

## Junior Ranger Pledge:

As a Junior Ranger, I, \_\_\_\_\_ promise to:

1. Explore other National Parks and share with others what I have learned.
2. Learn the park rules and follow them.
3. Leave all plants, animals and historical objects in the park as I found them.
4. Help protect natural and cultural resources.
5. Take pride in our National Parks! Help keep them clean, safe and beautiful for everyone.
6. Be a good role model and lead by example for others to follow.



For more information contact:

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park  
7712 Main Street  
Middletown, VA 22645  
540-869-3051  
[www.nps.gov/cebe](http://www.nps.gov/cebe)

## Cedar Creek And Belle Grove

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Historical Park  
Virginia

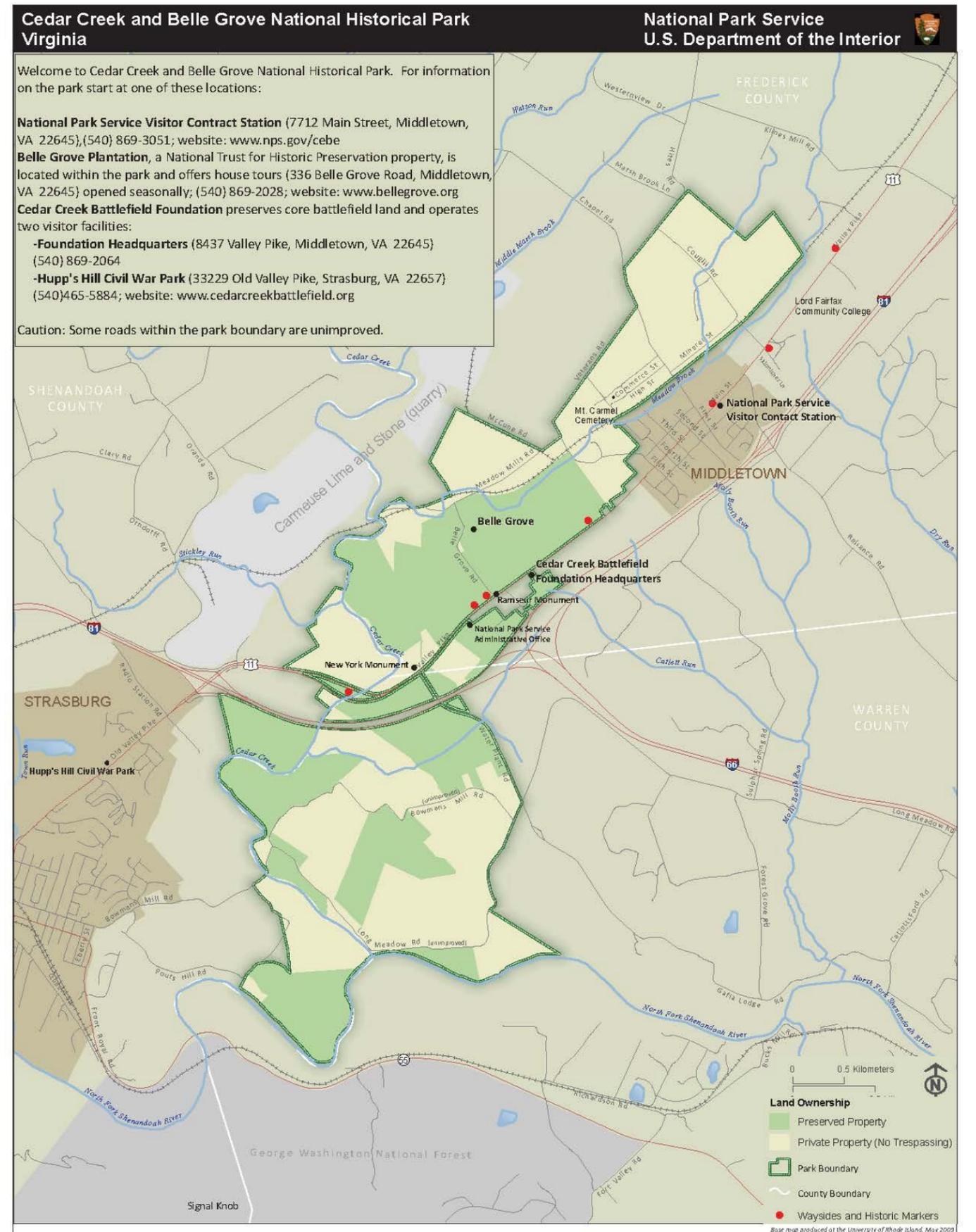
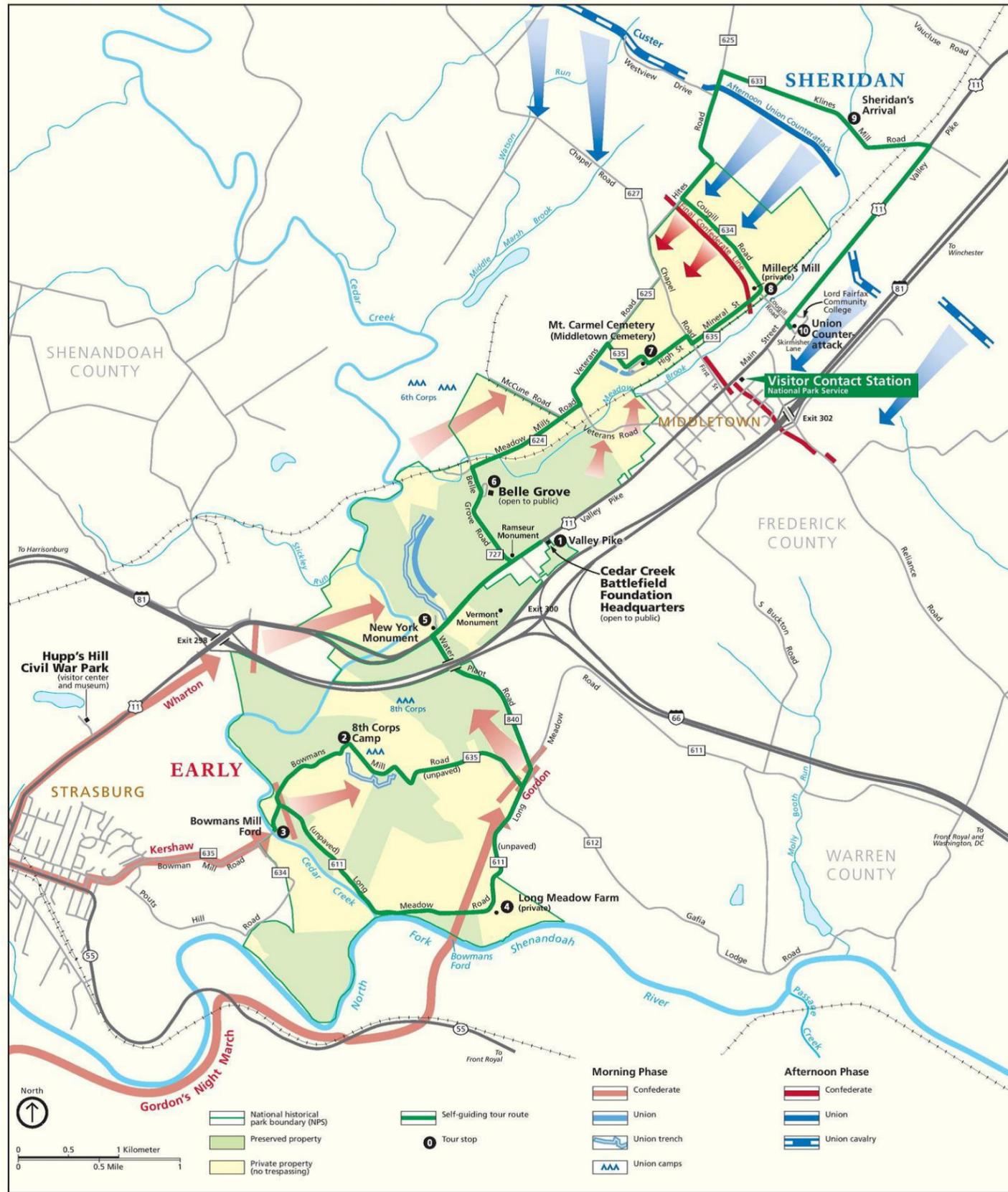


