

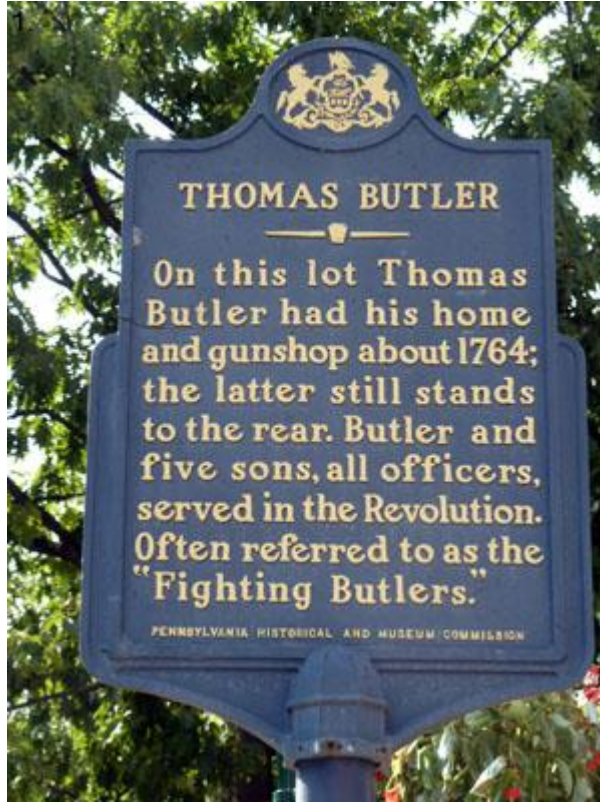


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The Cumberland County Historical Society began as a vision by one of Carlisle well-respected citizens James Hamilton, Jr., who upon his death bequeathed land and money for a library that would secure “the advancement of literature and the elucidation and preservation of the history of Cumberland County.” Located at 21 North Pitt Street in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the historical society has continued to honor that mission for over 125 years.



1.

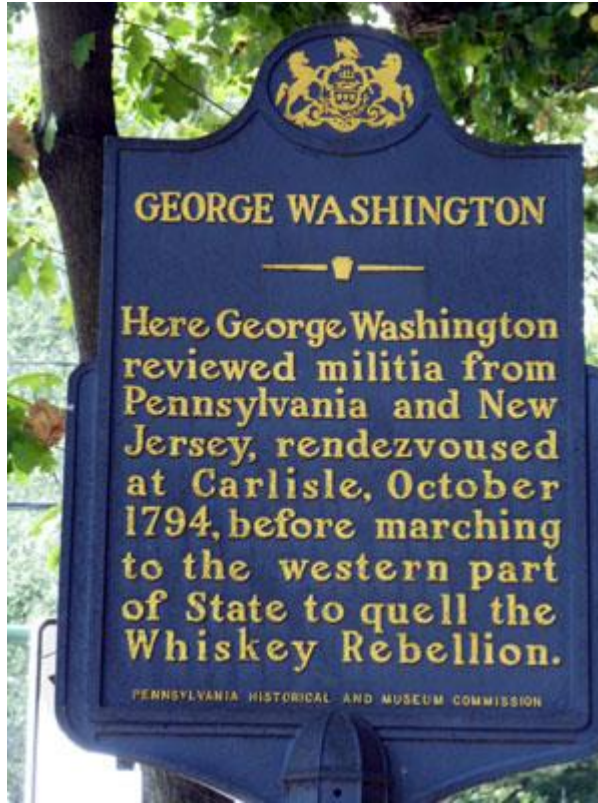
Thomas Butler

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Born 1720 in Ireland and relocating to Carlisle in 1748, Thomas Butler and his five sons went on to lead distinguished military career during the American Revolution. The "Fighting Butlers" as they were called, saw action at the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth.



2.

