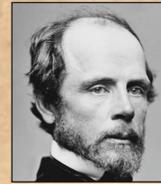
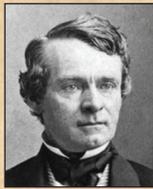
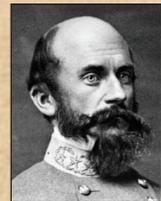


Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania was a great supporter of President Lincoln and the war effort. During the 1863 Confederate invasion he worked diligently to coordinate the state's efforts to repel the Rebels. After the Battle of Gettysburg, he authorized the creation of what became the National Cemetery.



Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch was assigned to command the Department of the Susquehanna and defend Pennsylvania as the Confederates marched north. Couch did the best he could with ill-trained New York and Pennsylvania militia, and hastily constructed fortifications. Fortunately, fate intervened and Confederate forces were called to Gettysburg and the expected attack on Harrisburg never materialized.

Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe commanded a brigade of infantry sent to Chambersburg to impede the advance of the Rebels but his inexperienced militia was no match for the Southern veterans. The Union troops retreated back to Carlisle and ultimately Harrisburg. Later, Knipe led his troops back to Carlisle and repulsed Stuart's attack.



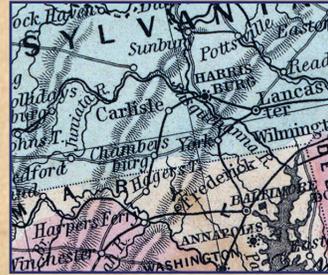
Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell commanded the 2nd Corps of the Confederate Army. He occupied Chambersburg and moved two of his divisions to Carlisle and peacefully occupied the town. Ewell was ready to attack Harrisburg but was ordered to Gettysburg before he could move on the capital.

Maj. Gen. James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart commanded the cavalry division of the Confederate Army. During a scouting mission, he became separated from the main army and had to make his way north independently. Stuart fought a skirmish at Hanover and then moved up to Carlisle, shelling the town and burning the U.S. Army Cavalry Depot at the Carlisle Barracks.



Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins commanded the cavalry brigade that led the Confederate Army into Pennsylvania. His troopers came within a few miles of Harrisburg and fought skirmishes in present-day Camp Hill and Hampden Township before moving south to Gettysburg.

The **Cumberland Valley** played a significant role in America's Civil War. This region of Pennsylvania provided sanctuary to runaway slaves and even participants in John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry. When the war began, local residents rushed to join the Union army. Area families made deep sacrifices for the war effort culminating with the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in summer 1863. Southern troops passed through the valley, occupied communities, skirmished with militia and sometimes even shelled towns. With the Union triumph in 1865, came relief and a "new birth of freedom" but not a final answer about how Americans defined equality.



For more self-guided tours go to visitcumberlandvalley.com, or visit the



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Cumberland Valley Visitors Bureau

Information within courtesy of the Camp Curtin Historical Society, Cumberland County Civil War 150 Steering Committee and House Divided Project by Dickinson College.

SELF-GUIDED TOUR



cumberland valley pa

THE CIVIL WAR ON THE WEST SHORE



VISITCUMBERLANDVALLEY.COM



Fort Washington; area around Cumberland Rd, Lemoyne

1 Fort Washington was the main earthwork fortification guarding Harrisburg. It was manned primarily by New York State Militia (left). It covered about sixty acres on Hummel's Heights (now called Washington Heights) and mounted 25 pieces of artillery. As you look toward Harrisburg's skyline, you can easily see the military importance of this position.



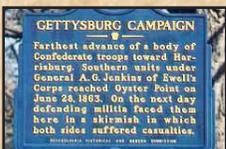
Fort Couch; 8th St & Indiana Ave, Lemoyne

2 Fort Couch was a small artillery position about a half mile west of Fort Washington. It is the only surviving example of Harrisburg's once extensive Civil War defenses. These earthworks will give you a good idea of how Civil War fortifications were constructed. The ground was excavated to create a "dry moat" and the dirt used to build ramparts. The fort was named for Major General Darius Couch, commander of the Union forces defending Harrisburg.



