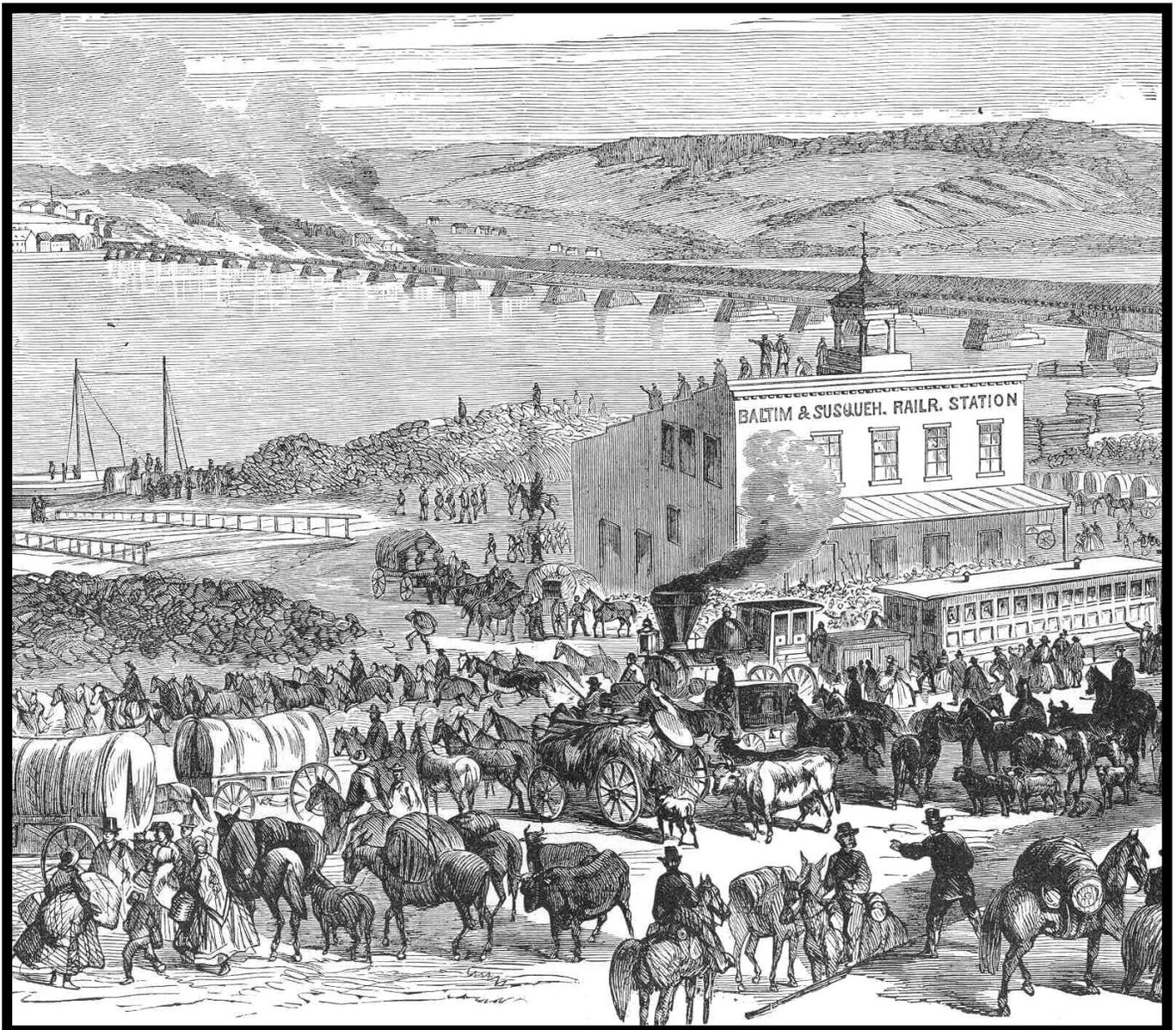


# The Bugle



Quarterly Journal of the  
Camp Curtin Historical Society  
and Civil War Round Table, Inc.

