

THE HISTORIC BALTIMORE PIKE STORY

MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP IN ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA DATES BACK TO 1749. IT'S BOUNDED ON ITS WESTERLY SIDE BY ROCK CREEK AND WITH ALLOWAY CREEK TO THE EAST. IN SIZE, THE TOWNSHIP IS A MERE 26.1 SQUARE MILES — JUST 16,704 ACRES.

YET, MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP IS HUGE IN TERMS OF THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT, HISTORIC EVENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF ITS CITIZENS. OVER THE CENTURIES, THESE EVENTS AND EXPERIENCES HAVE BECOME TIGHTLY WOVEN TOGETHER — CREATING THE CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE WE ENJOY TODAY. THE FIRST TIME VISITOR TO OUR TOWNSHIP WILL BE SURPRISED AT ITS RICH LEGACY. WE'RE CONFIDENT MANY LOCALS, TOO, WILL LEARN A FEW NEW THINGS ABOUT THEIR COVETED "HOME."

OUR STORY BEGINS WITH THE HISTORIC BALTIMORE PIKE, THE ROAD AND VERY LIFELINE THAT CUTS A 5 MILE SWATH FROM EAST TO WEST THROUGH THE HEART OF MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP. WE INVITE YOU TO COME TAKE A LEISURELY MOTOR TOUR ALONG THE "PIKE" AND A FEW OF ITS BOUNDING PROPERTIES. YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT ITS OWN UNIQUE CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN HISTORY — WHY IT IS KNOWN AS THE GATEWAY INTO GETTYSBURG.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS TOUR, YOU'LL KNOW WHY THE BALTIMORE PIKE WAS ALSO KNOWN AS THE EXIT FROM GETTYSBURG.

JUST HOW AND WHEN DID THIS ROAD DEVELOP? STRETCHING THROUGH OUR TOWNSHIP FROM ONE CREEK BANK TO ANOTHER? WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NAME THE BALTIMORE PIKE? HOW DOES IT FIGURE INTO THE CIVIL WAR'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG? WHY DO SOME CALL IT... "SAWBOWS ALLEY?"

WHAT OTHER SECRETS DOES THIS OLD PATHWAY HOLD? LET'S GET STARTED! FROM GETTYSBURG, TAKE THE MAIN EXIT FROM THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S VISITOR CENTER, TURNING RIGHT (SOUTH) ONTO

THE BALTIMORE PIKE!

The Baltimore Pike - Following the pathway of much earlier "post roads", The Baltimore (Turn) Pike was built by entrepreneurs in 1804 as a toll road for the expedient transport of goods & animals from Gettysburg to market in Baltimore. Gatekeepers, along the road collected tolls at differing rates. Five miles of this 50 mile pike run through Mount Joy Township.

Hoke's Gate - Stone house on left, after crossing bridge going south over Rock Creek. Was a toll-house for users of The Baltimore Pike. July 2nd, 1863, Union General Zook, severely wounded, was brought here for care. He died the following day nearby.

White Run 1-Room School - Site located under northbound ramp access to I-15. Used during Civil War by U.S. Sanitary Commission as main supply-hub for all nearby field hospitals. Was office of Union Provost Marshall. School house relocated to Highland Ave. & converted to private home.

Aaron Sheehy Farm - Behind Outlet Stores, off W. side Baltimore Pike. Headquarters of Union General Patrick, charged with care & transport of all prisoners, wagon trains & hospital guards. The large old red barn served as a POW camp & field hospital for over 2000 prisoners & wounded soldiers.

Adams Work Farm - Turn into Lake Heritage Entrance Road; then 1st right. On right is old, overgrown family springhouse. West, an enlightened farmer & Burgess of Gettysburg founded local Anti-Slavery Society. Even prior to the Civil War, The Baltimore Pike was an active "Underground Railroad" for fleeing Blacks. The West family's wooden springhouse may have been one such "hiding" place.

Daniel Sheaffer Farm - (Continuing South on Pike). Built in 1780, farmhouse on right, past Outlet Stores. Has blue hospital sign. In July 1863, this 68 acre property included a sawmill which provided lumber for coffins and hospital bunks. Field Hospital for part of Union's Third and Twelfth Corps. Surgeon Hildreth was in command. Home, barn & outside tented grounds overflowed with wounded & dead soldiers.

Sheaffer's Farm / Marty's White Church Property - The property on the right after the #6 Farm and before the #8 burying ground was part of the original Sheaffer Farm. Site of "Supply Depot" during Battle of Gettysburg. Teams of mules carried supplies to the frontline Union troops. The same wagons hauled wounded soldiers back for care in tents pitched on this property & adjacent homes.

Marty's White Church - Turn right on White Church Road. Church founded 1789 & was an active church. During the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1863, front doors removed & one used as surgical amputation table. Pews were cut into ward bunks. Tables were used as makeshift beds for wounded. This field hospital also under command of Union General Patrick, Provost Marshall. (Park in church lot to view old headstones of early area pioneers.)

Jacob Selwicks Farm I - Continue on White Church Rd. Take right on Goulden Rd. Farm property is through gated dirt road to right. Was center of Union Second Corps field hospital treating over 2,000 Union wounded. (About 1,000 wounded confederate prisoners also treated here.)

Jacob Selwicks Farm II - Located directly across Goulden Rd. where Golf Course is presently located. This farm primarily handled wounded of the Union's Third Corps. Also a documented treatment site for wounded soldiers of the Union's Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps Recognized as a "well organized" field hospital.

John Trostle Farm - Continue on to # 681 Goulden Rd. Here is where the field hospital was for the Union Sixth Corps; Seeing fighter fighting, they suffered fewer wounded / casualties. Other Corps also known to have had soldiers treated here. Patients first put on the barn floor were then moved outside due to stifling heat. Barn siding torn off & used for coffins. Approximately 100, both Union and Confederates, were buried on this farm in "Walnut Row."

