

start

In Chambersburg, begin at the site of Fort Chambers, located about one block west of Main Street on King



◀ 1 - Fort Chambers Chambersburg

In 1734, Chambersburg founder Benjamin Chambers, a Scots-Irish immigrant and millwright by trade, licensed the purchase of 400 acres of land from William Penn and built the settlement of Chambersburg around the joining of two water bodies - the Falling Spring and Conococheague Creek. As the tensions of the French and Indian War grew and Native American attacks in the area accelerated, Chambers constructed a stockade to protect his dwelling and mills. Fort Chambers Park is the site of the former fort and original settlement of Chambersburg.

Walk along the stream to the falls. The log building is a replica of period structures. The Founding Family Statue, unveiled in October 2007, depicts the Chambers family patriarch meeting his son, James, and Grandson, Benjamin, as they returned from six years of service in the Revolutionary War. James Chambers captained a company of Franklin County sharpshooters that were part of the first unit authorized by the Continental Congress. The Pennsylvania frontiersmen marched 450 miles to join the Siege of Boston.

From the site of Fort Chambers, travel east on West King Street toward Main Street. Turn right onto Main Street and go to Memorial Square/ Memorial Fountain and turn right into Lincoln Way (US Route 30) and travel 12.7 miles to the site of Fort Loudoun on the left side of Lincoln West/Route 30. Watch for Fort Loudoun sign.



◀ 2 - Fort Loudorn Village of Fort Loudoun

The Pennsylvania militia constructed Fort Loudoun as a British provincial fort in 1756. Remember that in 1756, the frontier of Pennsylvania was colonial America, and those who populated it were British subjects. Fort Loudoun served as a supply base for the British in their campaign to oust the French from Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War.

From the site of Fort Loudoun, go west on Route, approximately 2 miles. Bear left onto PA Route 75 South/Fort Loudon Road. Travel about 5.5 miles and make a slight left. Go to the "Y" and red light and bear to the right (you will almost make a U-turn). This is Route 16/Buchanan Trail West. Pass restaurant. Look for Buchanan State Park Sign. In about 1/2 mile, bear to the right into the park.



◀ 3 - Buchanan State Park & Historic Mercersburg Cove Gap and Mercersburg

A large pyramid-shaped, stone monument marks the birthplace of the fifteenth U.S. President, James Buchanan, born in 1792. This location, known as Stony Batter, was the Buchanan family homestead. In 1825, as Buchanan's prominence increased, the Buchanan family, worried about vandalism, moved the cabin to the corner of South Fayette Street in Mercersburg. Today, the cabin is located on the campus of Mercerburg Academy in downtown Mercersburg.

From Buchanan's Birthplace State Park, bear left and travel east toward Mercersburg on Route 16 - Main Street - to view the James Buchanan and Harriet Lane House.

In addition to the Buchanan cabin, the fifteenth president's boyhood home is located in Mercersburg on North Main Street, just north of the square. It was converted to lodging and is the James Buchanan Hotel. The home of Harriet Lane, who was the White House Hostess during the Buchanan's presidency, is just across the street. Settled in the 1730s, Mercersburg was the main frontier settlement along the West Conococheague, and it shows an array of 18th and 19th century styles.

Go southwest on North Main Street and make a slight right on PA Route 75 South/Fort Loudon Road. Travel 5.6 miles and turn left onto Royer Road. Go just over 1/2 mile and turn left onto Bain Road to Conococheague Institute and Rock Hill Farm.

◀ 4 - Conococheague Institute & Rock Hill Farm Welsh Run, near Mercersburg

Rock Hill farm depicts the history of the Welsh, Scots-Irish, and German Pennsylvanians and how each group lived on the land. The main dwelling is the Davis-Chambers house, built by Welshman, John Davis, in 1752. It is constructed with chestnut logs. In 1794, Robert Chambers improved the house, adding better windows, doors, trim and stucco that matched the dwellings in nearby Presbyterian settlements. Later in the early 1800s, the German influence was added to the Rock Hill Farm. The Martin and Negely families moved onto the farmstead. The Eliab Negley Log House shows a traditional German dwelling - a three-room plan with two entrances - and was home to older generation of the extended family. The grounds of Rock Hill are open every day from sunrise to sunset.

From Conococheague and Rock Hill Farm, go northeast on Bain Road toward Hege Road for 0.19 miles. Turn right onto PA 955/Welsh Run and travel 4 miles. Turn right onto Bachman Trail West/PA 16. Continue to follow Bachman Trail West/PA 16 for approximately 4 miles. You'll see a cemetery. Turn right onto Grant Shook Road to Enoch Brown Monument & Park.



◀ 5 - Enoch Brown Monument & Park

Greencastle

On July 26, 1764, a party of four Delaware warriors massacred schoolmaster Enoch Brown and eleven students. Though Brown pleaded with the warriors to spare the students, the warriors scalped all the students and Brown. One student, Archie McCullough, survived because he was able to drag himself to a nearby spring after the attackers departed. All victims were buried in a mass grave. When the warriors returned with the scalps, an old Delaware chief rebuked them from their cowardice.

Though the Delaware made a treaty within William Penn, the tensions of the French and Indian War took a toll and attacks on settlers accelerated. Just a few weeks before the Enoch Brown massacre, the Governor of Pennsylvania announced a bounty that would be paid to settlers for Native American scalps. Today, a monument honors this hallowed ground. The park offers a picnic area, a pavilion, and walking trails through the woods.

Go northeast of Grant Shook Road toward Bachman Trail W/PA 16 and go just over 10 miles to Old Log House on East Main Street in Waynesboro.

◀ 6 - Waynesboro - Old Log Building & Renfrew Museum

Main Street, Waynesboro (Route 16)

Built for use as a schoolhouse and church between 1770 and 1780, the Old Log Building is the oldest structure in Waynesboro. In later years, the structure was also used as a home.

Just a mile east on Route 16 is Renfrew Institute and Renfrew Museum and Park. Renfrew Institute includes a farmstead, built in 1815 that depicts Pennsylvania German farm life of 200 years ago. Much of the farmstead, built by Daniel Royer, remains untouched by change. The Renfrew treasures include one of the largest collections of John Bell pottery. The Royer home - with period furnishings - is open to tours, Tuesday to Friday, noon to 4 PM and, Saturday and Sunday, 1 PM to 4 PM from April to the end of October. Renfrew is distinctive because its mission is tri-fold, striving to preserve history, culture and environment.

Renfrew Park and Museum is located at 1010 East Main Street in Waynesboro.

Franklin County Visitors Bureau
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