Spring 2013  
Volume 23, Number 1



*The Invasion of Pennsylvania*

*"The field upon which we now stand will be known as classic ground, for here has been the great central point of the organization of our military forces. When my administration of public affairs will have been forgotten and the good and evil will be only known to the investigation of the antiquarian, Camp Curtin, with its memories and associations, will be immortal."*

- Governor Andrew Curtin, 1865

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## Wingert Honored for Local History

Cooper Wingert received the Camp Curtin Historical Society's General Joseph F. Knipe Award in recognition of his significant accomplishments in local Civil War history. CCHS President Jim Schmick presented the plaque to Cooper after his presentation on the 26th Pennsylvania Militia at our February meeting.

Cooper has done considerable research on the local aspects of the Gettysburg Campaign and is the author of *Harrisburg and the Civil War: Defending the Keystone of the Union*, *The Confederate Approach on Harrisburg: The Gettysburg Campaign's Northernmost Reaches*, and *Emergency Men: The 26th Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia and the Gettysburg Campaign*. He is a fifteen year old home school student from Enola, Pa.



### Upcoming Events

August 10, Annual Members' Picnic, Negley Park, Lemoyne

September 8, Annual Harrisburg Cemetery Tours, Harrisburg

November 10, Presentation on 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry,  
National Civil War Museum, Harrisburg

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**Cover:** Burning of the Columbia-Wrightsville Bridge over the Susquehanna River from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. After York surrendered to the Confederates, Brig. Gen. John Gordon's Brigade marched toward the Susquehanna River to secure the bridge but Union Militia set fire to it, hoping to burn just one section to make it unusable. Unfortunately, the entire bridge burned and the fire even spread into Wrightsville on the west shore. Gordon's men helped the local residents put out the fire and save the town. Wrightsville marked the easternmost advance of the Confederates during the Gettysburg Campaign.

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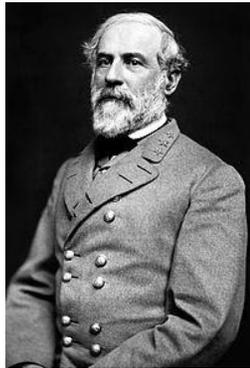
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# 1863 Invasion of Pennsylvania Timeline

The Battle of Gettysburg was fought on the first three days of July, 1863. The two armies, however, had been maneuvering for weeks and numerous small battles and incidents influenced the outcome of the great battle.

## May 1- 3

*Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.* Considered to be Confederate General Robert E. Lee's greatest battle, it is the latest in a string of victories in the east for the Confederates. This defeat of Union Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker gave Lee additional confidence to attempt



another invasion of the north. Unfortunately for the Confederates, Lt. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded by friendly fire during the fighting and Lee will have to move north without one of his best generals.

## May 10

"Stonewall" Jackson dies of pneumonia several days after his arm is amputated.

## May 15

Gen. Lee meets with Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Richmond and presents his plan for the invasion of the north. The move will relieve pressure on Virginia and perhaps draw Union troops away from Vicksburg, Mississippi. It is hoped that a Confederate victory on northern soil will lead to a negotiated settlement of the war or perhaps European recognition of the Confederacy.

## May 22

Union Maj. Gen. Darius Couch resigns as commander of the 2nd Army Corps, unwilling to serve under Hooker, commander of the Army of the Potomac. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock is appointed as his replacement.

## May 30

Gen. Lee reorganizes the Army of Northern Virginia. "Stonewall" Jackson's Corps is divided, with Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell assuming command of the new Second Corps and Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill commanding the new Third Corps. Lt. Gen. James Longstreet remains in command of the First Corps.

## June 2

Union Maj. Gen. John Reynolds is offered the command of the Army of the Potomac. His request for complete independence from Washington in conducting its operations is refused. Reynolds declines the appointment and remains in command of the 1st Corps.

## June 3

The Army of Northern Virginia begins its withdrawal from the area around Fredericksburg, Virginia, and moves toward the Shenandoah Valley.

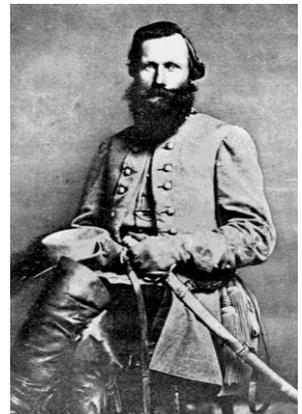
## June 8

Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (below) holds an impressive grand review of his cavalry division for Gen. Lee near Brandy Station, Virginia.

