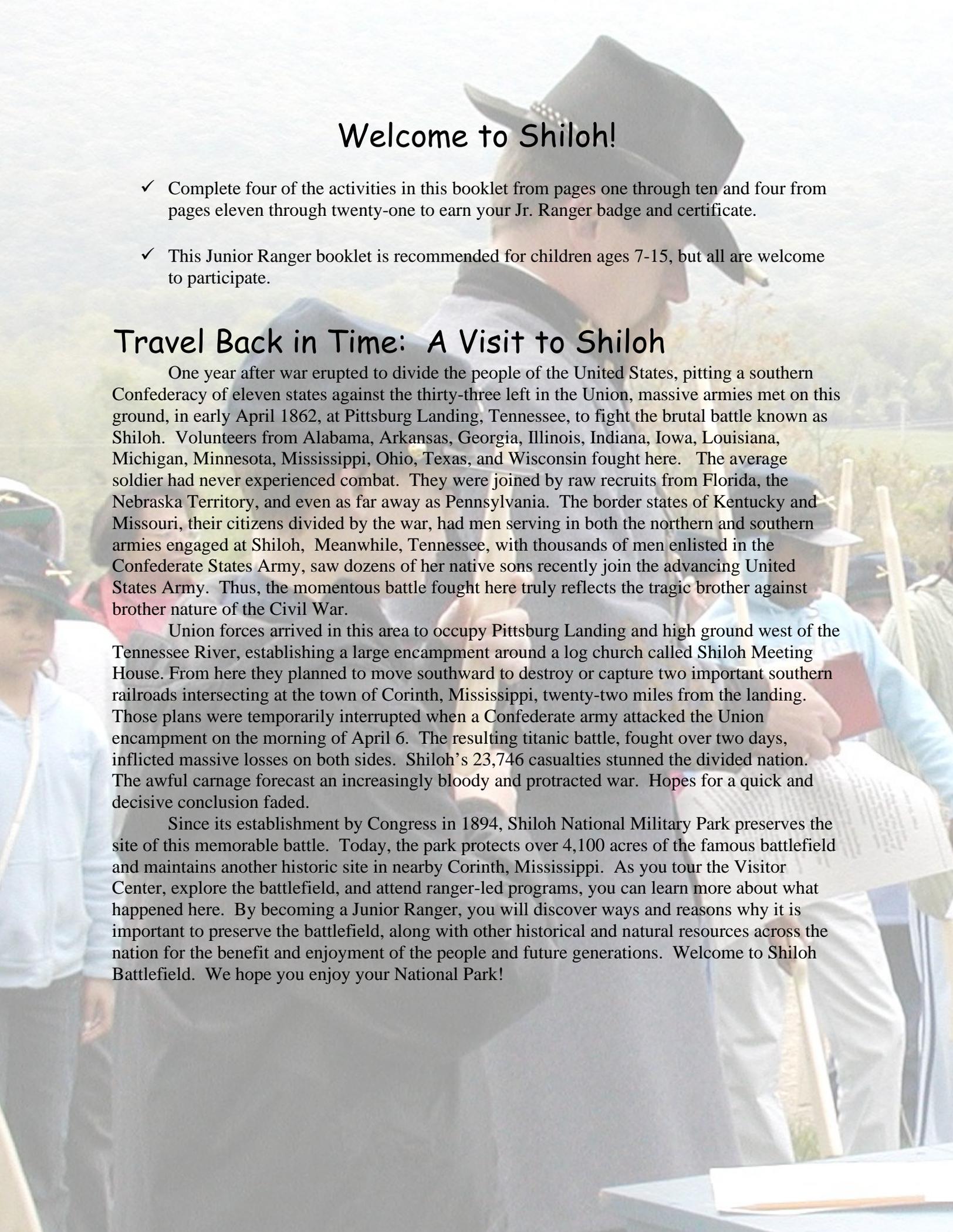




# Junior Ranger



**Explore. Learn. Protect. Be a Junior Ranger.**



## Welcome to Shiloh!

- ✓ Complete four of the activities in this booklet from pages one through ten and four from pages eleven through twenty-one to earn your Jr. Ranger badge and certificate.
- ✓ This Junior Ranger booklet is recommended for children ages 7-15, but all are welcome to participate.

