

**22** At 303 Baltimore St. is the James Pierce family home. After the Civil War, Tillie Pierce Alleman wrote a riveting account of their experiences, *At Gettysburg: Or What a Girl Saw and Heard at the Battle.*

*Continue north on Baltimore Street to High Street...*

**23** The cornerstone of the Prince of Peace Episcopal Church was laid on July 2, 1888, for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The church is a battlefield memorial for inside the large tower survivors from both armies placed more than 130 plaques in memory of their fallen comrades.

*Continue north on Baltimore Street to Middle Street...*

**24** Here at the Adams County Courthouse on June 26, 1863, men of the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia, which included local college and seminary students, were paroled by General Jubal Early after being captured during the Confederate's initial advance. He admonished them "to go home to their mothers."

*Cross over Middle Street, continuing north on Baltimore...*

**25** General Oliver Otis Howard of the Union Eleventh Corps used the Fahnestock House as an observation point during the first day of the battle. It was here that he learned of General John F. Reynolds' death.

*Continue to the Lincoln Square, turn left on Chambersburg Street...*

**26** At 26 Chambersburg Street stood the home of Robert McCurdy, president of the railroad. Confederate General Isaac Trimble was treated in this home after the battle and later moved to the seminary.

*Continue to Christ Lutheran Church...*

**27** During the war, each regiment serving in both the Union and Confederacy was authorized a chaplain. Chaplains were responsible for the spiritual well-being of the troops, caring for wounded and sick soldiers, and honoring the dead. Although these men were officially non-combatants, many chaplains served with distinction in battle. By war's end twenty-five chaplains on both sides died from battle related wounds, and three Union chaplains received their nation's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor.

*Cross Chambersburg Street and continue back towards the square...*

**28** Over a hundred First and Eleventh Corps Union soldiers held much of this block in a pocket of Yankee resistance on the late afternoon of July 1 as the Confederates otherwise took control of the town.

**29** In 1863, John and Martha Scott and Martha's sister Mary McAllister lived at 43-45 Chambersburg Street. John and Martha's son, Hugh ran a telegraph office here and fled just prior to the arrival of the Confederates. His mother's red shawl hung from an upstairs window to designate the building as a hospital.

**30** The James Gettys Hotel in 1804 was known as the "Sign of the Buck" tavern and roadhouse. During the Civil War, it was known as the Union Hotel, and served as a hospital.

**31** Alexander Buehler's drug and bookstore was located at 9 Chambersburg Street. During the war, this was a hangout for the college students, and was the location where dozens decided in June 1863 to join the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia.

*Continue East to Lincoln Square...*

**32** As you stand on Lincoln Square, think about the state of the town during those trying days in 1863. Consider the history these magnificent buildings have witnessed. Four Civil War-era buildings remain in the Square: the Maxwell-Danner House, diagonal from you in the Square; the David Wills House, on the corner of the Square and York Street; the Arnold-Spangler House, at the southeast corner; and the Stoever-Schick Building, on the corner of the Square and Baltimore Street, which housed the Christian Commission following the Confederate withdrawal and an "open commissary" in the backyard feeding many hungry soldiers.

**The struggle that occurred here created a turning point in the American Civil War. Gettysburg remains the most studied battle of our nation's history.**



For more information on visiting the many shops, attractions, and restaurants in Gettysburg, as well as the other charming towns of Adams County, please speak with our Visitor Information Representatives.

Gettysburg Convention & Visitors Bureau  
102 Carlisle Street  
Moving in early 2009 to  
The David Wills House  
8 Lincoln Square

Gettysburg National Military Park  
Museum & Visitor Center  
1195 Baltimore Pike



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800-337-5015  
[www.gettysburg.travel](http://www.gettysburg.travel)



# GETTYSBURG

Historic Walking Tour



"Return Visit," sculpture by Seward Johnson, Jr.  
Photo by George Bailey

Founded in 1786, Gettysburg had grown into a thriving community at the center of 10 roads by 1800 when it was named county seat of Adams County. By July 1863, the citizens of Gettysburg watched as 163,000 soldiers waged battle for three days in their town and on their farm fields. Before the Battle ended, many of their homes and churches became makeshift hospitals. The town and its citizens would change forever.

Today, as you walk along this historic path, note the remaining Civil War-era buildings marked by bronze plaques, many bearing scars of the Battle. The Gettysburg Convention & Visitors Bureau, Main Street Gettysburg and the Borough of Gettysburg welcome you and invite you to explore our historic streets. Please travel safely, using crosswalks and watching for traffic as you learn the history of the historic town of Gettysburg.

**1** Begin your tour at the Gettysburg Lincoln Railroad Station of the former Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad, where President Abraham Lincoln arrived on November 18, 1863, for the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

**2** On the west side of Carlisle St., at the current site of the Times Square building, immediately north of Race Horse Alley, Gettysburg lawyer David McConaughy owned and operated a large social and business hall through the latter part of the nineteenth century appropriately named "McConaughy Hall."

