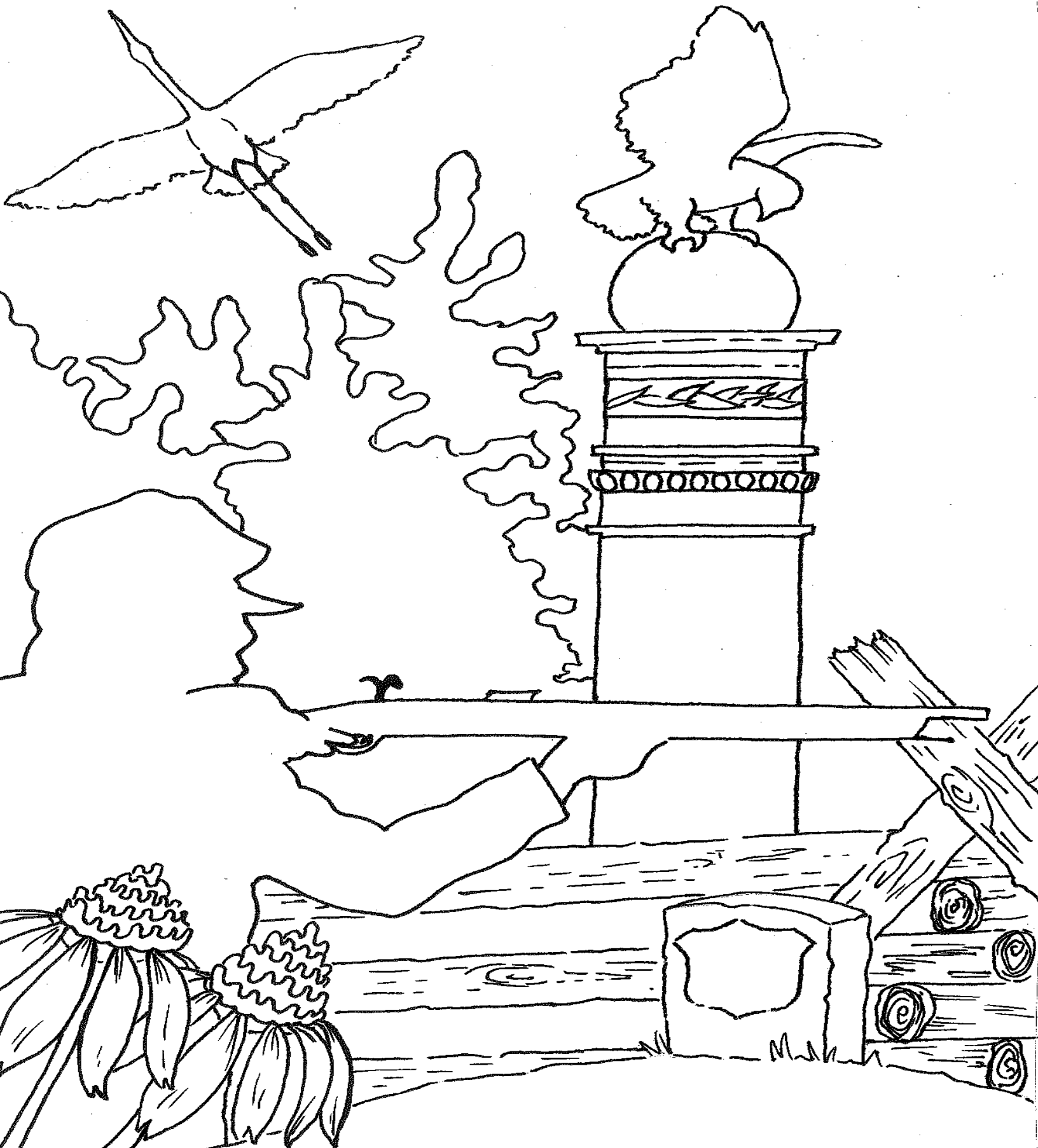


# Stones River

Stones River National Battlefield  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



# Leave Your Mark

Color in the front cover of your Junior Ranger Booklet, cut it out, then send it back to us!

What's your name? \_\_\_\_\_

How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_

What city and state do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your favorite memory of Stones River National Battlefield?

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# Stones River National Battlefield Junior Ranger Program

## Junior Rangers help protect their national parks!



In order to earn your Junior Ranger badge and certificate, complete **SIX** activities in your age group. Complete **TEN** activities to earn a badge and patch.

You may attend a ranger program as one of your activities.  
Have the ranger write his/her name and the date:

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If you see a word in **bold letters**, look for it in the glossary on page 21.



Ranger Hat - Ages 5-7



Bison - Ages 8-10



Arrowhead - Ages 11 and up

## Let's start exploring!

# Experience Your America!

The National Park Service was created in 1916 to protect natural and historic places in the United States. Today there are more than 400 national park areas. Park rangers are **stewards** of these national park areas.



