Gettysburg College & The Battle of Gettysburg: A Civil War Walking Tour

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Abstract
Originally compiled by John Rudy as a student project in 2007 at Gettysburg College, this new, revised edition of the Civil War Walking Tour booklet guides a visitor on a truly unique campus tour. Visitors can walk among buildings from the war era and learn how they were pressed into service during and after the Battle of Gettysburg. Likewise, many college figures such as President Henry Baugher, John "Jack" Hopkins (janitor), and many students are part of this complex and heroic story of Pennsylvania College's story in July 1863.

Keywords
Civil War, Battle of Gettysburg, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Thaddeus Stevens, Abraham Lincoln, Samuel Simon Schmucker, 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Regiment, Pennsylvania College, Abolition, Henry Baugher, Field Hospital, College Edifice

Disciplines
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Gettysburg College &

the Battle of Gettysburg

A Civil War Walking Tour
The Civil War Era Studies program is Gettysburg College’s showcase program for studies in the American Civil War and the Civil War era in American History (1848 –1877). Created in 1998 with funding from the Henry R. Luce Foundation, CWES oversees an undergraduate minor in Civil War Era Studies and a “Gettysburg Semester,” which affords undergraduates from outside Gettysburg College an opportunity to spend an entire “immersion” semester in Civil War studies at Gettysburg.

Founded in 1832, Gettysburg College is a highly selective four-year residential college of liberal arts and sciences with a strong academic tradition. Alumni include Rhodes Scholars, a Nobel laureate, and other distinguished scholars. The college enrolls 2,600 undergraduate students and is located on a 200-acre campus adjacent to the Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania.

Gettysburg College sits at a crossroads of history. Across the lawns where students now walk, the college witnessed fighting that ultimately helped decide the fate of freedom in America. But today, very little remains to help conjure the images of horror and hope which played out on the campus nearly 150 years ago.

From sainted halls of learning to ghastly hospital, from pleasant manicured garden to putrid graveyard, the campus was transformed in an instant of war. This tour attempts to give you a glimpse of that world. From students serving as soldiers or witnessing the war from their dorms, to the words Lincoln spoke at the dedication of the National Cemetery south of town, step into history and witness the past.

The tour was originally developed in 2007 as an independent study project under the guidance of history Prof. Allen Guelzo and Instructor Christina Ericson Hansen.
When Gettysburg College — originally named Pennsylvania College — was founded in 1832, the issue of slavery was a contentious and widely debated subject throughout the 24 states of the United States. Less than a year earlier Nat Turner had been executed after his failed slave rebellion in Virginia. The borough of Gettysburg, fewer than ten miles from the Mason-Dixon line, experienced this unrest between slave owners and abolitionists, as escaped slaves regularly made their way through the area.

The College’s founder, Samuel Simon Schmucker, was a proponent of gradual, legal emancipation. He himself had owned slaves who came to him through marriage, but had eventually emancipated them and allowed them to continue living in his home until he could find them suitable training or employment.

Gettysburg’s most famous abolitionist was undoubtedly Thaddeus Stevens, a member of the original board of trustees of Pennsylvania College. He also provided the College with its original six acres of land. Stevens was strongly opposed to slavery. Early in his legal career he was heard to toast, “The next President. — May he be a freeman, who never riveted fetters on a human slave.”

Some of Stevens’ most outspoken criticism of slavery came in the 1840s, when Gettysburg passed a resolution quashing speech over the slave issue — a local gag-rule. This brought Stevens back to the town where he had first practiced law, where he said in a strong speech against slavery: “If a man comes to speak of universal liberty, you answer him with violence and rotten eggs. Shame! . . . What true freemen would not blush at such behavior.”

Completed in 1868, 5 years after the battle, Stevens Hall was named for the congressman and radical abolitionist, a physical reminder of one of Gettysburg College’s abolitionist founders.

In the late 1850s, the view for miles to the north of what is today Lincoln Avenue was farm fields and orchards, many worked by pacifist and abolitionist Quakers. To slaves stumbling northward from the slaveholding south, the steps taken through the farm fields of Pennsylvania were some of the first on free soil they had ever trod. In Adams County and across southern and eastern Pennsylvania, loose networks of black and white allies helped these fugitives draw their first free breaths.

