

## CHAPTER 4

# History Past & Present

*Cumberland County has a rich history that continues to contribute to the heritage and identity of the county today. Events in the past have shaped the county as it has evolved over time. It is important to understand and appreciate the past in order to plan for the future. The development of this chapter was supported by a grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.*

### **The Earliest Native Americans**

The first human inhabitants of the region arrived between 12 and 18 thousand years ago. We know very little about them except they were probably related to the Algonquian tribes that settled north of Pennsylvania. These early peoples were most likely nomadic hunters living in temporary or base camps. No villages of these ancient tribes have been found in Cumberland County, but many artifacts have been discovered to verify they populated the region. Artifacts found in the Cumberland Valley include notched arrow and spear points and grooved hatchets and axes of Algonquian origin. Approximately 3,000 years ago these native peoples began to cultivate crops, which included Indian corn or maize. They also grew tobacco, which was used for pleasure as well as incense in religious rituals. The cultivation of land led to a more sedentary lifestyle and contributed to the establishment of permanent settlements.

The remains of these early Native Americans have been found in Cumberland County, generally near water sources. The discovered artifacts indicate that they occupied the area for a long period of time and they must have been numerous. These original Algonquian tribes are probably ancestors of the Delaware Indians who migrated east to the Delaware River.

A legacy of the early inhabitants is their language. Algonquian was the common language group used by their descendents and several local place names have their origin in that language. For instance, the three major water bodies related to Cumberland County are of Algonquian origin. The Conodoguinet Creek has been translated to mean, “for a long way nothing but bends,” referring to the meandering nature of the stream. The original name of the Yellow Breeches was Callapatcink, which has been translated to mean, “where the waters turn back again”. This is descriptive of the lower stream where the general eastern flow turns back to the west at certain bends along its course. The Susquehanna River has had various translations. Two common translations for the river are “falls stream” and “muddy river”.

### **Susquehannocks**

The first written description of Native Americans living along the Susquehanna River, which included the Cumberland Valley, was by John Smith in 1608. During his exploration of the Chesapeake Bay, John Smith sailed up the Susquehanna River to the fall line in Maryland. He then traveled by land to a Susquehannock village in present day Lancaster County.

Although John Smith did not travel farther north, he did obtain information concerning the locations of several large Susquehannock towns near the Susquehanna River. In 1612, he mapped these towns and showed the Susquehannock town of Utchowig at the present site of

Carlisle Borough in Cumberland County. The location and existence of this Susquehannock town has been disputed by historians and no physical evidence has ever been found. The only Susquehannock village found in Cumberland County was discovered in 2007 near the Susquehanna River in Lemoyne Borough. The discovery was made while improving the Norfolk-Southern Railroad. The village site is estimated to have been occupied between 1600 and 1625.

The Susquehannocks were a powerful tribe that at one time commanded a large part of the drainage area of the Susquehanna River. They were a well-organized military people who seemed to be perpetually at war with surrounding nations. In 1633, the Susquehannocks were at war with the Delaware and in 1656 they were at war with the Iroquois. During this period a small pox epidemic swept through the tribe and reduced its population. By 1675, the Susquehannocks were broken up and driven out of Pennsylvania by the Iroquois.

As a result of this war, the Iroquois gained control of the Susquehannocks' land, which included the Cumberland Valley. The Iroquois did not settle the region but allowed other tribes to inhabit the area. This opened the way for Delaware from the east and Shawnee from the south to migrate to the region.

## **Shawnee**

With the defeat of the Susquehannocks by the Iroquois, Shawnee tribes began to settle in portions of Cumberland County. The Shawnee migrated to the region from the south and west and were accepted by the Iroquois, who controlled the Susquehanna valley.

The Shawnee had established villages in Cumberland County around 1698. Most were concentrated on the west shore of the Susquehanna River, between the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks. Many settled near the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek at present day New Cumberland Borough and some records of the time refer to the stream as Shawnee Creek. There is also evidence of a small Shawnee settlement that existed near present day Carlisle.

An influential member of the Shawnee tribe that occupied the West Shore was Peter Chartier. His father was a French refugee and his mother Shawnee. He became an interpreter between the settlers and the tribes, engaged in trade, and occasionally represented the Shawnee in diplomatic relations. By 1720, settlers were crossing the Susquehanna River from Harrisburg and illegally settling in Cumberland County. This influx of settlers led to conflicts and worsening relations between the two groups. By 1727, most of the Shawnee had left Cumberland County and migrated to western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Peter Chartier accompanied the western migration and eventually supported the French in their conflicts with the British.

In 1732, The Penn family offered Chartier and the Shawnee tribes land in Cumberland County at the site of their original settlements. The reserved land was called "Indian Manor" and was offered to the Shawnee in order to discourage their alliance with the French. The Manor was bounded on the north and south by the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks, and the east by the river, and on the west by a straight line running between the creeks in the vicinity of St. Johns Church Road.

Chartier never accepted the offer of land on behalf of the Shawnee. By 1745 he had sided with the French in their conflicts with the British and was leading raids against Pennsylvania traders and settlements. In 1762 the Shawnee officially relinquished their claim to the land reserved for

them in Cumberland County. The reservation was then renamed “Manor of Lowther.”

## **Trails**

Prior to the Shawnee occupation in 1698, there is little evidence of permanent Native American settlements in Cumberland County. The Cumberland Valley, though, was a heavily traveled transportation corridor. Numerous Indian paths crossed Cumberland County and many intersected at the present site of Carlisle Borough. These paths provided channels for trade and cultural diffusion and were dry, level, and direct paths in their design. Many of the County’s existing roads follow the old Indian paths.

One of the major paths through Cumberland County was the Great Trail. It crossed the Susquehanna River at Paxtang (Harrisburg) and went to Letort’s Spring (Carlisle), Mt. Rock, Big Spring, and Shippensburg. After leaving the County it continued south through Chambersburg, across the Potomac River, and eventually into Virginia and the Carolinas. Present-day U.S. Route 11 generally follows the old path.

The Great Trail has been known by other names such as the Virginia Path, Potomac Road, and Warriors Path. This trail was a war path for the Iroquois into the Carolinas and was used by warriors in their expeditions against the Cherokee and Catawba. The course of the Warrior Path through the Cumberland Valley may explain why there were so few American Indian villages in Cumberland County prior to the Shawnee occupation in 1698. The Susquehannocks, who previously controlled the region, were an enemy of the Iroquois, and it is unlikely they would establish settlements near an Iroquois warpath.

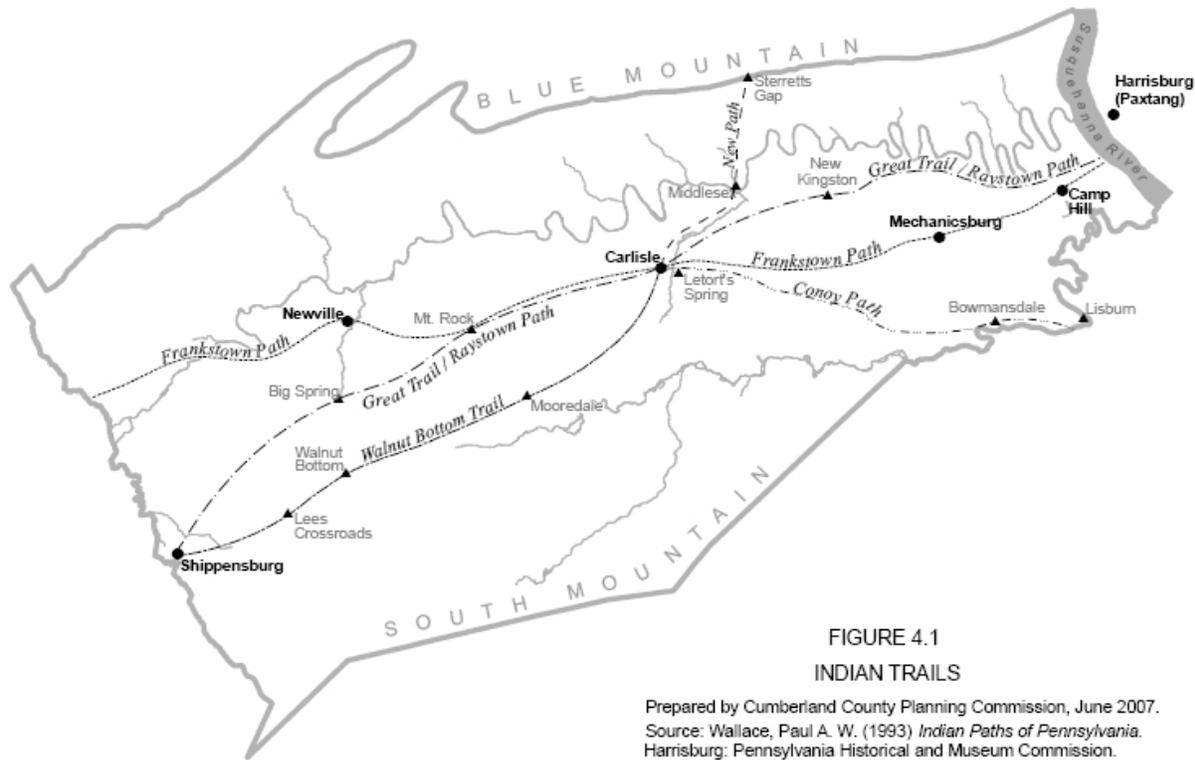
The Walnut Bottom Path was a branch of the Great Trail and generally followed the current Walnut Bottom Road between Carlisle and Shippensburg. The path left Carlisle about where the Dickinson Law School is now and ran southwest through Mooredale, Walnut Bottom, and Lees Crossroads to Shippensburg where it rejoined the Great Trail.

The Frankstown Path went from Harrisburg to Kittanning and crossed Cumberland County from east to west. It was the most important and most frequently traveled trail across Pennsylvania’s mountains. There were many variants of the path depending on the season and load carried. In Cumberland County the most common route was from Camp Hill to Carlisle along current U.S. Route 11. An alternative route was from Camp Hill through Mechanicsburg to Carlisle following Trindle Spring Road (Pa Route 641). After the two branches joined at Carlisle, the Frankstown Path ran west through Mt. Rock, Newville, Newburg, and then entered Franklin County and crossed Blue Mountain at Roxbury Gap.

The New Path went from Middlesex to Shirleysburg and was a short cut on the Frankstown Path. It was used frequently by traders after 1749. The path ran north from Letort’s Spring near Carlisle and crossed the Conodoguinet Creek at Middlesex. It then continued north through Sterretts Gap to Shermans Creek in Perry County. The path then generally followed Shermans Creek west until it linked with the Frankstown Path.

Raystown Path was another trail providing access to western Pennsylvania. It went from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh and followed the route of the Great Trail through Cumberland County (U.S. Route 11). After passing through Shippensburg and out of the county, the path split with one branch running west to Orrstown and the other branch running southwest toward Fort

Loudon.



The Conoy Path was named for a Conoy Indian town located at present-day Bainbridge, Lancaster County. The path went from Bainbridge to Carlisle and was used as a connector trail to the many paths that intersected at Carlisle. From Bainbridge the path ran up the east bank of the Susquehanna and crossed the river at York Haven. It then went northwest through York County and entered Cumberland County about a half mile west of Lisburn. It continued through Bowmansdale and ended at Carlisle, generally following existing Lisburn Road.

### Early Settlers

James Letort has been noted as the first European settler in Cumberland County. He was a trader who could speak the Shawnee language. In 1712 he obtained a license to trade with the Shawnee. Sometime between 1713 and 1719, James Letort moved into the Cumberland Valley and established a trading post near a stream that he named after himself. The area later became known as Bonny Brook, which is just south east of Carlisle. He chose the location because it was near an intersection of trails and a small Shawnee village was in the vicinity. The Shawnee burned James Letort's settlement, which consisted of a few cabins, in 1720 over a disagreement. Letort rebuilt the trading post and continued his business, which included trading trips to western Pennsylvania and beyond. During those trips he was authorized to act as an official representative of the government in the development of treaties. As more settlers arrived in Cumberland County, friendly relations with the Indians became more difficult and James Letort left the county and moved west around 1727.

During the 1720s, a large influx of mostly Scots-Irish settlers began to cross the Susquehanna

River into Cumberland County and occupy land on which they had no title. These “squatters” were a concern to the government because the land in the Cumberland Valley was still under the control of the Iroquois and no treaties had been agreed upon. To correct the situation, the Secretary of the Land Office in Philadelphia was sent to Cumberland County with orders to destroy the property of the squatters and remove them. The attempt was generally unsuccessful and as more settlers arrived, relations between them and local Indians continued to deteriorate.

At this time Maryland was claiming a part of southern Pennsylvania and permitting settlers on the west side of the Susquehanna River. In response, the Penn family commissioned Samuel Blunston to grant licenses (in lieu of official warrants) to European immigrants wishing to settle and improve lands west of the Susquehanna River. An “Inception of Title” would be allowed for the settler with a promise that a permanent claim would be given to them when the Indian claims were extinguished through treaties. These permitted land grants became known as “Blunston Licenses.” The first license was issued in 1733 and by 1737, 282 had been issued for parcels situated in modern-day Cumberland, York and Franklin counties.

Settlement generally progressed through the Cumberland Valley in the direction of the immigrants’ travel – from east to west. The first places the early settlers inhabited were often near springs and along the Yellow Breeches and Conodoguinet creeks. James Silvers settled along the Conodoguinet Creek in 1733 near the spring that bears his name. James Croghan, an Indian trader, settled nearby. Small settlements occurred at the present sites of Hogestown, Boiling Springs, and along the Yellow Breeches Creek in the 1740s. The area near Letort Spring Run, where Middlesex is today, was “thickly settled” on both sides of the Conodoguinet Creek by 1750. The first established settlement in the County was at the current site of Shippensburg in 1730. In 1738, the largest settlement in the County was located near Big Spring. The fertile, gently rolling hills between the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks, which held the promise of good farming once cleared, were the areas next filled in. The mountain ground, to the north and south, was generally the last to be warranted and patented.

The early Scots-Irish settlers were mainly Presbyterian in faith and their places of worship were the first locations of public congregation in the county. During these early years, there were no Bishops available to consecrate the new places of worship so they were called “meeting houses”. They were generally log structures located near springs. In 1737 four Presbyterian meeting houses were constructed in the county. They were located at Silver’s Spring, Meeting House Spring - west of Carlisle, Big Spring, and Middle Spring - north of Shippensburg.

The area that includes present day Cumberland County was eventually purchased from the Iroquois at the Treaty of Philadelphia in 1736. The area of the purchase included all land south of Blue Mountain. This created resentment among some of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes who occupied the region. As a result, many of these tribes left the Cumberland Valley and migrated west to avoid conflict.

Several councils with Native Americans were held in Cumberland County during the 1750s. The first council was held in 1750 at Silver’s Spring, east of Carlisle, to discuss illegal settlements along the Juniata River north of Blue Mountain. The area had not been purchased from the Indians yet and settlers were establishing homes in the region. A second council, called the Treaty of 1753, was held at Carlisle and is considered one of the most important councils held during that period. Pennsylvania Governor James Hamilton appointed Benjamin Franklin, Richard Peters, and Isaac Norris as commissioners to hold the conference. The council was held at the request of the tribal chiefs. The tribes represented at the council were Iroquois, Delaware,

Shawnee, Miami, and Wyandot. The concerns were again the settling of lands north and west of Blue Mountain that had not been purchased. Another topic was the abuses of rum traffic in the region. An important result of the council was that the tribal chiefs provided information to the British authorities about French operations in western Pennsylvania. A third council was held in 1756 and was much smaller than the previous one. It was also held in Carlisle and the main topic of discussion was the events of the on-going French and Indian War. The talks concentrated on methods to bring the hostile tribes that support the French back into alliance with the English.

German immigrants were initially the minority of the early settlers of Cumberland County. Being the minority, the Germans realized the importance of uniting regardless of religious faith. The majority of early German settlers were either Lutheran or Reformed. Even though both groups were sometimes bitter towards each other, they decided it would be best if one Union Church were formed. For many years the ministers of the two different religionist organizations would alternate preaching at services. By the end of the 1700s, the majority of settlers migrating to Cumberland County had shifted from Scots-Irish to German and the population in some townships was over 50% German.

## **Early Transportation Routes**

### *Roads*

For settlers moving west, the early modes of transportation to and through Cumberland County were limited and generally followed routes based on the old Indian trails. To enter Cumberland County from the east, there were two primary points to traverse the Susquehanna River. Taft's or Simpson's Ferry was the southern site, located near the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek and Harris's Ferry was the more northern site, located near the present site of the Market Street Bridge. Both were established in the 1730s and boats were used to transport people and cargo across the Susquehanna. Each location provided access to a major road across the county.