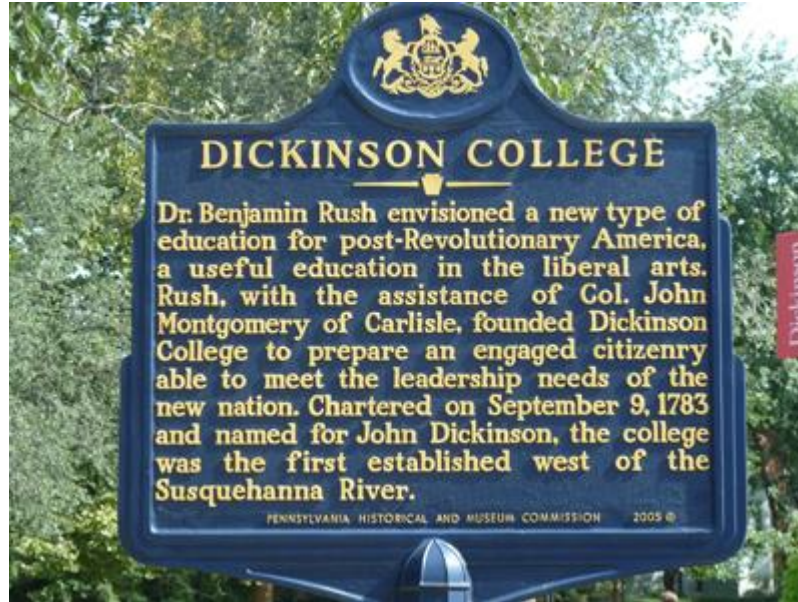
George Washington

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George Washington maintained friendships and correspondences with some of Carlisle's most prominent citizens throughout his professional career. On this site he reviewed militia from Pennsylvania and New Jersey in October of 1794, before marching to the western part of the State to put down the Whiskey Rebellion.



3.

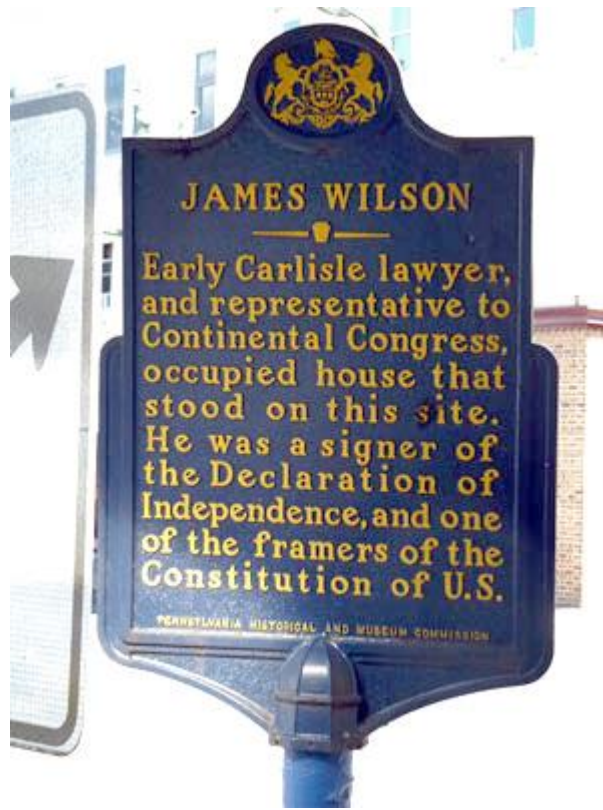
Dickinson College

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Founded in 1783 by Benjamin Rush and named after his friend, Pennsylvania Governor John Dickinson, the college was the first school chartered in the newly established United States. In his words, Rush wanted the school to be a place for “instruction of youth in the learned languages” , in addition to the “useful arts, sciences and literature” . Notable graduates from Dickinson have included, the 15th President of the United States James Buchanan and U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney.



4.

