

GETTYSBURG

Historic Walking Tour



DestinationGettysburg.com



Founded in 1786 -

Gettysburg had grown into a thriving community at the center of ten roads. By the year 1800, it was named county seat of Adams County. In July, 1863, the citizens of Gettysburg watched as 163,000 soldiers converged on Gettysburg by way of those ten roads and 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. Gettysburg invites you to explore our historic streets. Please travel safely, using crosswalks and watching for traffic as you learn the history of the famous town of Gettysburg.

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Railroad St.

Carlisle St.

West Race Horse Alley

Chambersburg St.

Lincoln Square

Zerfing Alley

West Middle St.

Legion Alley

West High St.

Wall Alley

Breckenridge Ave.

Washington St.

Baltimore St.

Baltimore St.

1

2

3

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Map Legend

-  Tour Stops
-  Guidance Arrows
-  Parking



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Breckenridge Ave.

17

25

24

23

South St.

22

Baltimore St.

21

18

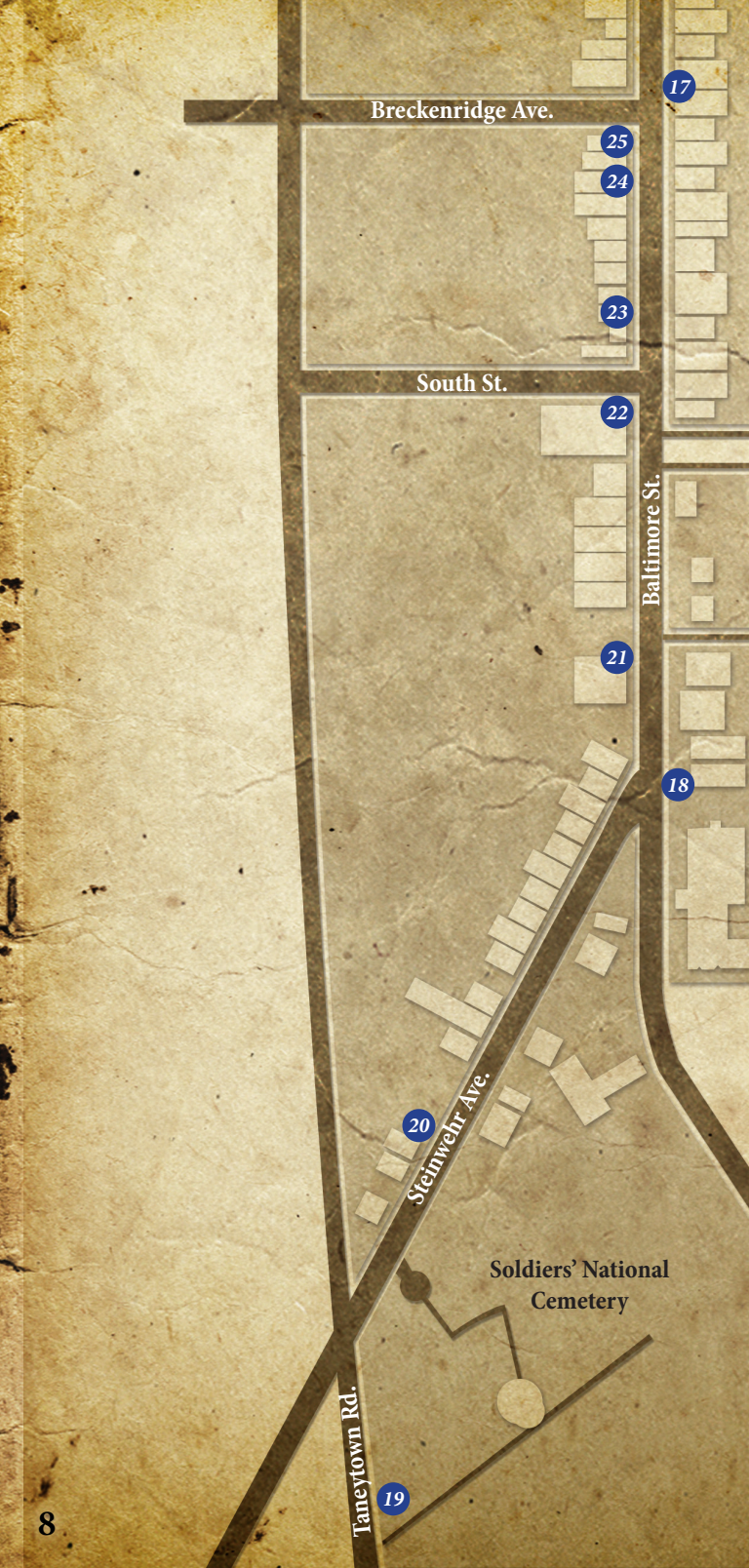
Steinwehr Ave.

