



## IT BEGAN HERE...

An Unforgettable Gettysburg Experience Begins Here, Too.

Here you will discover...

The pivotal actions of Gettysburg's first day of fighting

The work of one of the battlefield's largest hospitals

The dilemmas that caused the nation to rupture

...all in a building that was itself a part of the battle.



## Visit and Explore

- Three floors of immersive exhibits, stunning artifact displays
  - Interactive, educational programming for all ages
    - A mile-long interpretive battlefield walking trail
- A perspective you will find nowhere else in Gettysburg



## Museum Admission

Award-winning modern exhibits, Museum Shop, self-guided interpretive walking trail.

\*Adult \$9, Senior \$8, Student \$7

## The Cupola

A 30-min. guided tour where the first day's battle was planned, observed. Children must be 48" or taller. Incl. Museum Admission.

\*Adult \$29, Senior \$28, Student \$27

\*Add 5% local tax

## Interactive, Educational Group Programs

Suited for all ages. 45-60 minutes.

Become A Soldier  
Civil War Emergency Medicine  
Mending the Wounded  
Run the Hospital  
Signal Corps  
...and more!

Adult \$12, Senior \$11, Student \$10  
Add. Programs - \$150

\*\*Contact us or visit our website for full list, descriptions.\*\*

**Group size: 15 visitors or more**

**Chaperone ratio: 1 chaperone for every 10 students, recommended**

**Average visit: 1.5 hours**

- Flexible with morning and evening visits
  - Group discounts, with comps
- Free parking w/ bus drop-off, pick-up area
  - Clean, modern restrooms
- ADA compliant (except attic and Cupola)
  - Dining space, on-site catering



## Contact

Rob Williams, Director of Outreach  
rwilliams@seminaryridge.org  
717-339-1354  
seminaryridgemuseum.org





## 2024-2025 Group Pricing

- Group rates are available for 15 individuals or more, though exceptions may be made.
- Seminary Ridge Museum and Education Center is fully ADA compliant, with the exception of the Cupola.

**General Museum Admission** – add 5% local (borough) tax.

A self-guided experience of three floors of exhibits, plus a changing exhibit gallery.

- **Adult - \$9.00**
- **Senior - \$8.00**
- **Student - \$7.00** (incl. scavenger hunts at no additional cost)

**Cupola Tour + General Museum Admission** – add 5% local (borough) tax. Includes 30 min. guided tour of historic attic and Cupola. Cupola tours must be scheduled in advance, museum admission is not timed.

- **Adult - \$29.00**
- **Senior - \$28.00**
- **Student - \$27.00**

*\*Please note: Cupola tours are not handicap accessible, are limited to 10-12 people per tour, and last approximately 30 minutes. Children must be at least 48" tall. Comfortable, sturdy shoes are recommended.*

### **Group Educational Programming, Interpretive Talks, Walking Tours**

All educational programs, interpretive talks, and walking tours include Museum Admission, unless otherwise noted. Any group size can be accommodated. No local tax added.

- **Adult - \$12.00**
- **Senior - \$11.00**
- **Student - \$10.00**

\*\*All visitors are encouraged to visit our free one-mile outdoor walking trail with interpretive wayside markers. Maps are available at the Admissions Desk.\*\*

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Web: [www.seminaryridgemuseum.org](http://www.seminaryridgemuseum.org)

Seminary Ridge Museum, Gettysburg 111 Seminary Ridge Gettysburg, PA 17325



## Interactive, Educational Programming Opportunities (On-site)

### **Become A Soldier** – 45 minutes

In this hands-on group program, participants will follow the experience of a soldier who fought on Seminary Ridge and “muster” into the army, learn infantry drill, and explore the daily life of a Civil War soldier.

### **Run the Hospital** – 60 minutes (a gamified educational program)

Armed with primary source accounts from surgeons, hospital stewards, and other medical staff, participants will collaborate to successfully complete a series of challenges that medical personnel would face during battle. This innovative program puts students at the center of the decisions personnel would have to make during battle, including where to establish hospitals and how to provide the most effective treatment. Will you be able to follow the right steps to save the most patients?”