## Junior Ranger

Explore! Learn! Protect!



This Junior Ranger Book Belongs To:



# NATIONAL PARKS – PASSPORT STAMPS

Go to each Park Partner site and collect the Passport stamp from each site.

NPS VISITOR CONTACT STATION

Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation - HQ

SVBF NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

BELLE GROVE

HUPPS HILL

## Welcome to Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park.

As a Junior Ranger, it is your responsibility to preserve and protect your parks, to care for your natural and historical surroundings, to share what you have learned about the parks with others, and to continue exploring these treasures.



### How do I become a Junior Ranger?

It is very easy. Just follow these steps!

In your age group –  
Complete the required number of activities in this book.

- Ages 5-8 – complete six (6) activities of your choice
- Ages 9-13 – complete eight (8) activities of your choice

Activities to complete	(When you complete an activity, place a checkmark beside it)		
Activity 1 – pages 2-3	_____	Activity 9 – page 11	_____
Activity 2 – page 4	_____	Activity 10 – pages 12-15	_____
Activity 3 – page 5	_____	Activity 11 – page 16	_____
Activity 4 – page 6	_____	Activity 12 – page 17	_____
Activity 5 – page 7	_____	Activity 13 – pages 18-19	_____
Activity 6 – page 8	_____	Activity 14 – pages 20-21	_____
Activity 7 – page 9	_____	Activity 15 – pages 22-23	_____
Activity 8 – page 10	_____	Activity 16 – page 24	_____

(Some of the activities will require you to visit Belle Grove Plantation, Hupp’s Hill Civil War Park, or the Battlefield Foundation Visitor Center. You can take a Ranger led tour or go with your parents on the battlefield driving tour. And many of the answers can be found in the NPS Visitor Contact Station displays. If you need any help, be sure to ask a Ranger or Volunteer for assistance.)

Share your answers with a park ranger.

Complete the Oath/Pledge, on the back cover.

Receive your Junior Ranger Badge and Junior Ranger Certificate.

The National Park Service is a branch of the federal government that is responsible for protecting and caring for nearly 400 parks, monuments, battlefields, seashores, lakeshores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House.

It protects and cares for the vegetation, wildlife, scenery, and historical and archeological treasures within those properties. The National Park Service also sees to it that the water stays clean and that the recreational opportunities in the nation's parks are protected for you to enjoy.

The arrowhead is the emblem of the National Park Service. You will see it in every National Park you visit. The symbols on the arrowhead represent natural and historic resources that the National Park Service preserves and protects.



Take your answers from the Interpretive Sign Scavenger Hunt on Page 22 and see if you can place them into this Crossword Puzzle.

To help you along, our Little Drummer Boy has added some of the letters for you!

Draw a line from the symbol to what it represents.