## June 9

*Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia.* Union Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton's Cavalry Corps, attacks Stuart at Brandy Station. At first, the

Confederates are surprised and fall back but eventually regroup and turn back the Union attack. For perhaps the first time in the war, the Union cavalry proves to be a match for the Southerners. Stuart is greatly embarrassed by his near loss and looks for an opportunity to redeem himself.



## June 10

The Union War Department announces the creation of the Department of the Susquehanna, commanded by Darius Couch (right). He is charged with the defense of eastern and central Pennsylvania. Couch is given no troops from the federal army and will have to rely on state militia and short-term state emergency troops.



## June 11

The Union Army of the Potomac begins to move north from Fredericksburg.

## June 14-15

*Battle of Second Winchester, Virginia.* Ewell's leading divisions under Maj. Gen. Jubal Early and Edward Johnson reach Winchester and engage Maj. Gen. Robert Milroy's troops. The Union forces are routed and many captured. This battle effectively clears the Shenandoah Valley of Union troops and gives the Confederates an open path to Pennsylvania.

## June 15

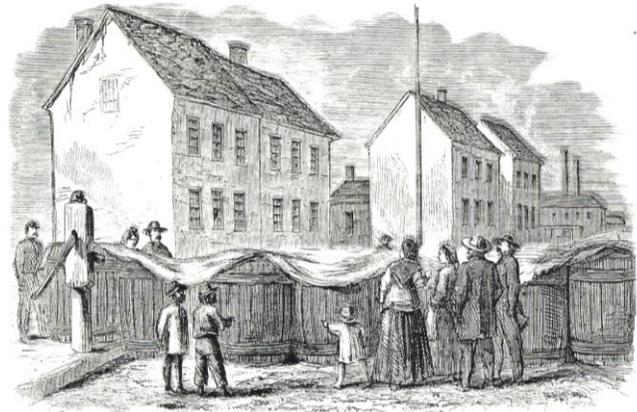
The last Union and Confederate troops leave Fredericksburg area and begin marching toward Pennsylvania. The two armies move north with only a vague idea of the other's position. The Army of Northern Virginia uses the Shenandoah Valley to screen its movements and the Army of the Potomac tries to protect Washington and Baltimore as it moves north.



Meanwhile on the northern end of the invasion route, Confederate Brig. Gen. Albert Jenkins' cavalry brigade and Maj. Gen. Robert Rodes' infantry division cross the Potomac River into Maryland. Jenkins (left) moves his brigade

onto Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, the first Confederate troops to reach the Keystone state but later withdraws south of town.

Anticipating a possible attack on Harrisburg, Couch orders construction of fortifications on the west shore of the Susquehanna River. Residents of the area help build the forts and the streets of Harrisburg are barricaded (below).

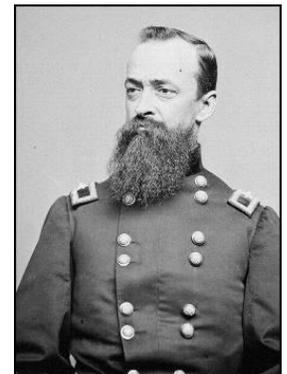


## June 17

*Battle of Aldie, Virginia.* Union Brig. Gen. David Gregg's cavalry division engages and drives off Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry brigade.

## June 21

Brig. Gen. Joseph Knipe (right), a Harrisburg resident, leads a brigade of New York Militia from Harrisburg to the Chambersburg area. Knipe's troops are untrained and short on rations.



## June 22

Rodes' division enters Greencastle, the first Confederate infantry to cross into Pennsylvania. Jenkins fights a brief skirmish, the first shots fired in Pennsylvania. Corporal William Rihl of the 1st N.Y. Cavalry is killed; he is the first death north of the Mason-Dixon Line. Knipe's brigade retreats from Chambersburg back to Harrisburg.

As Confederates move into the Cumberland Valley, civilians flee to Harrisburg and Perry

County, taking as many possessions and livestock as possible (below).



**June 23**  
Early occupies Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

**June 25**  
Stuart begins a ride around the Union Army. He hopes to disrupt the Union march, gather intelligence, capture or destroy supplies, and reestablish his reputation, sullied at Brandy Station. He will be out of contact with main Confederate Army until July 2, depriving Lee of his cavalry for reconnaissance and screening his movements.

**June 26**  
Early's division burns the Caledonia Iron Works, owned by Pennsylvania Congressman Thaddeus Stevens. The division moves through Gettysburg and brushes aside the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia and then marches on York.

