



Born August 14, 1759, **James Gettys** is founder of the Borough of Gettysburg. In 1785 Gettys purchased a portion of his father's land, including the family's buildings and tavern. On this tract of land Gettys laid out a town of 210 lots. In 1801 Gettysburg was a bustling young 'Western town,' full of promise, new buildings and improvements, and new settlers to grow up with the town. By 1806, when Gettysburg incorporated as a borough, over 80 houses appeared on the tax rolls. In the following year the total revenue of Gettysburg, including dog tax, was \$557.81. Gettys had an active interest in community affairs and served as burgess, town clerk, sheriff, treasurer and a state legislator. During the War of 1812 he was a brigadier general in the local militia. On March 18, 1815, James Gettys died at the age of 56, within a week of the deaths of his mother and his wife. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Historic People & Places of Gettysburg

Known internationally as a Civil War battle site and the location of President Lincoln's famous Address, Gettysburg was already 77 years old at the outbreak of the Civil War.

The Borough of Gettysburg is situated on the site of Samuel Gettys' farmstead, which was part of the Marsh Creek Settlement, an area carved from the wilderness between 1736 and 1760 by Scots-Irish families in the northern part of the county and by German families in the south.

After the Revolutionary War, Samuel Gettys' middle son, James, purchased a 116-acre tract from his father's 381-acre farmstead. By 1786 he had laid out 210 lots around the Square, still the center of town today.

Located at a crossroads, Gettysburg soon became a small rural center along a primary agricultural transportation corridor between south central Pennsylvania and Baltimore. Steady growth led to the town's selection as the Adams County seat in 1800.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, many educational and religious institutions were established here, including the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary and Pennsylvania College (now Gettysburg College). The agricultural economy was augmented by light industry between 1830 and 1860, including a viable carriage- and wagon-making industry. In 1858 the Gettysburg Railroad was extended into town, linking Gettysburg with other markets. By 1860 Gettysburg had grown to a population of 2,400 and provided key services for the Adams County area and northwestern Maryland.

On July 1, 1863, the future of Gettysburg changed forever. The armies of Union General George G. Meade and Confederate General Robert E. Lee met by chance and engaged in combat north and west of town. By day's end, the Confederate troops had forced the Yankees through the town. Throughout July 2 and July 3 the Confederate army occupied Gettysburg, using buildings as lookouts and hospitals, while the battle wore on south and east of town.



A prominent and prosperous member of the community where he practiced law for 50 years, **Moses McClean** represented Adams County in the State Legislature and his District for a term in the U. S. Congress. During the battle he lived at 13 Baltimore Street. The residence was struck by an errant Union artillery shell on July 3, but the family suffered no injury. McClean died in 1872.

A prominent citizen, lawyer, and businessman in the Gettysburg area, **Alexander Cobean** was a leader in championing “Gettystown” as the seat of the proposed County of Adams. In 1814 he led the successful community effort to establish the first state bank in Adams County, serving as the first president of the Bank of Gettysburg until his death. Also in 1814, Cobean led a company of militia against the British in the Battle of North Point outside Baltimore. During his absence from Gettysburg, construction was in progress on his three-story building across the street from the bank. The house would later become known as the David Wills house. His obituary in *The Adams Centinel* noted that Cobean was “. . . generally at the head of every object of public improvement [and] he imparted life and spirit to the measure.”

Lincoln Square *Heart of the Borough of Gettysburg*

Today, four buildings that witnessed the carnage of the battle remain on Lincoln Square. The David Wills House at 6 Lincoln Square, which served as lodging for President Lincoln’s visit to Gettysburg in November 1863, is the oldest structure, built *circa* 1816. The other three buildings include the Maxwell-Danner House at 8 Lincoln Square, the Amold-Spangler House at 2–4–6 Baltimore Street, and the McConaughy-Stoever House at 1–3–5 Baltimore Street.

Site of the Gettys Homestead **i** *Race Horse Alley Parking Plaza*

Located at this site, a log-and-weatherboard dwelling was home to James Gettys in 1786 when he founded the 210-lot town of Gettysburg on a portion of his family’s 381-acre farm. The house survived almost another century before succumbing to fire in 1880. At the time of the battle, it was the home of Adam Doersom, a local blacksmith. James Gettys’ activities extended beyond being the town father. Before his death in 1815, he served as tavern owner, sheriff, town clerk, road builder, state legislator and a brigadier general of local militia. He married Mary Todd, a distant relative of Mary Todd Lincoln, the Civil War’s First Lady.