20

Soldiers' National Cemetery

Taneytown Rd.

19



Address delivered at the dedication
of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth on this continent a new man-
nism, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated
to the proposition that all men are cre-
ated equal.

Now we are met on a great battle-field
testing whether that nation, or any nation
so conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battle-field
of that war. We have come to dedicate a
portion of that field, as a final resting
place for those who here gave their lives
that that nation might live. It is alto-
gether fitting and proper that we should
do this.

But in a larger sense, we can not dedi-
cate, nor can we not consecrate, we can not
dedicate this ground. The brave men, living
and dead, who struggled here, have con-
secrated it, far above our poor power to add

or detract. The world will little note, nor
long remember what we say here, but it can
never forget what they did here. It is for
the living, rather, to be dedicated here to
the unfinished work which they who
perished here have thus far so nobly advanced.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining before us - that
from their honorable dead we take increased
courage to that cause for which they gave
the last full measure of devotion - that
we here highly resolve that these dead shall
not have died in vain - that this nation,
under God, shall have a new birth of free-
dom - and that government of the people,
by the people, for the people, shall not per-
ish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln

November 19, 1863



Gettysburg Lincoln
Railroad Station

2

ersburg St.

1. *Begin your tour* at the Gettysburg Lincoln Railroad Station, where President Abraham Lincoln arrived on November 18, 1863, for the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. When Lincoln arrived, empty coffins still waited in railroad cars behind the station for those soldiers yet to be interred at the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Travel to this time in history with the new virtual reality experience at the station.

2. On the west side of Carlisle Street, 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 19th century appropriately named "McConaughy Hall." McConaughy founded and created the first battlefield preservation group in Gettysburg, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. *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 Street, the wayside “Harboring Confederates” marks the site of the Globe Inn, one of Gettysburg’s oldest hotels and taverns. John Will observed that during the battle, Confederate officers often took their meals here, many paying for their services with gold and greenbacks: *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...*



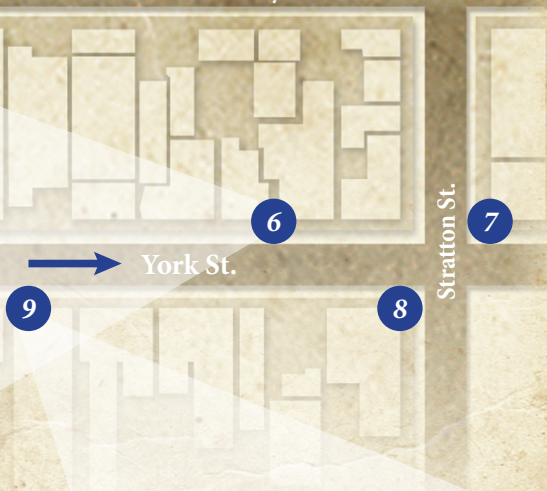
The Brafferton Inn

6. At the site of 44 York Street is the Hoke-Codori House, built by Michael Hoke in 1790. This is the oldest house within the original borough limits of Gettysburg. Today, it is known as the Brafferton Inn Bed & Breakfast. *Continue east on York Street...*

7. At the northeast corner of York and Stratton streets 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 Lincoln Square...*