The Great Road began at the site of John Harris's Ferry and continued through the county passing through Carlisle and west to Shippensburg. It roughly coincided with the path of the Great Trail of the Native Americans and the location of the present-day Carlisle Pike (Rt. 11). Especially in the eastern portion that ran through the "Manor of Lowther," the Great Road was not so great. Even after a route had been officially designated by the courts in 1744, there were complaints about the first six miles that ran through the Manor of Lowther because it was generally uninhabited and therefore not substantially improved. It was many years before the road was cleared and bridged. Trindle Spring Road branched to the southwest off of The Great Road with a toll house at 28<sup>th</sup> St. and Market Street in present-day Camp Hill. Trindle Spring Road was often referred to as "The Mud Road". Early roads were not surfaced and were generally muddy with trees and roots providing frequent obstructions.

Once the capitol moved to Harrisburg in 1812, work began on a bridge, known as the "Harrisburg Bridge" or the "Camelback Bridge", located where the Market Street Bridge is today. It was not completed until 1816. In this same timeframe, the General Assembly authorized a toll road to be built from this bridge to Pittsburgh with the portion traversing Cumberland County coinciding with the Great Road. An original stone mileage marker of the toll road still exists and is located adjacent to the road at 1249 Market Street in Lemoyne.

A path ran from Simpson's Ferry at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek to just east of what would be Carlisle as early as the 1730s. The route of this path varied as settlement progressed until it was finally established by the courts in 1794 and was known as Simpson Ferry Road. The official route ran from the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek to join Trindle Rd. just west of Mechanicsburg.

In 1759, the Cumberland County court was petitioned for a road from Carlisle through Walnut Bottom, one mile west of Centerville, to Shippensburg. However, the Walnut Bottom Road was not built at this time and another petition was filed in 1768 for the same route, which ran from the southern end of Hanover Street in Carlisle to Mt. Rock Road near Newville. Several routes were explored but, it was not until 1797 that it was finally approved by the court.

A road from Carlisle to Sterrett's Gap (also known as Croghan's Gap or Stephen's Gap) was petitioned for in 1752, but was not laid out until 1761. This was one of many roads that connected the gaps in North and South Mountain with the Great Road.

### *Bridges*

Bridges have had a major impact on transportation in Cumberland County since the 1700s. There have been at least eighty-eight bridges built in Cumberland County over the streams and creeks. Many of the bridges that were built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century cross the two largest water bodies in the county, which are the Conodoguinet Creek and the Yellow Breeches Creek. Older bridges from the 19<sup>th</sup> century were also built over smaller water bodies such as the Big Spring, Middle Spring, and Mountain Creek.

Stone arch style were the first bridges built in Cumberland County with County funds. The earliest stone arch bridge from county funds was built in 1795, and was over the Letort Spring on the east end of Main or Market Street in Carlisle. This bridge required \$131.28 in county funds. All the stone arch bridges built in the County in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were semi-coursed rubble style, and built from limestone. Five stone arch bridges survive in Cumberland County and include Big Spring Road Bridge south of Newville, Boiling Springs Arch Bridge in South Middleton Township, Zeigler Bridge in Middlesex Township, Slate Hill Bridge (Mechanicsburg Waterworks) in Lower Allen Township, and a small stone bridge near the front entrance of Carlisle Barracks.

The arch-truss covered bridge was the most common bridge built in the nineteenth century, with forty-eight being built. Only two covered bridges remain in use in Cumberland County today and only one is in its original location. The Ramp Bridge in Hopewell Township is located in its original location over the Conodoguinet Creek. The Bowmansdale Bridge in Upper Allen Township was relocated to the Messiah College campus in 1973 and spans the Yellow Breeches Creek.

By 1893 metal truss bridges had superseded wood covered bridges being constructed. Seven metal truss bridges that were built in Cumberland County during the 19<sup>th</sup> century are still in use today. These bridges are Bishops in Upper Allen Township, Craighead in South Middleton Township, Wolfs in Middlesex Township, Hertzler (Germyer) in Lower Frankford Township, Green Lane Farm and Old Forge (Phoenix Bridge) in Lower Allen Township, and the New Cumberland Bridge. A wrought iron bridge was relocated from Lehigh County to Cumberland County in 2001 and is located at the Central Pennsylvania College in Summerdale. The bridge was designed by Joseph Henszey, who patented the single-span wrought iron bowstring truss

design. The construction of metal truss bridges ended in 1931 when the state took over 20,156 miles of roads. The state replaced many of the Cumberland County's bridges with concrete and/or steel.

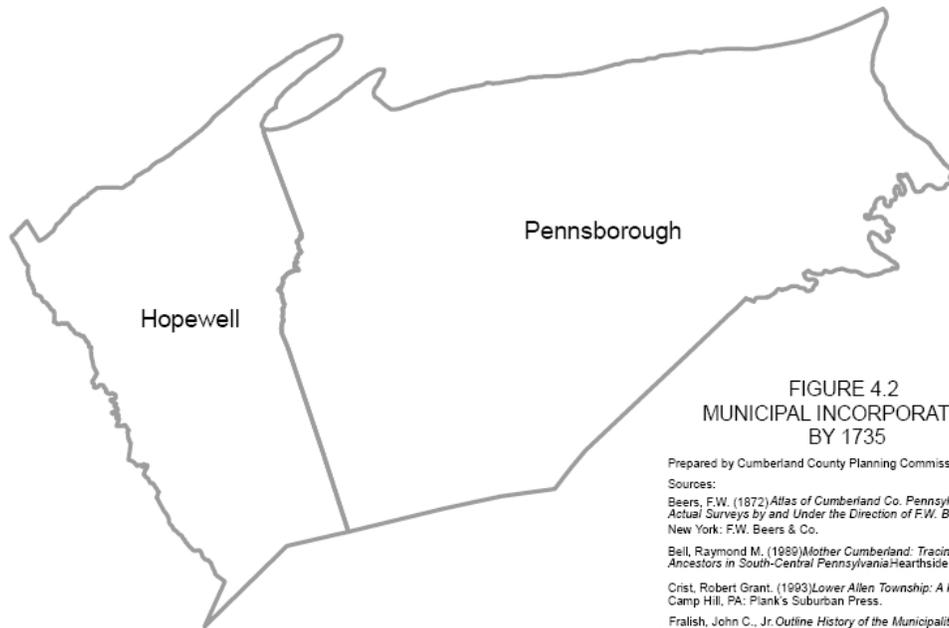
### *Taverns*

Taverns were essential to the development of early transportation in Cumberland County during the 1700s and 1800s. The main purpose of the taverns was to provide food, lodging, and act as social centers for the region. In 1798, the Quarter Docket indicated at least 60 taverns were operating in Cumberland County. Carlisle had 24 taverns followed by Shippensburg and East Pennsborough with eight each. Newville, Allen Township, and Middleton Township each had five taverns apiece. Dickinson had two taverns and West Pennsborough, Newton, and Southampton each had one tavern. Later between 1826 and 1887, there were 87 licensed taverns in Cumberland County.

The majority of the taverns throughout the County were located on main roads. The Harrisburg Chambersburg Pike (Route 11) was the longest road in the county, and had the largest number of taverns. In the late 1830s, many of the taverns were forced to close when road traffic was greatly reduced because of the increasing use of railroads. Today, approximately 54 buildings that were originally taverns remain in the County.

### **The Creation of Cumberland County & Its Municipalities**

Up until 1750, the land encompassed by modern-day Cumberland County was considered to be part of Lancaster County. Lancaster County was created from Chester County in 1729. Pennsborough Township was created at that time as part of Lancaster County and included lands extending west of the Susquehanna River to the area of present day Pittsburgh. Shippensburg was the first town established in the region. Several Scots-Irish families settled along Burd Run in 1730 and in 1737 Edward Shippen obtained the patent to the land and legal settlement began. In 1735, Hopewell Township was formed from the western portion of Pennsborough Township. Before Cumberland County was established in 1750, East and West Pennsborough Townships were formed from Pennsborough Township in 1745. Until 1749, East Pennsborough included all of present-day York County.



The increasing number of settlers required the need for a more central governmental body to provide law and order. At that time, Lancaster City was the nearest seat of government to the Cumberland Valley. Through the Act of January 27, 1750, Governor James Hamilton directed the formation of Cumberland County (named after Cumberland County, England) as the sixth county erected in the Commonwealth. Its boundaries extended from the Susquehanna River and York County on the east to Maryland on the south, to the border of Pennsylvania on the west, and to central Pennsylvania on the north. Other counties were later formed from Cumberland County including Bedford (1771), Northumberland (1772), Westmoreland (1773), Washington (1781), Fayette (1783), Franklin (1784), Mifflin (1789), Somerset (1795), Greene (1796), Centre (1800), Cambria (1804), and Perry (1820). The original boundaries of Cumberland County also partially included the later counties of Allegheny (1788), Beaver (1800), Armstrong (1800), Indiana (1803), Clearfield (1804), Union (1813), and Clinton (1839). The current boundaries of Cumberland County have remained the same since 1820, when Perry County was formed.

Since Shippensburg was the only established town in the new county, the first courts were held there in 1750-51. The original courthouse in Shippensburg, known as Widow Piper's Tavern, still exists and is located at the corner of King and Queen Streets. Carlisle was founded in 1751 and the county seat was established there in 1752.

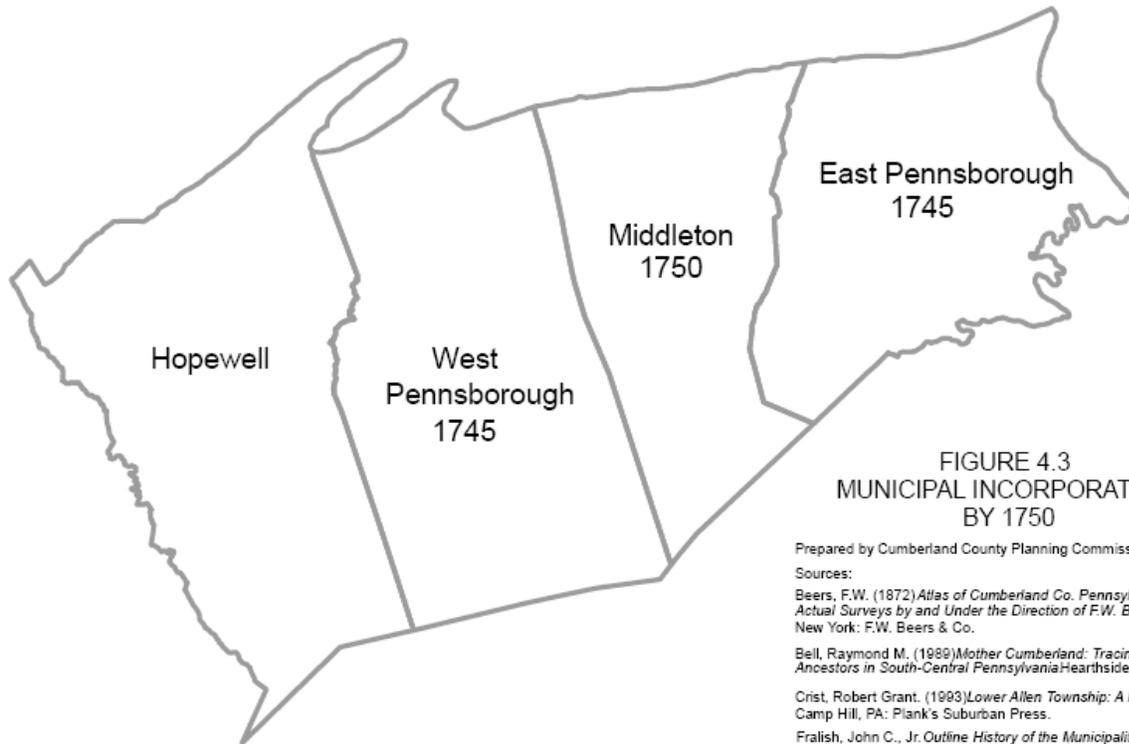


FIGURE 4.3  
MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION  
BY 1750

Prepared by Cumberland County Planning Commission, July 2007.

Sources:

Beers, F.W. (1872) *Atlas of Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania from Actual Surveys by and Under the Direction of F.W. Beers.* New York: F.W. Beers & Co.

Bell, Raymond M. (1989) *Mother Cumberland: Tracing Your Ancestors in South-Central Pennsylvania* Hearside Press.

Crist, Robert Grant. (1993) *Lower Allen Township: A History.* Camp Hill, PA: Plank's Suburban Press.

Fralish, John C., Jr. *Outline History of the Municipalities of Cumberland County.* Cumberland County Historical Society Archives.

When Cumberland County was established, Middleton Township was created largely from land that was part of West Pennsborough and partially from land that was part of East Pennsborough. Shortly after the county was created, Allen Township split from the southern portion of East Pennsborough, with the new border roughly following present-day Trindle Rd. (Rt. 641). Although the date Allen Township was established is not certain, County Court House records refer to an “Allen Township” as early as 1758, so the township’s creation must have occurred earlier in the 1750s.

Hopewell Township included most of present-day Franklin County until the 1740s. In 1741, Antrim Township split from Hopewell Township and later became part of Franklin County. The extent of Hopewell decreased further in 1767, when Newton Township was established and again in 1783 when Southampton Township was created. Southampton originally included areas on both sides of what is now the Franklin County line. When Franklin County was established in 1784 Southampton was split resulting in a Southampton Township in each county today.

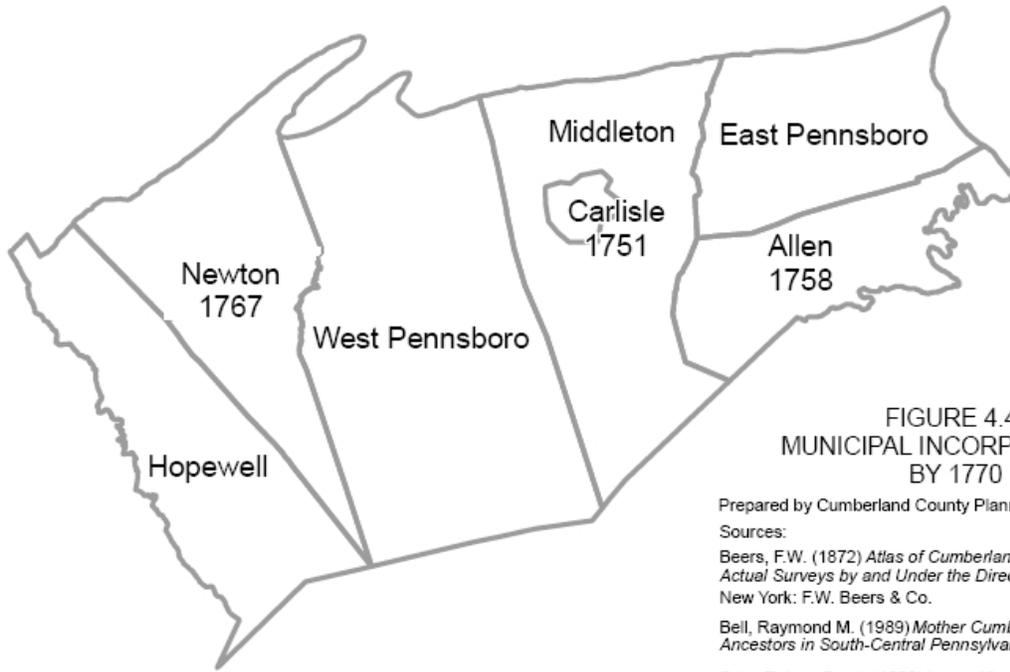


FIGURE 4.4  
MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION  
BY 1770

Prepared by Cumberland County Planning Commission, July 2007.

Sources:

Beers, F.W. (1872) *Atlas of Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania from Actual Surveys by and Under the Direction of F.W. Beers.* New York: F.W. Beers & Co.