Gettysburg Lincoln Railroad Station **i** *35 Carlisle Street*

Built in 1858 in the most fashionable Italianate Villa style, this railroad depot and its attendant telegraph line afforded Gettysburg modern day transportation and communication. The Battle of Gettysburg expanded its use for unanticipated purposes. On July 1, 1863, the building and its passenger platform were commandeered for use as an army hospital. When train service was restored following the battle, the U. S. Sanitary Commission set up a tent lodge across the tracks from the rear platform to help the wounded brought from the field hospitals for transportation to home or distant hospitals. Volunteer George Woolsey recalled, “Twice a day the trains left . . . and twice a day we fed all the wounded who arrived for them.” On November 18, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln arrived by train at this depot for the dedication of the Soldiers National Cemetery, where he delivered his Gettysburg Address.

“It Seemed So Awful” **i** *18 Carlisle Street*

“. . . it was enough to frighten us to death” **i** *Near 17 Lincoln Square*

The Gettysburg Hotel **i** *1 Lincoln Square*

The Stover-Schick Building **i** *3 Baltimore Street*

“The Busiest Scene I Ever Witnessed” **i** *47 Baltimore Street*

“Sights and sounds . . . too horrible to describe.” **i** **★** *11 Baltimore Street*



Margaret Palm was a colorful character in Gettysburg's African-American community during the mid-nineteenth century. Before the Civil War she served as a "conductor" along the local branch of the Underground Railroad, earning the nickname "Maggie Bluecoat" for the blue *circa*-1812 military uniform coat she wore while conducting fugitive slaves north from the area. Palm's reputation almost cost her dearly. One evening she was accosted by two strangers who bound her hands and tried to kidnap her into Maryland and slavery. Her screams and fight attracted help and she escaped her assailants.



Charles Tyson and his brother, Isaac, opened their photo gallery in Gettysburg in the summer of 1859. Initially located in the old county office building in the northwest quad of the square, they moved to the second floor of the new brick building erected by David Wills on the east side of his house in 1861. The Tysons gained national notoriety as the first local cameramen to record and sell scenes of the battlefield in the summer of 1863.

"Politics and Penelope" ⓘ 26 Baltimore Street

This is the 1863 site of the *Compiler* newspaper office, Gettysburg's weekly "voice" of the Democratic party and home of outspoken publisher Henry Stahle. During the battle, Stahle took into his home a badly wounded Union officer and persuaded a Confederate surgeon to come and perform a life-saving leg amputation. This humanitarian act led to Stahle's temporary incarceration at Ft. McHenry in Baltimore for helping the enemy capture a Union officer, a baseless charge of disloyalty concocted by a local Republican for political revenge. The breach of the cannon "Penelope" protrudes from the nearby pavement.

"Uncertainty and Dread" ⓘ 140 Baltimore Street

Temples of Mercy ⓘ 208 Baltimore Street

The churches of Gettysburg were first to offer their facilities to serve the needs of wounded soldiers borne from the battlefield on July 1. Public buildings and many private homes followed this lead in showing care and mercy. As soon as the churches opened their doors, ambulances arrived with their frightful cargo. Work to restore the mutilated bodies began, continuing around the clock. Postoperative care and food preparation fell mainly to the tireless efforts of women volunteers. The scene was one of immense suffering. Agnes Barr, a member helping at the Presbyterian Church, recalled, "the shrieks and groans of the wounded were heart rending." Churches continued to be used as hospitals after the armies departed, causing parishioners to forgo normal services, prompting Sallie Broadhead to note in her diary, "we have had no Sundays . . . the churches have all been converted into hospitals."

Jennie Wade Birthplace 242 Baltimore Street



In 1843 Jennie Wade, the only woman from Gettysburg to be killed in the battle, was born in this house (built *circa* 1829). In 1853, Jennie's mother, Mary Ann Wade, purchased property at 49 and 51 Breckenridge Street, on which the family's home at the time of the Civil War was built. On the day she was killed, Jennie was at her sister's residence on the northern slope of East Cemetery Hill (next to the present Holiday Inn) baking biscuits and bread for Union troops. She was killed instantly, allegedly by a Confederate sharpshooter's bullet.

"Annoying . . . the enemy very seriously." ⓘ 312 Baltimore Street

"I can see them yet." ⓘ 303 Baltimore Street

Methodist Parsonage ✨ 304 Baltimore Street



Daniel Payne arrived in 1835 as the first African-American student at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. Moved by the lack of formal education for children, he successfully negotiated with the college for the use of a room, using town and Seminary student volunteers as teachers, and opened Sunday school instruction for the “colored children.” Following his graduation Payne became a Bishop in the A.M.E. Church and the President of Wilberforce University.