**June 27**  
Lee enters Pennsylvania and encamps near Chambersburg.

Ewell, with Rodes' and Johnson's divisions, occupies Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Troops camp at Dickinson College and hold a review at the Carlisle Barracks.

Hooker is relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac. Maj. Gen. George Meade (right) is awakened by a messenger at 3:00AM the next day and (unlike Reynolds) is ordered to take command of the army.



Lincoln hopes Meade, a Pennsylvanian, will be aggressive in defending his home state.

**June 28**  
Mechanicsburg surrenders to Jenkins, becoming the northernmost town to officially surrender to the Confederate Army. The residents provide food to the troops who encamp east of town. Jenkins establishes his headquarters at the Rupp House on the Trindle Road.

Stuart captures a Union wagon train near Rockville, Maryland, but they slow his movement and delay his arrival at Gettysburg.

Confederate Brig. Gen. John Gordon's brigade approaches the Columbia-Wrightsville Bridge over the Susquehanna River and skirmishes with Union militia, who burn the bridge before it can be captured [see cover illustration]. The Confederates help put out the fire after it spreads to the town of Wrightsville.

The Confederate spy Harrison reports to Lee that the Union Army is closer to the Confederate Army and moving faster than expected. Lee makes plans to consolidate all troops near Gettysburg.

**June 29**  
Jenkins reconnoiters the Harrisburg area from Slate Hill and the heights west of New Cumberland. As a diversion for his scouting mission, he has troops attack the Union forces at the Oyster Point (Camp Hill) and fight a small skirmish.

**June 30**  
Jenkins establishes a defensive line at Sporting Hill and awaits Ewell to bring up the infantry to capture Harrisburg not knowing that Lee had ordered all of his troops to Gettysburg. Couch sends troops out the Carlisle Pike to determine the location of the Confederates. They clash at Sporting Hill – the northernmost skirmish of the Gettysburg Campaign. The Confederates eventually withdraw in good order and march to Gettysburg.

Stuart's cavalry advances to Hanover, Pennsylvania, where they encounter Union Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry division. Stuart initially captures Hanover but is driven out of it in a Union counterattack. Stuart rides off to Dover and then to Carlisle, expecting to link up with Ewell.

### **July 1**

Union Militia commanded by Maj. Gen. William "Baldy" Smith occupy to Carlisle after Ewell moves to Gettysburg.

Stuart reaches Carlisle and demands the surrender of the town but Smith refuses. The Confederates shell the town (below), burn the Carlisle Barracks and eventually withdraw to join Lee at Gettysburg the next day.



### **July 1-3**

The Union Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia engage at Gettysburg. The three days of fighting result in approximately 51,000 casualties (killed, wounded missing and captured).

### **July 4**

Confederates at Gettysburg brace for a Union attack that never comes. Lee prepares to withdraw his army and return to Virginia.

In Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Ulysses Grant receives the surrender of Vicksburg. The Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg prove to be the turning point of the Civil War.

### **July 5**

Confederate troops withdraw from Gettysburg.

### **July 6-13**

Numerous skirmishes occur during the retreat at Fairfield, Monterey Pass, Smithsburg, Hagerstown, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Williamsport and Falling Waters but the Union Army takes no major actions to force a major battle.

### **July 13**

The last of Lee's troops cross the Potomac River back into Virginia.

### **July 14**

Lincoln writes a letter of reproach to General Meade but does not send it. John Hay, a White House secretary, writes in his diary about Lincoln's grief over Meade's lost opportunity to end the war.

### **July 20**

Camp Letterman Hospital opens east of Gettysburg. All wounded being treated around the area are moved to the facility.

### **July 24**

Gettysburg Attorney David Wills recommends establishing a cemetery for Union soldiers. Governor Andrew Curtin supports the concept and it eventually grows to become the National Cemetery. Over the next few months, Union dead are removed from the battlefield and buried in the cemetery.

### **November 19**

National Cemetery is dedicated with Edward Everett delivering the main address and President Lincoln making "a few appropriate remarks."

### **November 20**

Camp Letterman closes; the remaining patients are sent to other hospitals in various cities.

### **January 28, 1864**

George Meade receives an official "Thanks of Congress" resolution. Unlike Grant's recognition for Vicksburg, however, Meade does not receive a Congressional Gold Medal.