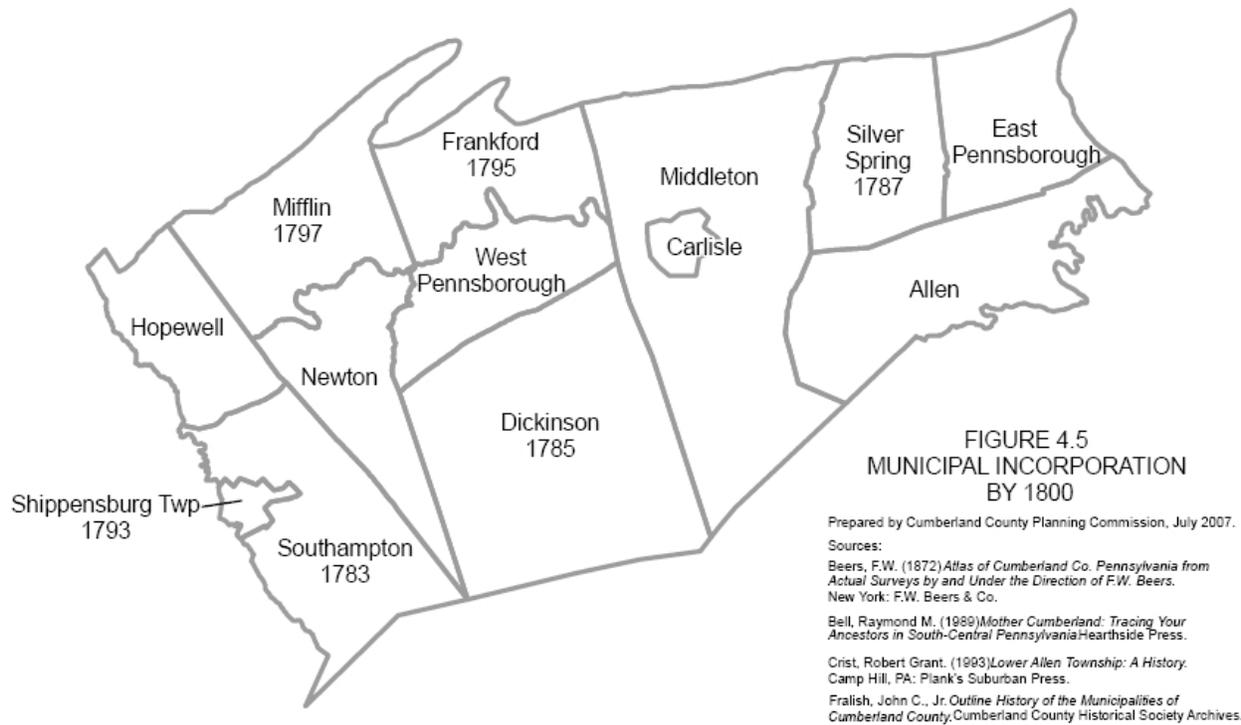
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Crist, Robert Grant. (1993) *Lower Allen Township: A History.* Camp Hill, PA: Plank's Suburban Press.

Fralish, John C., Jr. *Outline History of the Municipalities of Cumberland County.* Cumberland County Historical Society Archives.

West Pennsborough also continued to encompass less territory, when Dickinson was created from the southern region in 1785 and Frankford was created from the area north of the Conodoguinet in 1795. Silver Spring split from the western portion of East Pennsborough in 1787. Southampton Township's territory diminished in 1793 when Shippensburg Township was established. In 1797 the northern area of Newton Township became Mifflin Township. Although Newville was laid out as a village in the 1790s, it was officially incorporated as a borough, separate from Newton Township, in 1817.

Middleton Township split north and south of Carlisle in 1810, when North Middleton and South Middleton were established. Shippensburg Borough incorporated separate from Shippensburg Township in 1819. Monroe was created from the western portion of Allen Township in 1825, Mechanicsburg Borough officially incorporated in 1828, and New Cumberland Borough decreased the area of Allen Township in the east in 1831. Allen Township was further divided around 1850 when Upper and Lower Allen were created.



During the 1800s, the spelling of East Pennsborough and West Pennsborough changed to East Pennsboro and West Pennsboro. The earliest reference found for the spelling of “Pennsboro” is in the 1823 Official Tax Rates. In the 1843 Official Tax Rates the two municipalities are spelled “Pennsborough” and in the 1864 document both spellings are used.

East Pennsboro continued to shrink in 1845, when Hampden Township was established. North Middleton was essentially split in half, when Middlesex was created in 1859 from its eastern half. Dickinson was also divided in half, when Penn Township was established from the western side of Dickinson in 1860. Later Cooke Township was created in 1872 from a substantial portion of the southern mountainous area of Penn Township. Two boroughs were incorporated in the middle of existing townships, when Newburg (1861) and Mt. Holly Springs (1873) were created from Hopewell and South Middleton Townships respectively. Mifflin Township divided into Lower and Upper Mifflin in 1892.



**FIGURE 4.6  
MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION  
BY 1845**

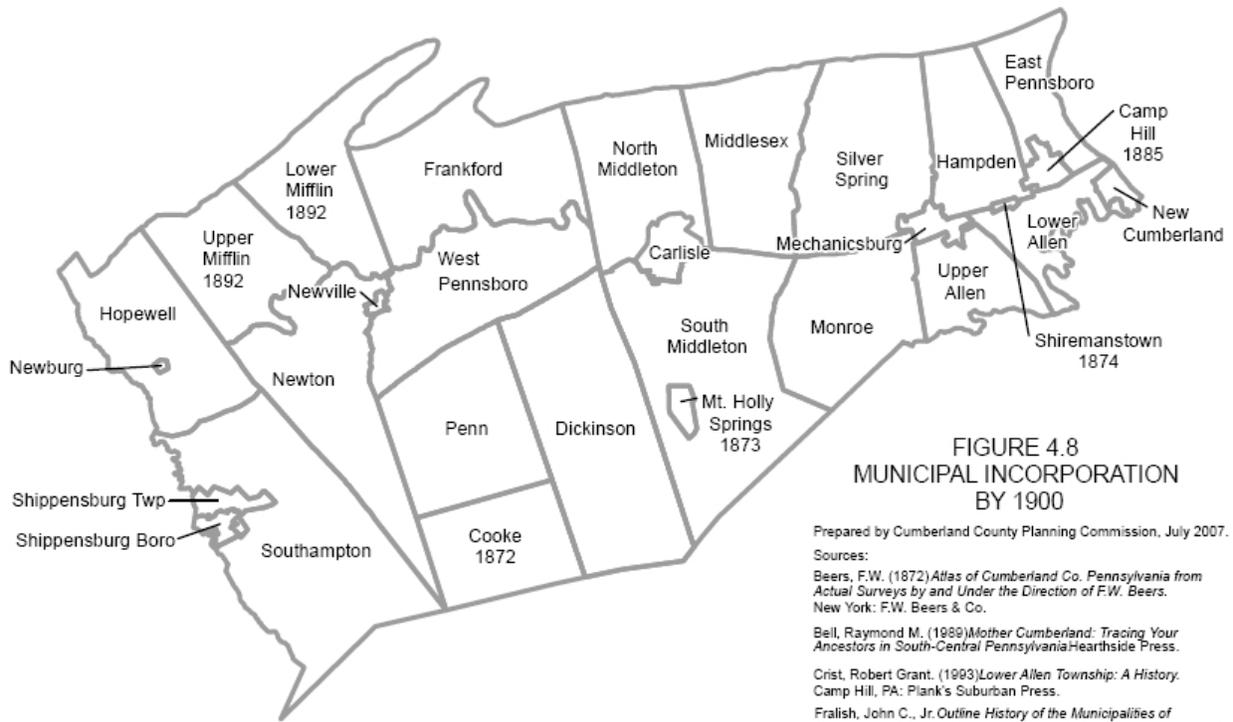
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 Sources:  
 Beers, F.W. (1872) *Atlas of Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania from Actual Surveys by and Under the Direction of F.W. Beers.* New York: F.W. Beers & Co.  
 Bell, Raymond M. (1989) *Mother Cumberland: Tracing Your Ancestors in South-Central Pennsylvania* Hearshide Press.  
 Crist, Robert Grant. (1993) *Lower Allen Township: A History.* Camp Hill, PA: Plank's Suburban Press.  
 Fralish, John C., Jr. *Outline History of the Municipalities of Cumberland County.* Cumberland County Historical Society Archives.



**FIGURE 4.7  
MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION  
BY 1865**

Prepared by Cumberland County Planning Commission, July 2007.  
 Sources:  
 Beers, F.W. (1872) *Atlas of Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania from Actual Surveys by and Under the Direction of F.W. Beers.* New York: F.W. Beers & Co.  
 Bell, Raymond M. (1989) *Mother Cumberland: Tracing Your Ancestors in South-Central Pennsylvania* Hearshide Press.  
 Crist, Robert Grant. (1993) *Lower Allen Township: A History.* Camp Hill, PA: Plank's Suburban Press.  
 Fralish, John C., Jr. *Outline History of the Municipalities of Cumberland County.* Cumberland County Historical Society Archives.

In the decades before and after the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, East Pennsboro's extent was diminished further by the incorporation of four more boroughs: Camp Hill (1885), Lemoyne (1905), Wormleysburg (1908), and West Fairview (1910). In the 1920s, the final municipal divisions took place to create the municipalities' extent today. Frankford split into Upper and Lower sections in 1920 and Newton divided into North and South in 1929.



**FIGURE 4.8  
MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION  
BY 1900**

Prepared by Cumberland County Planning Commission, July 2007.  
Sources:  
Beers, F.W. (1872) *Atlas of Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania from Actual Surveys by and Under the Direction of F.W. Beers.* New York: F.W. Beers & Co.  
Bell, Raymond M. (1989) *Mother Cumberland: Tracing Your Ancestors in South-Central Pennsylvania* Hearthsides Press.  
Crist, Robert Grant. (1993) *Lower Allen Township: A History.* Camp Hill, PA: Plank's Suburban Press.  
Fralish, John C., Jr. *Outline History of the Municipalities of Cumberland County.* Cumberland County Historical Society Archives.



**FIGURE 4.9  
MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION  
BY 1929**

Prepared by Cumberland County Planning Commission, July 2007.  
Sources:  
Beers, F.W. (1872) *Atlas of Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania from Actual Surveys by and Under the Direction of F.W. Beers.* New York: F.W. Beers & Co.  
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**French & Indian War**

Carlisle and Shippensburg were located on the western frontier of British controlled Pennsylvania in the 1750s. These towns were strategically important because of their location and as the starting point of various paths that led west into French controlled territory.

In 1755, the British General Braddock was defeated in his campaign to capture Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) in western Pennsylvania. Afterward, many Delaware and Shawnee tribes that had

been alienated by the British in the Treaty of 1736 supported the French. It was feared that the Delaware and Shawnee, who knew the trails across Pennsylvania, might use them to take revenge on the settlers who occupied the land where they once lived. As a result, the Provincial Government authorized forts to be constructed in Carlisle and Shippensburg to guard against raids. Fort Morris was built at Shippensburg and Fort Lowther was built at Carlisle between 1755-58. In addition, several private forts were established in the County, which were self-sustaining and maintained by volunteers. These included McCormick's Fort near Newburg, Mitchel's Fort at Three Square Hollow, McComb's Blockhouse near Doubling Gap, Ferguson's Blockhouse near Carlisle Springs, and Fort Pleasant at Camp Hill.

A military camp was established in Carlisle in 1757 and a large supply depot was ordered to be built there in 1758. This was the forerunner of the present day Carlisle Barracks, which is identified as the oldest army post in the United States. Carlisle became the southern headquarters for the British army during the French and Indian War. It served as a supply base and jumping-off point for expeditions to the west. From this base in Carlisle, Colonel Armstrong led a successful raid against the Indian town of Kittanning in 1756, General Forbes led a British army to capture Fort Duquesne in 1758, and Colonel Bouquet led a British force to victory at Bushy Run in 1763 during Pontiac's War.

## **Early Industry**

### *Agriculture*

**Cumberland County's economic base was the agricultural industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The rich limestone soils produced a surplus of crops and supported other farm-related industries such as milling and tanning. From its beginnings as basic subsistence through the innovations of the industrial age, agriculture has been a vital industry in Cumberland County and a defining way of life for many Pennsylvanians. The history of agriculture in Cumberland County can be seen as mirroring larger trends within the Commonwealth.**

By the time European settlers arrived in Cumberland County, Indian villagers were cultivating crops of corn, beans, peas, squash and melons to supplement their dietary staples of game, fish and woodland gatherings. Though the European settlers brought with them their own farming methods, the native crops introduced to them by the Indians, especially corn, became staples. The main groups of settlers, Scots-Irish and German, each brought a distinct farming history. The Scots-Irish arrived first and cleared fields for crops. Their farming techniques though, tended to wear out the soil over time. German farming techniques, on the other hand, maintained the productivity of the soil. While most of the original Scots-Irish farmers in Cumberland County continued to move west, the Germans who later acquired their farms tended to stay.

Wheat and corn became the principle crops, along with flax, hemp, tobacco, barley, rye and oats. By the 1750s, nearly all the good farm acreage in the County had been claimed and was undercultivation. From the early 1700s through the 1820s, Pennsylvania's rich soils and adaptable farmers made it the leading producer of food in the colonies and, subsequently, the new United States. The Commonwealth became known as both the "granary of the Revolution" and "breadbasket" of the nation. During this time, about 90% of the state's colonial population was engaged in farming, which in turn resulted in the proliferation of water-powered gristmills and the development of rural villages to provide amenities and commercial markets.

By the Revolutionary War, soil depletion was becoming more common. To address the problem an expanded system of crop rotation was developed by scientific experimenters and gentlemen farmers in Philadelphia that revolutionized Pennsylvania agriculture. Soil was fertilized with lime and gypsum, and soil-enriching crops like grass and red clover were rotated with grains, in contrast to the traditional European rotation of grain-only crops. The larger herds of livestock that could be sustained by grazing on the grass and clover supplied sufficient manure to aid in fertilization, and so the process became self-perpetuating.

As sufficient acreage of cropland was cleared by the end of the eighteenth century, the cultivation of grains and grasses for livestock consumption became more viable. The German farmers, with well-adapted stock from a similar climate, were the first to build herds of cattle. Pigs, heartier and more self-sufficient than cattle, were also vital, and Pennsylvania was a leader among the colonies in the export of salt pork. Reliance on hand labor was gradually replaced by greater use of animals to haul, plow, and operate machinery. Technological advances also occurred, such as the development of plows made partially or fully out of cast iron. In the early 1800s the McCormick family invented the reaper, which made possible the development of modern agricultural practices. Thomas McCormick, a member of that family, was a resident of Cumberland County and settled in Silver Spring Township in 1745. The historic McCormick farmhouse and farm have been preserved.

Agriculture remained the base for Cumberland County's economy during the nineteenth century, and farming and farm-related industries such as milling and tanning supported most of the county's residents. Between 1820 and 1920, Pennsylvania agriculture saw dramatic changes. A wide variety of mechanical devices were being patented and manufactured to tackle virtually all farming tasks. Agricultural fairs, which reached their heyday in Pennsylvania between 1850 and 1870, gave farmers the opportunity to learn and exchange new ideas on crops, techniques and machinery. In 1857 Frederick Watts, a pioneer in agricultural reform, designed and operated a model farm west of Carlisle. Watts, a resident of Cumberland County, was a founder of the Farmers' High School (now Penn State University) and first president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Wheat grown in Cumberland County had become known for its excellent quality, and in 1877 Queen Victoria of England ordered 50 barrels of flour made at a mill on the Big Spring. The wheat for the flour was grown on a farm near Stoughstown. Subsequently, the Queen requested a second order for 100 barrels.

A nation-wide depression occurred in the 1870s and with the completion in 1869 of the first transcontinental railroad, Pennsylvania farmers faced new competition from western growers. By the 1920s, agricultural employment had dropped to only twenty percent of the state's total work force, down from the figure of eighty percent a century before. The number of farms and total area cultivated reached a peak in the 1880s—213,542 farms totaling 19,741,341 acres—but these figures have been in decline ever since.

Beginning in the late 1900s, the raising of poultry, production of fruit, and the rise of the dairy industry lessened Pennsylvania farmers' reliance on the more competitive staple grains of wheat and corn. Pennsylvania remains fourth in the nation in terms of dairy production. Despite increasing loss of land to suburban sprawl, agriculture and related enterprises remain Pennsylvania's largest industry. In addition to the over four billion dollars generated annually by Commonwealth farms, an additional forty-four billion dollars of revenue is generated from the processing and retailing of farm products. Pennsylvania is also a national leader in the attempt to preserve farmland. Since 1989, over 344,465 acres have been secured through deed restrictions

and purchase of development rights. In Cumberland County more than 12,500 acres have been preserved between 1989 and 2007.

### ***Mills***

Cumberland County's rich agricultural soils resulted in a surplus of crops in many areas of the county in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The abundance of grain along with the proximity of several creeks led to the importance of the milling industry. Many mills were scattered along the Conodoguinet Creek, the Yellow Breeches Creek, the Big Spring, and the Cedar Run. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, mills processed a wide range of raw materials, as evidenced by the many types of mills throughout the County including: paper, grist, rolling, clover, plaster & chopping, oil, hemp and woolen. There were more than 140 mills throughout the county around 1840 and often different types of mills were co-located. Mills were also frequently found near the iron furnace and forging operations throughout the county.

### ***Limekilns***

Limekilns had a presence in the county prior to 1900 due to the abundance of limestone in the valley and the prominence of agriculture. The kilns were used to burn limestone to make "quicklime," which was used as a fertilizer and also used for painting, as an ingredient in mortar, and even for medicinal purposes. Limekilns declined in use when the commercial lime industry grew significantly around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The remains of at least two limekilns survive in Cumberland County. One is located on Willow Mill Park Road in Silver Spring Township and another is on Lisburn Road in South Middleton Township.