Elizabeth Thorn and her husband were custodians of Evergreen Cemetery. In the summer of 1863, with her husband away in the army, Thorn carried on their duties despite being six months pregnant. On July 1 she risked exposure to enemy fire to help a Union officer reconnoiter ground to be defended from Cemetery Hill. At midnight she fed the Union high command in her gatehouse home. Driven away by Confederate shelling on the morning of July 2, she later returned to dig over 100 graves for dead Union soldiers in the three weeks following the battle. Rosie Meade Thorn was born in October 1863.

“. . . killed two up in Mr. Schriver's house . . .” **i** 309 Baltimore Street

This 1860 house, constructed with a saloon and ten-pin alley, was the wartime residence of George and Henrietta Schriver. At the time of the battle, George was away serving in a Union Cavalry regiment. Early in the afternoon on July 1, Henrietta took her two children and a neighbor, Tillie Pierce, and sought refuge at her family's farm near Little Round Top. Confederate soldiers then commandeered the vacated Schriver house and set up a sharpshooter's position. For two days they exchanged rifle shots with their Union adversaries on Cemetery Hill, firing from makeshift portholes knocked through the south wall of the garret. Their deadly game was not without cost. Neighbor John Rupp noted in a post-battle letter that Union snipers “. . . killed two up in Mr. Schriver's house . . .” Bloody fighting conducted from their home was not the last of the war's cruelty to touch the Schriver family. On August 27, 1864, Sergeant George W. Schriver, captured eight months earlier in Virginia, died while imprisoned at Andersonville, Georgia.

A Union General Escapes Capture **i** 319 Baltimore Street

Confederate Stronghold **i** 401 Baltimore Street

Baltimore Street: An Historic Corridor **i** Alumni Park, Baltimore Street

“If anyone showed himself . . .” **i** Alumni Park, Baltimore Street

Here stood the Samuel McCreary House, along the extreme advance of the Confederate skirmish line before Cemetery Hill. The 1863 McCreary residence and its architectural twin, the Winebrenner house (to your left), faced the Union position of Cemetery Hill. Louisiana soldiers occupied both houses and one, Corporal William H. Poole, was killed while firing from a balcony doorway of the McCreary dwelling. Rifle fire between opposing sharpshooters in this vicinity was constant and deadly, causing Lieutenant J. W. Jackson of the 8th Louisiana to recall, “If anyone showed himself or a hat was seen above the fence a volley was poured into us.”

Evolution of Gettysburg's “Common School” **i** Alumni Park, Baltimore Street

The Wagon Hotel, Cemetery Hill **i** 504 Baltimore Street

The John Rupp House Tannery Site **i** 451 Baltimore Street

“Your sister is dead.” **i** 548 Baltimore Street

The National Homestead at Gettysburg **i** 785 Baltimore Street

Evergreen Cemetery Gatehouse 799 Baltimore Street

The Alexander Dobbin House **i** 89 Steinwehr Avenue

Reverend Alexander Dobbin, born in Ireland in 1742, was one of Gettysburg's most prominent early settlers. In 1776 members of Dobbin's Presbyterian congregation built this stone house for use as a dwelling and as



Born February 3, 1831, near Gettysburg, **David Wills'** accomplishments include his work as first Superintendent of the Adams County Schools, Mayor and member of Gettysburg Borough Council (serving as President from 1872–74), director and attorney for Gettysburg National Bank, president of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad, and Judge of the 42nd Judicial District. He is best known for his role in establishing the National Cemetery and, in his capacity as President of the Soldier's National Cemetery Association, extending an invitation to President Abraham Lincoln to speak at the dedication ceremonies on November 19, 1863. Wills had proposed the dedication as a way to find "artful words to sweeten the poisoned air of Gettysburg." Lincoln stayed at the Wills House on the evening of November 18, completing revisions to the Gettysburg Address which was delivered the following afternoon.

a Classical School. In the mid-1800s, a secret crawl space served as a 'station' for hiding runaway slaves on their perilous journey to freedom on the Underground Railroad. After the Battle of Gettysburg, the Dobbin house served as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

The George George House 237 *Steinwehr Avenue*

Similarities of stone construction with the nearby Dobbin house suggest that this one-story structure was built before 1800. In 1863 it was owned by Captain John Myers, whose extant house on Baltimore Street later became the National Soldiers Orphans Homestead. George George was the tenant living here during the time of the battle. The house is thought to be the building where the body of slain Union General John Reynolds was taken around noon on July 1.