Represents:

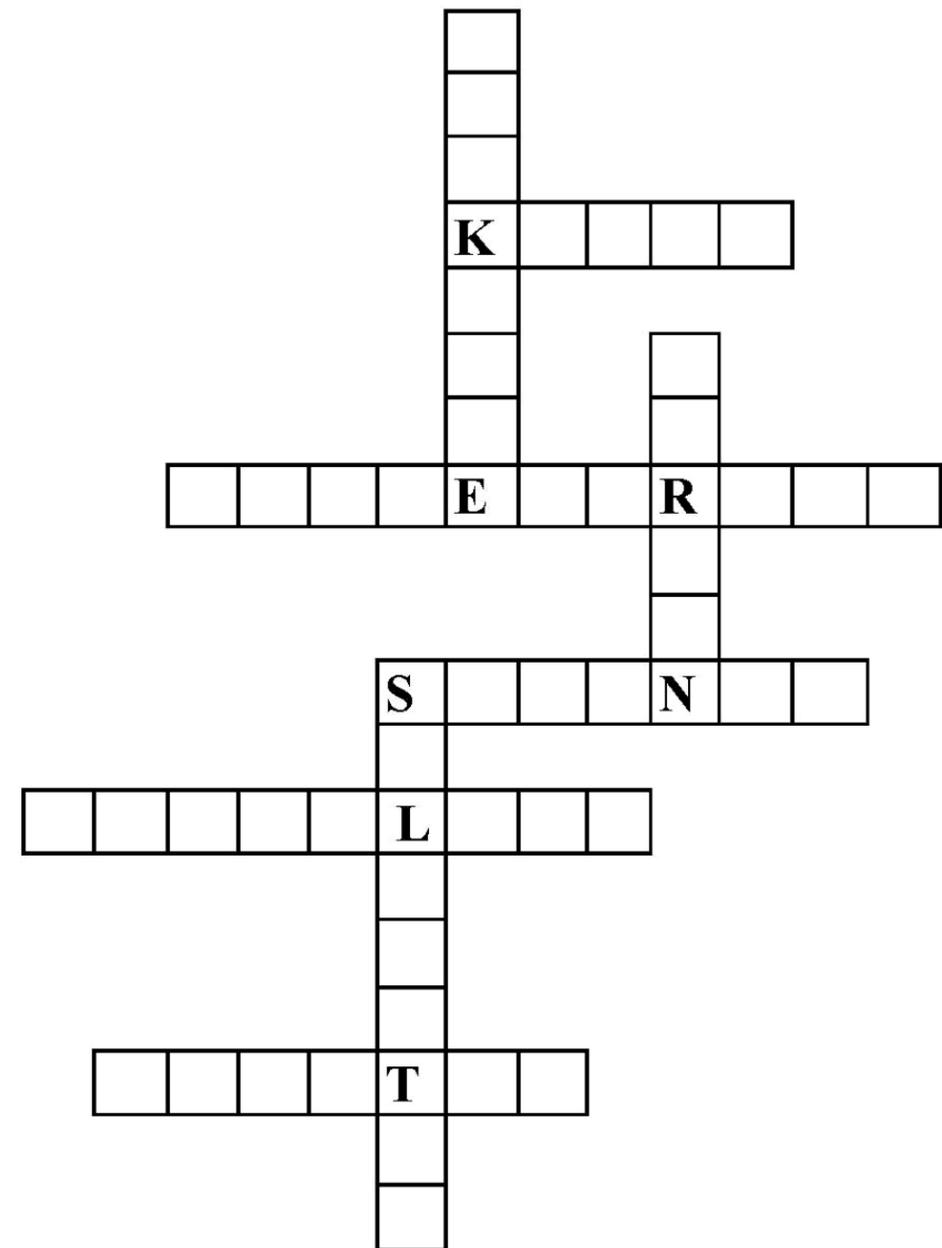
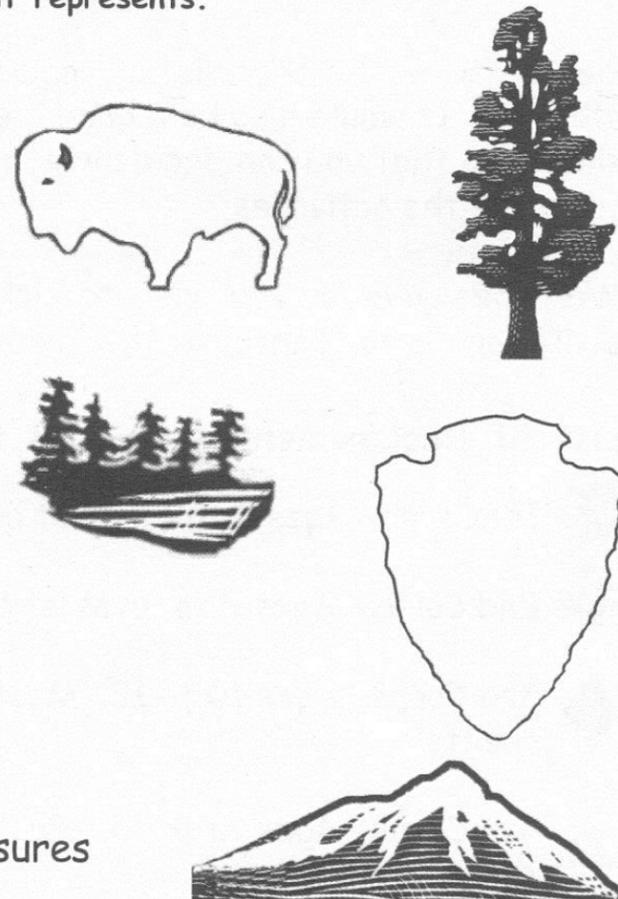
All vegetation

Land formations, scenery, recreation

All wildlife

Clean water and recreation

Historical and archeological treasures



### Hupp's Hill Civil War Walking Trail

The Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation manages a walking trail at the Hupp's Hill Civil War Park, just north of Strasburg. Walk the trail and look at the interpretive signs along the trail. These signs talk about the history and geology of the area.



Answer the question from each of the Interpretive Signs.

#### The Trail Head

What kind of topography shaped several armies' tactical application of their strategic goals?