### **Civil War Emergency Medicine** – 45 minutes

The Battle of Gettysburg was one of the first battles in which a revolutionary new system, which directly influenced modern emergency care, was employed to evacuate wounded soldiers from the field. In this hands-on program, participants follow a soldier from the time of his wounding until his arrival at the field hospital, examining first aid (tourniquets), triage, and transportation (stretcher drill).

### **Mending the Wounded: Surgeons, Patients, and Recovery** – 45 minutes

Learn how doctors treated wounded soldiers and used their experience to learn about disease. Follow a soldier from his arrival in the field hospital, through surgery, and into recovery. Examine the experiences of doctors and caregivers and how the patients coped with their wounds for the remainder of their lives. Students will experience a demonstration of a Civil War surgery (amputation).



### **Civil War Signal Corps** – 45 minutes

During the Civil War, armies on the battlefield had to communicate over long distances. Lacking the convenience of modern technology, they employed flags and lanterns. Learn the techniques the men of the Signal Corps used and how to send your own messages.

### **The Eve of Battle: Life in a Cavalry Camp** – 45 minutes

Examine life in a cavalry camp the night before the Battle of Gettysburg. Around a campfire on the same ground occupied by these troopers, participants will have the opportunity to discover the role cavalry played in the army, engage in and analyze Civil War songs, and write letters. Throughout this program, special attention will be paid to the experiences of the common soldier, the consequences of combat, and the legacy of the American Civil War.

### **The Final Attack: July 1, Guided Walking Tour** – 45 minutes

Learn about the final critical phase of the United States Army's July 1, 1863 defense of Gettysburg on a guided one-mile, gently-graded walking trail around and on Seminary Ridge.



**For content-related questions, please email Codie Eash, Director of Education and Museum Operations, at [ceash@seminaryridge.org](mailto:ceash@seminaryridge.org).**

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## Guided Walking Tours

45-60 minutes

### Art and Photography on Seminary Ridge

Discover the sketches, paintings, engravings, photographs, and other art forms that feature the picturesque campus of United Lutheran Seminary. From before the Civil War, through the Battle of Gettysburg, and into modern times, take a visual journey through the past 190-plus years on the grounds that surround Seminary Ridge Museum and Education Center.

### Artillery on Seminary Ridge

During the Confederate attack against Seminary Ridge on July 1, 1863, more than 20 United States cannon defended these grounds—one of the highest concentrations of artillery at Gettysburg—before at least 18 Confederate cannon occupied the Seminary campus for two days. Discover the guns used, the cannoneers who manned them, and the resulting damage.

### The Final Attack: July 1, 1863

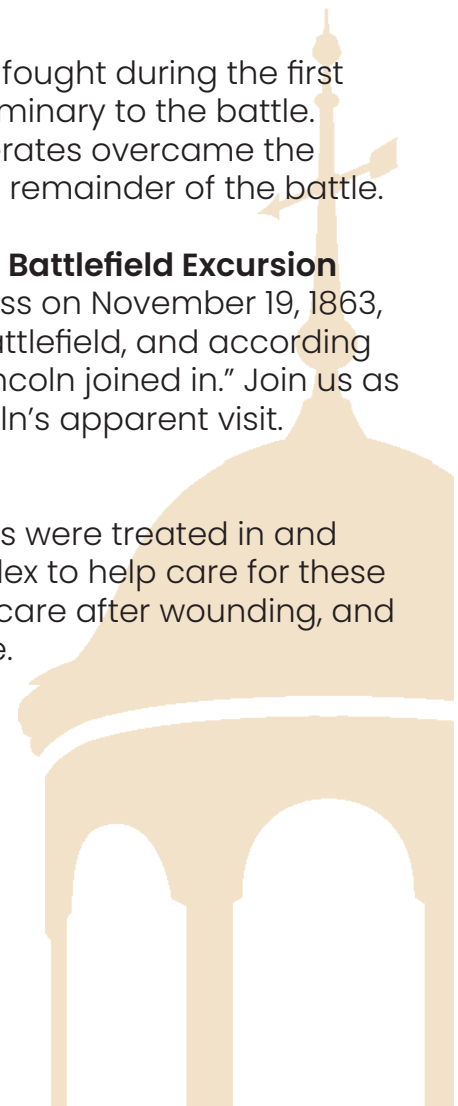
Join a guide for a half-mile walking tour of ground on which soldiers fought during the first day at Gettysburg, with a specific focus on the importance of the Seminary to the battle. Learn about the United States army's defensive action, how Confederates overcame the position, and how the fighting on July 1, 1863, set up the action for the remainder of the battle.

