

secretly delivered to him by Mrs. Catherine Garlach, when she went to feed the family hogs.

13. Confederate Stronghold, 401 Baltimore St.



In the afternoon of July 1st, 1863, after Union troops retreated south to Cemetery Hill, this 2-1/2 story brick house was occupied by Confederate sharpshooters. Catherine Sweeney and daughter, Lizzie, residents of the house, fled to safety. The house was strategically located near Federal lines and its garret window provided a protected site for the Confederates during the next two days, while they maintained a deadly fire against Union forces on Cemetery Hill. Some 150 bullet scars are visible in the brick in the proximity of the garret window, which now bear silent witness to the efforts of Union riflemen who sought to overcome this Confederate stronghold.

S. Twin Sycamores, the John Winebrenner House, 404 Baltimore St.



This house was built ca. 1825. It's distinctive design was prominent in the south end of Gettysburg during the mid 19th century and is the sole survivor of the six examples that stood along this end of Baltimore St. in 1863. The John Winebrenner family lived here and operated a tannery a half block to the north. Located close to the Union lines on Cemetery Hill, the house was a desirable fort for Confederate sharpshooters. During the daylight hours of July 2nd and 3rd they commandeered the house, forcing the Winebrenners to the cellar to avoid possible injury. Bullets constantly struck the front of the building leaving scars in the shutters and walls still visible today.

14. The John Rupp House Tannery Site, 451 Baltimore St.

The house on your left was constructed in 1868 for John Rupp. Described as "one of the finest on Baltimore Street, if not the town," this Gothic Revival style "cottage" reflected the success of Rupp's "Valuable Steam Tannery." Located just north of the house, the tannery included a two story tan shop, several bark sheds, a "finishing and drying shop" and a bark mill able to turn out "5000 hides a year." At the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, a smaller two story brick house stood here. When the Confederates captured the town, the house was caught between the lines, and Rupp sent his wife and children to safety while he remained. In a letter to his sister afterwards, he noted that "Our men occupied my porch, and the Rebel men the rear of the house, and I in the cellar...our house is pretty well riddled."



D. The Dobbin House, 89 Steinwehr Ave.



"Four score and Seven Years" before President Lincoln delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address (1863-87 years = 1776), Gettysburg's



oldest and most historic building, the Dobbin House, was built. Reverend Alexander Dobbin, born in Ireland in 1742, was an early frontier pioneer who helped settle the area. In 1774, the Dobbins purchased 300 acres of land in and around what is now the town of Gettysburg and commenced construction of a farm and the Dobbin House, for use as their dwelling and as a Classical School. In the mid-1800's, 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 ceased, and the armies had departed, the Dobbin house served as a hospital for wounded soldiers of both the North and the South.

15. The National Homestead at Gettysburg, 785 Baltimore St.



This building was constructed in 1869 as a dormitory for "The National Homestead at Gettysburg," a school for soldiers' orphans established in 1866 in the brick building to your right. Among its first students were Alice, Frank and Frederick Humiston, the children of Sergeant Amos Humiston of the 154th New York Volunteers, killed at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. The Sergeant's identity was unknown when his body was discovered with a photograph of his children clutched in his hands. The wide distribution of this photograph led to Humiston's identification by his widow Philinda, and to a national outpouring of sympathy and donations for the "Children of the Battlefield." Mrs. Humiston became the first matron, and some 200 students attended before the school closed in 1877. On July 1, 1993, a memorial to the Humistons was dedicated on the grounds of the Gettysburg Fire Department on North Stratton Street.

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<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Main Street</i> Gettysburg</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Click here to download the map of the Gettysburg Civil War Walking Tour!</u></p>
<p>This is the second half of a walking tour illustrating the impact the Battle of Gettysburg had on this small rural community during those fateful days of 1863, offering a sampling of Gettysburg's battle-related sites. <u>To load the first half including the background information, click here!</u> Most pictures can be enlarged by clicking on them. Numbers and letters refer to the <u>map of the Gettysburg Civil War Walking Tour</u>.</p>	

16. "Your sister is dead." Wayside near Baltimore St.

On the morning of July 1st, Gettysburg resident [Jennie Wade](#) and her family fled their town home to this double brick house shared by her sister Georgia McClellan, to distance themselves from the fighting. The Union retreat to Cemetery Hill soon placed Jennie and the rest of the household in the direct path of danger. Despite the menace of stray bullets that constantly struck the house walls, Jennie busied herself furnishing water and baking biscuits for the many soldiers manning the nearby Union picket line. Early on the morning of July 3rd, fate claimed Gettysburg's only civilian fatality. Jennie was killed instantly by a random Confederate bullet while preparing biscuit dough in the kitchen. Her mother saw her fall and sadly informed the rest of the family: "...you sister is dead."