K \_\_\_\_\_

#### The Natural Bombproof

What weathered depression was likely used as an artillery ammunition dump?

\_\_\_\_\_ K \_\_\_\_\_ E

#### Hupp's Hill

Which military force was the first group to fortify Hupp's Hill in 1863?

\_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

#### Field Fortifications

What is a crescent shaped fortification called?

\_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_

#### Strasburg

Fisher's Hill is known as "The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Valley."

\_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_

#### Signal Knob

What General viewed Union encampments from atop Signal Knob?

\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ N

#### The Mine

What chief component of black gunpowder was produced in the Mine?

S \_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_

#### Hupp's Little Gem

Which Native American Tribe showed the Hupps the entrance to Crystal Caverns?

S \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_

Name some National Parks you have been to besides Cedar Creek/Belle Grove:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Which one did you enjoy most?

\_\_\_\_\_

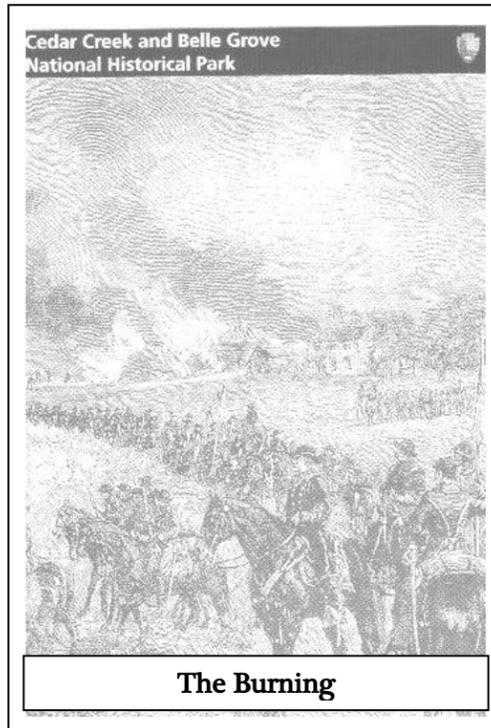
Can you mark the locations of the parks you visited on the Map?



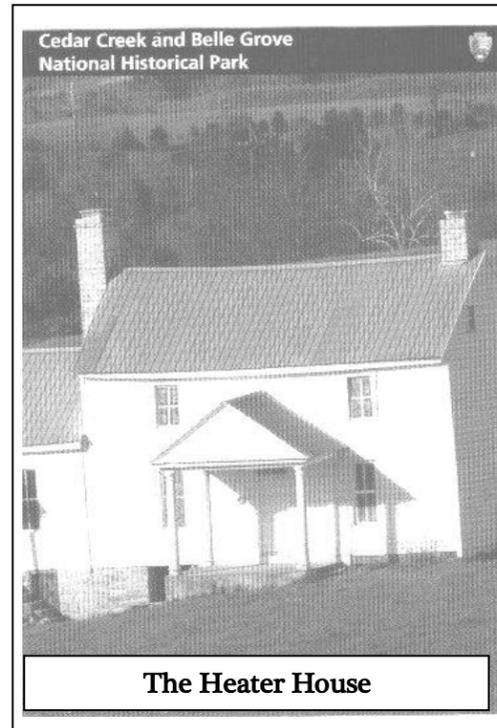
Park rangers are responsible for taking care of the parks. There are many different kinds of park rangers and they have many different types of jobs that are all equally important. Some of the jobs are listed below. Match the job to its definition:

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Historian       | Keeps parks clean                         |
| Archeologist    | Keeps parks safe                          |
| Maintenance     | Takes care of plants and animals          |
| Law enforcement | Researches and talks about parks          |
| Naturalist      | Researches and excavates historical sites |

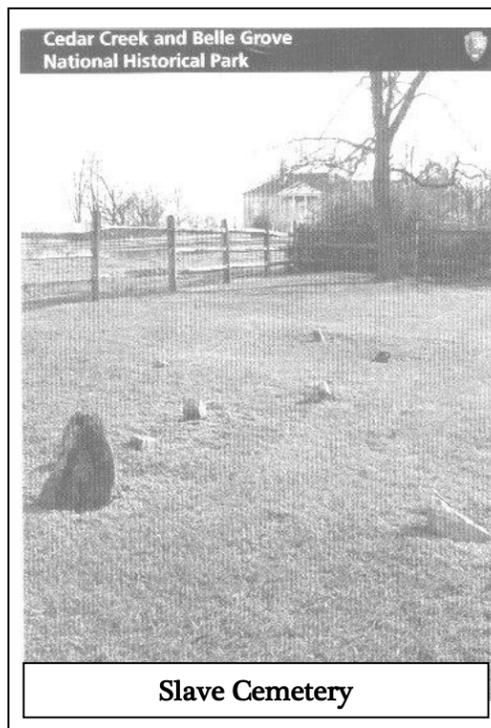
Collect the cards from the Partnership Sites and find the answers on the back of the cards to the questions below the card. You can tape the cards over the image as you collect the cards.



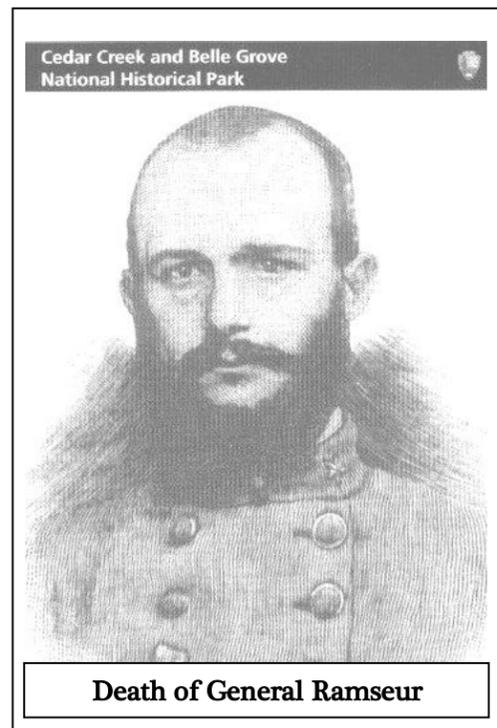
What came to the Shenandoah in 1864?