### "The Ground Around the Seminary": President Lincoln's Gettysburg Battlefield Excursion

Hours before Abraham Lincoln delivered his iconic Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863, at least three eyewitnesses recalled that the president toured the battlefield, and according to one, the party "visited the ground around the Seminary, and Mr. Lincoln joined in." Join us as we use historical evidence to walk that ground and investigate Lincoln's apparent visit.

### The Hospital at the Seminary

Between July 1 and September 16, 1863, hundreds of wounded soldiers were treated in and around the Seminary. Dozens of civilians came to the hospital complex to help care for these men broken in body and spirit. Discover how soldiers received initial care after wounding, and the structures that were put in place to care for them after the battle.





## **Reunions, Monuments, and Memory on Seminary Ridge**

Though it was Gettysburg's longest-occupied space by either army in the summer of 1863, until rather recently the Seminary campus was relatively unmarked as a historic battlefield. Still, the grounds remained a common place for veterans' returns. Trek the ground where old soldiers held reunions, dedicated memorials, and shaped the tourism of today.

### **The Seminary in the Battle**

Join a guide for a short walk along Seminary Ridge, with an emphasis on the three original structures that still stand on the United Lutheran Seminary campus. Learn about the families and students who lived here when the battle raged across this ground on July 1, 1863, and what they experienced in the days, weeks, and months that followed.

### **The Seminary on the Silver Screen: Seminary Ridge in Gettysburg**

Filmed in 1992 and released in 1993, director Ronald Maxwell and the cast and crew of the film *Gettysburg* utilized many real-world locations where the battle happened in 1863. Walk the Seminary grounds where several influential moments were filmed, including sites where actors Sam Elliott and John Rothman portrayed John Buford and John Reynolds.

### **Seminary Ridge: Confederate Nerve Center**

From the evening of July 1 through the morning of July 5, 1863, the Confederate army controlled the Lutheran Seminary. Robert E. Lee established his headquarters just north of the campus and made some of the most important decisions in American military history from this point. Join a guide for a walking tour of the Confederate-occupied grounds.



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SEMINARY  
RIDGE  
MUSEUM  
& EDUCATION  
CENTER  
GETTYSBURG

## Interpretive Talks

Indoor/Outdoor

\*Approximately 45 minutes in length



**Peter C. Miele**

Executive Director, SRMEC

- *Gettysburg: Reflections from the Sesquicentennial*
- *“The Work For Freedom:” Life in the Pennsylvania Borderlands, 1840–1865*
- *W.W. Keen’s Civil War. 19th Century Medicine through a Surgeon’s Eyes*
  - *“Determined Courage:” The 151st Pennsylvania in the Civil War*
  - *“A Scene of So Much Sorrow and Anguish:” Nature, Environment, and Public Health in Gettysburg’s Aftermath*
- *A Monument to Memory: Gettysburg’s Eternal Light Peace Memorial*

Gettysburg: Reflections from the Sesquicentennial – This talk explores how interpretation of the Gettysburg Battlefield has changed over time, with the Sesquicentennial as a backdrop. How have generations of visitors understood the battlefield and the memory of the battle over 150 years? And as we approach the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, how has the interpretation of the conflict and the Civil War more broadly changed just in the last decade?