Find the Passport Station and stamp the space below with today's date.

On the map below, draw a house in the state where you live, and a star on the state where Stones River National Battlefield is located.



# The Civil War

Visitor Center

The Civil War divided the United States. Many people in the nation had been arguing over the issue of slavery. Could states break away, or **secede**, over any issue? This had not been decided by the U.S. Constitution.

After many southern states seceded from the Union, Confederate cannons fired on the Union-controlled Fort Sumter in April 1861. War had begun.

The war lasted four years. At the end of the Civil War in 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution was passed, ending slavery in the United States.

The Civil War tore the country apart. It would take many more years to heal the wounds caused by war.

The Battle of Stones River changed the lives of the people who lived and fought here.



**Find an image in the museum that shows how people lived during the Civil War and draw it in the space below.**



**As you walk through the museum, look for images of what life was like during the Civil War. Make a list of changes caused by the Civil War for the people who lived in Murfreesboro.**





Twenty five years before the outbreak of the Civil War, thousands of Native Americans from Tennessee and across the southeast were forced to leave their homes and travel hundreds of miles west. Native Americans faced many hardships and hazards as they travelled this Trail of Tears. Walk on the trail that begins at the rear door of the restroom lobby. Use the exhibit with the same map shown above to find your answers.



What two foods did the Native Americans get on October 24, 1837?  
\_\_\_\_\_



Answer the question above and then write how many miles they travelled on the day they passed through Murfreesboro. \_\_\_\_\_



Answer the questions above then use the exhibit map to find Murfreesboro and mark it with an X above.

How many Cherokee passed this way? \_\_\_\_\_

# The Things They Carried

Visitor Center

Soldiers carried their gear with them.

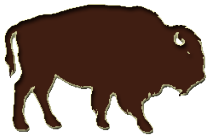
Visit the soldier exhibit in the museum and then fill in the blanks.



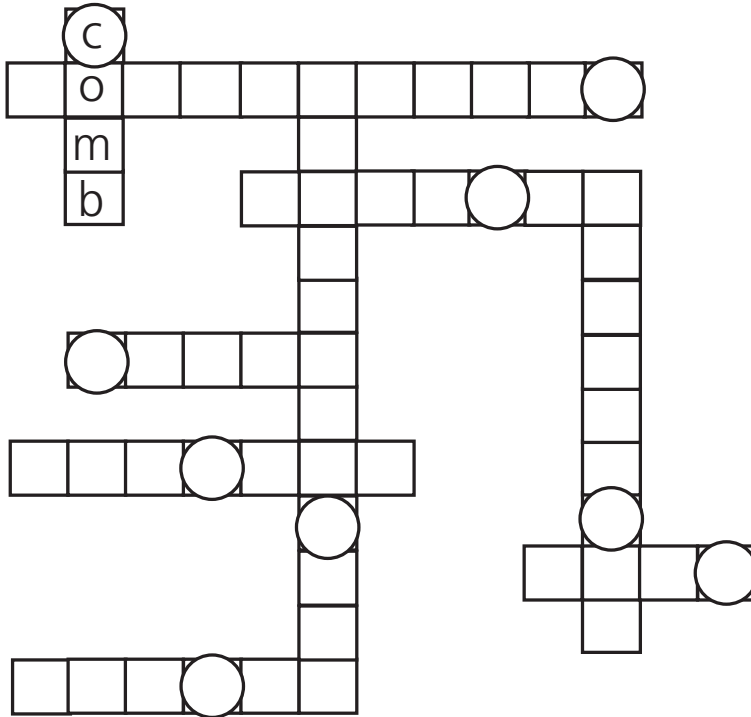
Infantrymen traveled on \_\_\_\_\_.

Union soldiers wore \_\_\_\_\_ wool uniforms.

Confederate soldier uniforms were usually \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.



Use the words below to complete the crossword puzzle.

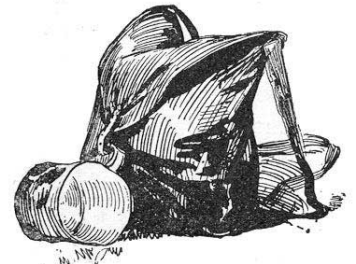


- spoon
- tobacco
- pipe
- matches
- tooth powder
- playing cards
- knives
- comb
- sewing kit



Solve the crossword puzzle. Then unscramble the circled letters to find out what soldiers used to carry their belongings:

h ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



# Emancipation Proclamation



The timing of the Battle of Stones River was especially important to President Abraham Lincoln. The Union had been losing battles. Lincoln planned to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation** on January 1, 1863 and declare the enslaved people in the Confederate States free. He wanted the Union Army to win the Battle of Stones River.



Use the map in the first room of the museum as a guide to shade in the slave states. Don't forget the slave states that stayed in the Union!