Caroline Heater did not want her sons to - ?



What did slaves do at Belle Grove?



Just before the battle, Ramseur was a new - ?

**Army of the Valley - CONFEDERATE GENERALS**

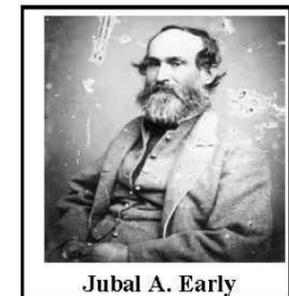
Matching Cedar Creek generals activity:

Below are photographs of several of the top Confederate generals at Cedar Creek, along with descriptions of how they looked, by people who knew them or have written books about them.

Draw a line from each general to what you think is the correct physical description.

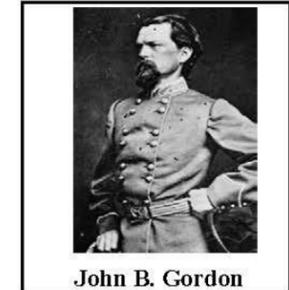
**He was mortally wounded during the Federal counter attack and died at Belle Grove Plantation**

"Indeed, the young general cut an inspiring figure, carrying his slim, slight frame with a martial bearing. He further attempted to disguise the boyishness of his face by growing a great, bristling black beard while shaving his hair to the scalp."



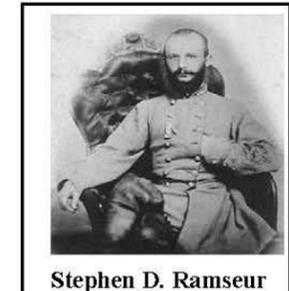
**The Commander of the Confederate Cavalry**

"Tall, broad-shouldered and muscular, with black hair and moustache, dark brown eyes, strong jaw, and a countenance denoting self-confidence..."



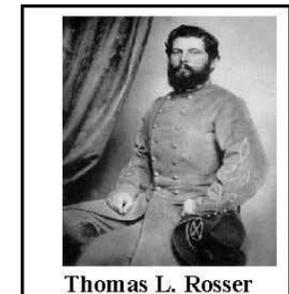
**This General was the overall commander of the Confederate Army at the Battle of Cedar Creek**

"He wore a long, thin, straggling beard. His eyes were very small, dark, deep-set, and glittering and his nose aquiline... a plain farmer-looking man."



**He devised the Confederate plan of attack and led the assault around Long Meadows on the Federal left**

"Six feet tall, slight of build, and straight as a ramrod, [he] looked every inch a soldier... coal-black hair, high forehead, closely cropped chin beard, and piercing gray eyes..."



Route 11 is the road you took to reach the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP Visitor Contact Station. This corridor has been the main transportation route since the first humans started traversing the Shenandoah Valley 8-10,000 years ago.

To answer this section, you can ask a ranger, attend the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove in a Box program, or find it in the settlement room exhibits.

What different names has Route 11 had since the American Indians lived in the Shenandoah Valley?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## #6 Demonstration Garden, #7 Dairy, #8 Bank Barn and Farm Buildings and #10 Heritage Orchard

Why would a Garden and Orchard like these be so important in the everyday life on a farm in the 1700s and 1800s?

What do you think “self-sufficient farming” means?

How do the Garden, Orchard and these buildings represent that way of life?

## #9 Slave Cemetery:

Enslaved people at Belle Grove performed many tasks, both in the fields and in the main house. Upon death, some were buried behind the house in a slave cemetery with simple rocks, placed by their loved ones, marking their graves.

How many slaves are buried here is unknown.

What is different about this cemetery compared to other cemeteries you’ve visited?

Why do you think rocks were used as headstones?

What type of work do you think a slave was required to do at Belle Grove?



To learn more about Belle Grove, the Hites and everyday life in the Shenandoah Valley during the 1700s and 1800s, we encourage you to take a guided tour of the house.

## UNION GENERALS - Army of the Shenandoah

Matching Cedar Creek generals activity:

Below are photographs of several of the top Union generals at Cedar Creek, along with descriptions of how they looked, by people who knew them or have written books about them.

Draw a line from each general to what you think is the correct physical description.



Philip H. Sheridan

**Led the Federal Cavalry counter-attack on the Confederate left flank**

- "His blue eyes, blond moustache, and great mass of blond curling hair...gave him the appearance of one of the Vikings of old.... [A]round his neck, loosely knotted, he generally wore a long flowing ribbon or cravat of brilliant red cashmere or silk."



Horatio G. Wright

**He was Commander of the Federal Army at Cedar Creek**

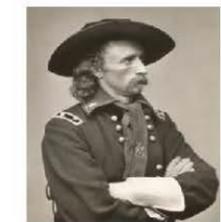
- "...a short, stocky man of dark complexion...He was square of shoulder and there was plenty of room for the display of a major general's buttons on his broad chest. His face was strong, with a firm jaw, a keen eye, and extraordinary firmness in every lineament."



Wesley Merritt

**This general was the Commander of the Sixth Corps and temporary Federal Commander until Sheridan arrived**

- "...wore a rounded face of florid hue with puffy cheeks and bulging forehead, had brown locks which...were more luxuriant than his poverty of mustache and goatee, both of which were, oddly, of a lighter shade.... [T]o my eye he presented a martial appearance."