*Proceed to Lincoln Square...*

**3** Where the Gettysburg Hotel now stands, you will find the site of the McClellan House, a small hotel built in the late 1700s. "By the skin of our teeth," a wayside located in front of the building, describes an early event of the battle.

**4** East on York St., the wayside "Harboring Confederates" marks the site of the Globe Inn, one of Gettysburg's oldest hotels and taverns.

*Follow the brick sidewalk back to the Race Horse Alley Parking Garage...*

**5** The small "Race Horse Alley Plaza" plaque notes the site of the tavern of Samuel Gettys, whose son James founded the town of Gettysburg in 1786.

*Return to York Street*

**6** 44 York St. is the Hoke-Codori House, built by Michael Hoke in 1790. This is the oldest house within the original borough limits of Gettysburg.

*Continue east on York Street...*

**7** At the northeast corner of York and Stratton Sts., is the former "Plank's Garage." Here Baseball Hall of Fame pitcher Eddie Plank later operated his business.

*Cross York Street and walk west toward the Lincoln Square...*

**8** At the southwest intersection of York and Stratton Streets, the wayside illustrates "A Pathway to Safety" taken by some of the 11th Corps soldiers to reach Cemetery Hill on the afternoon of July 1.

**9** At 11 York St., the former Wills-Tyson building, notice the artillery projectile protruding from the second floor of the building where the Tyson Brothers operated a photographic studio during the war.

**10** The home of prominent lawyer David Wills stands at 8 Lincoln Square. Abraham Lincoln spent the night here November 18, 1863, where he completed the draft of the Gettysburg Address. Nearby is the statue "Return Visit," by sculptor J. Seward Johnson, Jr. which was dedicated in 1991 by the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania.

**11** Often referred to as the "Great Commoner," Thaddeus Stevens lived in Gettysburg from 1816-1842, where he was a practicing attorney and land speculator. Stevens was an early champion of civil rights and public education. After his relocation to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he served in the United States Congress and was instrumental in drafting the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. At one time his law offices were here.

*Continue around the Square to follow Baltimore Street...*

**12** President Lincoln's path took him along Baltimore St. on November 19, 1863, on his way to dedicate the National Cemetery. The Confederate battle lines ran east to west along Middle Street, facing Union forces on Cemetery Hill to the south. The office of The Compiler, one of Gettysburg's three weekly newspapers at that time stood at 126 Baltimore Street. Penelope refers to the cannon breach protruding from the pavement near the curb here.

**13** In front of the Adams County Public Library a wayside depicts the "Uncertainty and Dread" that many citizens of the town experienced during the battle.

*Continue on Baltimore Street crossing over High Street...*

**14** The Presbyterian Church was a hospital site for wounded soldiers beginning early in the battle and continuing for many weeks causing parishioners to forgo normal services. President Lincoln attended a political rally here sponsored by the Ohio delegation after the National Cemetery dedication. President Eisenhower was a member of this church.

*Continue on Baltimore Street...*

**15** At 242 Baltimore Street stands the birthplace of Jennie Wade, the only Gettysburg civilian killed during the three days of battle. The small frame house was typical of working class housing during the mid-nineteenth century.

**16** As you continue on Baltimore Street, note that Winebrenner Run, now underground, flows to the east. The Louisiana Tigers, under Confederate General Harry Hays, waited in the swale through much of July 2 for orders to storm Cemetery Hill. At dusk they charged and actually breached the Federal line before being repulsed.

**17** The Wagon Hotel was located at the fork of the Emmitsburg Road and the Baltimore Pike and served as an outpost for Union skirmishers dueling with Confederate sharpshooters posted in houses nearby.

*Cross the street and follow Baltimore Street to the North...*

**18** The wayside marker at 451 Baltimore Street marks the site of the John Rupp House Tannery. Although the existing house was built for John Rupp in 1868, a smaller two-story brick house stood here at the time of the battle, during which its rear portion was occupied by Confederate soldiers.

**19** Continuing North on Baltimore Street, notice the bullet-riddled brick wall of the H. D. Sweeney home, today the Farnsworth House.

**20** During the week prior to the Battle of Gettysburg, the area endured several days of rain, leaving many basements partially filled with water. The Garlach family at 319 Baltimore Street, constructed platforms of Mr. Garlach's supply of fine woods; the family and eleven other people spent portions of July 2 and 3 on the platform in the cellar.

**21** Just a few yards away, at 309 Baltimore Street, lived the Shriver Family at "Shriver's Saloon and Ten-Pin Alley". Dating from 1860, the Schriver House was the wartime residence of George and Hettie Shriver and their two daughters. The family vacated the house during the battle, and Confederate soldiers set up a sharpshooter's position in the garret for two days.