# 150th Anniversary Programs at GNMP



July 1-4 National Park Service Ranger Programs for 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

During the days of the battle anniversary, with July 4 focusing on the battle's aftermath, the park will offer the following interpretive program opportunities, free of charge:

**Living History Camps** - Two full battalions of Union and Confederate infantrymen accompanied by artillery and other supporting units will present demonstrations and programs near the Pennsylvania Memorial and at Pitzer's Woods throughout the day to illustrate the life of the Union and Confederate soldier and demonstrate the tactics used by both armies in the Battle of Gettysburg. (Note: The living history events are July 1-3 only.)

**Key Moment Programs** - Each day of the battle and on July 4, Park Rangers will present ranger guided programs at locations where key events occurred during that particular day of the battle, or during the battle's aftermath.

**Overview Hikes** - Each day of the battle, and on July 4, Park Rangers will present 60 minute overview hikes covering different phases of the battle and its aftermath. These will involve more walking than Key Moment programs.

**Battlefield Experience Programs** - Park Rangers will provide special programs that allow visitors to experience critical moments of the battle at the approximate time they occurred 150 years ago. This

will include a July 3 Commemorative March across the field of Pickett's Charge, with visitors organized by NPS rangers to represent the Confederate brigades that participated in the attack and the Union soldiers that defended against it.

**Voices of the Battle** - Every evening at 7:30 p.m. visitors can gather and listen to the voices of soldiers and civilians describing their experiences during the battle and aftermath.

**Special Junior Ranger Patch** - Continuing throughout 2013, kids can earn a special 150th Anniversary Junior Ranger patch by completing an activity book associated with the battle anniversary activities.

**"Kids and Family"** Activities Tent - For children we will have a "Kids and Family" programs tent just outside the Visitor Center with activities throughout the day. We will also have a special interactive Signal Corps station July 1 through 3 near Meade's Headquarters.

**Park Ranger Programs at the Museum and Visitor Center** - Park Rangers will present Battle Overviews, Civil War Soldier, Care of the Wounded programs on a regular schedule in the Museum and Visitor Center or at Interpretive Program stations outside the building. In addition to programs in the museum, the park will offer some programs at sites including the Cemetery, Little Round Top and the Angle.

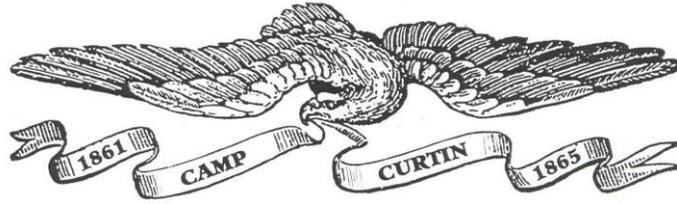
**For more information about all events, visit [www.nps.gov/gett](http://www.nps.gov/gett).**

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## Ball Raises \$66,000 for Gettysburg Monument Preservation

This year's Civil War Preservation Ball on March 23 marked the tenth anniversary of this special event that raises money to preserve the monuments at Gettysburg National Military Park. The ball added \$8,000 to the fund, bringing the total for the decade to \$66,000!

Over 200 guests came from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia, and even from Texas and Iowa, to dance the night away in the beautiful rotunda of the Pennsylvania Capitol Building. Guests have described this as the most spectacular setting of any Civil War ball in the nation. Dancing was led by the Victorian Dance Ensemble and music was provided by the Philadelphia Brigade Band.



*Camp Curtin Historical Society*

## **Historical Wayside Marker Dedication**

**3:00PM, Sunday, June 30, 2013**

*at the*

**Fort Couch Historic Site**

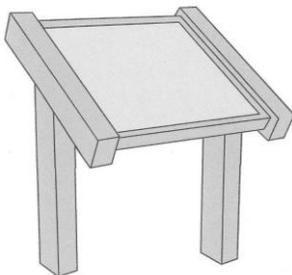
*8th & Ohio Streets, Lemoyne, Pennsylvania*



The Camp Curtin Historical Society will unveil a new historic wayside marker with illustrations and text describing Fort Washington and the defense of Harrisburg in June 1863.

The ceremony will take place at Fort Couch but the marker will actually be installed later at the Negley Park overlook.

This will be the first of several markers that the Society plans to erect to better interpret our local Civil War history.



**For information call  
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or email  
genjenkins@aol.com**