### Travel Back in Time: A Visit to Shiloh

One year after war erupted to divide the people of the United States, pitting a southern Confederacy of eleven states against the thirty-three left in the Union, massive armies met on this ground, in early April 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, to fight the brutal battle known as Shiloh. Volunteers from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin fought here. The average soldier had never experienced combat. They were joined by raw recruits from Florida, the Nebraska Territory, and even as far away as Pennsylvania. The border states of Kentucky and Missouri, their citizens divided by the war, had men serving in both the northern and southern armies engaged at Shiloh. Meanwhile, Tennessee, with thousands of men enlisted in the Confederate States Army, saw dozens of her native sons recently join the advancing United States Army. Thus, the momentous battle fought here truly reflects the tragic brother against brother nature of the Civil War.

Union forces arrived in this area to occupy Pittsburg Landing and high ground west of the Tennessee River, establishing a large encampment around a log church called Shiloh Meeting House. From here they planned to move southward to destroy or capture two important southern railroads intersecting at the town of Corinth, Mississippi, twenty-two miles from the landing. Those plans were temporarily interrupted when a Confederate army attacked the Union encampment on the morning of April 6. The resulting titanic battle, fought over two days, inflicted massive losses on both sides. Shiloh's 23,746 casualties stunned the divided nation. The awful carnage forecast an increasingly bloody and protracted war. Hopes for a quick and decisive conclusion faded.

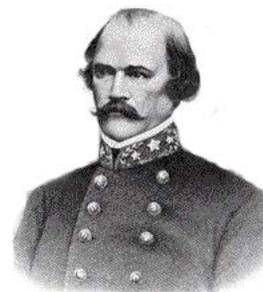
Since its establishment by Congress in 1894, Shiloh National Military Park preserves the site of this memorable battle. Today, the park protects over 4,100 acres of the famous battlefield and maintains another historic site in nearby Corinth, Mississippi. As you tour the Visitor Center, explore the battlefield, and attend ranger-led programs, you can learn more about what happened here. By becoming a Junior Ranger, you will discover ways and reasons why it is important to preserve the battlefield, along with other historical and natural resources across the nation for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and future generations. Welcome to Shiloh Battlefield. We hope you enjoy your National Park!

# 1. Who's Who at Shiloh: The Army Commanders

Draw a line from the Generals' names to their pictures.

## **Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard**

Born in Louisiana, May 28, 1818, graduated from the National Military Academy at West Point in 1838. He was second in command, Army of the Mississippi, CSA



## **Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell**

Commanding the Army of the Ohio, USA  
born in Ohio, March 23, 1818, graduated from the National Military Academy at West Point in 1841.



## **Maj. Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant**

Commanding the Army of the Tennessee, USA  
born in Ohio, April 27, 1822, graduated from the National Military Academy at West Point in 1843.



## **Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston**

Commanding the Army of the Mississippi, CSA  
born in Kentucky, February 2, 1803, graduated from the National Military Academy at West Point in 1826.



## 2. Famous Veterans at Shiloh

Many men who fought at Shiloh were or became well-known politicians, military commanders, explorers, and writers. Here are a few of them. Can you solve the riddles to find out who these people are? Write the number by the correct man's name. You may use the exhibit called "**Famous Veterans at Shiloh**" if you need help.

1. I served in the 6<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry at Shiloh and was captured and made a prisoner of war during the second day of battle. After the war I became a journalist and explorer. I was sent to locate Dr. Livingstone, a Scottish doctor and missionary in Africa who had not been heard from for some time. My words "Doctor Livingstone, I presume?" have become very famous and are often quoted. Who am I?
2. After the Battle of Shiloh, I went on to become the highest-ranking General Officer in the United States Army. I received Confederate General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia in April 1865 and became the 18<sup>th</sup> President of the United States in 1869. Who am I?
3. At Shiloh, I commanded one of General Johnston's corps, but before the Civil War I served in Congress and was the 14<sup>th</sup> Vice President of the United States under President Buchanan from 1857-1861. Who am I?
4. I commanded one of U.S. Grant's divisions at Shiloh, but most people know me better for being the author of a historical novel called *Ben Hur*, which was later turned into an Academy Award winning movie by the same name. Who am I?



Ulysses S. Grant\_\_\_\_\_



Henry Morton Stanley\_\_\_\_\_



John C. Breckinridge\_\_\_\_\_



Lew Wallace\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Unscramble the Army!

Armies have organization and command structures. For a soldier, his **regiment** was the most important unit. Each regiment was led by a **Colonel**, and at full strength was to number over 1,000 men. But because of disease and for some units, previous battle losses many regiments at Shiloh were close to half this strength. If you were a soldier you would be part of a company with other volunteers from your home town or community. These were often your friends, neighbors, or relatives. The companies were commanded by a Captain.