George A. Custer

**Was in command of a Federal Cavalry Division and held the Valley Pike north of Middletown**

- "...a young man of perhaps twenty-five or six years — tall, slender, and intellectual-looking. He had a constitution of iron, and underneath a rather passive demeanor concealed a fiery ambition."

The promise of religious freedom and land ownership attracted pioneers to the Valley in the early 1700's. What religions were represented by the people who migrated to the Valley?



If you had been one of the first pioneer settlers of the Shenandoah Valley in the early 1730s, list some items and tools that you would have brought with you to start your new life on the frontier?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Why was the Shenandoah Valley known as the "Breadbasket of the Confederacy?" What was the major crop grown in the Valley?

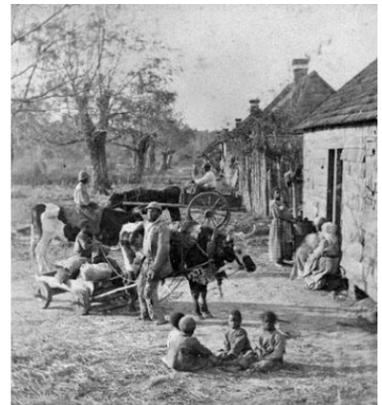
Why do you think slavery was different in the Shenandoah Valley compared to eastern Virginia and throughout the rest of the South?

What were some of the duties given to slaves in the Valley?

What are some of the geological forces and events that created the Shenandoah Valley?

What sediment can be found naturally in the Valley? Can you think of some ways that it is still used still today?

The Virginia Turnpike Company macadamized the road that ran through the Shenandoah Valley. How was the road created? What was the primary reason for creating this road?



## Self-Guided Grounds Tour Activity

Take a tour of the grounds around Belle Grove, using the “Self-Guided Tour” brochure (available at the site) and answer these questions.

### #1 Agricultural Fields & Historic Grove:

Isaac Hite Jr. was the grandson of Jost Hite, one of the earliest settlers of the Shenandoah Valley. Upon his marriage to Nelly Madison (sister of future president James Madison) in 1783, Hite was given 480 acres and slaves by his father, Isaac Hite, Sr. Over time, through his successful farming and business practices, Isaac Jr., turned this farm into the Belle Grove Plantation, which contained over 7,500 acres and 103 slaves.



Do you think that large plantations like this were common in the Shenandoah Valley?

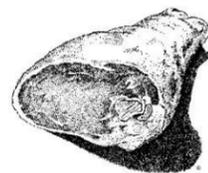
What was the main crop the Hites, and nearly all Shenandoah Valley farmers, grew to make money?

### #2 The Icehouse, #3 Old Hall and #4 The Smoke House

What was the main material used in the construction of all of these structures?

Why?

How did people preserve food back in the 1700s and 1800s?



Why were the slaves who worked in the blacksmith shop some of the most skilled and important workers at Belle Grove?

At the Visitor Contact Station, press the play button on the electric map and watch The Battle of Cedar Creek unfold and then answer these 4 questions.



Where did the Confederates go to spy on the Federal positions?

Who thought they had won the Battle of Cedar Creek after the morning attack?

Why was Sheridan not at Belle Grove when Early attacked the Federal position?

What was the result of the Battle of Cedar Creek?

Take a look at the photographs in the Faces of the Valley exhibit. Count how many of each kind of person you can find.



How many men can you find? \_\_\_\_\_

How many women? \_\_\_\_\_

How many Union soldiers? \_\_\_\_\_

(Their pictures have blue frames)

How many Confederate soldiers? \_\_\_\_\_ (Their pictures have gray frames)

How many civilians (people who aren't soldiers)? \_\_\_\_\_

(Hint: Most of their pictures are in brown frames, but some might also be in pictures with soldiers.)

Take a look at the photographs in the Faces of the Valley exhibit. Try to find one example for each prompt, and write down the name of the person in the photograph. Can you find...?

A soldier who survived the war \_\_\_\_\_

A soldier who died at Cedar Creek \_\_\_\_\_

Someone who helped wounded soldiers \_\_\_\_\_

A soldier who fought at another battle \_\_\_\_\_

Someone who was a slave \_\_\_\_\_

A soldier from the Shenandoah Valley \_\_\_\_\_

Someone photographed with a brother or sister \_\_\_\_\_

Someone who published a book after the war \_\_\_\_\_

Which person did you find most interesting? \_\_\_\_\_

And why? \_\_\_\_\_

### CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD MAP QUEST

Finding key locations and points of interest is important to understanding the Battle of Cedar Creek. The task for the Junior Ranger is to match the numbers from the map to the places shown in the photographs. At the Visitor Contact Station, ask a Ranger or Volunteer for maps and additional resources to complete this activity. Be sure to ask about sites that may be difficult to find.



\_\_\_\_. Signal Knob



\_\_\_\_. Belle Grove Plantation



\_\_\_\_. Mt. Carmel Cemetery



\_\_\_\_. 128th NY Monument



\_\_\_\_. Bowman's Mill Ford



\_\_\_\_. Hupp's Hill



\_\_\_\_. 8th Vermont Monument



\_\_\_\_. Heater House



\_\_\_\_. 19th Corps Entrenchments



\_\_\_\_. Lowell Monument



\_\_\_\_. Ramseur Monument



\_\_\_\_. End of Sheridan's Ride

1. Which ranger program did you attend?



2. List 3 things you learned from the program:

a.

b.

c.

3. What did you like best about this program?

**CEDAR CREEK AND BELLE GROVE - VISITOR CONTACT STATION**

There are several exhibits in the Visitor Contact Station (VCS). The following words have been taken from these displays. See if you can find the words from the list and draw a circle around them.

(Hint: the names can go in any direction.)