According to local legend, around this time students at Pennsylvania College formed an unofficial and unsanctioned fraternity called Beta Delta. The members had a poor reputation in town and were often a thorn in the side of the local constabulary. With a headquarters on East Middle Street, a good distance from the campus, the B.D.’s were known for late-night parties and generally “godless” behavior.

The group might have passed into obscurity had it not been for widespread rumors that B.D. also stood for the Black Ducks, a secret society that on occasion hid slaves as part of the Underground Railroad. The Black Ducks participation was purportedly inspired by a local dance instructor, Manuel, who on a cold December night asked the students to help a fugitive — “Black as the ace of spades — master after him.” The young men quickly agreed, harboring the man and eventually spiriting him away to one of their hideaways on Culp’s Hill, the “glim’s Cave,” a jumble of rocks that had recently been fashioned into a hiding spot.

By word of mouth in the Gettysburg African-American community, Manuel became a point of contact for escaping slaves. In turn, Manuel leaned on the Black Ducks to help him spirit away the fugitives to the Quaker communities north of town and on to freedom further north.

“Am I not a man and a brother?”
On the heels of his 1863 victory at the Battle of Chancellorsville in Virginia, Gen. Robert E. Lee made a bold push northward with his Army of Northern Virginia, up the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Because of many false alarms about a rebel invasion, Pennsylvania was slow in calling up troops to defend the commonwealth. Finally, in mid-June Governor Curtin sounded the call for 50,000 volunteers to repel the Confederates. The June 16 Adams Sentinel announced the Governor’s call, stressing "the importance of immediately raising a sufficient force.

Hearing the news, students were stirred to action and a group went into "Dr. Horner’s Drug Store, got a sheet of foolscap. Before night we had the names of the majority of the students" — so many names, in fact, that the Star and Banner erroneously reported that Pennsylvania College had been “obliged to suspend the session a few weeks in consequence.” The men were mustered into service at Harrisburg as Company A of the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Regiment.

Within ten days the soldiers from Pennsylvania College were back in Gettysburg, and on June 26 were deployed in the fields north and west of town (beyond the modern observation tower on the ridge in the distance) as pickets to scout for rebel advance. That same afternoon the unit was routed after firing a volley and attempting to make a stand against veteran Confederate troops who were marching in advance of Lee’s army. The unit was forced to retreat to Harrisburg. One-hundred sixty men were captured, later paroled in the Gettysburg town square.

Although their service was brief and lackluster, the men of Pennsylvania College had done their part to help protect state and college. In the post-battle newspapers, the community had praise for the College students where once there was contempt.

On July 1, 1863, the advance forces of the Union 1st and 11th corps clashed unexpectedly with the advance units of the Army of Northern Virginia. To the west, on Oak Ridge, lay the 1st corps, and to the north ran the line of the 11th corps. Troops rushed across the grounds of the campus to stem the oncoming Confederate tide.

Captain Frederick Von Fritsch of the 11th corps recalled that, "one unfortunate officer was nailed by a six-pounder [cannon ball] against a big tree. I got hold of his bushy hair and pulled him down, as he presented a ghastly appearance.

First Lieutenant Louis Fischer of a company of 11th corps engineers recalled that “after passing Pennsylvania College my pioneers were put to work to cut down the post fences between the college and Hagy’s house [north of campus]. The rebel infantry was coming down the Mummasburg road at a run, about 600 yards from me.” Fischer witnessed some of the most intense fighting north of the campus, watching “the 13th Mass and 104th N.Y., who stood in an open meadow. [He] could see every man fall as he was hit until of the original line of blue was left only a thin line, with great gaps at that.