Look at the display in the Visitor Center exhibit room labeled “**Organization**” to learn about the command structure in the Union army. List the troop units and their commanders in order from largest to smallest.

Army	Division	
Regiment	Brigade	
Company		
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	

#### Who was in command?

Major General \_\_\_\_\_  
Army of the Tennessee

Brigadier General \_\_\_\_\_  
Second Division

Colonel \_\_\_\_\_  
First Brigade (2<sup>nd</sup> Division)

Colonel \_\_\_\_\_  
12<sup>th</sup> Iowa (1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division)

Captain \_\_\_\_\_  
Company C (12<sup>th</sup> Iowa, 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division)

## 4. Artillery: The Long Arm of the Army



*All of the cannons that you see here at Shiloh are originals meaning that they date to the Civil War. Because they are so old, it is very important to preserve them and take care of them. Please be careful around the cannon. It is unsafe to climb on them and during the summer wasps often make their nests in the carriages or barrels. Another common animal making the park cannons their home is the Eastern Bluebird. Dozens of the cannon barrels throughout the battlefield provide a convenient place for the nests of these beautiful birds during the spring and summer. If you notice bluebirds occupying the cannon barrels and raising a family inside, usually identified by having tufts of grass protruding outside the end of the barrel, please keep a respectful distance while you visit the battery site.*

Artillery was a very important part of the Civil War armies. It was an **auxiliary** weapon, meaning that it could not win a battle by itself, but was intended to help give an army a strong advantage in battle. Artillery came in many different styles, and the two types you will see are **smoothbores** and **rifles**.

On one type, the inside of the barrel or tube as it is sometimes called is **smooth**, firing a round cannon ball, and thus is known as a **smoothbore** cannon or gun. The other type of gun is the **rifle** cannon, having several grooves cut in a spiral or twist down the inside of the barrel. This **rifling** made the projectile spin through the air, similar to the spinning of a football, providing greater accuracy and a longer range.

The cannons you see on the wall in the Visitor Center bear inscriptions or unique designs, and one of them was used and captured here at Shiloh.

**Draw a picture of any cannon on the battlefield. What artillery unit was at this position?**

## 5. Infantry: The Backbone of the Army

In the museum you will find different kinds of equipment that soldiers carried. Look at the pictures below and label the items. There are also two reproduction uniform jackets, one Union and one Confederate which you may try on to have your picture taken.



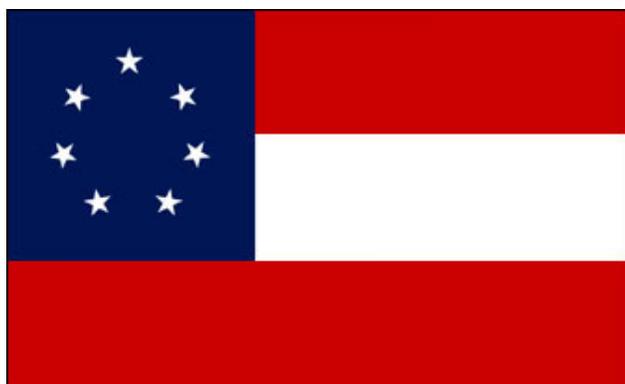
## 6. Rally 'Round the Flag

During a battle, smoke from muskets and artillery made it difficult for soldiers to see where they and it was easy for them to get lost or disoriented. In order to help prevent confusion, armies used flags as rallying points to help soldiers find and remain with their units. They used national flags and battle flags or regimental colors. These are some examples of different flags that were used at Shiloh.

Union regiments carried two flags: the National Colors and a regimental color to designate their unit. This flag has 34 stars on it, representing the 34 American states. When 11 Southern states seceded, President Lincoln did not recognize the Confederacy as a separate country, and so did not change the number of stars on the flag.



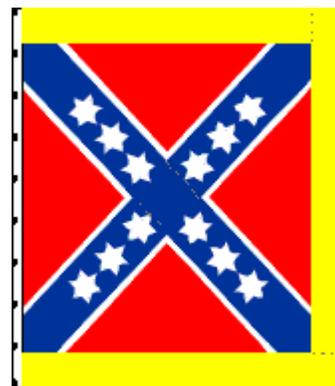
United States Flag



First National Flag of the Confederacy

The "Stars and Bars" was adopted as the "First National" flag of the Confederacy early in the War. But because it looked too similar to the "Stars and Stripes" in battle, the South would later change the design of their National flag.