### ***Iron Furnaces***

The iron ore industry became a major part of Cumberland County's economy by the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and contributed to the growth of the areas surrounding the forges and furnaces. Most of the iron production operations were located in the South Mountain area where iron ore, limestone, wood to make charcoal, and water power were readily available. The larger iron furnace or forge sites grew into self-sufficient areas of settlement that often included a mansion house for the iron master, workers housing, their own saw or grist mills, blacksmith shops, farmland, barns or stables. As early as the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, several iron furnaces were established in Cumberland County.

Carlisle Iron Works in Boiling Springs was established in the 1760s. During this same period the springs were dammed to provide power to operate the bellows. Later in 1784, the Yellow Breeches Creek was dammed at Island Grove to provide power for the grist mill. Pine Grove Furnace was established in present-day Cooke Township circa 1764, and by 1772 a saw mill was constructed on adjacent lands. By the 1790s, the operation had grown and included over 1,000 acres. Cumberland Furnace was established in 1798 in the village of Huntsdale in what is now Penn Township. Laurel Forge was established circa 1830 near Pine Grove Furnace in present-day Cooke Township. During the first half of the 1800s, one family, the Ege family, owned Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland Furnace, Laurel Forge, Mt. Holly Forge and Iron Works, and Carlisle Iron Works in Boiling Springs. Railroads were built to link the production activities on South Mountain to Carlisle.

Although a concentration of iron production operations were in close proximity to the iron ore

banks at the eastern end of South Mountain, other sites did develop in the county. With iron ore banks scattered throughout Southampton Township, 3 furnace operations were established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Lower Allen Township, Liberty Forge was established in 1835 one mile downstream from the village of Lisburn. During the Civil War, this location was very busy due to the demand for iron products.

By the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century the technology had shifted away from charcoal to anthracite coal and steel began to overtake the market for iron products. After the Civil War, the iron industry was revived in Boiling Springs and the village saw a period of growth in the 1870s. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the iron industry had died out in Cumberland County due to shifts in technology.

### *Earthenware and Stoneware Pottery*

Cumberland County contained several pottery manufacturers in the late 1700s and 1800s. The pottery tradition was brought with the German settlers and the skill was passed down within a family. Shippensburg was the center for producing pottery in Cumberland County from 1793 to 1890. The other substantial pottery sites in the County were Newville, Carlisle, and South Middleton Township. Of these, Newville produced the greatest quantity of pottery. By the end of the 1800s the production of pottery was declining as a result of new technology in food preparation and storage. The light-weight glass canning jar and tin can became available and eventually replaced the more bulky and fragile pottery.

### *Harrisburg Nail Works*

A large mill originally known as the Fairview Iron Works was built in 1845 in the Village of West Fairview. It was located along the Conodoguinet Creek near its junction with the Susquehanna River. The iron works manufactured iron cut nails and was later known as the Harrisburg Nail Works. In the mid-1800s, the business greatly expanded and by 1854, it included two rolling mills, two nail factories, a cooper shop, carpenter shop, and blacksmith shop. In 1863, the Nail Works employed approximately 800 workers and was one of the largest nail mills in the United States. After the Civil War, the wire nail was invented in Germany, which doomed the future of cut nails. By the 1890s, production ceased at the Nail Works in West Fairview and the mill was torn down in 1911.

### *Cloverdale Spring Company*

In 1865, prospectors drilling for oil in Lower Mifflin Township struck a large, high quality aquifer. A local doctor was so impressed with the water's purity that he provided it to his patients. By 1885, the water was being bottled and sold for medicinal purposes. Later, the Cloverdale Spring Company was formed and used the water in its soft drink business. The company's name described the profusion of clover growing near the aquifer. Because of its great purity, Cloverdale water was shipped to workers on the Panama Canal to reduce the instances of typhoid fever. In 1919 a new bottling plant was built near Newville and the water was piped a distance of three miles from the spring to the plant. In 1961, the Allegheny Pepsi Cola Bottling Company took over the operations of the Cloverdale Spring

## **Company.**

### ***White Clay Mining***

White clay was first extracted in the 1880s during iron mining operations on the south side of South Mountain. Until the 1890s, white clay was a by-product of iron ore mining and not mined or used for its own purposes. The white clay was mined in the Mountain Creek Valley near Hunters Run and Toland on South Mountain between present-day Mt. Holly Springs and Pine Grove Furnace State Park. At least five companies mined the clay between 1890 and 1910. It was then refined into a very fine white clay called “kaolin”. Match heads, wall paper, writing paper, paint additives, linoleum, rubber goods, white enameled tile, and white brick were all products produced from this clay. The Mt. Holly Brick & Clay Company manufactured “white” brick from 1892 until WWI and glazed the white clay with a golden color with russet flecks. White clay was mined in tunnels underground until 1942 at which point operations switched to strip mining exclusively. Today, the Hempt Bros. of Camp Hill have a working quarry in this area.

### **Revolutionary War**

Cumberland County made significant contributions in supplies and personnel to the war effort against England. In the early 1770s, the British Army abandoned the Carlisle Barracks and Cumberland County due to the area being far removed from the emerging theater of operations in the colonies. Carlisle Barracks was then occupied by the Continental Army and was locally known as Washingtonburg. It was designated as the Quartermaster Supply Headquarters for the Western Department and was a major supplier of ordnance material for the Continental Army. Iron ore from South Mountain supplied the materials to manufacture cannon balls, shells, muskets, and cannon barrels.

In 1776, the Continental Congress proposed a magazine be built at Carlisle. The main powder magazine was completed in 1777 and still stands today. Hessian prisoners captured at the Battle of Trenton reputedly built it. The building was later used as a guardhouse.

Captain William Hendricks of Lowther Manor (now Camp Hill) formed a company called the Cumberland Rifles in 1775. Its members were from Cumberland County and the unit had a reputation as being excellent marksmen. The Cumberland Rifles marched from Carlisle to General George Washington’s camp outside Boston in 1775. There they were placed with other units from Pennsylvania under the command of Colonel William Thompson of Carlisle. This unit was the first battalion in the colonies authorized by Congress. The unit participated in Benedict Arnold’s campaign against Quebec in December 1775. During the campaign, Hendricks was killed and Thompson was captured and later paroled. William Thompson returned to Cumberland County and died in 1781 at age 45 on his farm in North Middleton Township. He was buried in the Old Graveyard in Carlisle.

Major John Andre, the Adjutant General of the British Army in America, was held as a prisoner of war in Carlisle in 1776. He was held at a tavern on the northeast corner of S. Hanover Street and Chapel Alley. Major Andre was later released in a prisoner exchange. In 1779, he negotiated with Benedict Arnold for the treasonous handing over of West Point to the British. Major Andre was captured a second time, found guilty of spying, and hanged.

William Denning was a sergeant in the Continental Army and manufactured weapons at Washingtonburg and other forges in Cumberland County. He developed an innovative process of manufacturing cannon from wrought iron. These cannons were lighter and fired more consistently than cast iron cannons. Some of the cannons were put into use in the Continental Army. One of William Denning's cannons was captured by the British and kept as a trophy in the Tower of London. William Denning died in 1830 and is buried at the Big Spring Presbyterian Church in Newville. Colonel Denning State Park in Lower Mifflin Township is named for him. It is not known when or who added the "colonel" to Sergeant William Denning's name.

Molly Pitcher was born Mary Ludwig in 1754 near Trenton, New Jersey. She was working in Carlisle as a teenager when she married John Hays. During the war, John Hays enlisted in the Continental Army and Mary joined her husband during a military campaign. At the Battle of Monmouth, she was carrying a pitcher of water to cool the cannons and relieve the thirst of the crew, when she received the nickname "Molly Pitcher". When her husband was wounded during the battle, she took his place at the cannon and continued firing the gun. After the battle, she was introduced to George Washington and staff at his tent and a parade was held in her honor. She received a pension for the action taken at the Battle of Monmouth. She returned to Carlisle and lived in a house at the southeast corner of Bedford and North streets. Late in her life, she worked as a cleaning woman at the courthouse and army barracks. Molly Pitcher died in 1832 and is buried in the Old Graveyard in Carlisle.

### **Whiskey Rebellion**

President George Washington visited Cumberland County in October 1794 in an effort to quell the uprising in several western Pennsylvania counties against the whiskey tax. He crossed the Susquehanna River and traveled to Carlisle along the Great Road (US Route 11). Approximately 13,000 militiamen had assembled at Carlisle and were preparing to move west to put down the rebellion. While in Carlisle, George Washington worshipped at the Presbyterian Church on the square. He later stood at the corner of W. High and West streets to review the troops as they marched west. On his return, he traveled the Simpson Ferry Road. Washington described the eastern part of the County in his diary saying that "the lands are exceedingly fine but not under such civilization and improvement as one might have expected."

### **Underground Railroad**

Although the Underground Railroad is a part of the history of Cumberland County, there once was a significant slave population in the county. In 1810, half of the slaves in Pennsylvania were located in Cumberland County. However, by 1840, the population had decreased to only 24 slaves and by 1850, no slaves were recorded as living in Cumberland County. Just as the topography of the Cumberland Valley made it a logical place for the convergence of many Indian trails, the valley was a natural passageway for the Underground Railroad.

Daniel Kaufman is well known in Boiling Springs for his role in the Underground Railroad. Island Grove, by the Yellow Breeches Creek just south of Boiling Springs, and the Kaufmann Farm were waypoints for the two main routes for the Underground Railroad that led through the County. One of the routes started at the foot of South Mountain and led through Pine Grove Furnace and Mt. Holly Springs to Island Grove at Boiling Springs and then to Harrisburg. The

other route went from Hagerstown, Maryland to Chambersburg and Shippensburg, then to the furnace at Huntsdale, Penn Township and down the Walnut Bottom Rd. to Daniel Kaufman's farm before continuing on to Harrisburg. In the thirteen years that Daniel Kaufman was a leader in the Underground Railroad, he purportedly helped 60 slaves to freedom. His participation ended after he was sued by the Maryland owner of 13 slaves that were hidden in Kaufman's barn in November of 1847 and in 1849 the suit was decided against him by a U.S. court and he was fined significantly.

## **Civil War**

When the war began in 1861, the supply center at Carlisle Barracks was reactivated and the post was also used as a recruitment center. Cumberland County was not directly impacted by the war until 1863. In that year the Confederate Army mounted an invasion of the north and the capture of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania was one of the objectives. The Confederate commander, General Robert E. Lee chose the Cumberland Valley as his invasion route to Harrisburg. Cumberland County became strategically important because of its location in the Cumberland Valley and its close proximity to Harrisburg. The Confederate army was to advance on a line from Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, and Carlisle. General Lee's orders to Lieutenant General Richard Ewell, commanding the lead units of the invasion were, "If Harrisburg comes within your means, capture it."

The Confederate Army entered Cumberland County at Shippensburg on June 24, 1863. Opposing them were two National Guard regiments from New York under Brigadier General Joseph Knipe. His orders were to delay the Confederate advance and withdraw slowly toward Harrisburg. As the Confederates occupied Shippensburg, General Knipe withdrew the New York regiments up the Harrisburg Pike toward Carlisle. In Shippensburg, the Confederate soldiers camped near Dykeman's Spring.

On June 27 the Confederates left Shippensburg and advanced toward Carlisle along the Harrisburg Pike and Walnut Bottom Road. Confederate cavalry collected supplies in the countryside and a detachment entered Newville and camped just east of town, on the grounds of Linnwood Academy. General Ewell's plan was to concentrate his Confederate corps at Carlisle and then advance on Harrisburg. The two New York regiments that had withdrawn from Shippensburg erected defenses about two miles west of Carlisle along the Harrisburg Pike and Walnut Bottom Road. Upon hearing that the Confederates were advancing with an overwhelming force, General Knipe withdrew through Carlisle to New Kingstown. The Confederates entered Carlisle late in the afternoon on June 27 and camped on the grounds of Dickinson College and Carlisle Barracks. The Confederate occupation of Carlisle was generally peaceful. They took exceptional care of the campus of Dickinson College since some of the soldiers and their fathers were graduates.

On June 28, Confederate cavalry under Brigadier General Albert Jenkins moved forward from Carlisle to gather supplies and scout the defenses of Harrisburg. A portion of General Jenkins cavalry advanced northeast along Spring Road (Pa Route 34) towards Sterretts Gap. After passing Carlisle Springs, the Confederate cavalry returned to Carlisle after hearing that Union soldiers occupied the gap. A stone marker located one mile north of Carlisle Springs identifies the northern-most advance of a Confederate army during the war.

General Jenkins cavalry also advanced east along Trindle Road and occupied Mechanicsburg in

the morning of June 28. Jenkins established his headquarters at the John Rupp house located at 5115 East Trindle Road. In the afternoon, the Confederate cavalry advanced toward Harrisburg in two sections. The first section advanced north from Mechanicsburg to the Carlisle Pike and then turned east. Confederate artillery was positioned at Salem Church on the Pike and engaged Union artillery located on Sporting Hill. Here, the Confederates ran into General Knipe's two New York regiments again. The Union troops eventually withdrew east to Oyster's Point, where the Carlisle Pike and Trindle Road converge. The second section of confederate cavalry advanced along the Trindle Road and established an artillery position on the high ground near the Peace Church. From that position the Confederates fired cannons toward Oyster's Point and Shiremanstown until dusk.

Major General Darius Couch, the Union commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, decided to defend Harrisburg from the West Shore. Fort Washington was constructed in Lemoyne on the heights overlooking the Camelback and railroad bridges leading into Harrisburg. The location of the fort was near present day Cumberland Drive. Fort Couch was a second smaller fort constructed just west of Fort Washington on the same high ground. The remains of Fort Couch are still visible between Indiana and Ohio avenues in Lemoyne. Further to the west, a forward skirmish line was established near Oyster's point.

On June 29, Confederate cavalry attacked the Union defenders near Oyster's Point as a diversion while General Jenkins made a personal reconnaissance of the Harrisburg defenses from the hills above New Cumberland. General Jenkins reported to General Ewell in Carlisle that the capital appeared to be poorly defended. Based on this report, Ewell prepared to capture Harrisburg on June 30. Before that could happen, General Ewell received orders from General Lee to move his forces south to rejoin the rest of the army. General Ewell's troops marched out of Cumberland County on June 30 by two routes. The first was back the Harrisburg Pike through Shippensburg and the second through the Mt. Holly Springs Gap (Pa Routes 34 and 94).

While General Jenkins was withdrawing his cavalry on June 30, Union units moved forward from Oyster's Point and contacted the confederate cavalry at Sporting Hill. The resulting "Battle of Sporting Hill" is identified as the northern most engagement during the Gettysburg Campaign. Confederate losses were estimated to be 16 dead and 20-30 wounded. Union losses were approximately 20 wounded. That night Jenkins' cavalry withdrew from Cumberland County to the south.

On the morning of July 1, Union Troops under General William "Baldy" Smith advanced from Fort Washington and reoccupied Carlisle at about 7:00 p.m. Also on July 1, Confederate cavalry commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee approached Carlisle from the southeast. The unit was part of Major General J.E.B. Stuarts' cavalry and was unaware that the Confederate forces had been recalled from the area to unite further south. The Confederates formed near the juncture of Trindle and York roads. General Fitzhugh Lee sent a messenger into town with a flag of truce demanding that the town surrender or he would shell it. General Smith refused, telling the messenger, "Shell and be damned."

The shelling of Carlisle soon commenced and several buildings in the downtown were damaged. Shells struck the Old County Courthouse on the square during the bombardment and the damage is still visible in a pillar and right front windowsill. At approximately 10:00 p.m. the Confederates set fire to the Carlisle Barracks while the artillery bombardment went on until 3:00 a.m., July 2. At that time, orders were received from General Robert E. Lee to rejoin the rest of the army near Gettysburg. General Fitzhugh Lee withdrew his cavalry from Cumberland County

in the early morning of July 2. He left by way of the Boiling Springs Road and through the Mt. Holly Springs Gap. The shelling of Carlisle and burning of the Barracks resulted in a small number of wounded on both sides, but no civilians were injured.

## **Trains & Trolleys**

The Cumberland Valley Railroad (CVRR) was chartered in 1835 by the General Assembly to provide service from Harrisburg to Chambersburg via Carlisle and Shippensburg. Then in 1836, the state legislature approved the Susquehanna Bridge to be built, which would allow the CVRR to connect to the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad and the PA canal. Work began on both the rail line and the bridge, but due to a national financial panic in 1837, work stopped on the bridge. Funds were shifted to continue construction of the rail line. The Cumberland Valley Railroad began service in 1837 with an initial trip from the West Shore to Carlisle. Later in 1837, the tracks were completed through the center of the Cumberland Valley to Chambersburg.