George Brinkman Farm - Cross Rock Creek, continuing to Sachs Rd. This farm lies alongside I-15 partially extending into Mount Joy Township. Field Hospital of the Twelfth Army Corps, using the barn, sheds and open land for tents. The surgeon labored continuously amputating limbs. Blood soaked the hay and where there was no hay, the ground. Nearly a hundred burials recorded here—both Johnnies and Rebs.

On the east of Sachs Rd. turn left on Township Rd. to I-15. Look back to see the house in the distance.

Isaac Lightner Farm - Continue south on the Pike. Lightner Farm, today a well known Bed & Breakfast is on left. During Civil War was a 115 acre farm. All buildings & tents on grounds comprised field hospital of Union's Second Division, First Corps. Shingles & boards used for crutches, bunks & coffins. Outside bake oven kept fired by fence rails to bake bread for wounded. Surgeons dressed wounds & operated continuously.

Henry Beiler Farm - Farm is to left overlooking Pike near intersection with Low Dutch Rd. Wounded & sick Union soldiers brought here. Mrs. Elizabeth Thorn, 8 months pregnant, fled the battle from her Cemetery Hill Gatehouse Home. Arriving at the Beiler's, she later gave a firsthand account of the sick and wounded soldiers she found filling this farm home. A country "store" was also known to exist at this location.

The Stafford Inn, Two Taverns - Continue down Pike to The Village of Two Taverns. On Right, the largest of two stout old (1700's) stone buildings. Gen. Slocum & his Twelfth Corps bivouacked here on the way to battle in Gettysburg. Gen. Custer's Wolverines came through July 2nd. Stafford Inn / Tavern catered to stagecoach guests with lodging, spirits & meals. Adams Co.'s, 1st murder in meadow. Previously owned by Thaddeus Stephens & place of many anti-slavery meetings.

Blacksmith Tavern, Two Taverns - Across road. Smaller of Two Taverns, stabled horses, provided blacksmithing and basic wagoners' needs while their passengers were accommodated at Inn / Tavern across The Baltimore Pike. In 1887 largest meteorite east of Mississippi discovered at nearby farm.

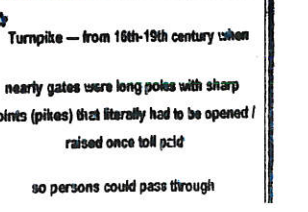
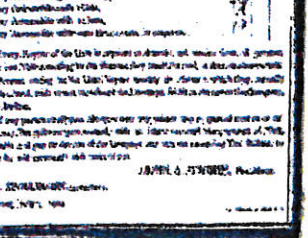
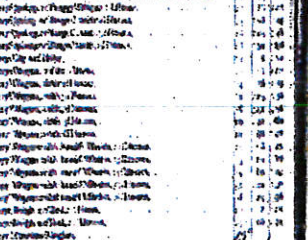
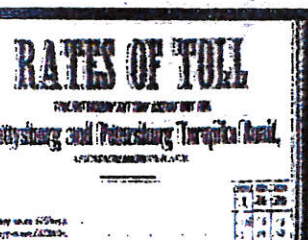
Baltimore Pike Mile Marker - Old carved stone marker at Two Taverns alongside left side of the Baltimore Pike showing early travelers that Baltimore was 47 miles away.

Joseph Worley Farm - Take first road to right past The Stafford Inn. Around bend on right is farm. Considered the most remote hospital from the Gettysburg battlefield. Site of Union's Third Division field hospital of the Fifth Corps—note official government marker citing it as a Civil War Hospital. Many of the original buildings are still in daily use today for farming.

Two Taverns 1-Room School - Return to Baltimore Pike. Turn left, then take first right onto Two Taverns Road. A short distance, on left, is the red Two Taverns 1-Room School, now a private home.

Samuel Durboraw Farm - Continue on the Two Taverns Road. Take 1st right to Straley Rd. The home of Union Sgt. Isaac N. Durboraw, Co. K, PA Reserves lies out of sight down a long dirt lane to right. The Sgt. reported firsthand seeing Gen. Meredith and others at his family home receiving treatment for battle injuries. This farm is claimed to also be the site of two identified Confederate burials—men of the 22nd GA and 14th VA Infantry Regiments.

Mt. College 1-Room School - Return to Baltimore Pike, turn left & continue. Early 1-room school serving needs of township. Known also as The Pleasant Grove School. Deed dated 1869 matches location & sale from private party to the Board of School Directors of Mount Joy Township. The interior of school is unaltered & equipped in typical early school fashion. Has been used as living history opportunity by contemporary teachers & students.



RATES OF TOLL	
Gettysburg and Pottsville Turnpike Road.	
1863-1864	
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For every horse & driver	10 cts
For every cow & driver	5 cts
For every sheep & driver	2 cts
For every pig & driver	1 ct
For every cart & driver	10 cts
For every wagon & driver	15 cts
For every stage & driver	25 cts
For every coach & driver	30 cts
For every carriage & driver	35 cts
For every sleigh & driver	40 cts
For every sled & driver	45 cts
For every sled & driver	50 cts
For every sled & driver	55 cts
For every sled & driver	60 cts
For every sled & driver	65 cts
For every sled & driver	70 cts
For every sled & driver	75 cts
For every sled & driver	80 cts
For every sled & driver	85 cts
For every sled & driver	90 cts
For every sled & driver	95 cts
For every sled & driver	1.00

Turnpike — from 16th-19th century when nearly gates were long poles with sharp points (pikes) that literally had to be opened / raised once toll paid so persons could pass through