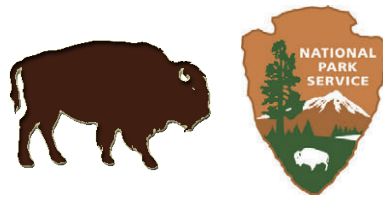




# Slave, Soldier, Citizen

Tour Stop 5  
Round Forest

Historians are like detectives. They use photographs and documents called primary sources to learn about history. What do historians know about William Holland?



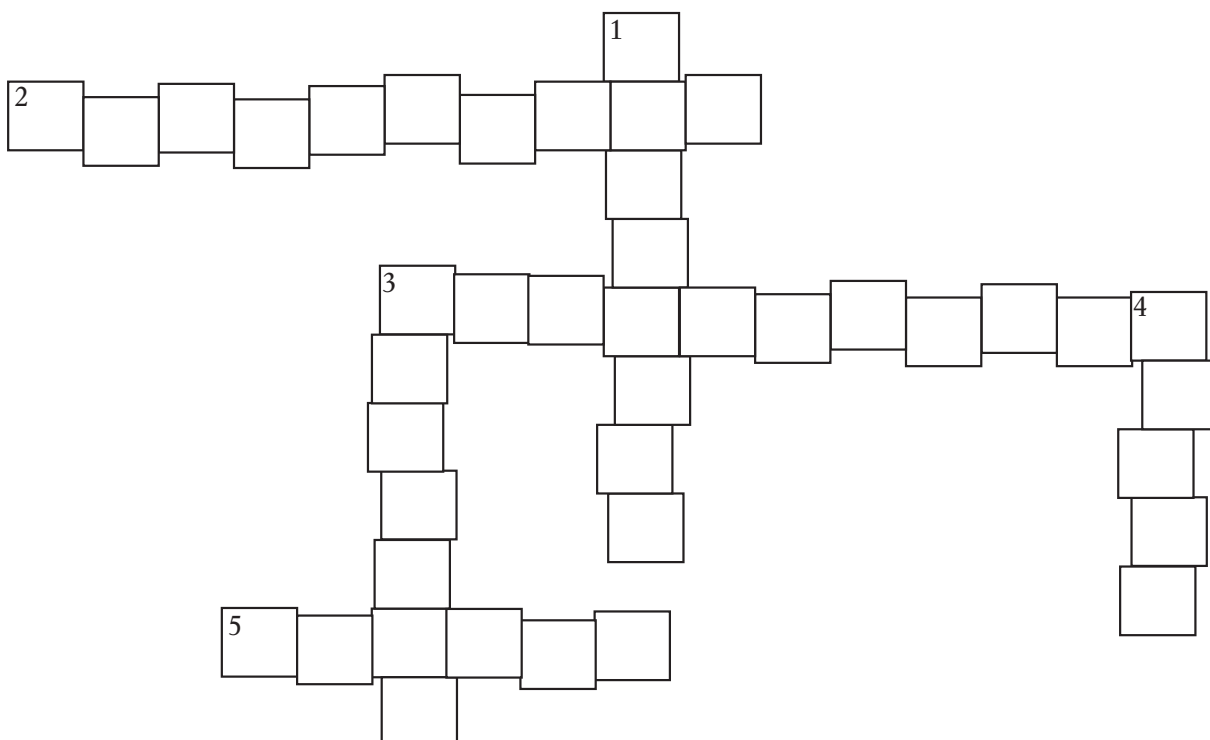
Visit William Holland's grave outside the walls of the Hazen Brigade Monument. Use the wayside marker to complete the puzzle.

Across

- 2) Holland was honorably \_\_\_\_\_ in 1866.
- 3) No \_\_\_\_\_ of William Holland are known to exist.
- 5) Holland served with the 111th United States Colored \_\_\_\_\_.

Down

- 1) William Holland lived in a community called \_\_\_\_\_ after the war.
- 3) Holland received his veteran's \_\_\_\_\_ in 1897.
- 4) Before the war, Holland was a \_\_\_\_\_ working on a farm.



# Letters Home

Private Spencer Sober wrote to his family describing his time in Murfreesboro:



*Feb. 2, 1863*

*Dear Father and Mother,*

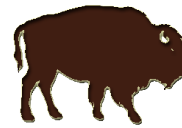
*I now sit down to let you know I have found my **regiment** the very day I reached Murfreesboro. We are encamped about one mile south of the town... It is nice weather down here. All kinds of spring birds are singing in the trees about us. I think we will stay here some time yet... good-bye for the present. Write soon.*

*Yours as ever,*

*Spencer Sober*



Draw a picture below of your favorite part of the battlefield to send home to your family.



Write a letter to a family member or friend and describe your visit to Stones River National Battlefield.