It was not until 1839 that a direct connection with Harrisburg was made with a timber bridge spanning the Susquehanna River. Timber construction was not the most durable for the heavy train traffic, nor was it the most fire retardant material, and the Susquehanna Bridge would be rebuilt four times over the history of the railroad. The Susquehanna Bridge burned in 1844 and only the four easternmost spans survived.

Recognizing the value of this connection between the east and west shores for commerce, the legislature gave the CVRR a grant to rebuild the bridge. It was completed in a similar timber truss design in 1846. With the increasing weight of engines as technology progressed, the 1846 bridge was reinforced by supporting arches in 1850. Despite reinforcement and a myriad of other modifications, the bridge was replaced for the second time in 1856 with another timber truss structure. The Susquehanna Bridge was eventually replaced a third time with new piers constructed in 1881-1886 and with an iron structure completed in 1887. The fourth replacement was part of another wave of updating. It is a heavy concrete arched bridge that currently stands and was completed in 1916.

While the Susquehanna Bridge provided a connection to Harrisburg and the transportation infrastructure on the east shore, the Franklin Railroad was intended to connect the CVRR to the Potomac via Chambersburg and Hagerstown. In 1837, the Maryland Assembly authorized the Franklin Railroad to build from the Pennsylvania border to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. By 1841, the Franklin Railroad was operating. The Franklin Railroad had financial difficulty in the 1840s and 1850s and by the end of the Civil War merged with the CVRR. York and Cumberland Railroad were completed in 1850 linking Bridgeport (Lemoyne) to York and ultimately Baltimore.

The demand for iron ore during and after the Civil War revived the industry in the South Mountain area. Branch railroad lines were built to connect the forges and furnaces with the main line railroads. Two of primary importance, built in the late 1860s and early 1870s and serving South Mountain, were the Dillsburg and Mechanicsburg Railroad Company and the South Mountain Iron Company serving Pine Grove Furnace. Although both companies were separate from the main line railroads, the CVRR did have significant financial interest invested in their operations.

In 1873, the Dillsburg and Mechanicsburg Railroad was leased to the CVRR and passenger

service began that same year. Later, the Dillsburg and Mechanicsburg Railroad was electrified and in 1906 trolley service was established in addition to the freight service. The South Mountain line remained primarily for freight traffic; however, very limited passenger service was also provided. Both lines were bought by the CVRR as the iron industry began to decline.

The Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad Company began construction on a rail line across the southern side of the Cumberland Valley in 1871. The new railroad, proposed by the Ahl family of Newville, would serve the iron ore mines on South Mountain and compete with the CVRR. Construction progressed slowly and the line was not completed to Shippensburg until 1884. Two railroad lines now paralleled through most of Cumberland County. The Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad extended from Bowmansdale to Shippensburg and the CVRR from Harrisburg through Carlisle to Shippensburg. The Reading Railroad ultimately purchased the Harrisburg and Potomac line.

The Northern Central Railroad was established in 1854 and the lines ran along the western side of the Susquehanna River in Cumberland County. Around 1888, the Northern Central Railroad added a passenger station and freight siding, called Enola, at the mid point between Fairview and Marysville. The Northern Central Railroad began to expand the freight operations at Enola in 1903. The development of railroad facilities in Enola created hundreds of jobs in the area. With the building of Enola Yard around 1905, the village of Enola emerged, and in 30 years had a population of approximately 3,800 people. The expansion of the railroad also led to the considerable growth of the neighboring communities of Summerdale, Wormleysburg, and West Fairview. What began as a 12-track yard known as Fairview grew into 200 miles of track over seven miles now known as Enola Yard.

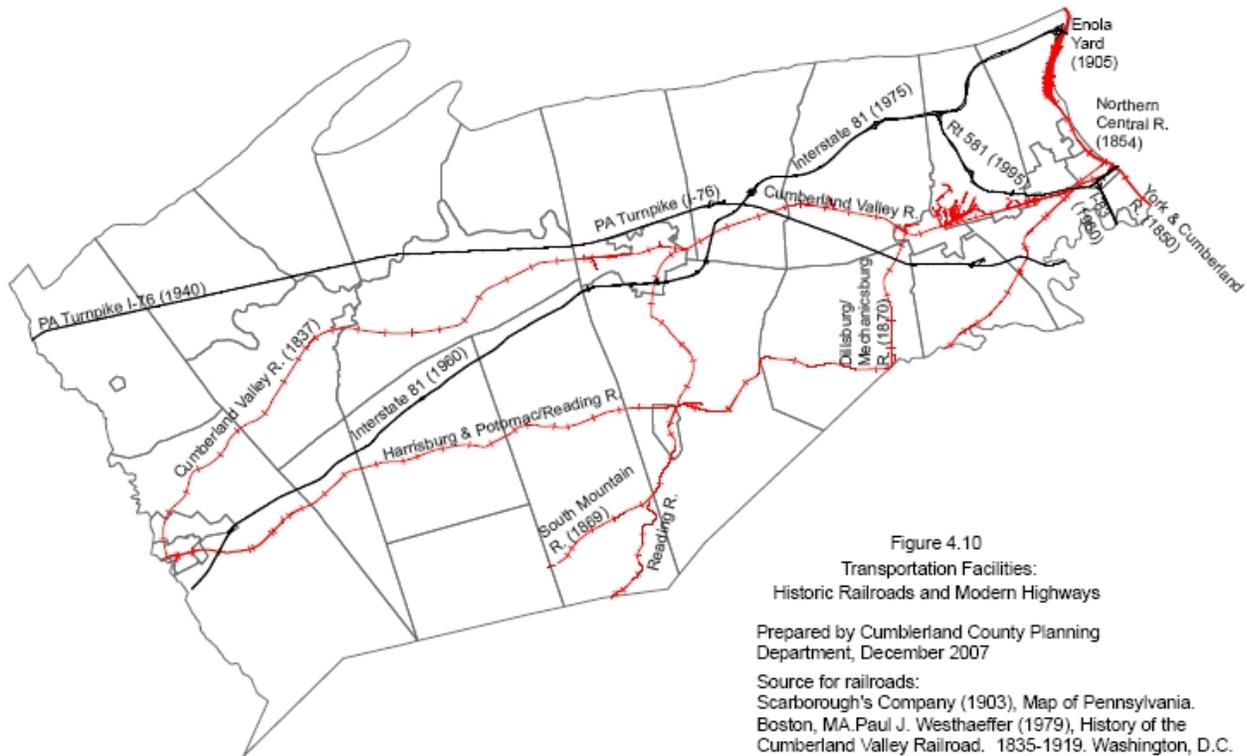
The Cumberland Valley Electric Passenger Railway Company began with trolley service in Carlisle around 1895. The trolley originally ran on Hanover and High Streets, but a line was extended to the Indian School and another line to Cave Hill on the edges of Carlisle. By 1896, a line ran to Boiling Springs, in 1901 another line extended to Mt. Holly Springs, and in 1910 a line ran to Newville. The Harrisburg and Mechanicsburg Electric Railway Company was established in the early 1890s with the intention to provide trolley service from Harrisburg, through Camp Hill and Mechanicsburg, to Carlisle. By 1901, the trolley went to Camp Hill and by 1902 to Shiremanstown and Mechanicsburg. The trolley line continued to Carlisle in 1904. The CVRR viewed the emergence of trolley systems as a threat and ultimately bought controlling interest in them in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to limit their expansion.

Train and trolley companies were a significant source of employment in the county, provided a commuting service to employment centers, and also served a recreation function. Many recreational destinations were developed to increase use of train and trolley lines. The CVRR offered excursion rates during the summer in the 1870s and developed parks at Pine Grove and Williams Grove. In June of 1878, a park was established a half mile south of Pine Grove Furnace. The site at Williams Grove was unique because it was originally established as the site for the annual Grange Picnic. It was situated along the Dillsburg and Mechanicsburg line on a 20-acre island in the Yellow Breeches Creek. The CVRR invested in the site by building a station, two amphitheaters, a National Grange Hall, a two-story hotel and long sidings for unloading farm machinery, livestock and produce.

Parks were also built as destinations at the end of the trolley line just outside Carlisle at Cave Hill and one adjacent to Cemetery Hill in Newville. Near Mt. Holly Springs, a park was created by the lake just outside town. Similarly, the trolley company developed a park, picnic grounds,

and a pleasure resort in Boiling Springs. It became one of the most popular summer resorts in the county. The trolley service began to dwindle in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the increased use of the automobile, and the parks eventually closed.

The rise in use of automobiles and trucks by the 1930s replaced the role of the trolleys and railroads for passenger and freight service. However, railroads began declining many years earlier, as the 1915 annual report of the CVRR noted that passenger traffic had dropped off due to the use of private autos. The CVRR merged with the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1919.



### Carlisle Indian Industrial School

In the 1870s the United States government adopted a new policy toward the Native Americans. Indian children would be taught English and receive an education in good schools to help assimilate them into the general population. In addition to academic studies, the Indians were taught trades to become productive citizens.

In 1879, the Carlisle Indian Industrial School was opened at Carlisle Barracks. Its founder and first Superintendent was Captain Richard H. Pratt. The first class of students at the school consisted of 82 Sioux boys and girls from the Dakota Territory. Throughout the 39 years of its existence, the Carlisle Indian School grew rapidly. During the first 20 years, enrollment was over 1,000 students and included 77 different tribes. The ages of the children ranged from four to the early 20s. Originally, the students were to stay at the school for three years but the length was later changed to five years.

While attending the school some of the Indian students suffered from European illnesses such as tuberculosis and small pox. A cemetery was established for those students that died while at the school. Its original location was near the current Bliss and Root Halls. The cemetery was moved to its present location along Claremont Road after the school closed. There are 190 Indian students buried in the cemetery. The largest numbers are from the Apache tribe. In 1905, the Apache warrior Geronimo visited Carlisle on his way to Washington D.C. to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt. While in Carlisle Geronimo visited the Indian School and addressed the students, encouraging them to continue their studies.

Sports were very popular and the school competed against other colleges in football, baseball, track, lacrosse, and basketball. Glen “Pop” Warner was hired as the coach of the football team in 1899. He is considered one of the most influential coaches in early football and brought national fame to the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. At Carlisle he made football history by introducing the “hidden ball trick” and the “wing-back” formation.

One of the most famous students of the school was Jim Thorpe, who was perhaps the greatest all-around athlete the United States ever produced. He was a Sac and Fox tribe Indian who was born in the Oklahoma territory. He enrolled at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in 1904 but withdrew shortly afterward because of the death of his father. After a few years, he returned to the school and began his athletic career in 1907. Jim Thorpe was coached by “Pop” Warner and excelled in all school sports. He represented the United States at the 1912 Olympics and was a multiple gold medal winner. In 1913, the International Olympic Committee revoked the medals when it was discovered that Jim Thorpe had previously played two seasons of minor league baseball. The medals were eventually restored to his family in 1983. Jim Thorpe was named the greatest athlete of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century by the Associated Press in 1950. Jim Thorpe returned to Carlisle in 1951 for the premier of a movie about his life. He died in 1953 at his home in California.

By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century government policies toward Native Americans began to change. Many questioned the necessity of removing Indian children from their home environment. Non-reservation Indian schools, modeled after the Carlisle school, began to be developed in the west and it seemed more practical to enroll the children there. In addition, the American war effort in World War I and caring for the wounded took precedence over the school program. The Carlisle Indian Industrial School closed in 1918 and its buildings were used as Base Hospital Number 31.

## **Educational Institutions**

Almost since its creation, Cumberland County has been a national leader in providing advanced educational facilities. The County is the home of some of the first types of colleges and schools chartered in the state and the country.

### *Dickinson College*

Benjamin Rush, a physician from Philadelphia, prepared the charter for Dickinson College in 1783. Rush received permission to name the college after John Dickinson, who at the time of the charter was Governor of Pennsylvania. The college replaced a struggling grammar school in Carlisle. Less than a week before the charter, the Treaty of Paris officially ended the American Revolution and guaranteed international recognition of the United States. Dickinson College

became the first college chartered in the new United States of America.

### *Dickinson School of Law*

John Reed founded Dickinson School of Law in 1834. The law school is the oldest in Pennsylvania and the fifth oldest law school in the United States. The school operated independently for over 150 years until it merged with Pennsylvania State University in 2000.

### *Irving Female College*

A wealthy man by the name of Solomon P. Gorgas founded Irving Female College in 1856. The college was located in Mechanicsburg and named after Washington Irving. Washington Irving served on the Board of Trustees until his death in 1859.

Solomon Gorgas believed that young women were entitled to an education beyond public schools. Irving College was the fifth all female college in America, and the first in Pennsylvania to grant degrees in arts and sciences. In 1929, Irving College closed after graduating 874 women in seventy-two years.

### *Shippensburg University*

In 1850, the Cumberland County school directors held a convention to plan for a normal school. However, due to poor attendance at the convention the original normal school never opened. On December 23, 1856 in Newville, a resolution was passed to reconsider establishing a normal school in Cumberland County. A few weeks later on January 13, 1857 a committee met in Carlisle to determine that the placement of the proposed normal school should be located in Newville. The Civil War created major hardships for educational centers, and the school in Newville was closed in 1861.

Shippensburg University was established in 1871 as the Cumberland Valley State Normal School. On February 21, 1873, State Superintendent Wickersham visited the Cumberland Valley State Normal School and officially approved the institution for the state. The first class of 217 students was admitted on April 15, 1873.

The school experienced a variety of changes throughout the twentieth century. On June 4, 1926, the school was authorized to grant Bachelors of Science degrees for education in elementary and junior high education. It became the first normal school in Pennsylvania to become a state teachers college on October 12, 1926. The following year the State Council of Education authorized the school to change its name to the State Teachers College at Shippensburg. On December 8, 1939, the Middle States Association of Colleges and (Secondary) Schools accredited Shippensburg State Teachers College. This made the college the first in Pennsylvania and fourth in the United States to be accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and (Secondary) Schools.

Shippensburg State Teachers College continued to grow at a rapid pace. The State Council of Education on January 7, 1959 authorized the Master of Education degree. The following year on January 8, 1960 the college would be renamed to Shippensburg State College. During the 1960s, the State Council of Education would authorize the arts and sciences curriculum, and the Bachelor of Science in business administration.

When the Governor of Pennsylvania signed Bill 506 on November 12, 1982, it established the State System of Higher Education. After the bill was signed, Shippensburg State College was designated as Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania on July 1, 1983. Two years later in 1985, many of the historic buildings, including Old Main, were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### *U.S. Army War College*

The need for advanced officer training became evident during the Spanish-American War. Officers in higher positions were unprepared to handle the problems of sudden mobilization, training, and widespread deployment. In 1899, Elihu Root, Secretary of War under President McKinley, recommended the establishment of an institution to prepare selected officers for command at the highest levels of the army. Elihu Root indicated the purpose of the institution would be, "Not to promote war, but to preserve peace by intelligent and adequate preparation to repel aggression."

In 1901, The Army War College was founded and in 1904, it opened in Washington D.C. Its first class contained nine officers, including Captain John J. Pershing. After World War II, the Army deactivated the War College in 1946. The College was temporarily reopened in 1950 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1951, the Army War College moved to Carlisle Barracks. It was officially designated the "U.S. Army War College" in 1957.

The U.S. Army War College currently has a resident program that consists of a 10-month course of study and a distance education program taught over 2 years. The average student at the College has a rank of lieutenant colonel and 19 years of service.

### *Messiah College*

The Brethren in Christ Church founded Messiah College in 1909 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In 1911, the school relocated to Cumberland County near the village of Grantham. The

College was originally called Messiah Bible School and Missionary Training Home. Roger Smith is considered by many as the original founder of the college and was the secretary of the General Conference until his death in 1916. In June of 1907, the Incorporation Board met in Buffalo, New York and requested that Smith choose the departments of study for the college. Smith decided that a preparatory department, general Bible courses, advanced teachers course, and a missionary department were essential to the school. Smith also chose more secular courses such as math, grammar, language, history, vocal music, and science. Some congregation leaders opposed these courses because they felt these topics should be taught to the students before enrolling at the school.

Messiah College is the Brethren in Christ denomination's first school, and experienced some changes in the early years of existence. Ten years later, it became a junior college and changed its name to Messiah Bible School. Later in the 1950s, the school changed its name to Messiah College, and began to offer four-year college programs. By 1959, the high school program was discontinued and a liberal arts program was added.

### *Central Pennsylvania College*

The Central Pennsylvania College was founded in 1881 by Joseph N. Curry and was originally

located at 307 Market Street in Harrisburg. Professor William H. Hartsock left his position at the college as head of the accountancy department and opened Central Pennsylvania Business College a few blocks away on October 22, 1922. In 1970, Bart and Jean Milano moved the college to Summerdale, which is located in East Pennsboro Township.

Central Pennsylvania Business College changed its name to Central Pennsylvania College in 1977 when the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools accredited the school. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted Central Pennsylvania College as a two-year college in 1999. The following year Pennsylvania's Secretary of Education approved Central Pennsylvania College to grant four-year degrees.

