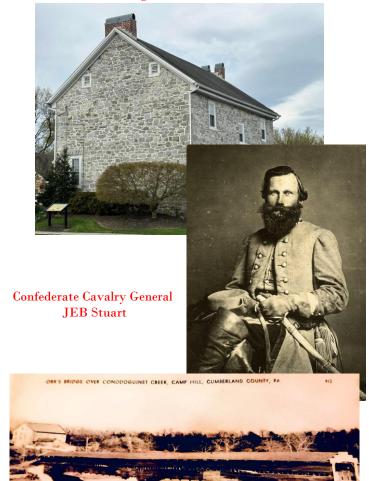
The Albright House on 36th Street



Orr's Bridge (post-war image)

Mr. Orr and Mr. Nicholas Eslinger

After the skirmish at Sporting Hill around noon on Sunday, June 28th, the 34th Virginia Cavalry Battalion then pushed the 8th and 71st New York State National Guard regiments, under Brigadier General Joseph Knipe of Harrisburg, to the forts in Wormleysburg. The Confederates would camp on the northside of the 4700 Block of the Carlisle Turnpike taking their horses down to the Conodoguinit Creek at Orr's Bridge. They crossed the bridge and looted Mr. James Orr's tobacco barn and Mr. Nicholas Eslinger's blacksmith shop. Eslinger owned 3 acres on the south side of the Conodoguinit Creek to which he owned the water rights to supply water for his blacksmith shop. Both men caused the Confederates a lot of trouble and Eslinger was told to quit picking up his belongings or they would shoot him! Both men were sent to the Albright House at 50 N. 36th Street to be locked up.

On July 1st, 1863, the rumor going around was that Jeb Stuart and his Cavalry was heading to Harrisburg. General Knipe and his New Yorkers camped along the Conodoguinit Creek and guarded the Carlisle Turnpike looking to stop the invaders. As it so happened, on July 1st, Stuart left Carlisle and headed to Gettysburg.

The July 1st news of Stuart's Cavalry threatening Harrisburg brought a panic to the capital city. Citizens mobilized to condition the Camelback Bridge with tar in preparation for burning if needed. The bridge was also saw cut in places to make it easier for destruction. James Worrall, the Head of Democrats for Curtin, took part in these activities and was later assigned to the development of the Gettysburg National Military Cemetery, along with David Wills, by Governor Andrew Curtin.

Union General Joseph Knipe of Harrisburg



Camelback Bridge was the forerunner of the Market Street Bridge



Low water before the construction of the 1916 Dock Street dam