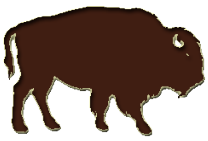
*Dear* \_\_\_\_\_,

# The Slaughter Pen

Tour Stop 2  
The Slaughter Pen

As the sun peeked over the horizon on December 31, 1862, the Confederates surprised the Union army with a dawn attack. The Confederates chased the Union soldiers almost one and a half miles to this place. The Union soldiers held their line for over two hours before the Confederates broke through. Union soldiers named this place the “Slaughter Pen” because of all the soldiers killed here.

Take a walk around the Slaughter Pen trail and answer the following questions.



“Boys you must get out of here! You are \_\_\_\_\_!”

Union soldiers in blue from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ fought then retreated from these rocks as Confederates overwhelmed this place.

Circle your answer.

Would these rocks make it *easy* or *hard* to hide? Would they make it *easy* or *hard* to escape?



As you explore the trails, consider what it would be like to be a soldier fighting in these woods. Complete the activity above, then list how these rocks helped and hindered both the Union troops and the Confederate troops who fought here.

Union

Confederate



# Battles in Tennessee

Tennessee had the second highest number of Civil War battles fought in any state. Virginia had the most. Battles fought in Tennessee played an important role in the outcome of the Civil War. Use the green colored maps in the first and third museum galleries as guides and match the major battles in Tennessee with the numbers on the map below.



\_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Fort Donelson - February 12-16, 1862

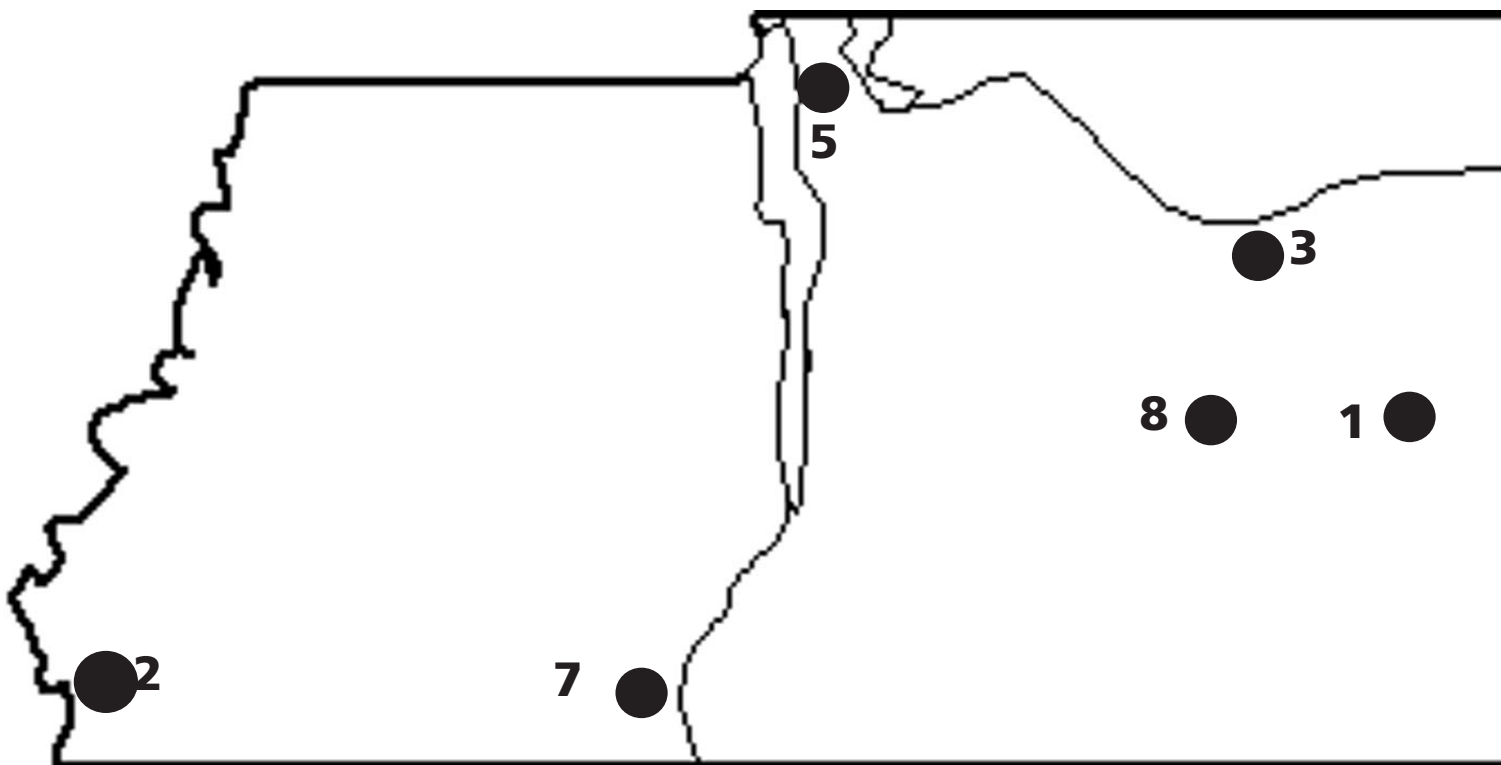
The Confederates surrendered this fort to Union forces on the Cumberland River near Kentucky after battles on land and water.