"Better Than a Tent" ⓘ 380 *Steinwehr Avenue*

The Great Peace Jubilee ⓘ 297 *Steinwehr Avenue*

Camp Colt *Steinwehr Avenue*

This facility, named for revolver inventor Samuel Colt, was established in May 1917. The Fourth U. S. Regulars went into camp here on June 2, 1917, and the necessary buildings were constructed. On October 25, 1917, the first of these troops left, and by November 2, all except a small detachment had gone. The encampment was reestablished on March 6, 1918, with Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower, U. S. Army, commanding. The camp then occupied 192 acres of the Codori, Smith, and Bryan farms. The first contingent of men arrived March 19. By Armistice Day in November, Camp Colt's population numbered about 8,000. Eisenhower made the most of what little they had, developing a program for training tank crewmen to use machine guns. So that trainees could get a feel for shooting on the fly, the weapons were mounted on flatbed trucks and driven around camp at speed while trainees fired at Little Round Top. A three-inch naval gun was used to familiarize crewmen with the larger-caliber guns used in tanks.

The Wills House ⓘ ✨ 5 *York Street*

"Return Visit" ⓘ 12 *Lincoln Square*

Tyson Brothers Photo Gallery ✨ 9 *York Street*

"Harboring Confederates" ⓘ 10 *York Street*

Hoke-Codori House 44 *York Street*

Built by Michael Hoke in about 1788, this is the oldest building in Gettysburg. Hoke purchased one of the first three deeds sold by James Gettys on November 30, 1787, and immediately began construction of this sturdy stone structure. In 1843 it was purchased by Nicholas Codori, a local butcher, who was living in the house in July 1863.



Elsie Singmaster was born in 1879 and graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Radcliffe.

During a 40-year writing career, she published hundreds of short stories and 38 books, most notably *Basil Everman* (1921) and *Bennett Malin* (1922). In 1934, her *Swords of Steel: The Story of a Gettysburg Boy* was named a Newbery Honor Book. Since 1922, the Newbery Medal has been awarded yearly to the “most distinguished contribution to American literature for children.” She died in Gettysburg in 1958.



A Gettysburg native, **Charles Buehler** was partner in a coal, lumber, and hardware business with Robert Sheads.

Their prominent three-story building and yard on Carlisle Street was one of the earliest to sprout up along the newly arrived railroad line. When the Civil War broke out he entered the Union Army, serving in the 87th PA Infantry Regiment as a major and then later as Colonel of the 165th PA. Following the war he returned to his business and became the agent for the Adams Express Company for the next 25 years.

“A Site for Two Legends” **i** 100 York Street

“A Pathway To Safety” **i** 59 South Stratton Street

The Grand Army of the Republic Hall **i** 53 East Middle Street

This structure, built in 1822 and used as a hospital during the battle, was the Methodists’ first permanent house of worship in Gettysburg. In 1880 they sold the building to the trustees of the Corporal J. H. Skelly Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a Union veterans organization. The post was named for Johnston H. Skelly, Jr., the son of a tailor who, as a member of Company F, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mortally wounded at the Battle of Winchester on June 13, 1863. Currently owned by Historic Gettysburg–Adams County, the building is used for community meetings and Sons of Union Veterans functions.

“Bullets . . . rattling against our hospital” **i** 40 East High Street

Old Jail/Adams County Prison **i** 59 East High Street

Trinity United Church of Christ **i** 60 East High Street

Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church 43 West High Street

Saint Francis Church was consecrated in 1853. Note the two memorial plaques on either side of the main entrance. One commemorates Father William Corby, chaplain in the Union Irish Brigade; the second honors the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Maryland, who were later known as the “Angels of the Battlefield.” The Sisters helped to care for the wounded at several of the field hospitals in town. This church alone housed some 250 wounded soldiers. An operating table was located just inside the main entrance to allow daylight for the surgeon during operations. Sister Serena Klimkiewicz, one of the “Angels,” found her brother among the wounded. They were descendants of Thaddeus Kosciusko, a famous American Revolutionary War general. The present granite façade was added in the 1920s. Inside is a wonderful stained glass panel depicting the days following the battle.

James and Catherine Foster House **i** 155 South Washington Street

Franklin Street “Colored” School 1884–1932 **i** 219 West High Street

Agricultural Hall 152 West High Street

On this site stood the building, constructed in 1867–68, that served as an adjunct to the county fairgrounds. The building was used to exhibit farm products on the annual Farmers Day and also served as a full-time cultural center, hosting lectures (Frederick Douglass), stage productions (“Uncle Tom’s Cabin”), and concerts. During the twentieth century, its entertainment attraction was replaced by movie theaters, and the building shifted into use for small manufacturing enterprises and housing units until its final demise in 1990.



Heralded as the “Hero of Gettysburg,” **John Burns** was a 69-year-old cobbler and ex-constable of Gettysburg in 1863. Driven by strong patriotic convictions, he left the safety of his house and went to the battlefield west of town on the morning of July 1 to offer his services to the Union forces. His offer accepted, he fell in with the 7th Wisconsin regiment. During the afternoon Confederate attack he was wounded three times and left behind during the Union retreat. A neighbor brought him back home the next day as the fighting shifted to the south of town. At home his wounds were treated, and he made a successful recovery. When he came here in November 1863 to honor the Union battle dead and deliver his historic Gettysburg Address, President Abraham Lincoln made it a point to meet the “Hero of Gettysburg.”