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

E. Race Horse Alley



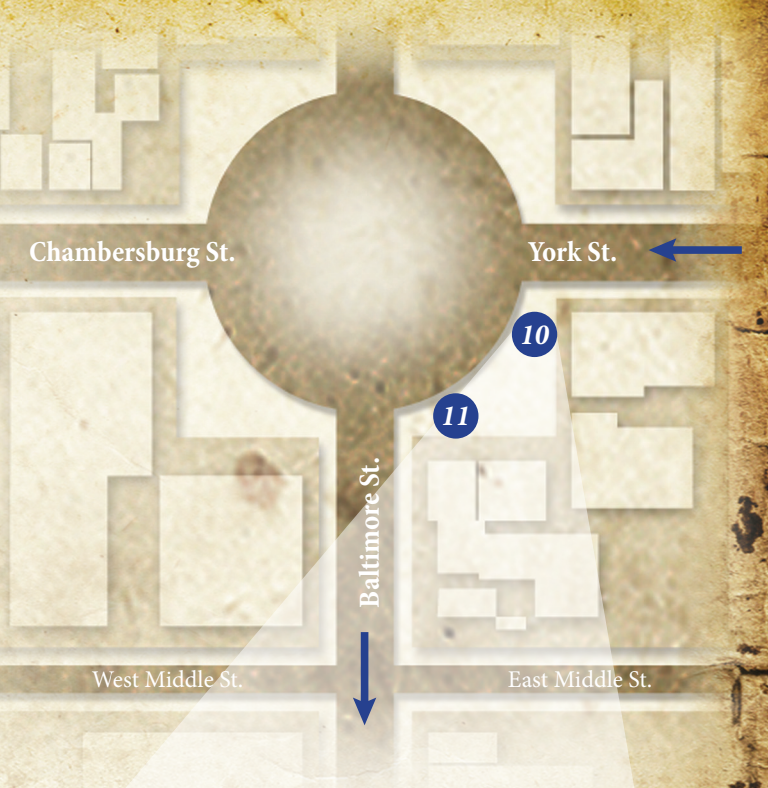
9. At 11 York Street, the former Wills-Tyson building, notice the artillery projectile protruding from the second floor of the building where the Tyson Brothers operated a photographic studio during the war. *Continue to Lincoln Square...*

10. The home of prominent lawyer and 1851 Gettysburg College alumnus, David Wills, stands at 8 Lincoln Square. Built in 1816, the home was purchased by David Wills on April 1, 1859. During and after the battle, the Wills home sheltered wounded men. Provost Marshal Marsena Patrick commanded the military's after-battle recovery efforts from this home. It is also from here that David Wills organized the creation of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Abraham Lincoln spent the night here November 18, 1863, where he completed the draft of the *Gettysburg Address*. Following the November 19th dedication, a reception was held in honor of the President; in attendance were Governor Andrew Curtin, Secretary of State William Seward, several Northern states' governors, foreign ministers from Canada, France and Italy, as well as military officers, John Burns and the public.

Nearby is the statue "Return Visit," by sculptor J. Seward Johnson, Jr. which was dedicated in 1991 by the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania. *Continue to the next building on the Square...*

Next to the Wills house at 9-10 Lincoln Square, was the home of Robert G. Harper. At the time of the battle, the home was used as a hospital to care for the wounded. On the evening of November 18, it served as sleeping quarters for Secretary of State Seward, Washington, DC commissioner of public buildings Benjamin French and Andrew Cross of the Christian Commission. *Pause for a moment on Lincoln Square...*

11. It was here at the square that the 1863 parade formed to proceed to the dedication ceremony at the Soldiers' National Cemetery. The parade began at 11 a.m. with parade marshals, military, state delegations and civic groups. Lincoln rode on horseback south on Baltimore Street. *Continue around the Square to follow Baltimore Street...*



12. As you follow President Lincoln's path, note that he was accompanied by cabinet secretaries, his secretary John Nicolay, Ward Hill Lamon, assistant parade marshals and military officers. During the battle, the Confederate lines ran east to west along Middle Street, which intersects with Baltimore Street, facing Union forces on Cemetery Hill to the south. At 112 Baltimore Street, David Buehler, Gettysburg's postmaster in 1863, hosted Postmaster General Montgomery Blair for the dedication ceremonies. *Continue on Baltimore Street...*

13. The office of The Compiler, one of Gettysburg's three weekly newspapers at that time stood at 126 Baltimore Street. Notice Penelope, the cannon breech protruding from the pavement near the curb here. *Continue on Baltimore Street...*

14. In front of the Adams County Library stands a statue of President Abraham Lincoln. Dedication ceremonies were held in November 2013, part of Remembrance Day activities to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address. *Continue on Baltimore Street crossing over High Street...*

15. 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. He was joined by local hero John Burns, Seward; and others. A period pew rests inside the sanctuary in the approximate location where Lincoln sat. President Eisenhower was a member of this church. *Continue on Baltimore Street...*

West Zerfing Alley

East Zerfing Alley



Presbyterian Church

Middle St.