“The Work For Freedom:” Life in the Pennsylvania Borderlands, 1840–1865 – This presentation examines the struggles over slavery that played out in south central Pennsylvania, an area that represented both freedom and danger for free and self-emancipating African Americans before and during the Civil War. Special attention is paid to Underground Railroad activity in the region and African American men who took up arms and fought in battle during the Civil War.



W.W. Keen's Civil War: 19th Century Medicine through a Surgeon's Eyes - W.W. Keen was a young medical student when the Civil War erupted. Untested and untrained, he was thrown into treating suffering soldiers at the First Battle of Bull Run. Four years later, he emerged from the crucible of war as a pioneer in treating injuries of the nervous system. What can an examination of this amazing doctor's trajectory teach us about larger changes in 19th century American medicine?

"Determined Courage:" The 151st Pennsylvania in the Civil War - In late 1862, the men of the 151st Pennsylvania left their homes to join the United States army for nine months. Less than four weeks before their muster out date, these farmers, teachers, and laborers from across the Commonwealth engaged in some of the hottest fighting of the Battle of Gettysburg. This talk explores the religious, political, and ethnic makeup of these men, their motivations to go to war, and their heroic actions on the Seminary grounds on July 1, 1863.

"A Scene of So Much Sorrow and Anguish:" Nature, Environment, and Public Health in Gettysburg's Aftermath - For four days in July 1863, the area around Gettysburg swelled to almost one hundred seventy thousand souls, making it the sixth largest city in the United States. The rapid and unexpected influx of soldiers, support staff, and animals from two armies placed a tremendous strain on this small rural community. By the time the United States and Confederate forces departed the area, they had trampled farmers' crops, stolen foodstuffs, befouled the landscape with human and animal waste, and touched off disease. How did this affect the civilian population, and how did they survive?

A Monument to Memory: Gettysburg's Eternal Light Peace Memorial - Since 1938, the Eternal Light Peace Memorial has crowned Oak Hill, on the north end of the Gettysburg battlefield. Dedicated by President Franklin Roosevelt, this monument praises the "Reunionist" memory of the Civil War, and planners utilized the celebration to unite the country in the face of an impending war in Europe. This talk explores the struggles undertaken to erect this monument, as well as the way it has been invoked in conflicts and arguments over the last 85 years.

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## Interpretive Talks

Indoor/Outdoor

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### Codie Eash

Director of Education and Museum Operations, SRMEC

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- *The Lutheran Seminary in the Battle of Gettysburg*
    - *The Seminary Hospital at Gettysburg*
  - *General Buford's Signalman: Aaron Brainard Jerome at Gettysburg and Beyond*
    - *The Summer of 1869: Gettysburg's First Blue-Gray Reunion*
    - *The Story of Gettysburg's First Confederate Monument*
  - *'The Old Keystone State Speaks Today': Gettysburg's Pennsylvania Veterans Reunion of 1889*
  - *Written in Ink and Marked with Blood: Frederick Douglass's Gettysburg Address*
    - *Protest after Pickett's Charge: General Alexander Hays and the Dragging of Confederate Battle Flags at Gettysburg*
    - *'It Is All My Fault': Robert E. Lee's Gettysburg Legacy*
  - *'That Marvelous, Undying Utterance': Abolitionists' Reflections on the Gettysburg Address*
    - *'Pray for Oblivion to His Memory': Frederick Douglass on the Legacy of Robert E. Lee*
  - *'Pick up your guts & help finish this thing': Macabre Recollections of Gettysburg's Casualties*



The Lutheran Seminary in the Battle of Gettysburg - The Lutheran Theological Seminary moved to the western side of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1832. Three decades later, national debates tore apart the United States, and divided the institution. As the Battle of Gettysburg opened on July 1, 1863, the Civil War came to the Seminary's door, leaving in its wake hundreds of wounded soldiers, thousands of dollars of property damage, and countless stories of heroism and horror. Join Codie Eash of Seminary Ridge Museum and Education Center for a discussion about the use of the Seminary building, cupola, and campus by United States soldiers in John Buford's cavalry, the Signal Corps, and First Corps infantry and artillery; the origins of one of Gettysburg's largest military hospitals; the occupation of the grounds by the Confederate high command; and the impact of the Civil War's bloodiest battle on the students, faculty, and civilians who lived and worked there.

