 their frightful cargo. The 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. It was a scene 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 forego normal services, prompting Sallie Broadhead to note in her diary, "we have had no Sundays...the churches have all been converted into hospitals."

25. Old Jail/Adams County Prison, 59 East High St.



A portion of the original lots of town land laid out by James Gettys was donated to Adams County in 1804 for the purpose of erecting a jail. This structure (first two stories) was constructed in 1851 to replace a log structure. According to local reminiscences, the jail served as the site of a Confederate council of war, with General Robert E. Lee in attendance. The building, used continuously as a jail until 1947, housed several prisoners during the Battle of Gettysburg. Later the building became the home of the Adams County Library. It now serves as the offices for the Borough of Gettysburg.

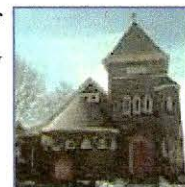
26. Trinity United Church of Christ, 60 East High St.

Two of the oldest congregations in Gettysburg were the Lutherans and the German Reformed. In 1814, they joined together and built their "Union" Church on this site. When the two congregations later split, the Lutherans built their church on the southeast corner of York and Stratton Streets (St. James) and the German Reformed congregation razed the old church and replaced it with the nucleus of this structure in 1852. Like the prison and public school buildings located nearby, the German Reformed Church served as a field hospital. According to Eva Danner, a teenager at the time of the Battle who lived with her family on the Square, so much blood had dripped onto the floor, holes were drilled into it to allow the blood to drain. Note the historical plaques.



27. "uncertainty and dread" Wayside near 140 Baltimore St.

Following the retreat of Union forces to Cemetery Hill on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, the Confederates occupied the town of Gettysburg until early morning, July 4th. The main Confederate battle line facing the Union forces on Cemetery Hill ran east to west here, along High and Middle Streets. Life for Gettysburg citizens during Confederate occupation was both confining and dangerous. Families sought safety in their cellars. A continuous sharpshooters' duel between skirmishers made movement along the streets a hazardous adventure. Albertus McCreary, whose house was nearby (now the site of Prince of Peace Episcopal Church,) recalled, "the bullets were continually flying across our yard, so that none of us dared to go out. Despite the constant danger only a few civilians were hurt and only one, Jennie Wade, was killed. The real suffering was from



mental anxiety. In the words of one towns person, "every hour was one of uncertainty and dread."

28. "Politics and Penelope," Wayside near 126 Baltimore St.

This is the 1863 site of the COMPILER newspaper office, Gettysburg's weekly "voice" of the democratic party, and the home of its outspoken publisher Henry Stahle. During the Battle of Gettysburg Stahle took into his home a badly wounded Union officer and persuaded a Confederate surgeon to come and perform a lifesaving leg amputation. This humanitarian act led to Stahle's temporary incarceration at Ft. McHenry in Baltimore for aiding the enemy to capture a Union officer, a baseless charge of disloyalty concocted by a local Republican for political revenge. The breech of the cannon "Penelope," is seen protruding from the pavement nearby. Traditionally, "Penelope" was fired in Gettysburg's streets to celebrate local Democratic election victories but was abruptly silenced in 1855 when an over-charge of powder ruptured her barrel. Fittingly, the old political cannon was memorialized in front of the "voice" of the Democratic party. To give a sense of scale, a quarter has been placed in front of the photo, near the bottom of the cannon.



29. The Methodist Church/GAR Building, 53 East Middle St. Built 1822

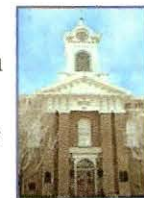


The structure was built as the Methodists' first permanent house of worship in Gettysburg, and was one of the buildings used as a hospital during the battle. In 1880, the Methodists sold the building to the trustees of the Corporal J. H. Skelly Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a Union veterans organization. The post was named after 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. The building is currently owned by Historic Gettysburg-Adams County, and is used for community meetings and Sons of Union Veterans functions.

30. "Sights and sounds...too horrible to describe." 111 Baltimore St.

Four years after Gettysburg became the county seat in 1800, the first Adams County courthouse was placed in Lincoln Square (one block to your right.) In 1859 this larger building was erected to serve the growing populace. The arrival of the Union and Confederate armies in the summer of 1863 forced the courthouse into unconventional uses. On June 26th, Confederate troops temporarily held the town and according to Margaretta Kendelhart, "...Rebels...occupied the Court House during the night..." Five days later the great battle of Gettysburg began. The carnage created a new role for the courthouse, one of an army hospital. Beginning on July 1st, the grim work of the surgeons continued well after the armies departed. Fannie Buehler, living opposite the courthouse (at 112,) vividly described the scene: "The sights and sounds at the Court House for a week after the battle are too horrible to describe... Limbs were amputated amid the cries and groans of suffering humanity... Loads of arms and legs...were carted outside of town to be burned



or buried."