12



E. Legion Alley

13



14

W. High St.

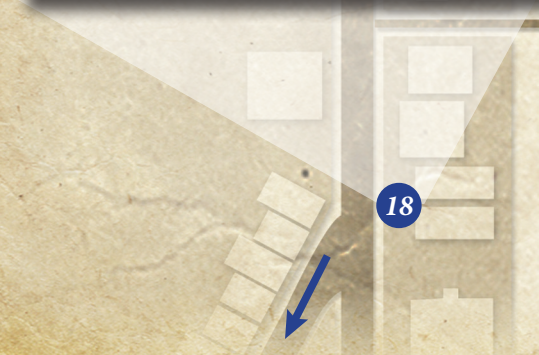
E. High St.

Baltimore St.

15

Wall Alley







16. 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-19th century.

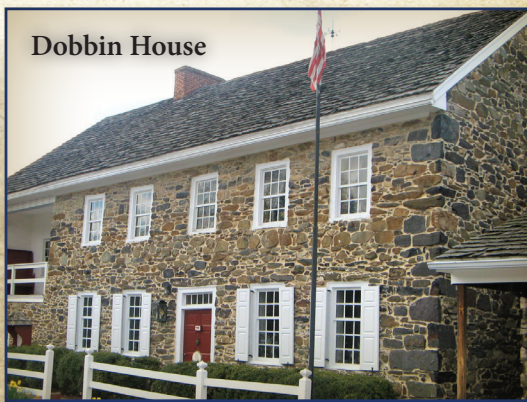
17. As you continue on Baltimore Street, note that Winebrenner Run, now underground, flows to the east. The Louisiana Tigers, under Confederate General Harry Hays, waited in the swale through much of July 2 for orders to storm Cemetery Hill. At dusk they charged and actually breached the federal line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

18. Before crossing the road at the crosswalk at the intersection of Baltimore Street and Steinwehr Avenue, notice the home where Jennie Wade was killed located at the top of the hill on the left. At the intersection, the Wagon Hotel was once 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. In the early 1800s the public gallows was located here. *Continue walking, crossing the street and following Steinwehr Avenue south. For a shorter tour, cross to the opposite side of Baltimore Street and follow Baltimore Street to the north, picking up the tour at Stop 21 ...*

19. Follow Steinwehr Avenue, called the Emmitsburg Road in 1863, turning left onto Taneytown Road. At the top of the hill, enter the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Inside the cemetery you will find the Lincoln Address Memorial which includes a portion of Wills' letter to Lincoln inviting him to the dedication. Follow the path through the cemetery to the Soldiers' National Monument, dedicated in 1869 and marked by a flagpole during the ceremony in 1863. It is believed that the location of Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address* was approximately halfway between the monument and the mausoleum seen in the Evergreen Cemetery on the opposite side of the iron fence. It is estimated that 15,000 attended the dedication ceremony on November 19, 1863. At that time, only 1,188 soldiers had been buried, 582 of those unknown. The program included prayers, music and a two-hour oration by Edward Everett. President Lincoln followed with his very purposeful address. *Return to Taneytown Road, walking right toward Steinwehr Avenue, crossing the road at the crosswalk by the traffic light. As you travel north on Steinwehr Avenue, note the Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial in the cemetery's annex.*



20. At 89 Steinwehr Avenue you will pass the Dobbin House, erected by Rev. Alexander Dobbin in 1776, it is the oldest structure in Gettysburg. The house served as a home for the Dobbin family and an 18th century schoolhouse. *Continue to Baltimore Street, following the sidewalk left at the traffic light.*



20

Steinwehr Ave.

Taneytown Rd.

19



Breckenridge Ave.

25

24

23

South St.

22

Baltimore St.

21



Steinwehr Ave.



The Farnsworth House

21. The John Rupp House & Tannery Site is home to Children of Gettysburg 1863, an interactive museum featuring the experiences of children who lived in Gettysburg during the battle and how their lives were forever changed by the events of July 1-32, 1863. The rear of the original house at 451 Baltimore Street was occupied by Confederate soldiers during the battle.

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

23. 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.

24. 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 Shriver 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.

25. At 303 Baltimore Street 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...*



Washington St.