\_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Shiloh - April 6-7, 1862

Union forces won this battle near the Mississippi border

\_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Memphis - June 6, 1862

This battle on the Mississippi River ended when the city of Memphis surrendered to the U. S. Navy.



\_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Stones River - December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863

This battle was fought in the middle of Tennessee and ended in a hard-earned Union victory.

\_\_\_\_\_ Battles for Chattanooga - November 24-25, 1863

Union forces captured Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and drove the Confederates into Georgia.

\_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Knoxville/Fort Sanders - November 29, 1863

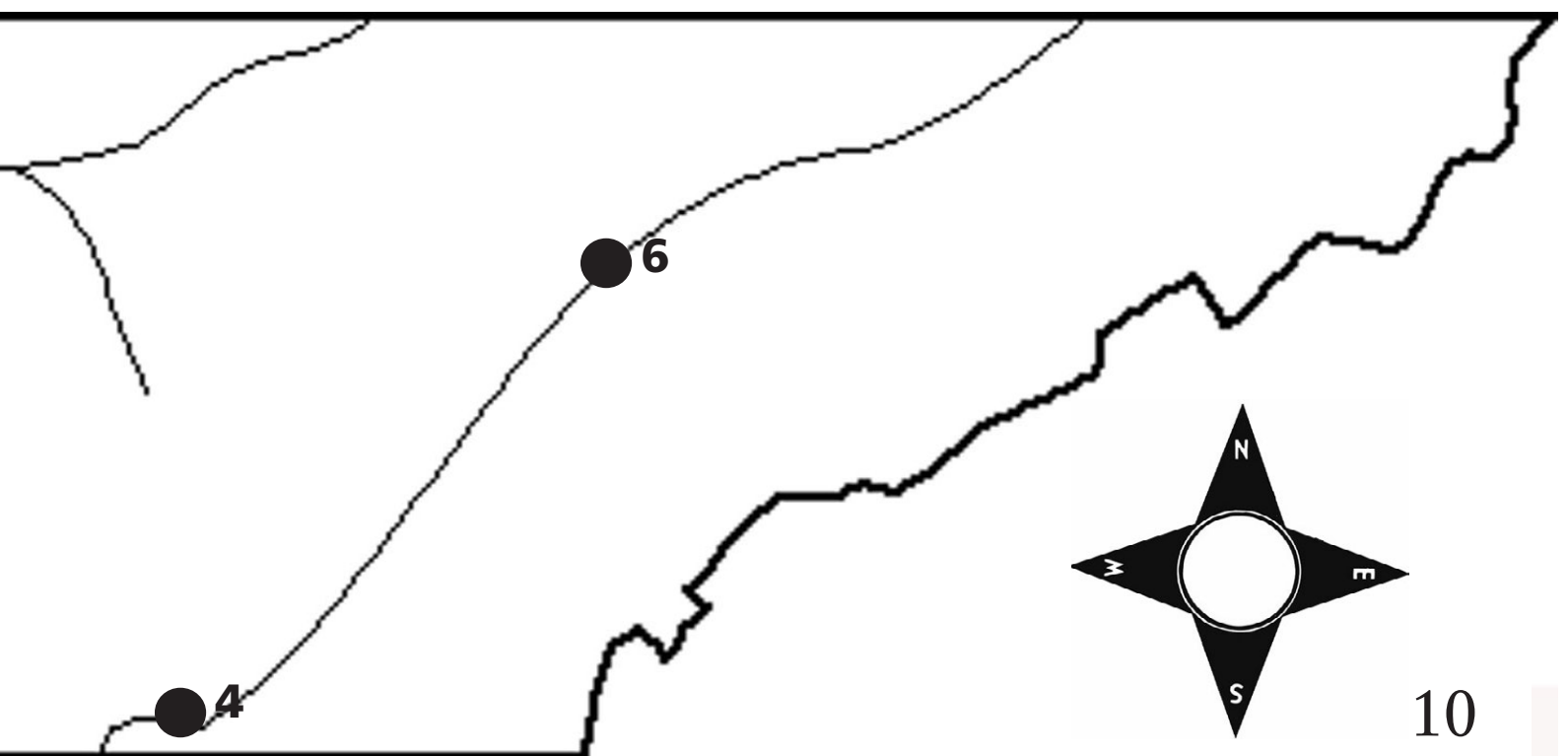
The Confederates lost their last chance to regain control of east Tennessee in this battle.