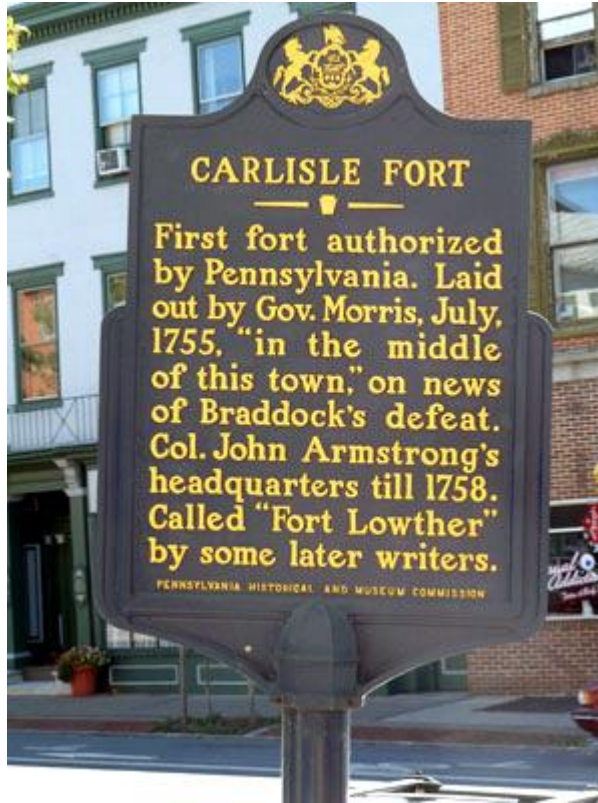
James Wilson

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Serving in several capacities throughout his long and storied career, Wilson's greatest contribution was his efforts to draft the U.S. Constitution. One of only six men to sign both the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, James Wilson was remembered as "One of the deepest thinkers and most exact reasoners among the members of the convention of 1787."



5.

Carlisle Fort

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First fort authorized by Pennsylvania. Laid out by Governor Morris, July, 1755, “in the middle of this town,” on news of Braddock’s defeat. Colonel John Armstrong’s headquarters till 1758. Called “Fort Lowther” by some later writers.



6.

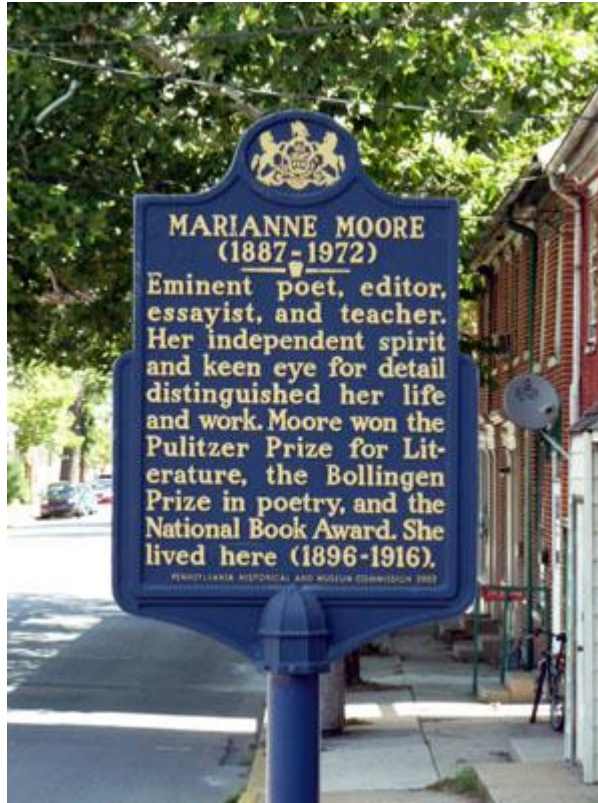
First Presbyterian Church

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With construction beginning in 1757, the church is the oldest public building in Carlisle. Here colonists met in 1774 to declare for independence. George Washington is said to have worshipped here in 1794 before heading west to quell the Whiskey Rebellion. Congregation dates back to 1734, when a large settlement of Scots-Irish from Lancaster County established a Presbyterian Church at Meeting House Springs, two miles west of the Carlisle Public Square.