W. High St.

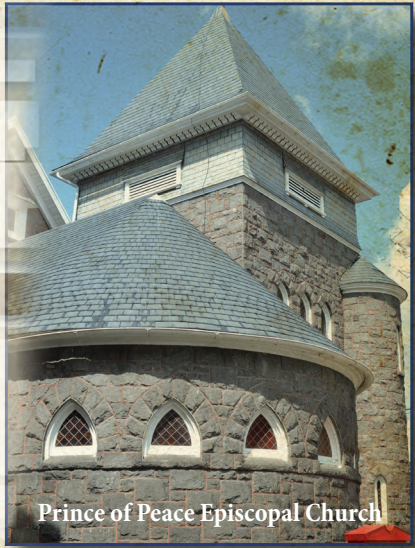


26. The cornerstone of the Prince of Peace Episcopal Church was laid on July 2, 1888, for the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The church is a battlefield memorial for inside the large tower survivors from both armies placed more than 130 plaques in memory of their fallen comrades. *Turn left onto High Street. For a shorter tour, continue north on Baltimore Street to Middle Street and resume with Stop 32...*

27. The Academy Building, located at 68 W. High Street, was the inaugural home of America's oldest continually operated seminary (1826) and Gettysburg College (1832), as well as a meeting place for the Anti-Slavery Society. During the time of the battle, it was a young woman's finishing school. An artillery shell is embedded by an upstairs window. Shortly after the battle, Frederick Douglas spoke just two blocks west of this site at Agricultural Hall. *Continue on High Street, cross over Washington, then turning left and travel south on Washington Street...*

Baltimore St.

26



28. It was at 219 S. Washington Street that John “Jack” Hopkins resided from 1851 until his passing in 1868. The janitor at the Pennsylvania College, now Gettysburg College, from 1847 until his passing, Jack was popular on campus, as shown by the attendance of the entire college staff and student body at his funeral. He is reported to have assisted with runaway slaves. His son, John Edward, joined the 25th U.S. Colored Troops shortly after the battle of Gettysburg and served until the end of the war. *Retrace your steps on Washington Street, crossing over High Street and continuing north...*

29. You will find the home of James and Catherine Foster at 155 S. Washington Street. When fighting began on July 1st, Catherine stood outside serving water to Union troops. During this time an artillery shell demolished the roof of the porch on which she stood. As she watched Union troops retreating down Washington Street, she took in Lieutenant Wilcox, providing him with civilian clothes and helping him avoid capture. *Return on Washington Street to High Street, turning left back onto High Street...*

30. At 55 W. High Street, Salome "Sally" Myers resided with her family in 1863. Like many families, the Myers took in wounded soldiers. *Continue west on High Street...*

31. On the front of the St. Francis Xavier Church, 43 W. High Street, are two handsome bas-reliefs depicting the ministry of Father William Corby and the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Maryland. Next door stands the original school, dedicated in 1897. In 1918, the school became a hospital for Camp Colt during the deadly influenza epidemic. *Continue on High Street towards Baltimore Street. At Baltimore Street, turn left and continue north...*

32. At the corner of Baltimore Street and Middle Street you will find the Adams County Courthouse. The Thaddeus Stevens statue honors his Gettysburg years (1816-42) when he introduced modern infrastructure to the borough including the railroad, library, and Gettysburg College. Though not present during the Battle, then U.S. Congressman Stevens was a fierce opponent of slavery and key to the passing of the Thirteenth Amendment that abolished it. *Crossover Middle Street, continuing north on Baltimore...*

33. General Oliver Otis Howard of the Union Eleventh Corps used the Fahnestock House, a dry goods store at the time of the battle, as an observation point during the first day of the battle. It was here that he learned of General John F. Reynolds' death. The Sanitary Commission set up at the Fahnestock Brother's Store. It was from the steps of this building that John W. Forney, editor and Lincoln supporter, gave a rousing speech on November 18, 1863. *Continue to the Lincoln Square...*

Chambersburg St.



34

33

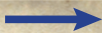
32

Baltimore St.

