creek.

The terrain surrounding the lake is generally characterized by gentle sloping land which

extends from the rounded ridge tops to the lake's shoreline. Many small inlets which exist along the shoreline provide excellent opportunities for fishing, canoeing, photography, and sightseeing.

While the dam was still under construction, it prevented flood damages estimated to be \$25.6 million during the 1985 Election Day Flood.

Recreation

Stonewall Jackson Lake provides an ideal setting for your pleasure and relaxation. Boating, fishing, hunting, hiking, and camping are just a few of the many recreational opportunities available.

The Army Corps of Engineers facilities include an administration building with a visitor information center and public restrooms, an outdoor plaza and walkways for viewing the dam, fishing access to the tailwater area, a hiking trail, and visitor parking areas.

The Stonewall Resort State Park includes an 18-hole championship golf course, lodge, cabins, and campsites.

Hunting and trapping are permitted on all project lands except recreation and other posted areas.



The recreation lake provides visitors with a variety of opportunities including boating, canoeing, fishing and water skiing. For boaters, launching facilities are available at Vandalia, Georgetown, Jacksonville, and Stonewall Jackson Resort State Park. In addition, a car-top boat launch is available at Glady Fork.

Backwater fishing areas are easily accessible by either boat or trail. Canoeists and other paddlers can explore the many inlets and backwater areas along the lake's 82-mile shoreline. Designated minimum wake areas offer visitors serenity and a place to quietly observe nature.

Construction of Stonewall Jackson Dam

Development of the project required the acquisition of 20,451 acres of land. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers retains 330 acres of land at the dam site for operation and support facilities.

All remaining federal lands are leased to the state of West Virginia. These consist of 4,440 acres managed by the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources as a state park, and 15,681 acres of land and water for public hunting and fishing.

Work necessary to accommodate the project includes the relocation of 6.5 miles of U.S. Route 19, more than 25 miles of West Virginia state highways, 10 cemeteries, 2 miles of railroad, a gas compressor station, an elementary school, numerous gas wells and pipelines, several miles of power and telephone lines, and several historic structures. Project lands below summer lake level were cleared of timber and manmade structures. However, some timber was left standing in cove and backwater areas to provide fish habitat.



Lake and Dam Statistics

Location: On the West Fork River in Lewis County WV, about 3 miles south of Weston, WV The lake is located entirely within Lewis County.

Project Area: 20,451 acres

Drainage area above dam: 101.8 sq. mi.

Construction costs: \$208,000,000

Dam

Type structure:
. Concrete gravity with
. uncontrolled center spillway

Volume of concrete fill: 107,625 cu. yd.

Maximum height above streambed: 95 ft.

Total length: 620 ft.

Maximum width at base: 113 ft.

Outlet works:
. . . . Three 3.5' x 7' flood control sluices
. . . . Two 2.5' x 4' water quality control sluices

Lake

Length at normal pool: 26 mi.

Normal Area: 2,650 acres

Maximum Area: 3,650 acres

Elevation above sea level:
River at Bottom: 1007 ft.
Maximum Pool: 1082.5 ft.
Normal Pool: 1072.3 ft.

Stonewall Jackson Lake
1012 Skin Creek Rd
Weston, WV 26452-4558
(304) 269-4588

Daily Lake and Recreation Information
(304) 269-7463

WV Department of Commerce: Division of Parks District Administration
(304) 269-0523

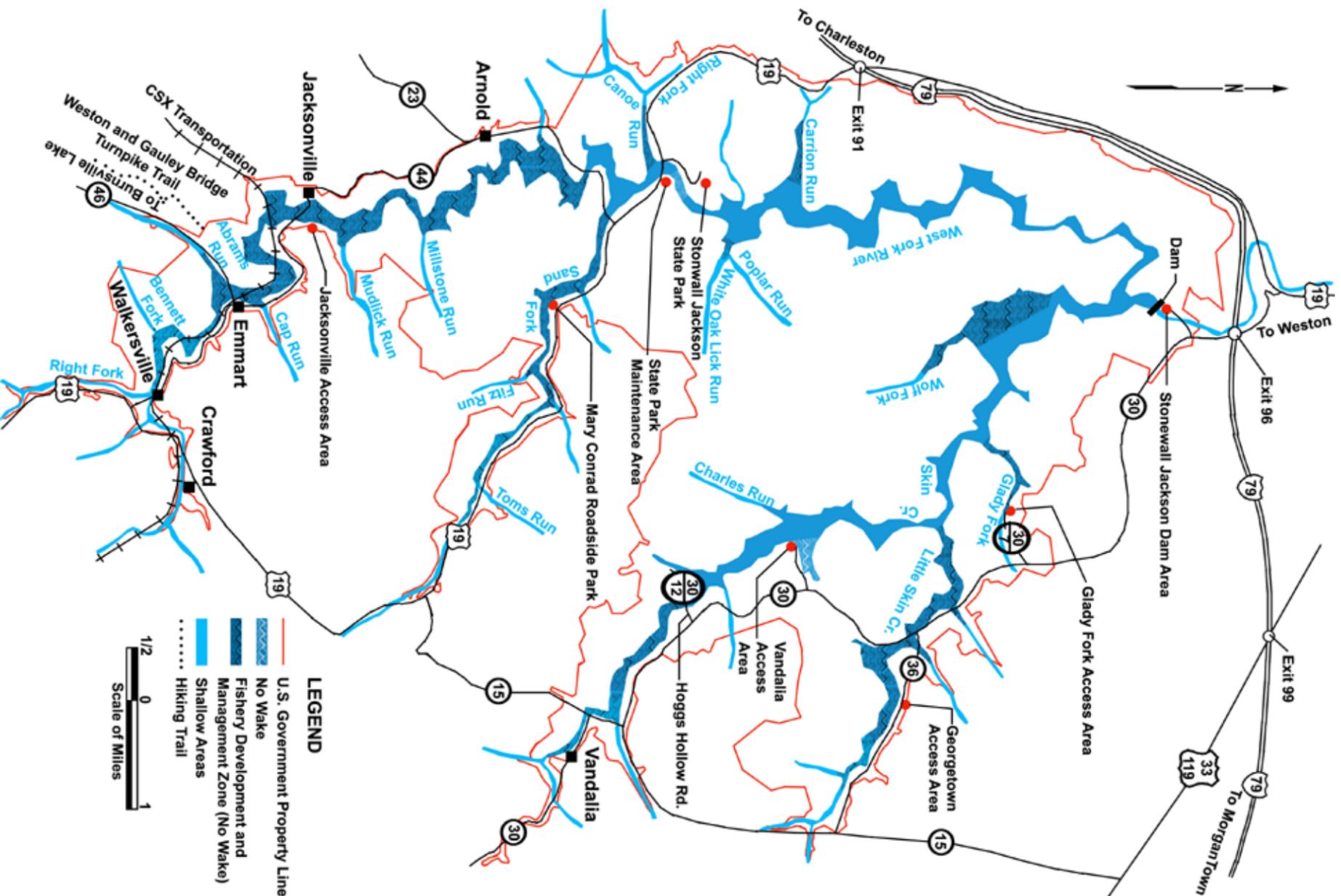
WV Department of Natural Resources: Division of Wildlife District 3, French Creek
(304) 924-6211