7.

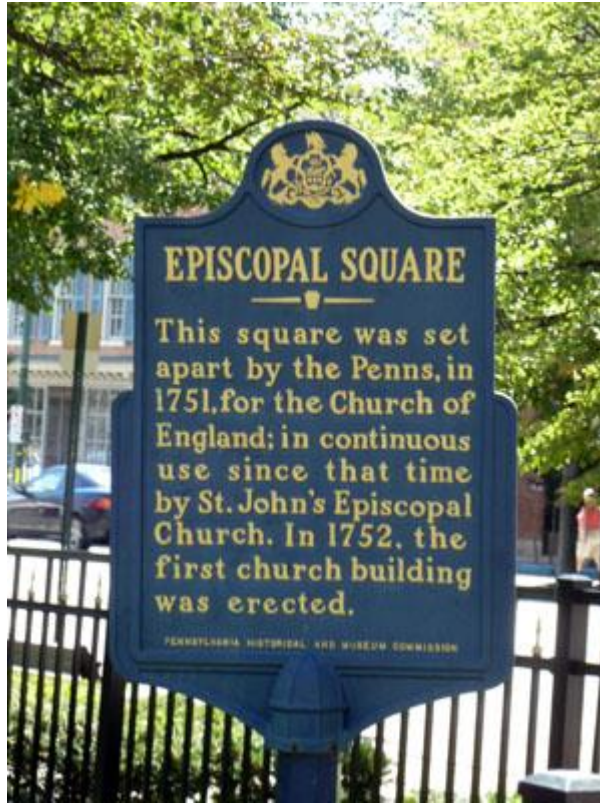
Marianne Moore

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World famous and Pulitzer Prize winning poet Marianne Moore lived in this house from 1896 to 1916. After graduating from Bryn Mawr College in Philadelphia in 1905, Moore returned to Carlisle to teach at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School until 1915. Once she began to write professionally, Moore moved to New York City where she entered the most prolific stage of her literary career.



8.

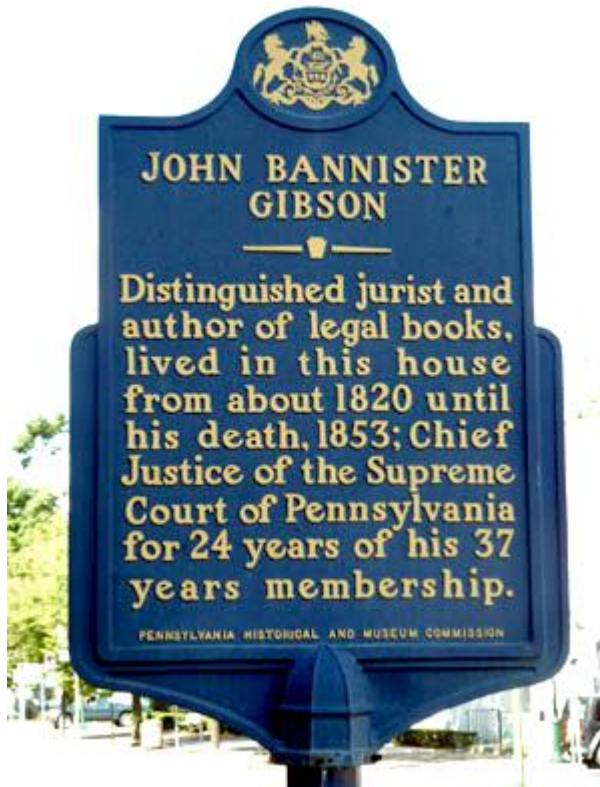
Episcopal Square

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LNG: W 77.18888

This square was set apart by the Penn family in 1751, for the Church of England with the first church being erected in 1752. Since that time the site has been in continuous use by St. John's Episcopal Church.