30

31

W. High St.



34. The Martin Stoeber House and the John Schick Store, located on the corner, had become a hospital and hideout for Union soldiers by July 1. It also served the Union well as a sharpshooters nest, as it was the tallest building in town. *Continue around the Square, turn left onto Chambersburg Street...*

35. 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...*

36. 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. *You may wish to follow Chambersburg Street to the Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus where you will discover key sites of the July 1 battle as well as Underground Railroad history... Continue to the end of the block, crossing Chambersburg Street...*

37. Over a hundred First and Eleventh Corps Union soldiers held much of this block in a pocket of Union resistance on the late afternoon of July 1 as the Confederates otherwise took control of the town. It was here that the Eagle Hotel stood, known as a meeting and gathering place for the Republican Party. Following the battle, the owner, John Tate, applied to the government for reimbursement for barrels of whiskey lost during the Confederate occupation. *Continue on Chambersburg Street heading back toward Lincoln Square...*



The former Eagle Hotel

Washington St.

37

Chambersburg St.

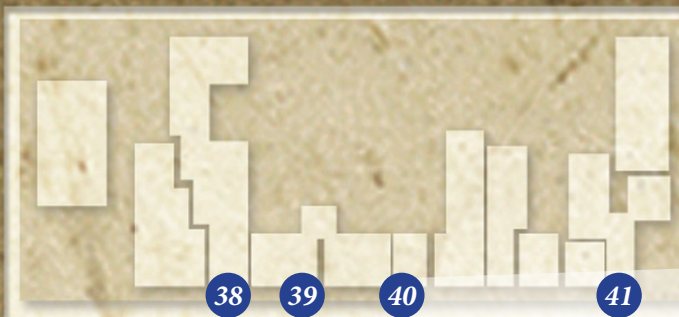


36

35

W. Racehorse Alley

Washington St.



Chambersburg St.

38. 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.

39. 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.



40. The Union Hotel in 1804 was known as the Sign of the Buck tavern and roadhouse. During the Civil War, it served as a hospital. Floors 3-4 were added in 1888, the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to accommodate returning vets.

41. Alexander Buehler's drug and bookstore was located at 9 Chambersburg Street. During the war, this was a hang-out 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...*

42. *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. The Stoever-Schick Building 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.



42

Lincoln Square

Chambersburg St.

York St.



Special thanks to contributions by the Adams County Historical Society, the Gettysburg National Military Park, Dr. Bradley Hoch, and Wayne Motts.

President Abraham

Abraham Lincoln arrived in Gettysburg by train on Wednesday evening, November 18, 1863, around dusk. Soldiers of the First Regiment of the Invalid Corps escorted the President and his party two blocks south to David Wills' house on Gettysburg's Diamond (now called Lincoln Square or the traffic circle) where he stayed overnight. Later that evening, he briefly visited the Secretary of State William H. Seward at the Robert G. Harper House next door.

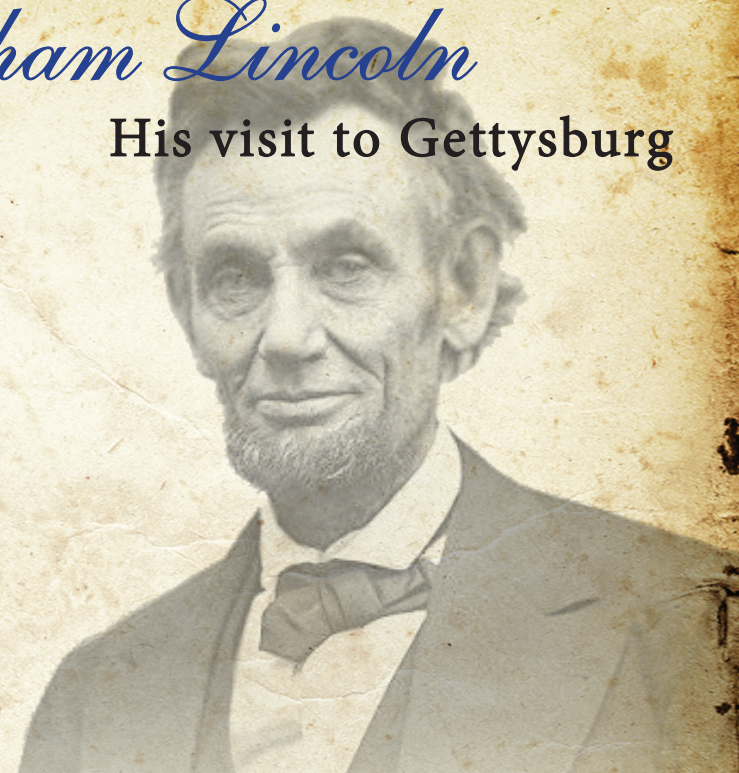
On November 19, Lincoln might have made an early morning visit to the site of Major General John Reynold's death, west of town (according to Seward as quoted in the November 21, 1863 *Washington Daily Morning Chronicle*). At 10 a.m., Lincoln came out of the Wills' house and joined the parade formation in the Diamond. The procession began a short time prior to 11 a.m. and moved south on Baltimore Street, turned right onto Steinwehr Avenue, left onto Taneytown Road, and marched through the west gate of Soldiers' National Cemetery. Lincoln was on the speaker's platform by 11:30 a.m.