Eddie Plank was a native son who pitched for the Philadelphia Athletics from 1901–1917, compiling a record of 326 wins and 194 losses. Plank threw 69 shutouts and 410 complete games, the most by any lefthanded pitcher. Eight times “Gettysburg Eddie” won 20 games or more and was enshrined in the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1946.

The Penn Home 231 West High Street

As the first African-American battlefield guide, Reverend William F. Penn was a well known citizen and leader. At the time of his death in 1925 at age 83, he was one of the last of the nearly 100 guides who still carried his clients around the field in a horse-drawn buggy.

The Gettysburg Academy ⓘ ✨ 66–68 West High Street

Before public education was funded in Pennsylvania, most schools were established through private efforts. The Gettysburg Academy, built in 1813–14, was one of those privately-funded ventures. After the school developed financial difficulties, the dwelling served as the first building of the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary and Pennsylvania College. At the time of the battle, the dwelling was owned by heirs of Reverend David Eyster, who died in 1860. Mrs. Eyster continued to operate a young women’s academy here when the Civil War began. An artillery shell is embedded in the building’s upper wall.



The “Jack” Hopkins House ⓘ 219 South Washington Street



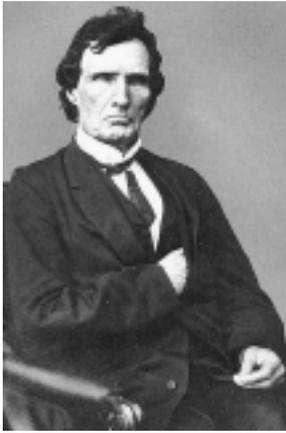
From 1851 until his death in 1868 at age 62, this house belonged to John Hopkins. His wife, Julia, lived here until she passed away in 1891. John Hopkins enjoyed a distinguished career as janitor at the Gettysburg College beginning in 1847. Known as “Jack the Janitor,” he was immensely popular with students and faculty alike, as attested by the presence of the entire college staff and student body at his funeral. Like most of Gettysburg’s 200 African-American citizens, the Hopkins family probably fled town prior to the battle to avoid capture by the Confederates. The experience may have been a motivation for his son, John Edward, who joined the U. S. Colored Troops shortly after the battle and served to the war’s end.

St. Paul’s A.M.E. Zion Church ⓘ 69 South Washington Street

Jenny Wade Home 49–51 Breckenridge Street



Jenny Wade’s mother, Mary Ann Wade, bought this house in 1854 to raise her family of four children and to conduct her profession as a seamstress. Her husband, James, had been declared insane and no longer lived with the family. To make ends meet, Jenny and her older sister Georgia took up their mother’s trade. By 1863 Georgia had married and lived in a brick house on Baltimore Street, along the northern slope of Cemetery Hill. Five days before the battle, she gave birth to a son, and Jenny and her mother had gone to Georgia’s home to care for her and the new baby. They were trapped there, just within Union



A Gettysburg resident from 1816–42, **Thaddeus Stevens** was one of the most powerful congressmen during the Civil War. Dubbed the “dictator of the House,” he fought relentlessly for emancipation, authored the Fourteenth Amendment, and spearheaded the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. In revenge, Confederate troops burned his Caledonia iron mill between Chambersburg and Gettysburg.



In 1863, **William Tipton** was a 12-year-old assistant working for the Tyson Brothers. In 1868, he and another Tyson assistant bought the firm. In 1880, Tipton became sole owner of the firm. He opened a second gallery on land he purchased on the battlefield, next to Devils Den, where he specialized in tourist portraits with the huge boulders of Devils Den as background. For over 40 years he was the dominant professional photographer of the battlefield. Tipton was also an active Borough councilman, earning the nickname “Boss.” He died in 1929.

lines. By electing not to go to the cellar, they exposed themselves to the danger of errant sniper fire, and on the morning of July 3 Jenny fell victim to that danger. Mary Ann Wade returned to her house on Breckenridge Street where she lived out the remainder of her life. Jenny did not.