9.

John Bannister Gibson

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John Bannister Gibson was born in what is now Gibson's Mill in Perry County in 1780. Though he attended Dickinson College, he never graduated and instead studied law privately under a local judge. Admitted to the bar in 1803, Gibson practiced law throughout the region before settling in Carlisle in 1820.



10.

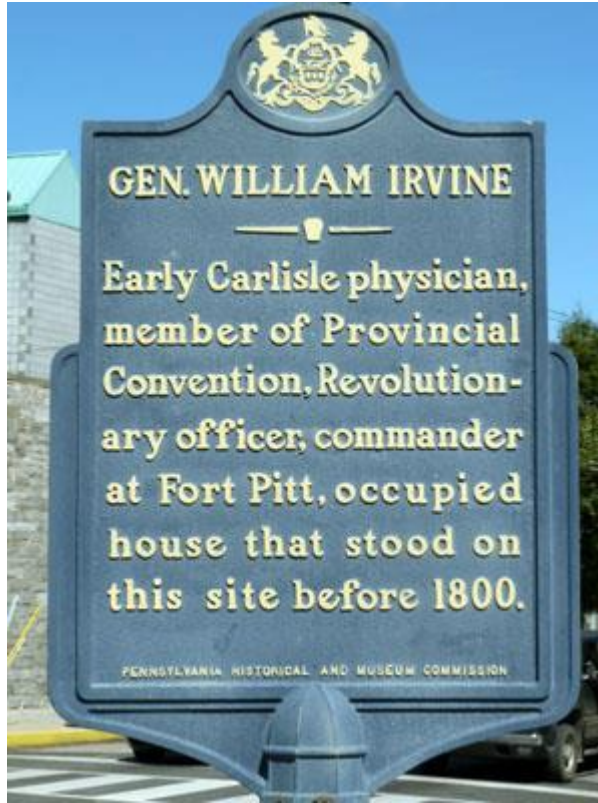
General John Armstrong

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Born in 1717 in County Fermanagh, Ireland, John Armstrong immigrated to Pennsylvania where he became a planner for the newly established town of Carlisle. While serving as a colonel in the French and Indian War, Armstrong led provincial troops on the Forbes expedition into western Pennsylvania in 1758. It was during this expedition that Armstrong met and befriended fellow militia commander George Washington. Armstrong went on to further distinguish himself in several decisive battles in the Revolutionary War.



11.

General William Irvine

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Born in 1741, in Northern Ireland, William Irvine served as a ship's surgeon during the Seven Years War before settling in Carlisle in 1764. Proponent of American independence from Britain, Irvine raised and then commanded the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment as its colonel. Involved in many campaigns, Irvine distinguished himself at Monmouth and later was given command of the Northwest frontier which was stationed at Fort Pitt.



12.

Cumberland County

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Formed in 1750 and named after Cumberland County in England, the county borders originally extended to the western limits of Pennsylvania. From colonial times through the present, Cumberland County has established itself as an integral part of American history.



13.