\_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Franklin - November 30, 1864

Confederates attacked Union forces at this town south of Nashville and lost the battle and thousands of men in just five hours of fighting.

\_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Nashville - December 15-16, 1864

Union forces crushed the Army of Tennessee in this battle.

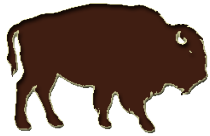


## The Cotton Field

Park at or walk to the tour stop called “The Cotton Field” and look across the fields toward the Nashville Pike. On December 31, 1862, Confederate soldiers stood here and faced the field. They had to cross these fields to the road to win the battle. Thousands of Union soldiers and dozens of Union cannons stood between the men in gray and their goal.



Draw a picture of what you see, hear, smell, and feel today on the battlefield. How would it be different if you were a Civil War soldier?



Make a list of words that describe what you see, hear, smell, and feel now. What would you have seen, heard, or felt during the battle?



Describe the differences between the battlefield today and the battlefield during the Civil War.

*NOW*

*THEN*

# The Pioneer Brigade

Tour Stop 4  
Defending the  
Nashville Pike

The Pioneer Brigade worked to clear roads through the woods for the rest of the Union army to follow. They also built **earthworks** for protection. Today, all that remains of these earthworks are mounds and trenches. Walk along the Pioneer Brigade Trail and read the outdoor exhibits to find your answers.



Men chosen to be pioneers wore a special patch on their uniform. Find their symbol and draw it on the soldier's arm band.



Complete the activity above, then write three examples of what the men of the Pioneer Brigade built and explain why they were important.



## This "Precious Dust"

The dead soldiers from both sides were buried where they fell after the battle in 1863. In 1865, Stones River National Cemetery was created. The Union soldiers from this and other battles were reburied here. Of the more than 7,000 people buried at Stones River National Cemetery about 6,100 are Civil War soldiers. Many fallen Confederate soldiers were reburied in a private cemetery south of Murfreesboro and were later moved to Evergreen Cemetery. Ask a ranger for a cemetery map to help your search.

Find these headstones in the national cemetery and fill in the blanks.



2 Soldiers



4 Soldiers



All Soldiers

C-1323: In his last letter home \_\_\_\_\_ told his wife to take care of his newborn son.

H-3081: \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest ranking officer buried in Stones River National Cemetery.

I-3528: Three days before his enlistment ended \_\_\_\_\_ was killed at the Battle of Franklin.

Q-6260: \_\_\_\_\_ was an African American Buffalo Soldier.

O-5921: \_\_\_\_\_ left without permission because of trouble back home and was executed for desertion.

N-5521: \_\_\_\_\_ is the only known Native American buried in Stones River National Cemetery.



# Hazen Brigade Monument

Tour Stop 5  
Round Forest

Confederate soldiers attacked this area called the Round Forest four times on December 31, 1862. Colonel William B. Hazen's Union soldiers fought hard and held their ground.



After the Battle of Stones River, the soldiers of Hazen's Brigade built this monument on the same land where they stood their ground. It is one of the oldest Civil War monuments in the nation.



How many times did Confederate soldiers charge this area on December 31st, 1862?

How much ground did Union soldiers give up?



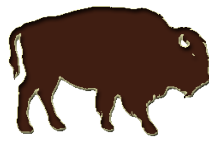
Complete the activity above, then explain why you think the soldiers spent their free time building a monument?



# A Vast Storehouse

From January through June 1863, Fortress Rosecrans was a busy place. Northern soldiers and freed slaves used dirt and logs to protect an area of nearly 200 acres. Inside they stored food, weapons, and other things the men needed. **Enter the fort using the trail next to the parking lot wayside marker and turn left at the first intersection. Look for the answers to these questions on the wayside markers.**