Lincoln Cemetery **i** *Long Lane*

Because existing laws, custom, and practice required segregation even in death, Lincoln Cemetery was established in 1867 as a burial site for the African-American community. Today approximately 400 souls are interred here, including war veterans, 30 of whom served their country in the Civil War. **Lloyd Watts** enlisted in the U. S. Colored Troops in February 1865, was later promoted to sergeant, and helped to defend Washington, DC. **Isaac Buckmaster** mustered into the 8th U. S. Colored Troops and took part in the Battle of Olustee in Florida. He and his brother were both wounded. **Abraham Bryan**, a farmer, left his 12-acre farm during the battle, when Union forces occupied his property during Pickett’s charge. After the battle Bryan resumed farming, receiving \$15 from the U. S. government for damages from the battle.

“. . . expecting to find all dead.” **i** *43 Chambersburg Street*

“. . . the pathos of those poor wounded men . . .” **i** *30 Chambersburg Street*

The Eagle Hotel **i** *3 Chambersburg Street*

Michael Jacobs House **i** *101 West Middle Street*



Born in neighboring Franklin County, the Reverend Doctor Michael Jacobs moved to Gettysburg in 1829 and later lived in this house, which dates from about 1830. When Pennsylvania College was founded in 1832, Jacobs was elected Professor of Mathematics and Science. Jacobs also studied meteorology and recorded regular weather observations until his death in 1871. Thanks to Professor Jacobs, historians today know what the weather conditions were like during the battle in 1863.

Log House *138 West Middle Street*

This restored structure, owned and occupied by Adam Shumaker in 1863, is a wonderful example of the typical residential log structures constructed by the middle-income class in the early days of Gettysburg. By 1810 brick and weatherboard framed houses began to replace log as the building material of choice. This property is one of many in town that were bought and sold by Thaddeus Stevens between 1820 and the 1840s as investment ventures.



Born in nearby Hagerstown (MD), **Samuel Schmucker** became the chief founder and first professor of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg in 1826. In 1832, he became the chief founder of the Pennsylvania College, the forerunner of Gettysburg College. In the days before public high schools, Schmucker was one of the founders and leading supporters of an academy in Gettysburg for the education of young girls. He also encouraged Daniel Alexander Payne, the first black to attend the seminary. Years later, Payne paid tribute to the good influence Schmucker had on him at a critical time in his life, and continued to write him for advice. A globally recognized forerunner of the modern ecumenical movement, Schmucker believed that the Lutheran church had grown from its sixteenth century theological standards and was ready to take its place in cooperating with other evangelical denominations.

Sarah Broadhead Home 217 Chambersburg Street

In July 1863 Sarah and Joseph Broadhead lived in this end unit of a row house called "Warren's Block" after builder Thomas Warren. From her house, at the far western end of town, Sarah was one of the first to witness the arrival of Confederate troops on the afternoon of June 26. On the morning of July 1, she was again one of the first in town to have her early morning chores interrupted by the sound of gun fire beyond Seminary Ridge. During the three days of battle, she spent most of the daylight hours with her family and immediate neighbors, huddled in the safety of the large basement of David Troxell next door. After the Confederates retreated, Sarah nursed several Union wounded in her home and volunteered her services at the hospital in the Lutheran Seminary. From mid-June through late July, she kept a daily diary, providing us with a graphic first hand account of the ordeal endured by the citizens of Gettysburg.

The David Troxell House ✨ 221 Chambersburg Street

Site of John Burns House Corner of Chambersburg and West Streets

On this site stood the two-story weatherboard house of John Burns, heralded as "Hero of Gettysburg" in the days immediately following the battle.

Shed's Oak Ridge Seminary ✨ 331 Buford Avenue

Built in 1862, this structure was one of three private girls schools in Gettysburg. On the morning of July 1, 1863, the students had been sent home at the first sound of gunfire. In the afternoon, during the Union 1st Corp retreat, Colonel Charles Wheelock and a number of men from the 97th New York Infantry, pursued by Confederates, took refuge in the building's basement. When the Confederates called for their surrender, Colonel Wheelock refused to hand over his sword to a junior enemy officer. The offended Confederate drew his revolver and demanded the trophy or Wheelock's life. At this point, school mistress Carrie Sheds entered the basement and intervened, pleading for a stop to further bloodshed. The Confederate officer was drawn away for the moment, and Carrie seized the object of dispute and hid it in the folds of her skirt. Upon his return, she satisfied the Confederate officer that the sword had been given to one of his fellow officers as a symbol of Wheelock's surrender. The incident was closed. Several days after the battle, Colonel Wheelock escaped and returned to claim his cherished sidearm from Carrie Sheds.

Lee's Headquarters House 401 Buford Avenue

This stone house, built *circa* 1834, was occupied at the time of the battle by the widow Maria Thompson. Unlike many whose houses fell in the path of the combatants, Mrs. Thompson remained in her home while fierce fighting surrounded her. After the Union forces retreated to the south of town and Cemetery Hill, General Lee's Staff selected Mrs. Thompson's house as his



Born in 1779, about 20 miles south of here, **Francis Scott Key** was admitted to practice law in Gettysburg on August 25, 1802. But he is best known for authoring “The Star-Spangled Banner” on the night of September 13–14, 1814, as the British attacked Fort McHenry. On October 3, 1831, Key came to Gettysburg to free a man of color named Clem Johnson.