- |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| LANDSCAPES  | AGRICULTURE | RESOURCE     |
| CEDAR CREEK | WILDLIFE    | VALLEY       |
| SLAVES      | VOICES      | SIGNAL KNOB  |
| BELLE GROVE | BATTLES     | SETTLERS     |
| SHENANDOAH  | INDIANS     | MACADAMIZED  |
| LONG MEADOW | WHEAT       | AGE OF GRAIN |

C	H	M	R	W	I	L	D	L	I	F	E	R	V	L
A	G	A	Z	B	N	I	A	R	G	F	O	E	G	A
N	T	C	S	R	E	L	T	T	E	S	V	D	B	N
R	A	A	S	H	E	N	A	N	D	O	A	H	U	D
Y	G	D	E	D	A	H	K	K	R	T	V	S	Z	S
T	R	A	L	Q	X	N	E	G	F	L	K	E	S	C
W	I	M	G	P	V	R	E	S	O	U	R	C	E	A
M	C	I	O	E	A	L	R	H	D	O	J	I	T	P
S	U	Z	N	I	L	R	C	E	S	K	T	O	T	E
N	L	E	R	E	L	D	R	D	S	L	A	V	E	S
A	T	D	B	I	E	J	A	M	B	G	E	F	R	X
I	U	F	M	H	Y	A	D	O	C	I	H	R	S	C
D	R	L	O	N	G	M	E	A	D	O	W	W	W	V
N	E	G	C	D	Z	Q	C	B	A	T	T	L	E	S
I	K	G	N	T	B	O	N	K	L	A	N	G	I	S

Can you find any of these words in the VCS exhibits? \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_  
Park Ranger Signature      Date

## SHERIDAN RALLIES THE FEDERAL TROOPS

When Union General Phillip Sheridan arrived on the Cedar Creek battlefield, he rode his horse, Rienzi, up and down the lines of soldiers and urged them to retake the ground they had lost in the morning.



## Stop 9 Sheridan's Arrival

It was across these fields around you that Maj. Gen. Sheridan rode along his defeated battle lines to rally his defeated soldiers. Nearly all of the men cheered their general wildly when they first saw him and were instantly encouraged by his return to the army.



Why do you think the Union soldiers liked Gen. Sheridan so much?

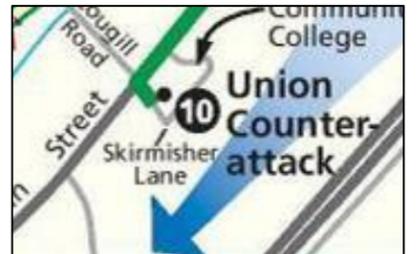
Most of Sheridan's officers felt the defeated Union army should retreat to Winchester (15 miles north of Middletown) following their defeat that morning.



Why do you think Sheridan didn't listen to them, and ordered a Union attack instead?

## Stop 10 Union Counterattack

Some of the hardest fighting of the battle took place in the fields around you, when the Union army made their attack on the afternoon of the battle. The first Union attack was stopped in the fields across the road and also to the south, with heavy losses. Finally, after a very bitter and costly struggle, the Confederate battle line was forced to retreat. By the time the battle ended, over 8,600 soldiers, all of them Americans, had become casualties (killed, wounded or captured).



Besides the soldiers who were killed, wounded or captured, who else in the country suffered because of this battle?



None of the fields in this area around you now, where this fighting took place, have been preserved as part of the national park.

What might happen to this land if something isn't done to preserve it for the future?

What are some things you can do to help?

Why did the soldiers build trenches like these so often, and without complaining, even though they hardly ever used them in combat?

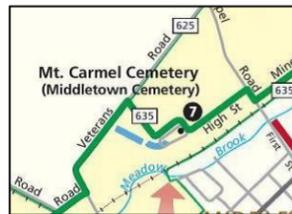
Today, the ground is heavily covered in woods. What do you think it was like in 1864?

**Stop 6 - Belle Grove**

Belle Grove Plantation Manor House is owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and managed by Belle Grove, Inc. The house has been restored and furnished to the period of the early 1800s, when the Hites still lived here. There are guided tours of the house offered on a regular basis. Tickets are available in the gift shop area beneath the main front porch entrance. Available in the box along the front walkway, you'll find a free brochure that provides a self-guided tour of the grounds.



Why do you think General Sheridan chose Belle Grove as the site for his headquarters?



**Stop 7 - Mount Carmel Cemetery**

From the highest point in the cemetery (near the small white cinder block building), look toward Signal Knob. During the battle, all of the area to your front, left and right was clear of trees. Therefore soldiers fighting here during the battle had a much better view across all of the fields in those directions.



Why did Brig. Gen. George Washington Getty feel this was such a good place to fight his 2,400 man division?