Since the official flag caused confusion on the battlefield, Confederate soldiers also carried unit or "battle" flags which were distinctive enough from the "First National Flag" to avoid being mistaken for Union flags.



Battle Flag of the 9th Mississippi

### Battle Honors

After a battle, the regiments often had the name of the battle attached to their unit or National flags. This was called a "Battle Honor." Can you find two flags in the Visitor Center that have battle honors on them? Notice that one of the flags says "Pittsburg Landing" and another says "Shiloh." During the Civil War, it was not uncommon for a battle to have two names. Northern armies routinely named battles after the nearest creek, river, or landing, while Confederate armies most often named battles after towns.

**Did you know?** Ulysses S. Grant was not the only future President at Shiloh. **James Garfield** served as a Brigadier General under Don Carlos Buell in the Army of the Ohio. He became the 20<sup>th</sup> President of the United States in 1881.

## 7. Raise Your Flag High

Choose one of the flags in the Visitor Center that displays a battle honor and draw it on the flagpole below. Flags similar to those in the Visitor Center were flown at the Battle of Shiloh.



## 8. Scavenger Hunt

See if you can find these things around the Visitor Center!

- 1857 Gold Dollar piece. What was bought with this dollar piece?

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- General Gladden's sword. Which army did General Gladden serve in?

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- Rifled musket with mother-of-pearl inlays. What type of musket is this?

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- During the night of April 6, Federal gunboats kept up a distracting naval bombardment upon the Confederates. What were the names of the gunboats?

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- Colonel Julius Raith's pipe. Raith was a German immigrant and commanded a brigade at Shiloh. His pipe was left on the battlefield. A Confederate soldier found the pipe and it is now in the museum. What is this pipe made out of?

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- A diorama of the Hornets' Nest. What kinds of flags are the Confederates flying?

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**Did you know?** Confederate General **P. G. T. Beauregard** had already earned fame as a general at Fort Sumter and First Manassas. During the Battle of Shiloh, he assumed command of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi when General Johnston was killed in action.

## 9. Picture It



Before you begin your battlefield tour, ask a ranger if there is a monument representing your home state or go to our website at [www.nps.gov/shil](http://www.nps.gov/shil), and use the “Monument Location System” to find your monument. When you visit the monument during your battlefield tour, draw it in the space below. If your home state does not have a monument at Shiloh, draw the monument you

like the best.

**Did You Know?** **David W. Reed**, a member of the 12<sup>th</sup> Iowa, Company C, was wounded in the battle on April 6<sup>th</sup> and left on the battlefield. He recovered from his wound and returned to the battlefield when Shiloh National Military Park was created in 1894. Reed was the park’s first historian. Atwell Thompson drew the large maps in the Visitor Center and Reed advised

him on where to place the troop positions and movements. You can buy small black and white copies of the maps in the bookstore and take them home to color.

## 10. Cemetery Exercise

Using the cemetery map on the next page, go to the National Cemetery and try to find some specific graves like:

- **Three Confederate Soldiers are known to be buried in the National Cemetery.** Two of the Confederate soldiers' identities are known, Philip Prosser and R.E. Cook. Prosser and Cook's grave numbers are in Section M, markers #2783 and 2784. What states were these men from?  

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- **The Color Guard of the 16<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin.** Color bearers, the men who carried their unit's flag into battle, were usually believed to be the bravest men in their unit because their flags made them easy targets for enemy troops. Can you find the graves of the 16<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Color Guard? How many color bearers are here?  

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- **The grave of Captain Saxe,** the first Union officer killed at Shiloh served in the 16<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry. Captain Edward Saxe was killed in action just as the battle started. His grave is in Section B, #2270. On the headstone, what other name is given to the Battle of Shiloh?  

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- **The drummer boys.** Drummer boys were very young, but their job was extremely important. During a battle, it was very hard to hear a commander's orders, so they relied on instruments like drums and bugles for communication. They were also responsible for informing soldiers when to drill, eat, wake up and go to sleep. Find the grave of J.D. Holmes, Section G, #2032, and circle it on the map below. What state was Holmes from?  

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- **A poem.** "*Bivouac of the Dead*" was written by Theodore O'Hara during the Mexican War. O'Hara served on General Johnston's staff at Shiloh. Copy down one of the four line stanzas or passages on one of the markers in the National Cemetery.  