By late afternoon the Confederates had gained the upper hand. One Confederate company commander recalled his order to his men, “Boys, do you see that stone wall yonder? I want you to drive the Yankees from behind it, and then you can rest.” Needing water, he recalled that he “saw a Yankee jump up [and] a cannon-ball struck him in the breast and cut him in two. I saw him fall apart. I picked up his canteen and says, ‘I reckon you are dead!’”
On July 1, after a furious morning and midafternoon of fighting to the west and the north of Gettysburg, the Confederates eventually flank the Federal right on Barlow’s Knoll. Lt. Fischer, whose engineers stationed near Pennsylvania Hall had constructed an eight-foot-tall observation tower out of rails from the College’s perimeter fencing, watched the fighting, and “as far as [his] eye could reach,” he saw, “thousands of Ewell’s men come toward the rear and right flank of (the 11th) corps, completely enveloping it.”

On Barlow’s Knoll, to the northeast of campus, the 11th corps began to crumble and fall back through town. Capt. Frederick Von Fritsch described the reaction of the Federal soldiers as “the Confederates charged through the creek, screaming savagely. One of the Union soldiers shouted, ‘Run for your lives, boys!’ From all sides Confederate masses approached the town on the double quick.”

During his escape, the reins of Capt. Fritsch’s horse were seized by a rebel soldier. The Union officer sliced the man’s hand off at the wrist and successfully retreated with his men to Cemetery Hill.

Fischer and his engineers joined the retreat from the College campus toward the town. On North Washington Street, the soldiers needed to cross Stevens Run, the quick running creek separating the campus from the railroad. The run was spanned by a stone bridge, “the arch considerably elevated above the surrounding level. Word was passed from man to man not to go over the bridge but walk through the deep mire. Rebel infantry in the houses east of it [were] raking it with fire.” One lieutenant “scorns the idea of any rebel hitting him, and marches over the bridge. A dull thud, and his reeling body sinks to the earth.”

Lt. Fischer decided to ford the muddy creek instead.
STOP SEVEN
College Edifice: Field Hospital and Prison

Completed in 1838, the College Edifice (now known as Pennsylvania Hall) was the primary building on campus at the time of the battle. The building — along with Linnaean Hall, which stood to the west where the “Sentinel” stands today — formed the academic and residential center of Pennsylvania College. It housed students’ dorms, recitation rooms and offices, and was by all accounts the largest building in town.

At the opening of the battle on the morning of July 1, the Union Signal Corps mounted the cupola in the College Edifice to survey the land and observe Confederate movements. Henry Watkins, Class of 1864, later recalled that “the U.S. Signal Corps created considerable noise and aroused suspicions. Amid repeated failures on part of the class, our professor [President Henry L. Baugher] remarked, ‘we will close and see what is going on, for you know nothing about the lesson anyhow.’”

Released from class, students rushed to the aid of the wounded. Watkins wound up at the train station where he helped with medical care, but soon found the place overrun with Confederate soldiers. Like most of the students, he waited the battle out pinned behind enemy lines.

Michael Colver, Class of 1863, returned to campus after the battle to find, “in and around the building, according to the estimate given us, seven hundred wounded rebels. When I came to my room, I saw it afforded ample accommodation for three — one on the bed and two on the floor. All rooms, halls, and hallways were occupied with the poor deluded sons of the South. The moans, prayers, and shrieks of the wounded and dying were heard everywhere.”

For a month after the battle, the College served as a Confederate hospital and prison camp. Surgeries took place on the portico of Penn Hall and in the surrounding fields, and the dead and dying lay scattered outside.

STOP EIGHT
President Baugher

The “white house” — today, the Norris–Wachob Alumni House — was built in 1860 to house College President Henry L. Baugher and his family. Even before the armies of the Union and Confederacy set foot on campus, Baugher had experienced the destruction of the Civil War. His son Nesbitt, an 1853 graduate of Pennsylvania College, had enlisted at the beginning of the war in the 45th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Nesbitt Baugher, lieutenant of Company B, died shortly after the Battle of Shiloh in 1862. He had been wounded seven times, and during the battle the enemy lines passed beyond him. Fortunately, Union forces were able to remove him from the field so that he was not taken prisoner; he died in a Union field hospital a month later with his father at his side.