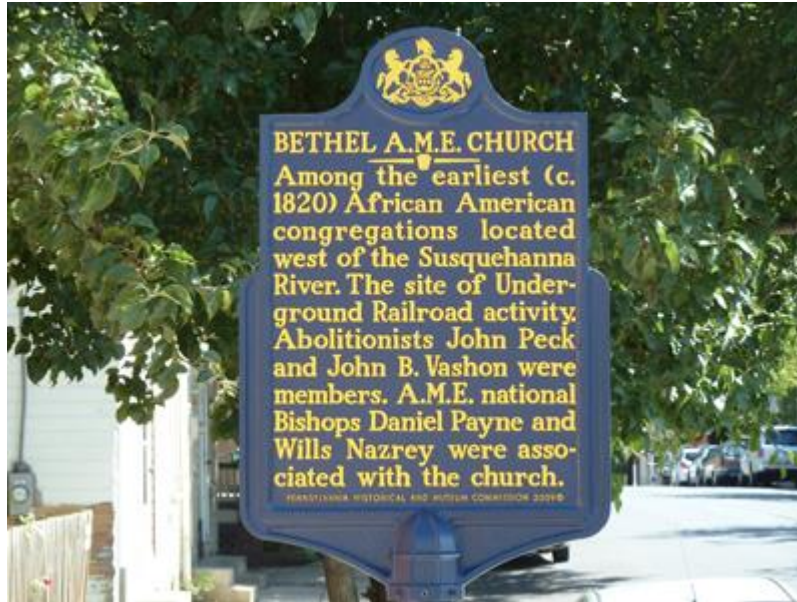
Blaine House

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The Blaine House is one of the oldest buildings in the downtown Carlisle historical district and a superb example of 18th Century Georgian style architecture. Its most famous resident was Ephraim Blaine a patriot and vocal proponent for the revolution who served as a colonel in the First Battalion of the Cumberland County Militia in 1777. On his tombstone the epitaph reads, in part “he was active and useful in securing American Independence.”



14.

Bethel A.M.E.

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Among the earliest (c. 1820) African American congregations located west of the Susquehanna River. The church was also a site of Underground Railroad activity. Abolitionists John Peck and John B. Vashon were members. A.M.E. national Bishops Daniel Payne and Wills Nazrey were associated with the church.



15.

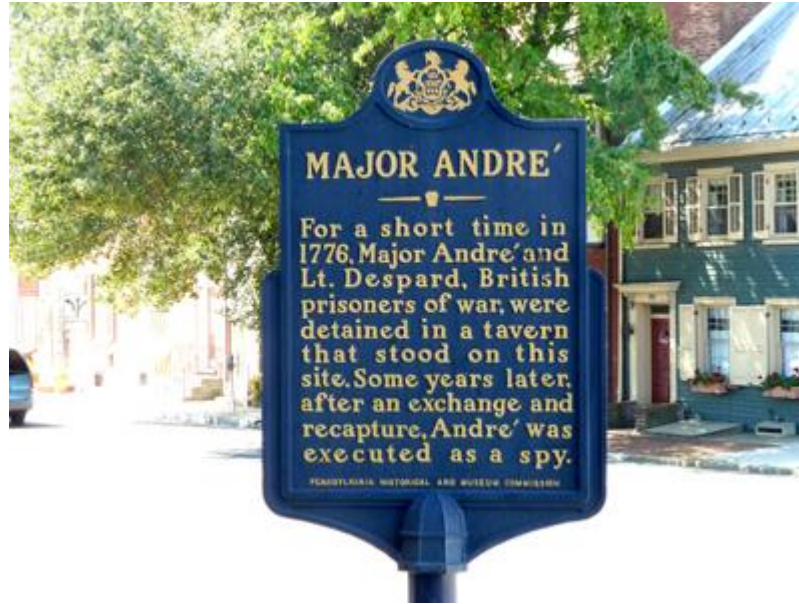
Green Tree Inn

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This establishment is most well-known for the dignitaries who stayed here. In 1753, Benjamin Franklin stayed at the inn which once stood on this site while he, Richard Peters and Isaac Norris treated with local Native Americans. Hamilton and Knox, members of Washington's cabinet, lodged here in 1794.



16.