White Hall Orphan School Monument; 24th St & Walnut St, Camp Hill

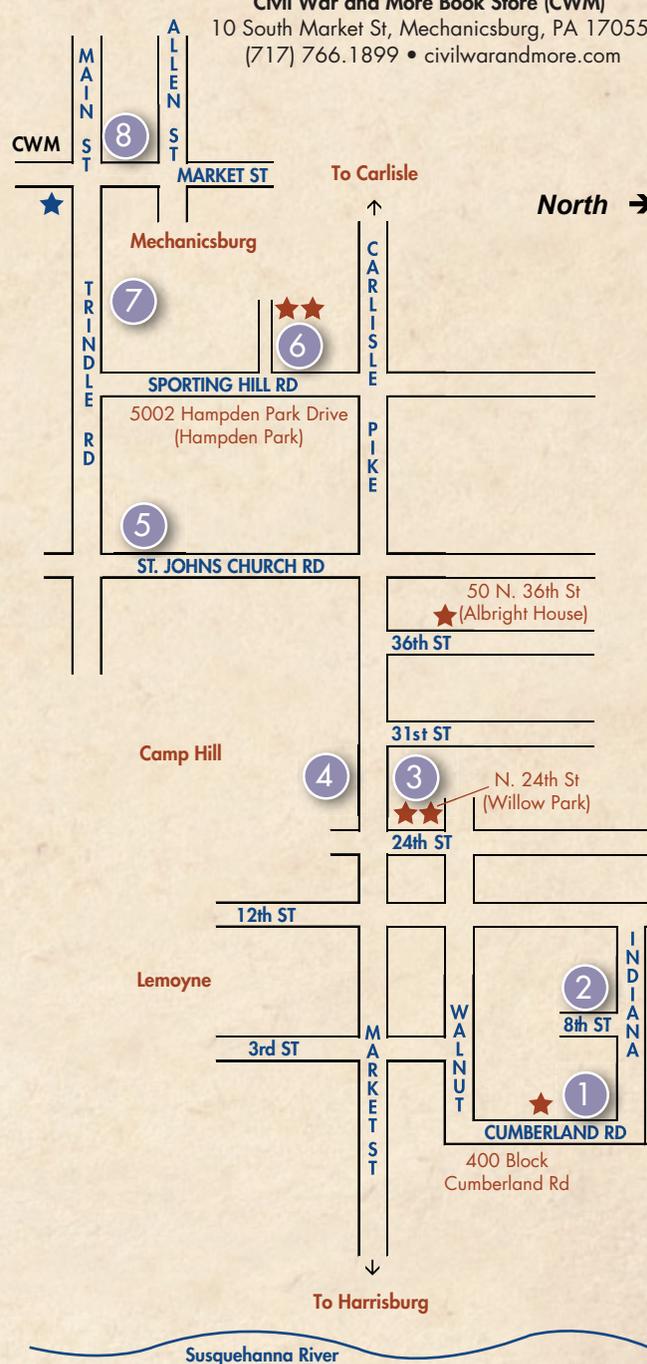
3 The White Hall Orphan School was part of a statewide system of 46 orphanages created by Governor Andrew Curtin for the children of deceased soldiers. The school was located in the 2100 block of Market Street and operated from 1866 until 1890. The alumni of the school were called "Sixteeners" because that was the age they were graduated. Sixteeners erected a monument in Willow Park in 1926.



Oyster Point; 31st St & Market St, Camp Hill

4 The skirmish at Oyster Point on June 28 and 29, 1863, was the farthest advance of the Confederate Army toward Harrisburg. The purpose of the attack was to divert attention from Gen. Jenkins' reconnaissance of Harrisburg from Slate Hill and New Cumberland.

Civil War and More Book Store (CWM)
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Map not so scale.
Not all streets are shown.

★ Wayside Markers
★ Pennsylvania Civil War Trails Marker



Peace Church;
St. John's Church Rd &
Trindle Rd, Camp Hill

5 The Peace Church was used by the Confederates as an artillery position and outpost during June 28 and 29, 1863. Several local civilians were detained in the church so that they could not provide information about the Confederates to the nearby Union troops.



Sporting Hill;
Sporting Hill Rd
& Carlisle Pike,
Mechanicsburg

6 The skirmish at Sporting Hill on June 30, 1863, around the Eberly farmhouse (which became the McCormick farmhouse in 1864) was the largest action in the Harrisburg area and the northernmost engagement of the Gettysburg Campaign. Unfortunately, recent development destroyed most of the remnants of the battlefield and all Americans lost this unique piece of their heritage.



Jenkins' Headquarters;
5115 Trindle Rd,
Mechanicsburg

7 The Rupp House served as headquarters for Confederate General Albert G. Jenkins, commanding the brigade of cavalry that came closest to Harrisburg. There is a monument at the site commemorating Jenkins and the Confederate troops. (The house is not open to the public but visitors may stop to see the monument.)



Mechanicsburg
Museum; 3 West Allen
St, Mechanicsburg
Wed-Sat 12pm-3pm

8 Mechanicsburg was the northernmost town to surrender to the Confederate Army. Gen. Jenkins' troops arrived outside of town on Sunday morning, June 28, 1863, and demanded 1,500 rations to spare the town. With no troops to offer a defense, Burgess (Mayor) Hummel surrendered the town and citizens collected food.