The Seminary Hospital at Gettysburg - Gettysburg's first Lutheran Seminary edifice stood for three decades by the time of the great battle, serving as a home and workplace for dozens of students, faculty, and staff on the campus of the theological school. Yet on July 1, 1863, one veteran remembered, the five-story brick structure "changed from the halls of learning to a scene of bloodshed and carnage" as hundreds of wounded soldiers sought refuge and care within its walls. Join Codie Eash of Seminary Ridge Museum and Education Center as he explores the origins of the Seminary Hospital, the personal stories of its patients, and its legacy as one of the largest and longest-serving military medical facilities anywhere on the Gettysburg battlefield.

General Buford's Signalman: Aaron Brainard Jerome at Gettysburg and Beyond - Many Civil War enthusiasts are aware of John Buford's use of the Seminary cupola at Gettysburg, an incident since popularized in literature and film, but few are familiar with First Lieutenant Aaron Brainard Jerome. As the person who likely spent the most time in that structure among any of the battle's participants, Jerome served as an underrecognized member of the United States Signal Corps, an influencer in shaping perceptions of Buford's legacy, and an officer who Buford praised as having been "ever on the alert." This presentation will focus on Jerome's life, writings, and role in shaping the Gettysburg story.

The Summer of 1869: Gettysburg's First Blue-Gray Reunion – Just six years after the Battle of Gettysburg, and four years after the end of the Civil War, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association attempted to bring together United States and Confederate veterans once again at the site of the conflict's bloodiest battle. Though it paled in both size and fame to other more prominent gatherings, for several days in August 1869, several dozen Union officers and a handful of their former Rebel adversaries congregated in the first joint Blue-Gray reunion in Gettysburg history. Join Codie Eash to learn about who attended, the subjects veterans discussed, the controversies they debated, and the legacy of an underrated, consequential moment regarding collective memory of the Civil War.

The Story of Gettysburg's First Confederate Monument – Two decades after the Civil War, veterans of the First Maryland Battalion (Second Maryland Infantry) erected their regimental marker on Culp's Hill. In so doing, these men formed the first faction to dedicate a Confederate monument at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. While it was hailed by its supporters as a tangible matter of history, almost instantaneously this granite tribute to Marylanders who served the Confederacy was the subject of ridicule. In question was the propriety of honoring those who fought against the United States, particularly within a battlefield park dedicated almost exclusively to the preservation of the republic—a sentiment that led some Union veterans to demand the monument's removal on the grounds that they felt it inspired racism, rebellion, and treason. Join Codie Eash for a discussion about the inception, dedication, and reception of this controversial symbol—an early chapter in America's ever-present national debate over the memory, iconography, and monumentation of the Confederacy and the Civil War.

'The Old Keystone State Speaks Today': Gettysburg's Pennsylvania Veterans Reunion of 1889 – Of the 90,000 soldiers who served under the United States flag at the Battle of Gettysburg, nearly one-third were Pennsylvanians. Twenty-six years later, on September 11 and 12, 1889, many of those veterans returned to Adams County for Pennsylvania Day, a 48-hour festival that commemorated the wartime service of the men from the Keystone State. Tens of thousands of visitors gathered to witness this spectacle, to dedicate most of the Pennsylvania monuments upon the Gettysburg battlefield, and to deliver and listen to speeches about combat, death, union, treason, slavery, and emancipation. Join Codie Eash for a discussion about what those who were present said and did during their return to Gettysburg, when their words and actions illustrated their collective memory of participating in the Civil War's bloodiest battle upon the soil of the state they called home.