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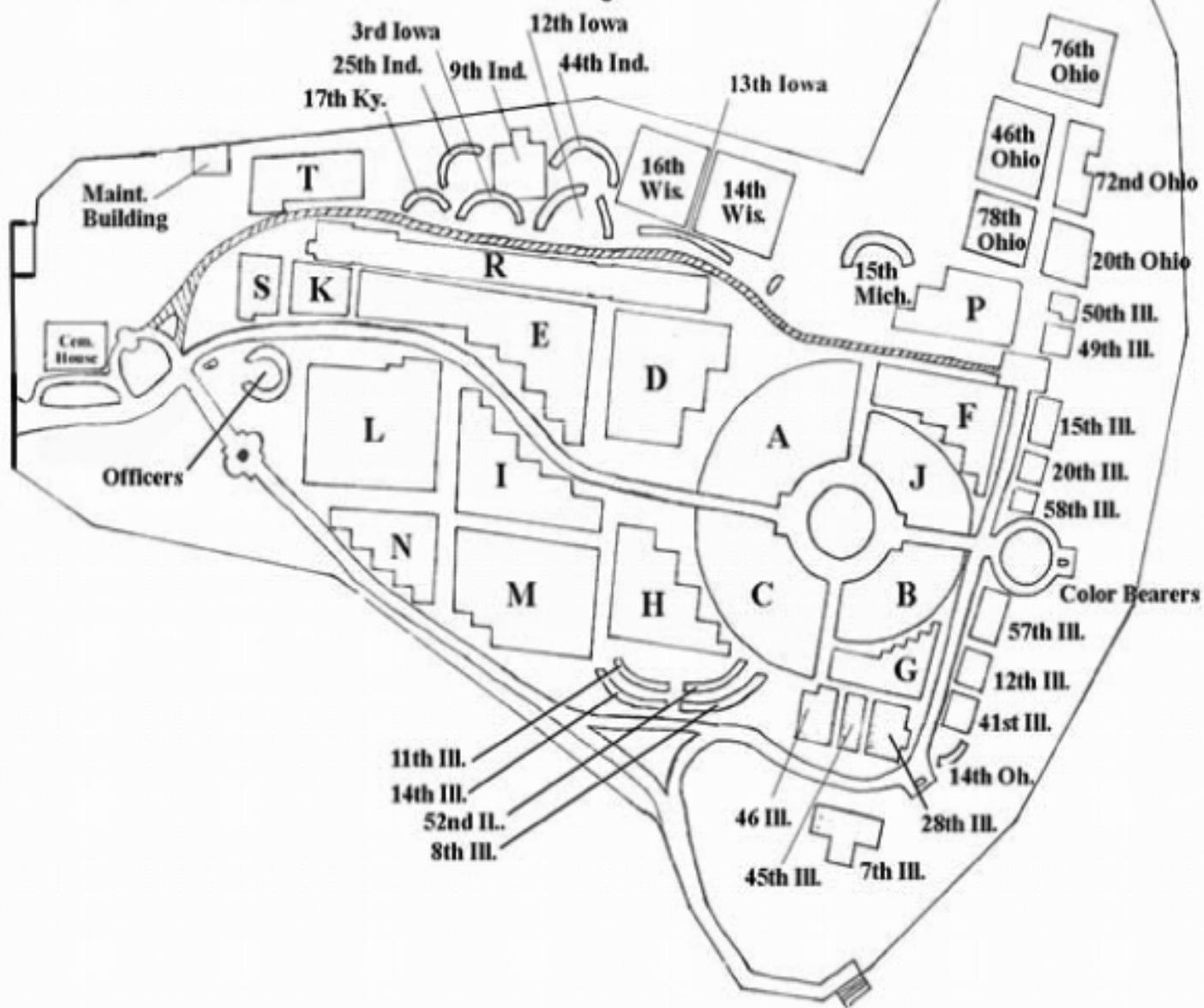
  

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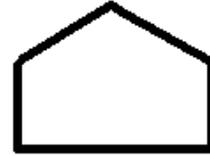
# Shiloh National Cemetery



# 11. Decoding the Battlefield.

As you drive around the tour route, you will see many different kinds of markers and monuments. The markers are coded by shape and by color. Look for the large metal explanatory plaques by the Visitor Center identify marker types. Can you match the right shapes and colors with their meanings?