David Wills' house during Lincoln's stay

Abraham Lincoln

His visit to Gettysburg



After the ceremony, Lincoln and the procession returned to Wills' house by way of Baltimore Street (It is not known if he exited the cemetery by the west gate on Taneytown Road or by the east gate on Baltimore Street). At 3 p.m. Lincoln ate lunch at the Wills house, and at 4 p.m. he joined a public reception in the Wills house given in his honor by Pennsylvania's Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

Near 5 p.m., "The President's Own" United States Marine Band escorted Lincoln, John Burns, Secretary Seward and others to a patriotic ceremony at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church on Baltimore Street, two blocks south of the Wills' house. Lincoln returned to the Wills' house sometime near 6 p.m., said his goodbyes, and walked to the train station. He left by train soon after, traveling east.



ST. PAUL
A.M.E. ZION CHURCH


WORSHIP
11 AM

Notable Historic Sites

Additional Tour Stops to
enhance your visit

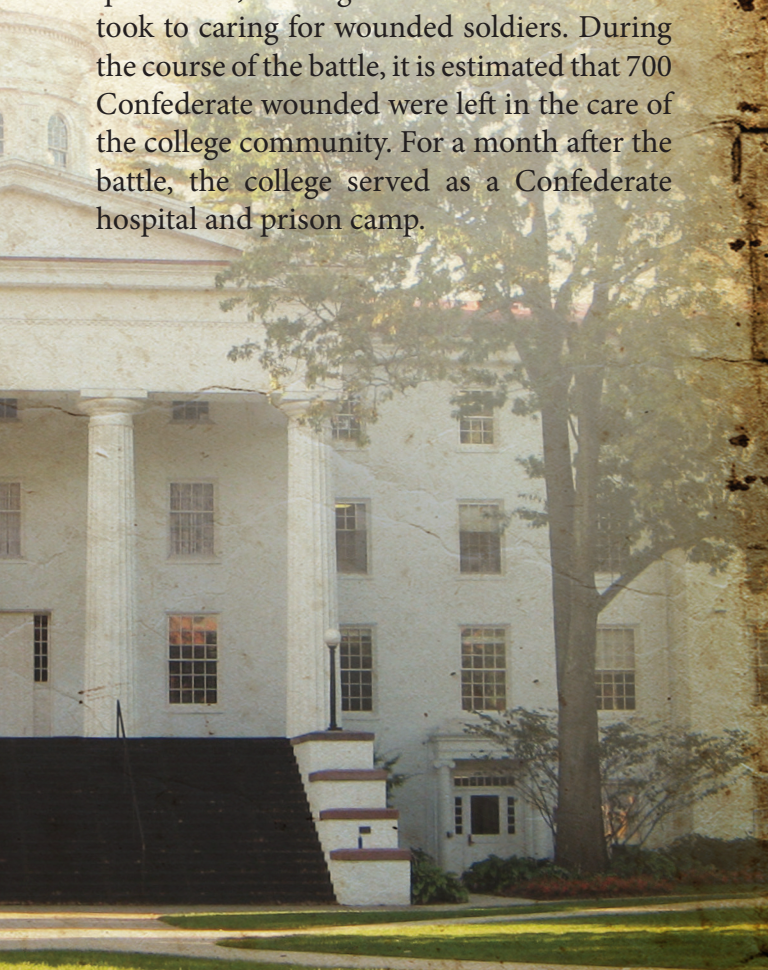
St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Church 269 S. Washington Street

Founded in 1838, St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Church is Gettysburg's oldest African American congregation. The original church, located on the corner of Breckenridge and Long Lane, was a wooden frame structure. In 1840, five members of the congregation founded the *Slaves' Refuge Society*. As the African American community grew in Gettysburg, so did the congregation. The church you see today was erected in 1917.