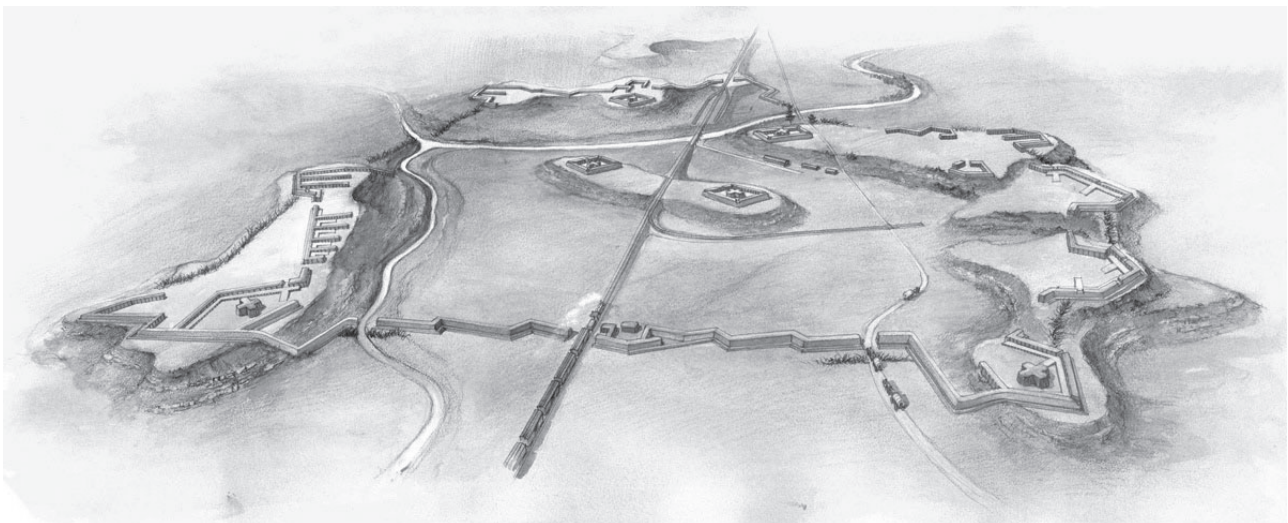
*Remember! Please stay on the trails. Walking on the earthworks could damage them.*



The ten \_\_\_\_\_ of Fortress Rosecrans were designed to allow \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to sweep every inch of ground in front of the fort.

No \_\_\_\_\_ ever came within range of Fortress Rosecrans's cannon.

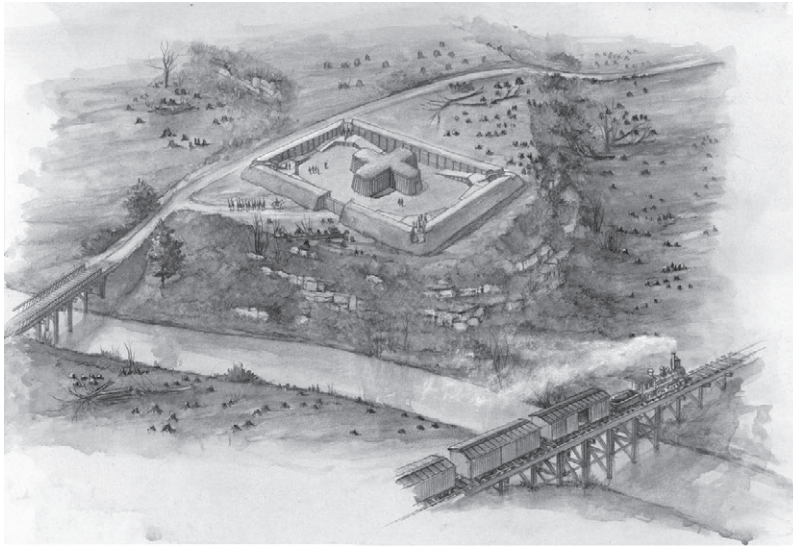
At the end of 1863, more than \_\_\_\_\_ cannon were ready to defend Fortress Rosecrans.



# A Fort Within a Fort

Redoubt  
Brannan

**Redoubt** Brannan was one of four rectangular shaped **fortifications** inside Fortress Rosecrans. This picture shows what the **redoubt** might have looked like during the war.



Follow the trail and boardwalk that leads into the redoubt. Use the wayside markers to help answer the following questions.



Who was this **earthwork** named for?

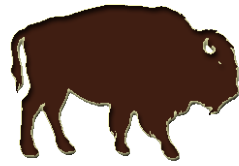
In the picture above, circle the “sally port.”

Why is the “sally port” important?

What is the shape of the blockhouse in the middle of the **redoubt**?  
Can you see that shape? Why or why not?

Can you see the river from the **redoubt**? Why or why not?

# Artillery Wins the Battle

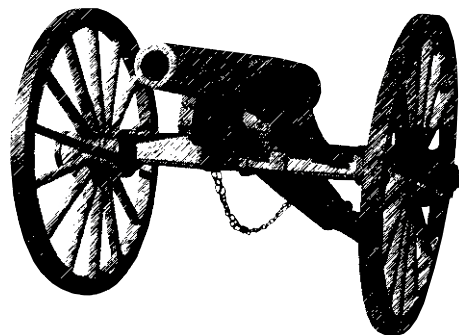


Find the plaque on the Artillery Monument at the McFadden Farm. Use the words from the plaque to fill in the blanks to find out what happened on this hill during the Battle of Stones River.

On \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd, 1863 there were \_\_\_\_\_ on this  
\_\_\_\_\_ fifty-eight \_\_\_\_\_.

As the \_\_\_\_\_ advanced over this \_\_\_\_\_ the  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from these \_\_\_\_\_  
resulted in a loss of eighteen hundred \_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_ in less than an \_\_\_\_\_ .

The Artillery Monument was built by the Shops of \_\_\_\_\_ in  
July of \_\_\_\_\_ .