17. The Wagon Hotel Cemetery Hill, 504 Baltimore St.



On July 1, 1863, when the Federal 1st and 11th Corps were routed on the fields north and west of Gettysburg, the defeated soldiers hurriedly fled towards the citadel of Cemetery Hill. They passed through the town via Baltimore, Washington and Stratton streets, with the Confederates in hot pursuit. Fighting occurred in the streets and alleys. Opposing sharpshooters positioned themselves in houses and other structures in the southern end of town. The Wagon Hotel, located at the intersection of Baltimore Street and the Emmitsburg Road served as the center of the Federal skirmish line along the north face of Cemetery Hill. From this site, Union soldiers duelled with Confederate sharpshooters in the town, firing from the hotel's windows and through holes bored in the roof. Williams Ker, 73rd PA., recalled a brick house "to the left of this place," where several "Confederate soldiers were killed in one window."

18. Baltimore St.: An Historic Corridor, Wayside near Intersection of Baltimore and Lefever Sts.



At noon on July 1, 1863, Union troops advanced along Baltimore Street to the fields north of the town. A few hours later they were routed by the Confederates, and fled toward Cemetery Hill. One half block north of this point, Anna Garlach watched this mob scene from her house, observing, "the crowd was so great I thing I could have walked across the street on the heads of the soldiers." Following the Union retreat to Cemetery Hill, this section of Baltimore Street became a deadly "no man's land" between hostile skirmishers. On November 19, 1863, Baltimore Street again figured prominently in history, when President Abraham Lincoln rode in the procession to dedicate the National Cemetery, where he delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address. Through the ensuing years, other presidents and distinguished Americans have traveled along Baltimore Street to the National Cemetery to renew Lincoln's dedication to our honored heroes.

19. "if anyone showed himself," Wayside near Intersection of Baltimore and Lefever Sts.

Here was the yard and site of the Samuel McCreary house, along the extreme advance of the Confederate skirmish line before Cemetery Hill. The 1863 McCreary residence, along with its architectural twin, the Winebrenner house (standing 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." The bullet damage to the fence in the picture and still visible about the windows of the Winebrenner house attests to the accuracy of Lieutenant Jackson's testimony.



20. The Evolution of Gettysburg's "Common School," Wayside near Intersection of Baltimore and Lefever Sts.



In 1834 Gettysburg established a "common school," to provide its children with a free elementary education, which over the years evolved into the current Gettysburg Area School System. Following 23 years of classes being held in multiple private dwellings, the first consolidated public school building was erected on East High Street in 1857, and began a 100-year tenure of classroom service. During the battle, the school building served as a hospital while its bell shared the cupola with a fugitive Union soldier who successfully hid from the occupying Confederate forces. In the mid 1880s the public school curriculum was expanded to include a secondary education program. Over a span of thirty years, the Meade School (1897),

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USEMAP="#olskools" ISMAP>the Lincoln School (1909) and the Baltimore Street High School (1926) were erected to accommodate Gettysburg's rapidly growing population of students. When the present Area School format replaced the county's local school systems, the Gettysburg Area High School was added to this site in 1962 and the Baltimore Street School building was remodeled as the Area Junior High School.

21. "Annoying...the enemy very seriously." Wayside near 312 Baltimore St.

The Confederates established a skirmish line along Breckenridge Street facing their Federal adversaries on Cemetery Hill. They built a barricade across Baltimore Street at this point to gain an open field of fire towards the Federals who were deployed further to the south. From behind this barricade and from windows of houses along these streets, Confederate marksmen traded deadly fire with their counterparts in blue. Maj. Eugene Blackford, commanding the 5th Alabama sharpshooters, reported: "our fire must have annoyed the enemy very seriously, ...picking off their officers, their gunners (on Cemetery Hill) unable to stand to their guns."

22. Former Methodist Parsonage, Built c.1840, Wayside near 304 Baltimore St.



This house served as the Methodist parsonage from 1856 to 1952. During the Civil War, the parsonage was occupied by the Reverend George Bergstresser. According to Tillie Pierce's account, the Reverend's daughter, Laura, narrowly escaped injury when a shell crashed through the brick wall near a second-story window, bounced around the room and fell into the street. When the house was repaired later, an artillery shell was placed in the wall to mark where the shell had entered the house. When the present renovations were made in 1910, the shell was inserted into the new front facade as seen today.

23. Ecker-Frey House: the "Jennie" Wade Birthplace, 242-246 Baltimore St. Built c.1829

"Jennie" Wade, the only woman from the town to be killed in the battle, was born in this house in 1843. 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. The day she was killed, Jennie was at her sister's residence on the northern slopes of East Cemetery Hill (next to the present Holiday Inn) baking bread and biscuits for the Union troops. She was killed instantly, allegedly by a Confederate sharpshooter's bullet.



24. Temples of Mercy, Wayside near 208 Baltimore St.



The churches of Gettysburg were the first to offer their facilities to serve the needs of wounded soldiers borne from the battlefield on July 1st. 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