A photograph of Pennsylvania Hall at Gettysburg College. The building is a large, white, classical-style structure with a prominent portico supported by tall columns. A large, leafy tree is on the left side of the frame, partially obscuring the building. In the foreground, a wooden bench sits on a grassy lawn. A small, white, tiered monument is visible near the base of the building. The scene is bathed in warm, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning.

Pennsylvania Hall
Gettysburg College
300 N. Washington Street

Completed in 1838, this grand structure was known as the College Edifice, and later Old Dorm, and was the iconic building on the campus at the time of the battle. It, along with the former Linnaean Hall, formed the academic and residential center of Pennsylvania College, today Gettysburg College. On July 1, the Union Signal Corps utilized the cupola of Pennsylvania Hall to survey the land and the movements of Confederate troops. Their actions created quite a stir, causing classes to end. Students took to caring for wounded soldiers. During the course of the battle, it is estimated that 700 Confederate wounded were left in the care of the college community. For a month after the battle, the college served as a Confederate hospital and prison camp.



Coster Avenue Mural

201-299 Hazel Alley (Coster Avenue)

This mural, painted by Johan Bjurman and dedicated in 1988 at the 125th anniversary of the battle, depicts the fighting that took place in this area of Gettysburg on July 1. The Union forces under the direction of Col. Charles R. Coster fought against those of Confederate Generals Ivery and Hayes.





Lincoln Cemetery

Long Lane

The final resting place for many of Gettysburg's African Americans, the site was also part of the main Confederate battle line. Purchased by the Sons of Good Will, a local African American organization, this site was the second cemetery for Gettysburg's African American community, the first being on York Street. The York Street cemetery, which at one time served as the final resting place for thirty of Gettysburg's own U.S. Colored



Troops (USCT), closed. It is believed that the bodies were possibly reinterred here. The Lincoln Cemetery is the final resting place to Richard Monroe, a USCT veteran. Henry Goodson and Charles Parker, both of the USCT, are buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Also buried here is Basil Biggs, a free black man, farmer and veterinarian who assisted in the burial of the fallen Union soldiers at the Soldiers' National Cemetery.



Schmucker Hall: The Old Dorm

111 Seminary Ridge

Constructed on Oak Ridge (now known as Seminary Ridge) from 1831-1832, Old Dorm was the first Seminary structure and housed classrooms and dorm rooms. During the evening of June 30, 1863, citizens climbed the cupola of the Old Dorm to view the Confederate campfires to the West. The next day, July 1, 1863, Oak Ridge was the center of fighting on the first day of the battle. That morning, Gen. Buford took to the cupola of Old Dorm to scout his opponent, leading him to deploy his brigade. It was not long before Old Dorm became a hospital and would care for between 600 and 700 soldiers as a result of the three-day battle. Emanuel Ziegler, the building's steward, and his family had remained inside until they retreated along



with the Union forces late in the afternoon. By that evening, Old Dorm was in Confederate hands. Fighting greatly damaged the building. Donations would be used to repair both the Old Dorm and the buildings at Pennsylvania College. Federal money, requested as rent for the use of the building as a hospital, would also assist in the amount of \$660.50. During the 50th Anniversary of the battle, the Old Dorm would again house soldiers. Over the course of time, the Seminary added new buildings. In 1974, it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and was renamed Samuel Simon Schmucker Hall in 1976 in honor of the Seminary's founder. Schmucker Hall is now home to the Gettysburg Seminary Ridge Museum. The site also features a mile-long walking trail with wayside historical markers.





The Chapel

147 Seminary Ridge

The Church of the Abiding Presence has served as an iconic symbol of the changing face of Lutheranism. Its original design symbolizes the eternal optimism of the Seminary. Constructed in the 1940s, the completion was challenged by labor and material shortage created by World War II but was ready ahead of schedule for the dedication in May 1942.

The Samuel Simon Schmucker House

61 Seminary Ridge

Erected in 1833, the home was constructed for Professor Samuel S. Schmucker.

Runaway slaves periodically received aid and temporary shelter in a nearby barn before they continued on their journey north.

When Confederate troops marched toward Pennsylvania in June 1863, Schmucker fled to York PA in fear that they would arrest him. Upon his return he found his home damaged by thirteen cannon balls or shells and his belongings scattered. An artillery projectile is still embedded in the south wall of the house.



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