# Cedar Glades

Visitor Center

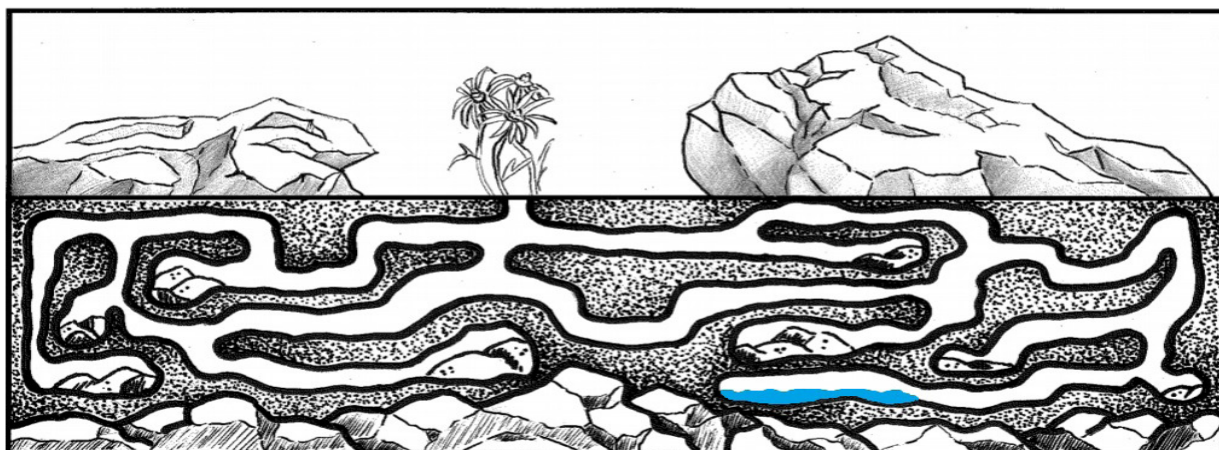
The battlefield is covered by forests, grassy fields, and wetlands where different plants and animals live. These plants and animals were part of the battle story too. As you take the tour, you will notice open, rocky areas in the woods. These cedar glades are home to some **native plants** that can be found only in middle Tennessee.

*Please do not walk in the cedar glades!  
You can kill the plants just by stepping on them.*



Help the Tennessee Coneflower by connecting it to the water in the picture below.

What part of the plant seeks out water underground? \_\_\_\_\_



Cedar glades have very little soil to hold water and nutrients and almost no shade. What do you think glade plants do to survive in these hot, dry areas? *(If you need help with this question, ask a ranger or volunteer for the resource binder to look for clues.)*



# Glossary

**artillery** - the part of the army that uses cannons

**earthwork** - a wall or fort made by piling up dirt

**emancipation** - the act of freeing or setting free

**fortification** - a fort or other physical defense position

**infantry** - the part of the army that walks or marches from place to place

**lunette** - a fortification shaped like a crescent moon

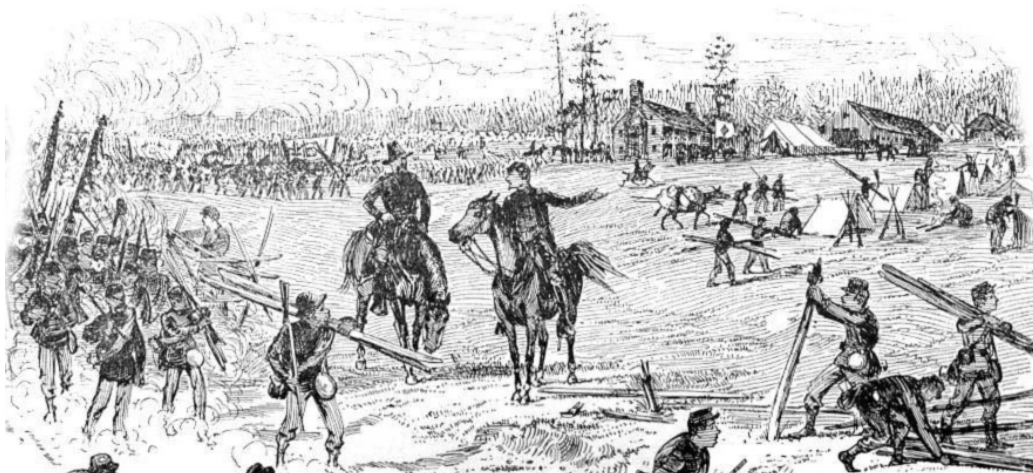
**native plant** - a plant that grows in the place where it belongs

**redoubt** - a rectangular fortification often made from piled up dirt

**regiment** - a group of a few hundred to one thousand soldiers.

**secede** - to break away from

**steward** - a person who manages or takes care of something





EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA



Learn more at [www.nps.gov/stri](http://www.nps.gov/stri).

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