31. General Jubal Early Requisition Site first block of Baltimore Street north of West Middle Street



On June 26, 1863, elements of Confederate General Jubal Early's division clashed with state militia west of town, and captured 176 men. Upon entering Gettysburg, Early called for the town fathers. In front of a store on the west side of Baltimore Street, next to a large wooden watt pump, Early wrote a requisition for supplies to David Kendelhart, president of the town council. When the council would not comply with his request, Early continued his march the following day to York and the Susquehanna River. Early's division returned to Gettysburg on July 1 and participated in the Confederate attack on Barlow's Knoll.

32. The Stover-Schick Building, Wayside near 1 Baltimore St.

During the Battle of Gettysburg this Federal Style building, erected in 1817, housed Professor Martin Stoever's family, and John L. Schick's general store. As a result of the battle the building hosted a variety of unusual events. Shortly after the fighting began on July 1st, the Stoever's quarters became an impromptu hospital for 20 wounded Union soldiers.



Mrs. Stoever recalled the disruption in the house: "The Professor's recitation room became the amputation room..." While the wounded were nursed upstairs, three fugitive Union soldiers were secretly sustained in the cellar by the Professor until the Confederates found them on July 3rd. Three days following the Confederate withdrawal, the Christian Commission took over Schick's store for their supply and distribution center, while the Stoevers ran an "open commissary" in their back yard, feeding an endless number of hungry soldiers.

H. The Gettysburg Hotel, 1 Lincoln Square



The Gettysburg Hotel is the successor of a continuous line of hotel buildings on this site since 1797 when James Scott built Scott's Tavern. Over the years owners changed as did the name. In 1863 it was known as the McClellan House after its owners, the McClellan brothers. The history of the hotel was a combination hostelry and community center. In 1955 it became part of a temporary White House while U.S. President Eisenhower convalesced at Gettysburg recuperating from a heart attack. The White House press corps set up a press room in the annex building and a number of Ike's White House staff took up residence in the hotel. In 1983 a fire totally destroyed the building. In 1991 the present building reopened as the Gettysburg Hotel, continuing the tradition initiated by James Scott in 1797.

33. The Wills House, Wayside near 5 York St.

Erected ca. 1814, this building is the best known in Gettysburg. In 1863 it



was the home of David Wills and family. Wills, a local attorney, is traditionally given credit as being the father of the Soldier's National Cemetery, for proposing that Pennsylvania provide, "...a common burial ground for the (Union) dead." This idea was supported by all the states whose sons died at Gettysburg and quickly implemented. President Abraham Lincoln was the overnight guest of David Wills the day preceding the dedication of the Soldier's National Cemetery. It was at the dedication ceremony on November 19, 1863, that Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address. It is believed that Lincoln polished and rehearsed the brief text of his speech during his stay in this house: a speech which forever established the concept that our government is "...of the people, by the people, for the people..."



34. "Harboring Confederates", Wayside near 10 York St.



This was the site of the GLOBE INN, one of Gettysburg's oldest hotel-taverns, originally owned and operated in 1798 by town founder James Gettys, and traditionally the unofficial headquarters for the local Democratic party. Such political association made the GLOBE INN a favorite with Confederate officers during their occupation of Gettysburg. They patronized the Inn for food, drink and lodging to the exclusion of all other hotel establishments (each with a Republican owner.) Following the battle, some angry Republican townspeople filed charges against proprietor Charles Will and his son John for "harboring Confederates." The army provost marshal found the claims groundless, dismissing the charge against the Wills with the comment: "I am convinced there is political feeling between you people." The original structure, drastically remodeled over time, succumbed to fire in 1868.

C. Hoke-Codori House, 44 York St.


This house built by Michael Hoke in ca. 1788 is the oldest building in Gettysburg. Hoke purchased one of the first three deeds sold by James Getty 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 here in July 1863. Codori is best known for his farm situated along the Emmitsburg Road where Confederate Generals George Pickett's and Johnston Pettigrew's divisions were repulsed in their attempt to break the center of the Union line on July 3rd, 1863.



35. Gettysburg Railroad Depot, Wayside near 35 Carlisle St.



Built in 1858 in the most fashionable Italianate Villa style, this railroad depot and its attendant telegraph line afforded Gettysburg with modern day transportation and communication. The Battle of Gettysburg expanded its use for unanticipated purposes. On July 1, 1863, this 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 assist 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.

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