## **Architecture**

Architecture in Cumberland County was influenced by the building traditions of the early European settlers to the region – the Scots-Irish and Germans. In addition, the interaction between these two groups encouraged new construction technologies and forms.

Cumberland County was primarily settled by the Scots-Irish in the early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The traditional Scots-Irish house was a one-story stone building usually consisting of two rooms. Since wood was the dominant construction material in Cumberland County, the Scots-Irish used logs to build their traditional style homes. Few of these early log buildings survive today. One existing example of this type of architecture is the Rose Garden Mill, located along the Yellow Breeches Creek near U.S. Route 15 in Upper Allen Township. The structure was built around 1747 and is one of the oldest buildings in the County. The County does contain some 18<sup>th</sup> Century stone buildings that were originally constructed in the Scots-Irish tradition, but they were later redesigned to reflect a more Georgian style.

Large numbers of German settlers began to arrive in Cumberland County in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The traditional German house was different in appearance than the Scots-Irish house. The German house was usually two stories, square shaped, and contained up to four rooms. An example of this type of architecture is the John Stayman House in Hampden Township, which was built around 1790.

In the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the housing of both groups began to show an increasing influence of the Georgian form. The Georgian Plan is a two story, 5 bay stone dwelling with a center hallway. The basic Georgian form is considered an English style but it was used in central Europe and was familiar to the German settlers. During the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the County's architecture was changing from the interaction of the Scots-Irish, Germans, and the acceptance of the Georgian style.

The Georgian form became increasingly popular and this architectural style was used throughout the County for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Examples of this architecture are the William Harkness House (built prior to 1798) in Upper Allen Township and the James Given House, also known as the Two Mile House (ca. 1820) in South Middleton Township. During this time, other influences were combined with the Georgian such as Federal, Gothic Revival, and Greek Revival.

Variations to the basic Georgian form occurred throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Two-thirds Georgian House Type was a common house plan at this time. It resembled a full Georgian plan

except the rooms on one side of the entrance hallway were removed, which shifted the entrance from the center to the left or right front of the building. This house type was very popular in towns and villages because it was able to fit into narrow town lots. The Widow Piper's Tavern on King Street in Shippensburg is an example of a Two-thirds Georgian House Type. Another variation to the Georgian form was Georgian-Germanic or Pennsylvania Farmhouse Type. These dwellings date from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and are known locally as double front door houses. These houses have 2 stories, a four-bay front and two central doors. The Samuel Peffer House in South Middleton Township is an example of the Georgian-Germanic structure.

The County's barns were another type of architecture that dominated the rural landscape. Agriculture was the major economy in Cumberland County in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The mid 19<sup>th</sup> century was a time of increased productivity due to mechanization, more scientific farming practices, and an excellent market for agricultural goods. Farming prospered and it was reflected in the amount and type of barns that were built. The common barn type was a Pennsylvania bank barn, many of which were stone bank barns utilizing the native limestone from the region. In 1840, 292 stone barns stood in Cumberland County and it was noted that the entire eastern Cumberland Valley was a "virtual continuum of stone barns." Another type of barn that is unique to the area is the brick-end barn. These barns have ventilation openings on the sides in the form of patterns, which are created by omitting bricks as the barn is constructed. Most of these barns were built in the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century and can be found in southeastern and south central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. In Pennsylvania, most are concentrated in Cumberland, Adams, York, and Franklin counties.

During the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the County experienced suburban growth on the fringes of established boroughs and within the adjoining townships. These new neighborhoods were initially developed as "streetcar suburbs", allowing development to occur along public transit corridors. From the end of World War I until 1945, the increase in automobile ownership brought an end to streetcar use and greatly expanded the amount of land available for residential development.

Suburban growth occurred mainly in the eastern portion of Cumberland County where population density was higher and community facilities such as public sewer and water were available. Tree lined streets and landscaped public areas were important components of early suburban developments. Examples of early suburban communities include Highland Park in Lower Allen Township and Old Mooreland in Carlisle Borough.

New dwelling styles were introduced into these suburban neighborhoods. Two common types of housing built were the "four square" and the bungalow. The term "four square" refers to the building's cubic shape, which had a pyramidal roof. The roof usually includes four dormers – one on each slope of the roof. The bungalow is a one-and-a-half story house with a shallow pitched roof. One of the most popular styles in the County at this time was the Colonial Revival style. It began with the country's centennial in 1876 and remained popular into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The style includes elements from the Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival forms and uses them on a variety of building types – from bungalows to mansions. An example of the Colonial Revival style is the Lewis S. Sadler mansion (known as Thornwald) located in Carlisle.

## **State and Federal Recreation Areas**

Cumberland County contains several historically significant parks. Each preserves a unique

period in the County's history and provides social and recreational opportunities for residents.

### *Pine Grove State Park*

The park land was purchased by the Commonwealth in 1913 and includes 696 acres. The first Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in Pennsylvania (Camp Michaux) was established adjacent to the park in 1933. The CCC built most of the roads and facilities in the park. The park preserves the location where the Pine Grove Iron Furnace operated from 1764 to 1895. Iron ore for the furnace was mined mainly at the present location of Fuller Lake. A prosperous, self-sufficient community developed around the furnace and included homes, blacksmith and carpenter shops, stores, mills, farms, a church, and school. American Youth Hostel, Inc. now operates the Ironmaster's Mansion.

During World War II, Camp Michaux, which is adjacent to the park, was used by the army as atop-secret prisoner of war camp. From 1943-1946 it housed primarily German submariners and members of General Rommel's Afrika Corps. Some Japanese officers were also held at the camp.

### *Colonel Denning State Park*

The State acquired this recreation area in 1930 and the CCC developed it as a park in 1936. The park contains approximately 273 acres of woodlands and a 3.5-acre lake. The park is named for William Denning who made wrought iron cannons for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. William Denning lived near Newville after the War and is buried at the Big Spring Presbyterian Church in Newville. Near the park is the Doubling Gap White Sulphur Springs Hotel historic site. The hotel was built in 1847 and became a resort for the wealthy. The hotel closed in the 1920s. The building is still used as a summer church camp.

### *Kings Gap Environmental Education & Training Center*

The Commonwealth acquired the land in 1973 and the Environmental Education Center opened in 1977. The center includes approximately 1,430 acres in Dickinson Township. The land was originally owned by the politically prominent Cameron family from Harrisburg. James Cameron built a stone mansion on the property in 1908 as a summer home. Steel reinforced concrete was used for the internal structure, which is believed to be one of its first applications in local construction. The materials for construction intended to make the mansion as fireproof as possible.

In 1949, C.H. Masland and Son Carpet Company of Carlisle purchased the mansion. The Maslands used the mansion as accommodations for clients and as a training site for employees. The bedrooms were used to display Masland carpet. The Masland family was involved in land management projects and planted the pine plantation at the base of the mountain.

The State acquired the mansion and land from the Masland family in 1973. The mansion serves as a training center for state agencies as well as environmental education for teachers, students and the general public. In 1991, the mansion was named in honor of William C. Forrey, director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks from 1973 to 1991.

## *Appalachian Trail*

The trail was completed in 1937 and is the longest marked footpath in the United States. Its total length is approximately 2,175 miles. Cumberland County contains approximately 46 miles of the trail. The Appalachian Trail has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The midpoint of the trail between Maine and Georgia is located in Cumberland County near Pine Grove Furnace State Park. Through-hikers who reach the midpoint traditionally eat a half gallon of ice cream at the state park store.

## **Major Highways**

Cumberland County is located at the junction of major highways on the eastern seaboard. These highways have greatly affected the land use characteristics and patterns in Cumberland County since the middle of the 1900s.

### *Turnpike*

Walter Jones, the first Turnpike Commission Chairman, shoveled the ceremonial first spadeful of earth for the Pennsylvania Turnpike at the Frank Eberly farm in Upper Mifflin Township, Cumberland County on October 27, 1938. Two years later the Pennsylvania Turnpike first opened at 12:01am on October 1, 1940. The original Turnpike limits were from Middlesex to Irwin (east of Pittsburgh) for a distance of 160 miles. When the Turnpike opened, it was considered the first superhighway in the United States.

More than one hundred people and forty cars gathered at the Carlisle Interchange to be first on the new highway in Cumberland County. The employees of the Turnpike Commission realized exiting the Turnpike was more difficult than entering. Heavy volumes of travelers exiting at the Carlisle Interchange quickly congested Route 11 between Carlisle to Harrisburg. Harrisburg City Police Officers were often forced to work double shifts because of the large numbers of travelers driving to Harrisburg from the Turnpike.

### *Interstates*

Besides the Pennsylvania Turnpike, interstate highways 81 and 83, and Pennsylvania Route 581 are located within the boundaries of Cumberland County. In 1960, Interstate 83 was completed from New Cumberland to Lemoyne where it crosses the Susquehanna River at the John Harris Memorial Bridge. This is the only portion of Interstate 83 that is located in Cumberland County. Interstate 81 was completed in two different phases in Cumberland County. In 1962, the western half of the County was completed, and from 1974 to 1975 Carlisle to Harrisburg was completed. The road material used for Interstate 81 was built to last for twenty years.

Pennsylvania Route 581 is a seven-mile stretch of state highway in Cumberland County that has a western terminus at Interstate 81 exit 59 in Hampden Township, and an eastern terminus at Interstate 83 exit 41 in Lemoyne. The proposal to extend PA 581, which would complete the Harrisburg Area interstate beltways, was passed in 1992. In 1995, construction began from Hampden Township to Camp Hill, and was completed two years later.

## **Modern Industry**

Historically, Cumberland County has been the home of a wide variety of industrial facilities such as the manufacture of carpets, tires, textiles, paper products and printing services. Not all industries are described here, but the following significant industries are provided.

### *Crystal Manufacturing*

In 1931, Dr. W. A. Parlin, Professor of Physics at Dickinson College and three students, Ed Minnich, Howard Bair and Charles Fagan decided to try to make cheaper crystal units for their ham radios. Grover C. Hunt was employed by the college as an engineer and assisted the three college students. In 1932, Grover C. Hunt established the first commercial crystal operation in Carlisle. The first crystal company to open in Carlisle was the Standard Piezo Company in 1934. During the late 1930s, Grover C. Hunt, P.R. Hoffman, and Dave Bream developed a lap machine that helped eliminate the need for hand smoothing the quartz. Hunt also developed a slurry saw that was able to cut several crystals simultaneously.

The demand for crystal greatly increased when World War II began. Manufactured crystals became the second highest priority, after atomic energy, for the United States Military during the war. After the war, more crystal companies opened in Carlisle during the 1950s and 1960s. The United States Government remained one of the main contractors for the industry, not only for the military but also for the space program. The companies located in Carlisle were forced to become more specialized in the 1970s from increasing international competition. The crystal industry declined in Cumberland County in the 1980s and 90s and now mainly involves the cutting and processing of crystals, quartz, silicon, sapphire, ruby, optical glass, and other materials.

### *U.S. Naval Depot*

On October 1, 1942, the United States Navy commissioned 840 acres of land outside of Mechanicsburg to create an inland supply depot. The location was chosen because it offered ample storage space, its distance from the coast provided protection from submarine attacks, and the highway, railroad, and airline network offered easy access to both the nation's industrial centers and exit ports. Once finished, the depot became the Navy's and the world's largest supply depot. The primary function of the depot is to receive, store, and ship supplies to other installations and fleets. Almost 10,000 military and citizen workers were employed at the depot by the end of World War II.

### *Trucking, Distribution, and Warehousing*

Since the area was traversed by Indian paths to the development of the highway system, Cumberland County has been recognized as a transportation hub. The completion of Interstate 81 from Middlesex to Harrisburg in the 1970s created the vital junction of I-81 and the Pa. Turnpike in Middlesex Township. Goods could now be moved efficiently by highway in any direction. Cumberland County is centrally located on the eastern seaboard of the United States and within 500 miles of over one third of the nation's population. This has attracted a rapid growth in the trucking industry throughout the County.

After the completion of I-81, a large number of trucking companies and businesses located along U.S. Route 11 near the junction of I-81 and the Pa. Turnpike. This section of U.S. Route 11 was nicknamed the "Miracle Mile" due to the heavy truck and commuter traffic. Traveling

through the mile safely was considered a miracle.

The trucking industry currently moves more tons of goods through Cumberland County than any other county in South Central Pennsylvania. The County also has the second most warehousing and distribution space in the region.

**TABLE 4.1**  
**PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION:**  
**LIST OF HISTORICAL MARKERS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY**

<b>Camp Hill</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Cumberland Riflemen  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> May 25, 1948  <b>Location:</b> Market Street between 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Streets  <b>Marker Text:</b> Capt. William Hendricks led from nearby Cumberland County points a company of riflemen to Quebec, Canada. There they fought Dec. 31, 1775, at the side of Gen. Richard Montgomery. Hendricks was killed in action.</p>
<b>2.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Gettysburg Campaign  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> June 28, 1963  <b>Location:</b> 3025 Market Street  <b>Marker Text:</b> Farthest advance of a body of Confederate troops toward Harrisburg. Southern units under General A.G. Jenkins of Ewell's Corp reached Oyster Point on June 28, 1863. On the next day defending militia faced them here in a skirmish in which both sides suffered casualties.</p>
<b>3.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Robert Whitehill  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Dec. 15, 1991  <b>Location:</b> 1903 Market Street  <b>Marker Text:</b> Legislator and official lived here in Lowther Manor on land conveyed by the Penns in 1771. At the state's 1787 convention to ratify the U.S. Constitution, Whitehill led the Antifederalist minority; he presented amendments later embodied in the Bill of Rights. A drafter of the 1776 state constitution, he served terms with both the legislature and executive council; was in congress, 1805-13.</p>
<b>Carlisle</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Blaine House  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Dec. 6, 1949  <b>Location:</b> S. Hanover St. between Pomfret &amp; High Sts.  <b>Marker Text:</b> Home of Gen. Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General of Revolutionary Army, stood on this site. George Washington was a guest here, Oct. 4-11, 1794, while mustering an armed force to quell Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania.</p>
<b>5.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Carlisle Barracks  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> 1982  <b>Location:</b> US 11 opposite War College, NE end Carlisle  <b>Marker Text:</b> Established 1757. Oldest Army Post in U.S. A powder magazine built by Hessian prisoners in 1777 survives. Burned by Confederates on July 1, 1863. Indian School, 1879-1918. Army Medical Field Service School, 1920-1946. Army War College since 1951.</p>
<b>6.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Carlisle Fort  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Nov. 3, 1961  <b>Location:</b> W. High Street between Pitt and Hanover Streets  <b>Marker Text:</b> First fort authorized by Pennsylvania. Laid out by Gov. Morris, July 1775, "in the middle of this town," on news of Braddock's defeat. Col. John Armstrong's headquarters till 1758. Called "Fort Lowther" by some later writers.</p>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Carlisle Gateway Marker  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> July 30, 1947  <b>Location:</b> Main Highway SR 0034 north of town  <b>Marker Text:</b> Founded in 1751 as the seat of Cumberland County. Historic old frontier town. Supplied a contingent for the first regiment of the Continental Army in 1775. March against the Whiskey Rebels began here, 1794.</p>

**TABLE 4.1 (cont)**

<b>Carlisle</b>	
<b>8. Marker Name:</b> Carlisle Gateway Marker <b>Date Dedicated:</b> July 30, 1947 <b>Location:</b> Main Highway US 11 East <b>Marker Text:</b> Founded in 1751 as the seat of Cumberland County. Historic old frontier town. Supplied a contingent for the first regiment of the Continental Army in 1775. March against the Whiskey Rebels began here, 1794.	
<b>9. Marker Name:</b> Carlisle Gateway Marker <b>Date Dedicated:</b> July 30, 1947 <b>Location:</b> Main Highway US 11 west of town <b>Marker Text:</b> Founded in 1751 as the seat of Cumberland County. Historic old frontier town. Supplied a contingent for the first regiment of the Continental Army in 1775. March against the Whiskey Rebels began here, 1794.	
<b>10. Marker Name:</b> Cumberland County <b>Date Dedicated:</b> May 17, 1982 <b>Location:</b> Old Courthouse, High and Hanover Sts. <b>Marker Text:</b> Formed January 27, 1750 from Lancaster County. Named for Cumberland County in England, it originally extended to Pennsylvania's western limits. Carlisle, county seat, was founded 1751. Crossed by major roads, county had a key role in western migration.	
<b>11. Marker Name:</b> Dickinson College <b>Date Dedicated:</b> July 1, 1947, Revised 2005 <b>Location:</b> W. High St. at campus in Carlisle <b>Marker Text:</b> Dr. Benjamin Rush envisioned a new type of education for post-Revolutionary America, a useful education in the liberal arts. Rush, with the assistance of Col. John Montgomery of Carlisle, founded Dickinson College to prepare an engaged citizenry able to meet the leadership needs of the new nation. Chartered on September 9, 1783 and named for John Dickinson, the college was the first established west of the Susquehanna River.	
<b>12. Marker Name:</b> Dickinson School of Law <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Oct. 20, 1949 <b>Location:</b> S. College St. at Law School <b>Marker Text:</b> Oldest law school in Pennsylvania; founded in 1834 by the Honorable John Reed, eminent Jurist, and author of "Pennsylvania Blackstone" Andrew Curtin, Civil War Governor was one of earliest graduates.	
<b>13. Marker Name:</b> Episcopal Square <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Oct. 21, 1949 <b>Location:</b> NE corner, High & Hanover Sts. <b>Marker Text:</b> This square was set apart by the Penns in 1751 for the Church of England; in continuous use since that time by St. John's Episcopal Church. In 1752, the first church building was erected.	
<b>14. Marker Name:</b> First Presbyterian Church <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Oct. 21, 1949 <b>Location:</b> NW corner, High & Hanover Sts. <b>Marker Text:</b> Oldest public building in Carlisle; erection begun, 1757. Here colonists met in 1774 to declare for independence, and George Washington worshipped, 1794. Congregation organized at Meeting House Springs in 1734.	
<b>15. Marker Name:</b> Forbes Road (Raystown Path) <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Jan. 7, 1952 <b>Location:</b> US 11 just SW of Carlisle <b>Marker Text:</b> To capture Fort Duquesne, General Forbes marched an army, in 1758, from his main base at Carlisle to the Forks of the Ohio. He followed, as closely as he could with army wagons, the Raystown Indian and Traders Path, widen by axemen under Colonel Henry Bouquet.	