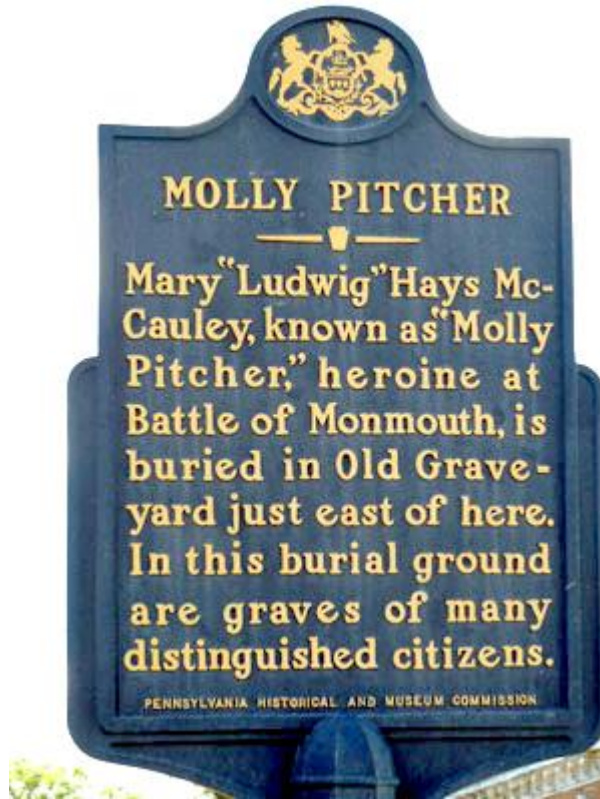
Major Andre

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Major Andre was a distinguished officer in the British army. After being captured in 1775, Andre, for a time, was paroled in Lancaster County and the town of Carlisle. Following his release while traveling behind American lines to negotiate Benedict Arnold's surrender of West Point to the British, Andre was captured. Dressed in civilian garb while carrying military documents, Andre was deemed a spy. A few days later, on October 2, 1780, John Andre was hung.



17.

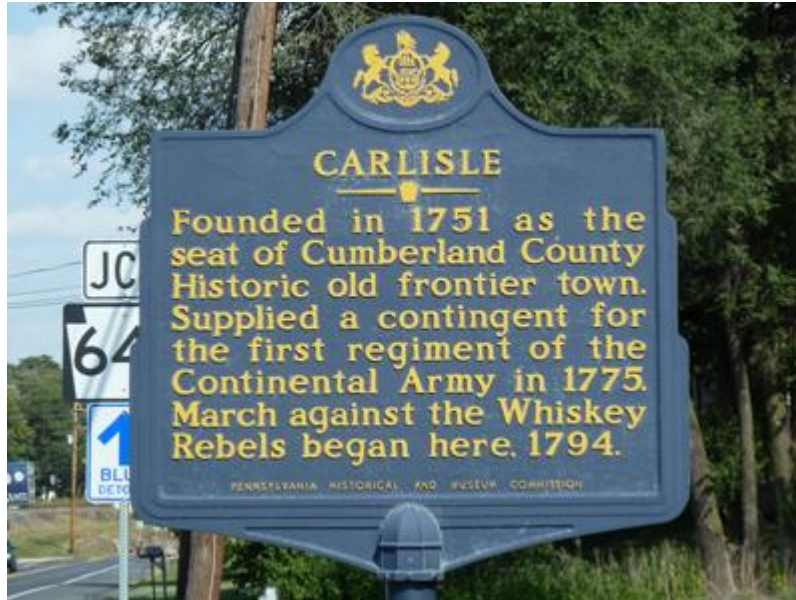
Molly Pitcher

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Perhaps no other person in Carlisle is shrouded in more myth and legend than ‘Molly Pitcher’. Though the details of her exploits at the Battle of Monmouth are unclear, she did in fact travel with her husband, an army officer, on campaign and was present at the battle. After the war she was provided with a pension by the army “for services rendered” and lived out her life in Carlisle. Mary McCauley or Molly Pitcher, died in 1832 and is buried in Old Carlisle cemetery.



18.

Carlisle

GPS:

LAT: N40.19357,

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Laid out in 1751 by John Armstrong, the town of Carlisle has a long and illustrious history. Once a frontier town, Carlisle became a center for patriotic sentiment during the American Revolution. In addition, Carlisle is home to the Army War College, AHEC and the former Carlisle Indian Industrial School. For over 250 years, Carlisle Pennsylvania has been thoroughly involved in the development of the nation.