Appearing before Justice of the Peace Sampson S. King, Key desired “. . . to emancipate the said Clem Johnson and having agreed with him to leave him in the State of Pennsylvania and free to continue there, or to go wherever he may please, now therefore in consideration of five dollars to me in hand paid and for other good causes and considerations I hereby do manumit and set free the said Clem Johnson aged about forty five years, forthwith and hereby release and discharge the said Clem Johnson from all services to me my heirs exers and admrs.”

Little is known of what became of Mr. Johnson, or why Francis Scott Key chose to free him.

headquarters. Sensitive to the trauma of such a situation, General Lee usually did not occupy the actual house and impose his headquarters operation upon families. While this was probably true at Gettysburg, evidence seems to suggest that he did spend some time in the house. Professor Michael Jacobs of Pennsylvania College wrote after the battle: “Mrs. Thompson testifies to the gentlemanly deportment of General Lee whilst in her house, but complains bitterly of robbery and general destruction of her goods by some of his attendants . . . On Friday night [July 5] . . . he and his staff took their departure from her house.”

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary *Seminary Ridge*

The Seminary was founded in Gettysburg in 1826, occupying temporary quarters at the Academy Building at High and South Washington Streets. In the fall of 1832, a new building and campus “on the hill” was opened. By 1863 the main building, Old Dorm, was complemented by two substantial brick houses, one for the president, the other for a professor. During the battle, the prominent cupola of the main building was used by both armies as an observation post and as a major hospital, a role it served until late September. It was the last temporary hospital closed after the army opened a consolidated facility at Camp Letterman in late July. Today Old Dorm is the home of the Adams County Historical Society. The Seminary, much expanded in student body and facilities since 1863, continues to serve the educational development of Lutheran theological students from around the country.

The Schmucker House ✨ *West Confederate Avenue*

Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad Depot **i** *106 North Washington Street*

“You know nothing about the lesson anyhow.” **i** *300 North Washington Street*

Pennsylvania Hall *Gettysburg College Campus*

The opening of Pennsylvania Hall in 1837 marked the beginning of the campus now called Gettysburg College. Originally named Pennsylvania College, the school was founded in 1832 and was initially housed in the old Academy Building still standing at the corner of West High and South Washington Streets. The height of this building with its cupola made it an ideal observation post for Federal forces on July 1 and for Confederate forces thereafter. For weeks following the battle, the classrooms and student living quarters in the Hall were filled with more than 600 Confederate wounded. A visitor during the battle found that “. . . every room was filled with them, some rebel surgeons were amputating a man’s leg on the portico.”



Dwight D. Eisenhower is best known as a soldier, President, and elder statesman. In 1918, a young captain Eisenhower came to Gettysburg as a commander for Camp Colt, a tank training center for the Army. As a five-star general, 32 years later in 1950, Eisenhower purchased a farm outside Gettysburg as a retirement home. It was home to President Eisenhower until his death in 1969. His wife, Mamie, lived on at the farm until her death in 1979.



Basil Biggs was born south of here in 1819. In 1858 he moved to Gettysburg and, according to his obituary, was “an active agent in the underground railroad, helping fugitives to freedom.” As Confederates entered Gettysburg from the west, Biggs escaped to York on a borrowed horse. During the battle, his crops were destroyed and his home used as a Confederate hospital. After the battle, Biggs returned to Gettysburg and helped to deliver the bodies of Union soldiers to the Soldiers’ National Cemetery for burial. In September 1889, Biggs registered as a “Practitioner of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery,” having practiced “for about thirty years in Adams County, Penna and Carroll County, Maryland.” He died in 1906 at the age of 87.

“The White House” *Gettysburg College Campus*

Built in 1860 as the college president’s home, the building still functions as part of the campus today. In 1863 President Henry L. Baugher and his family lived there. The Baughers chose not to flee when fighting broke out in town, remaining unmolested in their home throughout the Confederate occupation and while other campus buildings served as hospitals.