As fighting neared the College campus, Baugher retreated to his home where he cared for 18 wounded soldiers during the three-day Confederate occupation of the town. A month after the battle The Lutheran Observer published a letter which recounted that “the wounded of the 1st Corps were carried to the splendid mansion of the Professor. Day and night the family were unremitting in their attention to the wants of the sufferers.” Among those taken was the author of the letter, an officer of the 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Adjutant David P. Weaver. Weaver was safeguarded from capture by the diligent family for the three days of occupation, although the “house was searched repeatedly, the officer was so effectually concealed that he escaped being taken prisoner.”

After the battle, when the campus had become a prison camp, James F. Crocker, Class of 1850, an adjutant in the 9th Virginia Volunteer Infantry, found his way from the south end of the borough to the town center. Still clad in his gray Confederate uniform, Crocker walked through the Union-occupied town and greeted his former neighbors as if the war hadn’t happened. Crocker eventually ran into one of Baugher’s sons, who recognized the former salutatorian and asked him to dinner. Crocker accepted and dined cordially in the same house where the Union adjutant had hidden just days before.


Henry Baugher, 1862. Photo courtesy of Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College.
After the two armies left town and
the hospitals once again became
residences and schools and churches, the
citizens of Gettysburg were left with the
task of burying the dead. The battle was
among the greatest man-made disasters in
American history, with 50,000 casualties
and perhaps 3,000 to 5,000 dead
horses and mules. The stench from the
decomposing bodies was overwhelming,
and most were initially buried in shallow
graves where they lay. Not surprisingly, the
proposal of a National Cemetery for the
Union dead was heartily endorsed by the
town and state government.

The dedication of the cemetery
was held November 19, 1863. The
featured orator of the day was the great
Edward Everett, a Whig politician from
Massachusetts who was considered the
greatest orator of his day. David Wills,
graduate of the class of 1851 and head
of the committee planning the ceremony,
invited President Lincoln on the late date
of November 2 to “formally set apart these
grounds to their Sacred use by a few
appropriate remarks.” The President, to
the surprise of the committee, accepted.

The presidential party arrived
the evening before November 19 and
“immediately proceeded to the residence
of Hon. David Wills. In the meantime a
great crowd had gathered, and vigorously
called for a speech. Nothing would do, the
President must come forth.” And he did.

Lincoln’s response to the crowd was
short. “I do not appear before you for the
purpose of [making a speech], and for
several substantial reasons,” he said.
“The most substantial of these is that I
have no speech to make. In my position it
is somewhat important that I should not
say any foolish things.” A heckler replied,
“If you can help it.” Lincoln displayed his
quick wit, retorting “it very often happens
that the only way to help it is to say
nothing at all.”

The next morning a procession
gathered in the town square. Philip Bikle,
a sophomore at the time, recalled later
that “the students of the college were
given a place [in the procession]... We
were assigned the inconspicuous position
tail-enders...we thought we should find
ourselves on the outskirts of the crowd
when we reached the cemetery...
We assembled on York Street
in front of the Gettysburg
National Bank... It gave us a
most excellent opportunity
to see the President... This
was compensation for being
tail-enders... Many a regret
was expressed, as we saw
the thousands ahead of us,
that we surely would miss
the speeches.”

Upon reaching the cemetery, the
students found that the column had parted
and they were dead center in front of
the rostrum at the feet of the speakers.
Everett’s speech lasted nearly two hours
and included a detailed recounting of the
battle, funeral customs and the state of
affairs in the nation. Then came Lincoln.

“When Mr. Lincoln rose to speak the
stillness was very noticeable... With a hand
on each side of his manuscript (typewriter
size), he spoke in a most deliberate
manner, and with such forceful
and articulate expression that
he could be heard by all of
that immense throng... There
was no gesture except with
both hands up and down,
grasping the manuscript
which he did not seem
to need, as he looked at it
seldom... On coming away I said
to a classmate, ‘Well, Mr. Lincoln’s
speech was...appropriate...but I don’t think
there was anything remarkable about it.’”

It was, of course, Lincoln’s speech
that the students and the world would
ultimately remember.