www.lrp.usace.army.mil/rec/rec.htm



PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

BUILDING STRONG®



Federal rules and regulations concerning the use of this project are set forth in Title 36, Chapter III of the Code of Federal Regulations and are on display in public areas of this project.

General "Stonewall" Jackson



The Stonewall Jackson Lake project was named for Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, a famous general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, who was born on January 21, 1824, near Clarksburg, Virginia now West Virginia. His father died when he was a young boy, and he grew up with relatives in Jackson's Mill in Lewis County. This community is located eight miles north of the dam.

In 1846, Jackson graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point. However, he later resigned from the Army and, prior to the Civil War, was a professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Artillery Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va.

On July 21, 1861, Jackson was in command of a brigade during the Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run). Confederate General Bernard Bee, at a critical moment, was trying to rally his own men. He saw Jackson and his brigade holding fast and shouted, "There stands Jackson's brigade like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" From that time on, Jackson was known as "Stonewall" Jackson.

Jackson went on to play an important role in many major Civil War battles. Some of his more famous battles occurred during Bull Run, the Shenandoah Valley campaign, the Defense of Richmond, the Second Battle at Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and the Battle of Chancellorsville. General Jackson is recognized as one of the outstanding tacticians in military history.

	Stonewall Jackson Dam Area	Stonewall Jackson State Park Maintenance Access Area	Vandalia Access Area	Georgetown Access Area	Gladys Fork Access Area	Jacksonville Access Area	Mary Conrad Roadside Park
Campgrounds							
Camper Dumping Station							
Drinking Water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Electrical Hookups							
Fee Areas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fishing	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Grills	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hunting Access	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Information / Ranger Station	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Laundromat in Vicinity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Launching Ramps	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lodge	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Motels in Vicinity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Multi-Purpose Building	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Overlook	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Parking Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pets (On a Leash)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Picnic Areas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Picnic Shelter	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Playground	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Restaurant in Vicinity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Restroom Facilities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Accessible Restroom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Showers	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Swimming (Developed Areas)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Stores in Vicinity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Swimming Pool	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Picnic Tables	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trails (Walking)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water Hookups	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water Safety Programs	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Existing ★ Planned Horsepower Limit in marked areas only
 * Operated by WV Department of Natural Resources

Stonewall Jackson Lake

Enjoy a safe outing. Observe these safety tips!

Water Hazards

Boat with caution! Be especially aware of the existence of underwater obstructions. In addition, floating debris may be at or near the lake surface as a result of fluctuating pool levels. Boaters and skiers should be watchful for these hazards. Because of these floating and underwater hazards, diving is discouraged.

Life Jackets

When boating, the best protection against drowning is to wear your life jacket. U.S. Coast Guard approved life jackets are required if you are 12 years or under, a non-swimmer, are on a boat less than 16 feet in length,

or are in a canoe or kayak. Know the rules before you go out on the water.

Fire Protection

The fire potential is generally high during the recreation season. Help prevent forest fires by obeying the no open fire regulation.

Boaters

Be considerate of those in canoes or fishing.

Alcohol and Boating Don't Mix

Please don't drink while operating a boat. Alcohol is involved in at least 50 percent of all drownings and a major cause of death in recreational boating accidents.

Alcoholic beverages are prohibited on all Corps of Engineers lake lands and waters!

Be alert to changing weather and lake conditions

Storms can come on very quickly. If lightning is spotted, head for the shore immediately and seek out a safe location.

Firearms and ammunition

The US Army Corps of Engineers does not honor State-issued concealed weapon permits, prohibits loaded concealed weapons, the possession of loaded firearms or ammunition on lands and waters administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers per 36 C.F.R. § 327.13(a).

Anglers

Use a wading stick to check for sudden drop-offs in the water and for extra balance.