Written in Ink and Marked with Blood: Frederick Douglass's Gettysburg Address – On January 25, 1869, Frederick Douglass visited Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the site of the Civil War's costliest engagement. There, the formerly enslaved and self-emancipated activist, author, and lecturer delivered a speech in which he reflected upon the words spoken and deeds done on battlefields across the country during the "Abolition War" (as Douglass called it) from 1861–1865 and the Reconstruction that followed. Through written word and commanding oratory, he brought meaning to the bloodletting of fallen United States soldiers and the martyred Abraham Lincoln, and placed the racial and political results of the war—constructive as well as destructive—within the context of world history. Join Codie Eash for this discussion of the motivations for Douglass's address, how it was received by those who heard it, and what it means in our collective memory today.

Protest after Pickett's Charge: General Alexander Hays and the Dragging of Confederate Battle Flags at Gettysburg – Following Union victory on July 3, 1863, division commander Alexander Hays dragged several captured Confederate battle flags across a dusty, bloody Cemetery Ridge. Despite dozens of eyewitness descriptions explaining this demonstration's symbolic importance, the event has been generally relegated to footnotes and brief remarks in battle histories. This lecture examines precisely what happened that day, how it was remembered by those who observed and participated, and the ways it impacted many veterans' reflections on Gettysburg's status as a site of Rebel defeat.

'It Is All My Fault': Robert E. Lee's Gettysburg Legacy – Although he was only at Gettysburg for the better part of four days in July 1863, Robert E. Lee's presence there has lingered in United States military history and memory. Gettysburg was the site of perhaps Lee's most costly defeat, and yet few soldiers have ever been so celebrated at a particular site as the Confederacy's most influential general. Join Codie Eash for an analysis of the monuments, speeches, soldiers' recollections, art, film, and public interpretation that have influenced our collective thinking on the stories and controversies surrounding Lee's legacy at America's most famous battlefield.

'That Marvelous, Undying Utterance': Abolitionists' Reflections on the Gettysburg Address - For a century-and-a-half Americans have tracked the fame of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and assessed its mark on historical memory. Though the address was and is often seen almost exclusively as a manifesto on the survival of the republic, many contemporary antislavery advocates saw its insistence that "all men are created equal" and its promise of "a new birth of freedom" as evidence of President Lincoln's evolving views on race, and his determination that emancipation was the primary cause for which United States soldiers fought and died. Join Codie Eash for a discussion about the speech's impact on abolitionists, one of 19th-century America's most outspoken and effective social groups.

'Pray for Oblivion to His Memory': Frederick Douglass on the Legacy of Robert E. Lee - When Robert E. Lee died in 1870, the former Confederate commander instantly rose to the status of an American deity, and in the 150-plus years since his death he has remained one of history's most celebrated soldiers. Despite such laudations, however, many of Lee's contemporaries felt his renowned status was undeserved—most notably, the formerly enslaved social activist, newsman, and army recruiter Frederick Douglass. Starting at the end of the Civil War, and continuing mere days after Lee's demise, Douglass penned a series of articles that reflected negatively on the fallen Rebel general's legacy and attempted to reconsider his proper place in studies of the past. Douglass's criticisms of Lee's morality and prowess provide valuable insight to an alternative view of an icon, and serve as a reminder that modern debates over collective memory of the Civil War and its principal players are embedded in unfinished conversations among the wartime generation itself.

'Pick up your guts & help finish this thing': Macabre Recollections of Gettysburg's Casualties - Many Civil War soldiers' graphic letters, diary entries, and memoir excerpts described the grisly reality of dismembered bodies, particularly following costly battles like Gettysburg. The details featured in such reminiscences are sometimes shocking, but are necessary for a comprehensive understanding of what America's bloodiest armed encounter meant to veterans who witnessed the butchery of July 1863. Writers decided such scenes were important enough to record for posterity, and thus, subsequent generations must examine the uncomfortable realities that these men not only witnessed, but reported for all time.

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