**TABLE 4.1 (cont)**

## Carlisle

- 16. Marker Name:** Fredrick Watts  
**Date Dedicated:** June 11, 1994  
**Location:** Watts Business Park, Ritner Highway  
**Marker Text:** On a 116-acre tract here stood the model farm created 1857-67 by this agricultural reformer. Watts was the first president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, 1851; a founder of the Farmers' High School (now Penn State); and U.S Commissioner of Agriculture, 1871-76. The farm remained until 1988. Its site selection, layout, and building designs reflected Watts's pioneering ideas on farm efficiency.
- 17. Marker Name:** General John Armstrong  
**Date Dedicated:** Nov. 30, 1949  
**Location:** NE corner of High and Bedford Sts.  
**Marker Text:** "Hero of Kittanning." Revolutionary officer, member of Continental Congress, County Judge, lived in a house on this site. Died at Carlisle, 1795. Buried in Old Graveyard, two blocks south.
- 18. Marker Name:** General William Irvine  
**Date Dedicated:** Nov. 30, 1949  
**Location:** SE corner, High & Bedford Sts.  
**Marker Text:** Early Carlisle physician, member of Provincial Convention, Revolutionary officer, commander at Fort Pitt, occupied house that stood on this site before 1800.
- 19. Marker Name:** George Washington  
**Date Dedicated:** Oct. 20, 1949  
**Location:** W. High St. at Denny Hall  
**Marker Text:** Here George Washington reviewed militia from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rendezvoused at Carlisle, October 1794, before marching to the Western part of State to quell the Whiskey Rebellion.
- 20. Marker Name:** Gettysburg Campaign  
**Date Dedicated:** July 29, 1947  
**Location:** Walnut Bottom Rd, .5 mile SW of Carlisle near Interstate 81  
**Marker Text:** June 27, 1863, Gen. Ewell's Confederate army, marching over this road toward Harrisburg, Reached Carlisle; Jenkins' cavalry went on to reconnoiter. On June 29, Lee ordered Ewell to join the main army at Cashtown.
- 21. Marker Name:** Gettysburg Campaign  
**Date Dedicated:** Nov. 2, 2000  
**Location:** PA 34, .3 mile S of Carlisle near Interstate 81  
**Marker Text:** On June 28, 1863, General Richard Ewell received orders from Robert E. Lee to move Ewell's southern troops out of Carlisle and on to Gettysburg. By June 29<sup>th</sup> two divisions of Ewells troops Marched over this road through Mt. Holly Springs, York Springs, and Heidlersburg towards Gettysburg.
- 22. Marker Name:** Green Tree Inn  
**Date Dedicated:** Nov. 11, 1949  
**Location:** S. Hanover Street between Pomfret and High Sts.  
**Marker Text:** In 1753, Benjamin Franklin stayed at inn on this site while he, Richard Peters, and Isaac Norris treated with Indians. Hamilton and Knox, members of Washington's cabinet, lodged here in 1794.
- 23. Marker Name:** James Wilson  
**Date Dedicated:** Oct. 20, 1949  
**Location:** SW corner, High & Pitt Sts.  
**Marker Text:** Early Carlisle lawyer, and representative to Continental Congress, occupied house that stood on this site. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the framers of the Constitution of U.S.

**TABLE 4.1 (cont)**

<b>Carlisle</b>	
<b>24. Marker Name:</b> John Bannister Gibson <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Nov. 30, 1949 <b>Location:</b> E. High St. between Hanover & Bedford St. <b>Marker Text:</b> Distinguished jurist and author of legal books, lived in this house from about 1820 until his death, 1853; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for 24 years of his 37 years membership.	
<b>25. Marker Name:</b> Major Andre <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Dec. 6, 1949 <b>Location:</b> S. Hanover Street between South and Pomfret Sts. <b>Marker Text:</b> For a short time in 1776, Major Andre and Lt. Despard, British prisoners of war, were detained in a tavern that stood on this site. Some years later, after an exchange and recapture, Andre was executed as a spy.	
<b>26. Marker Name:</b> Marianne Moore <b>Date Dedicated:</b> April 4, 1925 <b>Location:</b> 343 N Hanover Street <b>Marker Text:</b> Eminent poet, editor, essayist, and teacher. Her independent spirit and keen eye for detail distinguished her life and work. Moore won the Pulitzer Prize for Literature, the Bollingen Prize in Poetry, and the National Book Award. She lived here (1896-1916).	
<b>27. Marker Name:</b> Molly Pitcher <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Nov. 30, 1949 <b>Location:</b> S. Hanover Street between Walnut and South Streets <b>Marker Text:</b> Mary “Ludwig” Hays McCauley, known as “Molly Pitcher,” heroine at Battle of Monmouth, is buried in Old Graveyard just east of here. In this burial ground are graves of many distinguished citizens.	
<b>28. Marker Name:</b> St. Patrick’s Church <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Oct. 19, 1986 <b>Location:</b> 140 E. Pomfret Street at Church <b>Marker Text:</b> In 1779, Father Charles Sewall, S.J., took title to a lot here. Log structure built 1784; brick edifice in 1806. Present church erected 1893 by Father Henry G. Ganss. Adjacent is St. Katherine Hall, built by Mother Katherine Drexel, 1901, for Catholics at Carlisle Indian School.	
<b>29. Marker Name:</b> Thomas Butler <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Oct. 21, 1949 <b>Location:</b> W. High St. between Pitt & West Sts. <b>Marker Text:</b> On this lot Thomas Butler had his home and gun shop about 1764; the latter still stands to the rear. Butler and five sons, all officers served in the Revolution. Often referred to as the “Fighting Butlers.”	
<b>30. Marker Name:</b> Thompson’s Rifle Battalion <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Nov. 11, 1986 <b>Location:</b> E. South Street at Old Graveyard <b>Marker Text:</b> The first battalion in the colonies authorized by Congress, June 1775. Totaling nine companies, it was initially led by Col. William Thompson of Carlisle. Later the organization became the First Pennsylvania Continental Regiments.	
<b>East Pennsboro</b>	
<b>31. Marker Name:</b> Henszey’s Wrought Iron Arch Bridge <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Nov. 22, 2004 <b>Location:</b> Valley Road on edge of campus of Central Pennsylvania College <b>Marker Text:</b> Early example of a wrought iron bowstring arch truss bridge. Patented in 1869 by Joseph G. Henszey and built that year by the Continental Bridge Co. of Philadelphia, this bridge was part of a proliferation of bridges following the Civil War. In Lehigh County it crossed Trout Creek in Slatington and then was moved in 1900 to span the Ontelaunee Creek at Wanamaker. In 2002, the bridge was moved to Summerdale to carry pedestrian traffic.	

**TABLE 4.1 (cont)**

<b>Hampden</b>	
<b>32. Marker Name:</b> Gettysburg Campaign – Battle of Sporting Hill <b>Date Dedicated:</b> June 21, 1997 <b>Location:</b> 5002 Carlisle Pike <b>Marker Text:</b> This campaign’s northernmost engagement, known as the Battle of Sporting Hill, occurred just north and west of here, June 30, 1863. The 22 <sup>nd</sup> & 37 <sup>th</sup> New York Militia Regiments, along with Landis’s Philadelphia Battery, fought in defense of Harrisburg against the 16 <sup>th</sup> & 36 <sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry units. Afterward the Confederates withdrew to Carlisle, leaving some 16 dead. Reported wounded were 11 Union soldiers; 20-30 Confederates.	
<b>33. Marker Name:</b> Gettysburg Campaign <b>Date Dedicated:</b> April 25, 2005 <b>Location:</b> 5115 East Trindle Road <b>Marker Text:</b> Confederate General Albert G. Jenkins and his staff occupied this house, June 28-30, 1863. His brigade, a part of General Ewell's Corps, had entered Mechanicsburg to reconnoiter the approaches to Harrisburg with a view toward a June 30 attack. The troops withdrew from here on the 30th, however, having been ordered to Gettysburg in advance of the battle there. This house, owned at that time by John Rupp, was built in 1787 by his grandfather, Jonas Rupp.	
<b>34. Marker Name:</b> Peace Church <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Aug. 4, 1947 <b>Location:</b> PA 641 (Trindle Rd) at St. John’s Rd. W of Camp Hill <b>Marker Text:</b> Present building erected in 1798 by a Reformed congregation. Half-interest obtained in 1806 by a Lutheran congregation; in joint use until 1866. Kept in its original form; used for special services.	
<b>35. Marker Name:</b> Peace Church <b>Date Dedicated:</b> May 25, 1948 <b>Location:</b> Carlisle Pike and St. John’s Rd, 1.2 miles West of Camp Hill <b>Marker Text:</b> Present building erected in 1798 by a Reformed congregation. Half-interest obtained in 1806 by a Lutheran congregation; in joint use until 1866. Kept in its original form; used annually by St. John’s Lutheran, a half-mile away.	
<b>Lemoyne</b>	
<b>36. Marker Name:</b> Fort Couch <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Aug. 10, 1947 <b>Location:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> St. & Ohio Ave. <b>Marker Text:</b> Remains of breastworks, at Eighth and Ohio Streets, built before the battle of Gettysburg, to oppose the expected Southern drive on Harrisburg. June 29, 1863, a few Confederate scouts neared here but withdrew.	
<b>37. Marker Name:</b> Fort Couch <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Oct. 15, 1953 <b>Location:</b> Indiana Ave. <b>Marker Text:</b> Remains of breastworks built in June 1863 to oppose an expected attack on Harrisburg by Confederate troops. Site then known as Hummel’s Heights. Fort was named for Gen. Couch, Commander, Eastern Pennsylvania Military Department.	
<b>Lower Allen</b>	
<b>38. Marker Name:</b> Daniel Drawbaugh <b>Date Dedicated:</b> May 1, 1965 <b>Location:</b> SR 2033 at Eberlys Mill, 1 mile W of New Cumberland <b>Marker Text:</b> Inventor of a telephone for which he sought a patent in 1880. Claims contested by Bell Telephone, which won the court decision in 1888. Born in this village. July 14, 1827, where he developed his inventions; he removed in 1904 to Camp Hill, where he died November 2, 1911.	

**TABLE 4.1 (cont)**

**Mechanicsburg**

<p><b>39. Marker Name:</b> Cumberland Valley Railroad  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> May, 1992  <b>Location:</b> 4 Strawberry Alley  <b>Marker Text:</b> Incorporated in 1831. Completed, Lemoyne to Chambersburg, 1837; eventually, Harrisburg to Virginia. For over 80 years, vital to Valley's economic life; merged into Pennsylvania R.R., 1919. Passenger Station, Stationmaster's House here, built in the 1860s.</p>
<p><b>40. Marker Name:</b> Irving Female College  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Sept. 29, 1954  <b>Location:</b> E. Main St. near Filbert St.  <b>Marker Text:</b> Site of the College that was chartered in 1857, and named for Washington Irving, a trustee. First women's college in Pennsylvania to grant degrees in arts and sciences. It closed in 1929.</p>
<p><b>41. Marker Name:</b> Simpson Ferry Road  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Sept. 29, 1954  <b>Location:</b> Simpson St. near Walnut St.  <b>Marker Text:</b> Built about 1792. It extended from Michael Simpson's Ferry on the Susquehanna to Carlisle, following, at this point, a course later known as Simpson St. Used by many persons traveling to western part of the State.</p>
<p><b>42. Marker Name:</b> Union Church  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Sept. 29, 1954  <b>Location:</b> East Main Street at Church  <b>Marker Text:</b> Oldest public building in Mechanicsburg. Built in 1825 on land given by Martin Rupp. As provided in the charter, it has been used by many religious sects on payment of small fee.</p>
<p><b>Middlesex</b></p>
<p><b>43. Marker Name:</b> Farthest North of Confederates  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Oct. 26, 1929  <b>Location:</b> PA 34, 1 mile north of Carlisle Springs  <b>Marker Text:</b> The farthest north attained by any organized body of the Confederate army of Gen Robert E. Lee was reached here at the farm of Joseph Miller on the morning of June 28, 1863. Hearing that Sterretts Gap was occupied by Union Troops these outposts returned to their command at Carlisle. From these hills the tide of the Confederate invasion receded, never to return.</p>
<p><b>Monroe</b></p>
<p><b>44. Marker Name:</b> Williams Grove  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Sept. 29, 1954  <b>Location:</b> SR 2011 ½ mile South of Williams Grove  <b>Marker Text:</b> This railroad junction became the site of the Great Grangers' Interstate Picnic Exhibition, founded 1874 by R.H. Thomas of the State Grange. The annual event drew an estimated 100,000 or more people in a week by the 1890's. The John Williams, built about 1799, stands.</p>
<p><b>New Cumberland</b></p>
<p><b>45. Marker Name:</b> John W. Geary  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> June 10, 1995  <b>Location:</b> 3<sup>rd</sup> and Bridge Streets in New Cumberland  <b>Marker Text:</b> Two-term Governor of Pennsylvania, 1867-73. Major General in Civil War. Colonel, 2<sup>nd</sup> Pa. Regiment in Mexican War. Governor, Kansas Territory. First postmaster &amp; first mayor of San Francisco. His home was a block east at 308 Market Street.</p>
<p><b>46. Marker Name:</b> Marcus A. Reno  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> September 9, 2007  <b>Location:</b> 3<sup>rd</sup> &amp; Reno Sts.  <b>Marker Text:</b> Maj., 7th U.S. Cavalry at Battle of Little Big Horn, 1876; Lt. Col. Geo. A. Custer &amp; the troops he led were killed, but Reno &amp; most of his command survived. During the civil war, Reno helped defend this region against Confederate invaders. His farm was near here.</p>

**TABLE 4.1 (cont.)**

<b>Newville</b>	
<b>47. Marker Name:</b> Big Spring Presbyterian Church	<b>Date Dedicated:</b> Aug. 18, 1985 <b>Location:</b> S. Corporation St. at Church <b>Marker Text:</b> Original log meeting house was erected 1737 near the Big Spring. Church was fully organized, October 1738. Present stone structure was built 1789, and in 1790 the trustees laid out Newville as a town on the church-owned glebe.
<b>48. Marker Name:</b> State Police School	<b>Date Dedicated:</b> July 29, 1970 <b>Location:</b> Walnut St. near Big Spring Ave. <b>Marker Text:</b> The Pennsylvania State Police Training School, first of its kind in the nation, was established here in 1920 at the old Big Spring Hotel, which stood nearby. In 1923 the location of the school was transferred to Hershey, in Dauphin County.
<b>North Middleton</b>	
<b>49. Marker Name:</b> Carlisle Indian Industrial School	<b>Date Dedicated:</b> Aug. 31, 2003 <b>Location:</b> North side of Claremont Road, 50 feet East of the Carlisle Barracks entrance <b>Marker Text:</b> This school was the model for a nation-wide system of boarding schools intended to assimilate American Indians into mainstream culture. Over 10,000 indigenous children attended the school between 1879 and 1918. Despite idealistic beginnings, the school left a mixed and lasting legacy, creating opportunity for some students and conflicted identities for others. In this cemetery are 186 graves of students who died while at Carlisle.
<b>50. Marker Name:</b> Charles Albert "Chief" Bender	<b>Date Dedicated:</b> Oct. 17, 2003 <b>Location:</b> Indian Field, Carlisle Barracks, off U.S. 11 <b>Marker Text:</b> One of baseball's great pitchers. Bender played for the Philadelphia Athletics from 1903-14, helping them to win 5 pennants and 3 world championships. After winning 212 games over 16 seasons and becoming one of the first World Series stars, he was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1954. His mother was one-half Chippewa, and he attended Carlisle Indian Industrial School on this site from 1898-1901.
<b>Shippensburg</b>	
<b>51. Marker Name:</b> Braddock Expedition	<b>Date Dedicated:</b> Nov. 3, 1961 <b>Location:</b> US 11 (W. King St.) <b>Marker Text:</b> In 1755 supplies for Braddock's army were stored here in Edward Shippen's strong stone house "at the back Run." James Burd, the son-in-law of Shippen, opened a road to carry these supplies to the west. After Braddock's defeat remaining supplies were given to sufferers from Indian attacks.
<b>52. Marker Name:</b> Forbes Road (Raystown Path)	<b>Date Dedicated:</b> Jan. 7, 1952 <b>Location:</b> US 11, 1 mile NE of Shippensburg <b>Marker Text:</b> At Shippensburg, the Raystown Path forked: one branch led directly west over three steep mountains to Burnt Cabins; the other, taken by General Forbes to avoid heavy grades, went south round Parnells Knob to Fort Loudon, crossing the Tuscarora Mountain at Cowan Gap.
<b>53. Marker Name:</b> Fort Franklin	<b>Date Dedicated:</b> 1947 <b>Location:</b> US 11 in Shippensburg <b>Marker Text:</b> Near this point stood a log fort erected about 1740 by early settlers, against Indian raids. It was superseded by Fort Morris, erected in 1755.