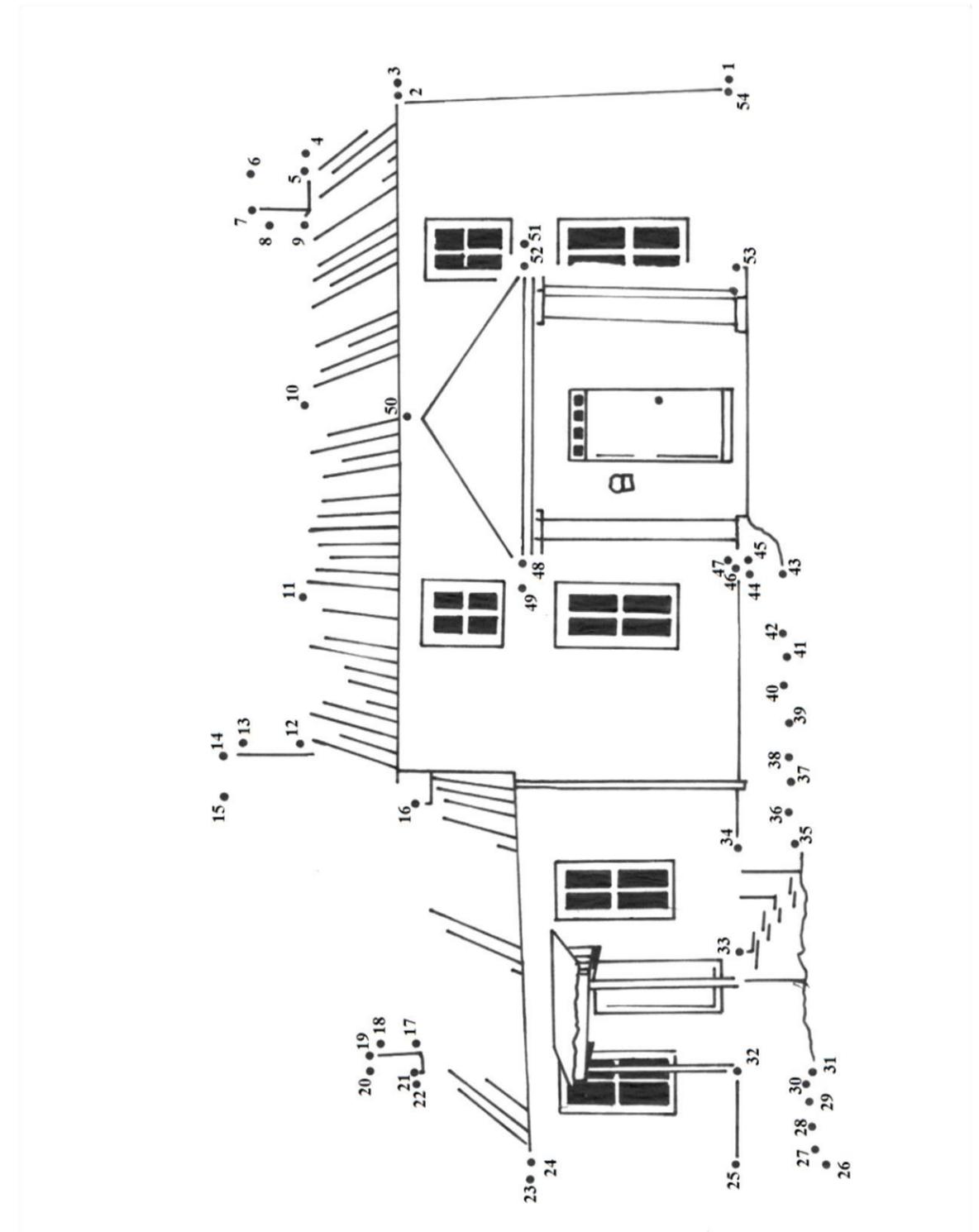
**Stop 8 - Miller House**

The Miller House is privately owned. Visitors are encouraged to stay in their vehicles.

The Miller House was here during the Battle of Cedar Creek. The Confederates halted along Miller Lane (today Coughill Road) to rest after their morning attack. Many other Confederate soldiers were still back in the captured Union camps, getting food and clothing.



Why do you think so many Confederate soldiers disobeyed orders so they could steal from the Union camps, instead of staying with their comrades in the front lines?



**The Heater House** – This small, white clapboard structure and the surrounding property witnessed the 1864 Battle of Cedar Creek.

1864 Time line

Approximately how long did “The Burning” of the Valley last?



How did the Battle of Cedar Creek affect the 1864 Presidential Election?

The Battle of Cedar Creek

How much larger was the Union Army of the Shenandoah than the Confederate Army of the Valley?

Can you calculate those numbers into the odds faced by the Confederates?

Why do you think the first Confederate attack was so successful?

Stop 1 - Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation Headquarters

Why was the Valley Pike so important to both the Union and Confederate armies?



Stop 2 - 8<sup>th</sup> Corps Camps

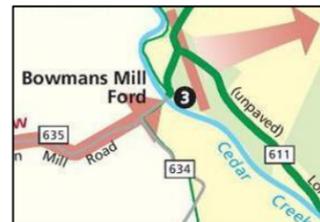
How do you think Signal Knob got its name?

Why do you think Confederate officers went up to Signal Knob to scout the Union army?



Stop 3 - Bowman's Mill Ford

How do you think the Confederate soldiers felt as they crossed Cedar Creek here just before their surprise attack?



Stop 4 - Long Meadow

Because Long Meadow is privately owned and closed to the public, visitors are encouraged to stay in their vehicles. Isaac Hite, Jr., who built Belle Grove Plantation, Stop 6, Nelly Madison Hite, Isaac's first wife, Mary Hite, Isaac's second wife, and some of his children, along with other Hite family members, are buried in a small cemetery located on this property.



Why do you think the Hites are buried here, instead of at Belle Grove?

During the Battle of Cedar Creek, nearly all of the roads you are traveling on for the Self-Guided Tour were here, as either country roads or farm lanes.

How did marching along Long Meadow Road help the Confederate attack succeed on the morning of October 19, 1864?

Stop 5 128<sup>th</sup> New York Monument

This is one of three battlefield monuments that was placed by the veterans who fought here. It was dedicated on October 19, 1907 by the survivors of the regiment.



Look at the 128<sup>th</sup> New York monument.

List three items you see on the monument that would have been carried by the soldiers during the Civil War.

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How long after the battle was this monument created and dedicated?

Why do you think there are so few monuments on the Cedar Creek battlefield?



**Optional:** Walk the trail that starts beyond the small gravel parking lot, and follow the remains of the entrenchments which were built by the Union army just prior to the battle. By 1864, the Civil War had been going on for over three years. Soldiers on both sides dug entrenchments like these near every camp they had. These trenches are some of the few that remain from the Civil War.