Thaddeus Stevens Hall *Gettysburg College Campus*

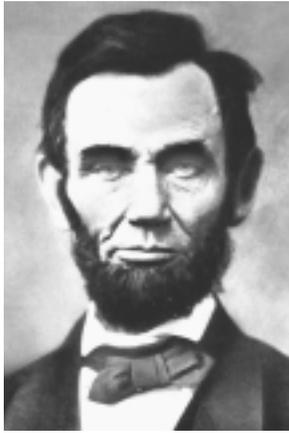
Built in 1867 to house the college’s Preparatory Department, Stevens Hall was the fourth major building constructed on campus. The Preparatory Department was a private, academic curriculum to prepare boys for entry into college. The Hall was named in honor of Thaddeus Stevens, a prominent and controversial resident of Gettysburg during the first half of the nineteenth century. While here, Stevens served as a lawyer, state representative, real estate investor, and ardent abolitionist. He also provided the land for the campus and was instrumental in procuring the College’s state charter. After leaving Gettysburg, Stevens went on to a career as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, where he led the “Radical Republican” caucus during the Civil War years.

Eisenhower House *300 Carlisle Street*

In 1960 the trustees of Gettysburg College offered this building, formerly the college president’s home, as an office for President Eisenhower following the completion of his last term. Ike accepted the offer and presided over his post-presidential affairs in this building from 1961 until his death in 1969. Here he met world leaders, wrote several books, and occasionally met with various college student groups. He also served as a member of the college’s board of trustees from June 1961 until his death in 1969. Following his death, the trustees commissioned a life-size memorial statue of Eisenhower, dedicated on this building’s grounds in October 1979.

Coster Avenue Mural *East Stevens Street Extension*

This 80-foot wall mural, painted with oils, depicts Confederate troops of Colonel Isaac Avery breaching the defensive line of the 154th New York on the same ground where the action took place in 1863. The 154th New York along with two other regiments of Colonel Charles Coster’s brigade had been placed in line at Kuhn’s brickyard to cover the retreat of the Union 11th Corps to Cemetery Hill. Two brigades of Confederate infantry were in hot pursuit, and after a brief, bloody encounter overran the outmanned defenders. The engagement’s climactic moment was captured in a mural by artists Mark Dunkelman and Johan Bjurman and dedicated in 1988 during the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.



On November 2, 1863, several months after the battle, Gettysburg attorney David Wills invited **President Abraham Lincoln** to make a “few appropriate remarks” at the consecration of a cemetery for the Union war dead. In early July, Pennsylvania governor Andrew Curtin had charged Wills with cleaning up the horrible aftermath of the battle. For the dedication ceremony, Lincoln arrived on November 18, 1863 and stayed with the Wills family. The next morning Lincoln traveled down Baltimore Street to the new cemetery to give his two minute speech. His words changed how Americans viewed the war and helped transform Gettysburg from a battleground into an international icon.

Sgt. Humiston Memorial 35 North Stratton Street

A monument honoring Sergeant Amos Humiston of the 154th New York, who was killed in a side yard at the corner of York and North Stratton Streets while retreating toward Cemetery Hill on July 1. When found after the battle, his body carried no identification except a photograph of three young children clutched in his hand. This picture was published in newspapers throughout the north in an attempt to identify the dead soldier. Eventually the children were recognized and an identification made. The plight of the fatherless young children and their widowed mother touched many charitable heartstrings and led to the establishment of a National Orphans Home in Gettysburg in 1866. The Humiston family was one of the first residents.

The Crass-Barbehenn House ✨ 218 North Stratton Street

The Kuhn House ✨ 221 North Stratton Street

The Lincoln Highway U. S. Route 30 in Gettysburg

The earliest long-distance roads were not built specifically for the automobile, but largely inherited by the automobile. When Carl Fisher, owner of the Prest-O-Lite headlight company, founder of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, and developer of Miami Beach, proposed a “Coast to Coast Rock Highway” in 1912, Ford’s Model T was just four years old. Henry B. Joy of the Packard Motor Car Company was named the first president of the *Lincoln Highway Association* on July 1, 1913. In 1919, a motor convoy introduced a young Dwight Eisenhower to the military and commercial potential of good roads. As president of the U. S. years later, Ike ushered in the modern replacement of the old highway system with the signing of the Interstate and Defense Highway Act of 1956.

Contributing to this information were *The Gettysburg Bicentennial Album* by William Frassanito, Gettysburg National Military Park Library, Adams County Historical Society Archives, American Battlefield Protection Program, Gettysburg Convention and Visitors Bureau, The Borough of Gettysburg, Main Street Gettysburg, Inc., James Voight, Elwood Christ, Dr. Walter Powell, Gerald Bennett, Tim Smith, and Kevin Trostle. This is a cooperative publication of the Gettysburg Convention and Visitors Bureau, Main Street Gettysburg, Inc., and the Gettysburg National Military Park. For more information about the Gettysburg Historic Pathway and how you can become involved in the cooperative effort to enhance and preserve the town’s historic buildings and character, contact Main Street Gettysburg, Inc., a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization supported by private donations and the Borough of Gettysburg.

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