**TABLE 4.1 (cont.)**

<b>Shippensburg</b>	
<b>54.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Fort Morris  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Nov. 3, 1961  <b>Location:</b> US 11 at Queen Street  <b>Marker Text:</b> Named for Gov. R.H. Morris, and built by local settlers under the supervision of James Burd after Braddock’s defeat in July, 1755. Later garrisoned by provincial troops commanded by Hugh Mercer. The fort site, long marked by the soldiers’ well, lies a block to the north on Burd Street.</p>
<b>55.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Fort Morris – Plaque  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> September 1921  <b>Location:</b> N side of W King St. (US 11), between Spring &amp; Morris</p>
<b>56.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Locust Grove Cemetery  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> May 5, 2007  <b>Location:</b> 100 block of N Queen St.  <b>Marker Text:</b> Burial ground for slaves and free blacks since the early 19th century and site of Shippensburg’s first African American church, established 1830s. Edward Shippen Burd granted the land to Shippensburg’s African American community in 1842. It was the only public cemetery open to African Americans in the area until the late 20th century. Graves of veterans from the Civil War to the Vietnam conflict include those of twenty-six Civil War soldiers.</p>
<b>57.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Old Court House  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> Nov. 18, 1947  <b>Location:</b> US 11 at Queen St.  <b>Marker Text:</b> “Widow Piper’s Tavern,” used for Cumberland County court-sessions, 1750-1751, until a courthouse was erected at Carlisle, the county seat. The house is now the home of the Shippensburg Civic Club.</p>
<b>58.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> One Room School House  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> May 29, 1970  <b>Location:</b> PA 696 at Shippensburg University  <b>Marker Text:</b> The Mount Jackson or Potato Point School, originally built in 1865, is an authentically reconstructed one-room schoolhouse. It was relocated here in 1969 by alumni and friends of Shippensburg State College to preserve part of America’s educational heritage.</p>
<b>59.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Shippensburg  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> June 1, 1948  <b>Location:</b> US 11 E end of Shippensburg  <b>Marker Text:</b> Founded 1730 by Edward Shippen. Second oldest town in the state west of the Susquehanna River. Important community on colonial frontier. Temporary seat of Cumberland Co., whose first courts were held here in 1750-51.</p>
<b>60.</b>	<p><b>Marker Name:</b> Shippensburg – Plaque  <b>Date Dedicated:</b> June 1925  <b>Location:</b> King and Prince Streets  <b>Marker Text:</b> Settled about 1733. Laid out and named for Edward Shippen, 1703-1781, merchant, mayor and justice of Philadelphia, later a resident of Lancaster, paymaster in the Forbes Expedition, a founder and trustee of Princeton University. Grandson of Edward Shippen...</p>

**TABLE 4.1 (cont.)**

<b>Silver Spring</b>	
<b>61. Marker Name:</b>	Silver Spring Church
<b>Date Dedicated:</b>	June 6, 1974
<b>Location:</b>	SR 1001 S of US 11 at church
<b>Marker Text:</b>	Founded 1734 on land of James Silver by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, earliest settlers of the Cumberland Valley. Present church built in 1783, restored in 1928 to its original style, and still used for worship.
<b>Southampton</b>	
<b>62. Marker Name:</b>	Middle Spring Church
<b>Date Dedicated:</b>	Nov. 6, 1950
<b>Location:</b>	SR 4001, 2.6 miles N of Shippensburg
<b>Marker Text:</b>	Founded 1738 by pioneer Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Until 1781, the church was at the old cemetery, which is about one tenth mile NW from here. Present church built, 1847; parsonage built, 1855.
<b>South Middleton</b>	
<b>63. Marker Name:</b>	Carlisle Iron Works
<b>Date Dedicated:</b>	Aug. 4, 1947
<b>Location:</b>	PA 174 just E of Boiling Springs
<b>Marker Text:</b>	Founded about 1762 by John Rigbie and Co. Operated after 1781 by Michael Ege, noted ironmaster of the period. Ruins of the charcoal furnace still stand.
<b>64. Marker Name:</b>	Daniel Kaufman
<b>Date Dedicated:</b>	May 25, 2002
<b>Location:</b>	301 Front Street, Boiling Springs
<b>Marker Text:</b>	An Underground Railroad agent from 1835 to 1847, when he was sued by a Maryland slave owner. He was ultimately fined \$4,000 in 1852, in a case that drew wide attention. Kaufman had provided food and transportation to fugitive slaves passing through this area; his barn and a densely wooded area nearby furnished shelter. In 1845, Kaufman laid out the village of Boiling Springs, and he built his 301 Front Street home in 1880.
<b>65. Marker Name:</b>	Gettysburg Campaign
<b>Date Dedicated:</b>	July 29, 1947
<b>Location:</b>	PA 74 just E of Carlisle near Interstate 81
<b>Marker Text:</b>	Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Southern cavalry arrived July 1, 1863, by Dover and Dillsburg. Finding Ewell had left the day before, Stuart burned the U.S. Barracks and left for Gettysburg, where the battle had begun.
<b>Wormleysburg</b>	
<b>66. Marker Name:</b>	Harrisburg Gateway Marker
<b>Date Dedicated:</b>	Aug. 1, 1947
<b>Location:</b>	Front Street, N of Walnut Street Bridge
<b>Marker Text:</b>	Pennsylvania's capital since 1812. As Harris' Ferry, was settled a century before by John Harris Sr. Laid out as a town in 1785 by John Harris Jr. For over 200 years a center of travel, trade, and historic events.
<b>West Pennsboro</b>	
<b>67. Marker Name:</b>	Joseph Ritner
<b>Date Dedicated:</b>	Oct. 11, 1951
<b>Location:</b>	US 11, 6 miles SW of Carlisle
<b>Marker Text:</b>	Governor of Pennsylvania, 1835-1839, lies buried in this cemetery. Born, 1780, in Berks County; died, 1869, at Carlisle. He was noted for having put into practical operation the law of 1834, which established the public school system.
<b>68. Marker Name:</b>	Laughlin Mill
<b>Date Dedicated:</b>	July 29, 1947
<b>Location:</b>	PA 641 at east end of Newville
<b>Marker Text:</b>	Gristmill built about 1763 by William Laughlin. Owned by his family until 1896. Preserved by Ethel T. McCarthy. The oldest such structure in this region.

**TABLE 4.2**  
**NATIONAL REGISTER**  
**LISTED PROPERTIES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Year</b>
Carlisle Borough	Carlisle Historic District	Bnd by Penn, East, Walnut & College Sts.	06/15/1979
Carlisle Borough	Hessian Powder Magazine	Corner of Guard House Ln. & Garrison Ln., Carlisle	05/17/1974
Carlisle Borough	Old West, Dickinson College	Dickinson College	10/15/1966
Cooke/Dickinson Township	Pine Grove Furnace	Pine Grove Furnace State Park, R.D. 2	04/13/1977
Hampden Township	Eberly, Johannes, House	Carlisle Pk. U.S. Rte 11	04/02/1973
Hampden Township	Peace Church	St. Johns Rd.	03/24/1972
Hopewell Township	Ramp Covered Bridge	T-374	08/25/1980
Lower Allen Township	Etters Bridge	Green lane Dr. T-648	02/27/1986
Mechanicsburg Borough	Cumberland Valley Railroad Station & Masters House	2-4 W Strawberry Alley	11/17/1978
Mechanicsburg Borough	Irving Female College	Filbert, Main & Simpson Sts.	05/06/1983
Mechanicsburg Borough	Mechanicsburg Commercial Historic District	Main St. From Arch St. to High St.	04/21/1983
Mechanicsburg Borough	Orris, Adam, House	318 W Main St	12/30/1987
Mechanicsburg Borough	Simpson Street School	Simpson St. & High St.	02/24/1983
Monroe Township	Williams, John, House	L.R. 21027, ½ Mile South of Williams Grove	07/28/1977
Mount Holly Springs Borough	Givin, Amelia S. Free Library	114 n Baltimore Ave.	08/11/2004
New Cumberland Borough	Black, William, Homestead	109 Drexel Hills Park Rd.	07/20/1977
North Middleton Township	Carlisle Armory	504 Calvary Road	12/22/1989
North Middleton Township	Carlisle Indian School	U.S. 11 East Edge of Carlisle	10/15/1966
Shippensburg Borough	Cumberland Valley State Normal School Historic District	Bnd by N. Prince, Stewart, Old Main, Gilbert, Henderson	01/11/1985
Shippensburg Borough	Dykeman's Spring	Dykeman Rd. N & South sides of ½ mile East of Rte.	05/27/1999
Shippensburg Borough	Shippen House	52 W King St.	11/25/1984
Shippensburg Borough	Shippensburg Historic District	Bnd by Lutz, Kenneth, Spring, Fort Sts.	06/07/1984
Shippensburg Borough	Widow Piper's Tavern	King St. & Queen St., Southwest Corner	01/17/1974
Silver Spring Township	Trimble, George, House	50 Pleasant Grove Rd.	07/24/1992
South Middleton Township	Boiling Springs Historic District	Bnd by High, 1 <sup>st</sup> Sts., Lake & Yellow Breeches Creek	12/03/1984
South Middleton Township	Given, James Tavern	1189 Walnut Bottom Rd.	07/24/1992
Southampton Township	Blythe, Benjamin, Homestead	217 Means Hollow Rd.	09/15/1977
Upper Allen Township	Union Hotel (Hilltop Inn)	240 Old Gettysburg Rd.	05/05/1989
West Pennsboro Township	McCullough, John, House	Rte 233, Between Newville and I-81	12/20/1978
Wormleysburg Borough	Wormley, John, House	126 N Front St.	11/21/1976

Source: Pa. Historical and Museum Commission – [www.arch.state.pa.us](http://www.arch.state.pa.us)

## **Preserving the Past in the Present**

Historic materials, artifacts, structures, sites, and streetscapes all offer windows to the past and a physical connection to the heritage of a place. In Cumberland County, there are many resources available, and organizations devoted to the preservation and interpretation of the past. A Historic Resources Plan for Cumberland County is described in Chapter 16.

### *Cumberland County Historical Society*

The County Commissioners have designated the Cumberland County Historical Society as the official county historical society. The Society is the official repository for the county's historic government records dating from the 1750's. Much of the following information was taken from the Cumberland County Historical Society's (CCHS) website ([www.historicalsociety.com](http://www.historicalsociety.com)).

When James Hamilton, Jr., died in 1873, he left no heirs but he did leave a legacy that has benefited historians and residents of Cumberland County for more than a century. In his will, he bequeathed a sum of \$2,000 and a sixty-foot square lot in downtown Carlisle for the establishment of a library. In writing the constitution of the Library, Hamilton's executors interpreted his wishes that the Library was to be for "the advancement of literature and the elucidation and preservation of the history of Cumberland County." Accordingly, on April 17, 1874, a "Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County" was created, making the Society one of the first county historical societies established in Pennsylvania.

For approximately 75 years, the Society's primary efforts were directed toward the development of the research library and the reading of historical papers. During this period, the Society also acquired historical materials primarily through gifts. They were displayed in the reading room and in available space on the second floor, which eventually evolved into gallery space.

After World War II, the development of a more effective museum became a priority. Building expansions provided the additional space and the efforts to build the museum collections were made possible through the generous support of the community. In the 1970s, exhibits were developed and modern record keeping and conservation practices were implemented. Educational programs also became a more integral part of the Society's activities with the establishment of an educational partnership with the county's school districts in 1989. As the organization's activities began to expand, professional staff was hired in the 1980s. It remains a non-profit organization with a Board of Directors and approximately 1,500 members.

The Society's headquarters remains at its original location at 21 N. Pitt Street in Carlisle. The facility's property expanded in 1992, when Mary Wheeler King bequeathed the Two Mile House in South Middleton Township to the Society. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Two Mile House is a magnificent 1820 Federal limestone residence. Situated on 5 acres, the landscaped grounds host the annual McLain Celtic Festival and other activities. The Two Mile House is available to the public to conduct

meetings, receptions and parties. In 1997, the original facility on N. Pitt Street expanded the building and doubled in size to provide more space for exhibition and education.

The Cumberland County Historical Society's purpose is to collect, preserve, interpret and promote research of the history of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, from the first Native Americans to the present. In order to carry out its mission, the Cumberland County Historical Society maintains a research library and museum at its headquarters. The library contains books, pamphlets, city directories, maps, tax lists, county records, census records, newspapers, genealogical materials, manuscripts, and over 30,000 photographs that document local and county history.

The Society's educational outreach extends to the greater community as well. Other programs include slide/tape presentations on the museum's collections, lectures on local history topics, and workshops such as the award-winning Antiques Forum. In addition, the Society has certified volunteer researchers who offer genealogical searches, property, Indian School, and photograph research for a fee. Computer resources are also available for members and guests doing research. Organized bus tours, teacher in-service workshops, outreach lectures, and walking tours of local historic districts can also be arranged.

#### *United States Army Military History Institute*

The U.S. Army Military History Institute (USAMHI) is the Army's official central repository for historical source material. Located on Army Heritage Drive in Middlesex Township, it was originally established in June of 1967 at the Carlisle Barracks and called the Military History Research Collection. The USAMHI is now part of the Army Heritage and Education Center located on a 56-acre tract donated by Cumberland County in 1999.

In October 2001, the Army officially designated the facility as the "United States Army Heritage and Education Center." Its mission is to serve as the Army's premier historical research facility and provide educational outreach on Army history to the American people. When it is fully developed, the Center will include five components.

1. Military History Institute
2. Visitor & Education Center
3. Army Heritage Museum
4. Army Heritage Trail
5. Conservation Laboratory

The USAMHI collection contains over nine million items that document the history of the U.S. Army and military history, including: books, rare books, periodicals, photographs, manuscripts (diaries, letters, memoirs), military publications and manuals, maps, and oral histories.

#### *Local Historical Societies and Associations*

Historical societies and organizations have been established in several municipalities in Cumberland County. Their purpose is to preserve the heritage of the municipality through preservation of landmarks and artifacts. These organizations also provide educational programs, tours, and genealogical record data.

Camp Hill Historical Society  
2145 Walnut Street  
Camp Hill, PA 17011

Monroe Township Historical Society  
1220 Boiling Springs Rd  
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

Historic Carlisle, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1211  
Carlisle, PA 17013-1211

Newville Historical Society  
69 S. High Street  
Newville, PA 17241

East Pennsboro Historical Society  
410 Cherry Street  
West Fairview, PA 17025

Shippensburg Historical Society  
52 W. King Street  
Shippensburg, PA 17257

Mechanicsburg Museum Association  
3 W. Allen Street  
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

Gateway Historical Society  
Lemoyne and Wormleysburg  
c/o Borough of Lemoyne  
510 Herman Avenue  
Lemoyne, PA 17043

*Existing Historic Preservation Districts*

Five Cumberland County municipalities have successfully created Historic Preservation Districts in their local ordinances.

Carlisle Borough  
Mechanicsburg Borough  
Shippensburg Borough  
South Middleton Township  
Upper Allen Township

Their historic areas communicate a sense of place, and provide a window to the past, that helps to establish a connection to the heritage of each locale. In addition, the aesthetic and scale preserved provides a meaningful and attractive atmosphere in which to live and work. These municipalities have successfully used strategies to protect historic resources and promote them as assets to trigger cultural and economic improvement.