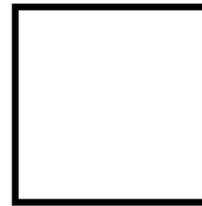
General historical Information about army organization, strength. and battle activities



Troop position markers for April 6



Troop position markers for April 7



Union camp markers



**Blue**

Army of the Ohio (USA)

**Red**

Army of the Tennessee (USA)

**Yellow**

Army of the Mississippi (CSA)

## A word about the monuments

You will see a lot of different monuments on the battlefield. Some of them honor the battle service of specific regiments or commemorate all of the soldiers serving from participating states. No monument honors a person and all are site specific except the state memorials. *Please respect them and do not climb on the monuments.*



Monuments that have one upright cannon with four small pyramids of cannon balls mark places where a General or Colonel was mortally wounded or killed in action. They are called mortuary monuments.



Monuments consisting of a single pyramid of cannon balls mark the location of Union division or brigade headquarters and are commonly known as headquarters monuments. As you tour the battlefield, look for these different types of monuments. Here are a few examples to watch for.

**When you begin to see these monuments on the tour, return to this page and answer the questions.**

- ❖ Colonel Everett **Peabody** sent out the reconnaissance party which encountered Confederate troops in Fraley Field on April 6. Peabody was killed in action later in the morning at the site where his headquarters was also located. His monument is located at Tour Stop #10. What time was Peabody killed? \_\_\_\_\_ am. What kind of monument is this? \_\_\_\_\_
- ❖ Brigadier General **Gladden** was mortally wounded during the battle. To see his monument, take the first right turn after Tour Stop #10. What time was he wounded? \_\_\_\_\_ am, April 6. (Be sure to retrace your route north to reenter the auto tour route.)
- ❖ Colonel David **Stuart** commanded one of General William T. Sherman's brigades. During the battle Stuart drew his sword and commanded his men to hold their ground against the attacking Confederates. His monument is located by Tour Stop #11. Is this a headquarters or mortuary monument? \_\_\_\_\_
- ❖ **General Johnston** (Tour Stop #12). General Albert Sidney Johnston was the highest-ranking Confederate officer to be killed in the Civil War. Look at the monument which marks where he was wounded and then walk 50 yards down the path to your right and read the square red tablet. Who was the man who found General Johnston wounded and what political office was he serving?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Did you know?** During the battle there were nearly seventy farmhouses and other buildings on the battlefield, but the **William Manse George Cabin** (near the Peach Orchard, Tour Stop #13) is the only original building on the battlefield today.

## 12. Battlefield Tour

- **Pittsburg Landing.** This is where the Union armies disembarked from their boats. How many Union reinforcements arrived by steamboat and road throughout the night of April 6 and through the early afternoon of April 7?
- 

- **Confederate Monument** (Tour Stop #2). Look at the monument and read the wayside exhibit panel explaining the symbolism.



What does the woman in the center represent?

- a) Defeated Victory
- b) Fame
- c) Night

Who is she surrendering the laurel wreath to?

- a) Death and Night
- b) Fame
- c) General Johnston

Why is she handing the laurel wreath away?

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What does the infantryman hold in his hand as a symbol of defiance to the Union Army?

- a) A Flag
- b) A Sword
- c) A Pistol

Why does the cavalryman spread his hands in frustration?

- a) He was not ready to stop fighting when Beauregard ordered it.
- b) He was not able to penetrate the dense woods during the battle.
- c) He is shocked by the heavy number of casualties suffered by both armies.

Who is pictured in the center of the monument?

- a) General Johnston
- b) General Beauregard
- c) General Grant

Face the monument and walk 53 yards to the right to the path. You can walk down this short trail to "Hell's Hollow," where Union General Prentiss surrendered after the fight in the Hornets' Nest. Prentiss surrendered at \_\_\_\_\_ pm on April 6.

- **General W.H.L Wallace's mortuary monument** (between Tour Stops #2 and #3). Wallace served as a temporary or "acting" division commander in the Army of the Tennessee on April 6, and was mortally wounded at Shiloh. He was mortally wounded at this location at \_\_\_\_\_pm.

- **Duncan Field and the Hornets' Nest** (Tour Stop #3). Walk southeast down the Sunken Road till you come to the 8<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry regimental monument. Fierce fighting took place here in what came to be known as the Hornets' Nest. Soldiers said that the bullets and cannon shot was so intense that it sounded like a swarm of angry hornets. Brush, smoke and black powder also made it difficult to see and breathe. Stand by one of these monuments and look into the woods. If you were a soldier, what would you have been thinking and feeling?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Monument to the **12<sup>th</sup> Iowa** along the Sunken Road in the Hornets' Nest (Tour Stop #3, third monument from the road). The first historian of Shiloh, David W. Reed, fought here with the 12<sup>th</sup> Iowa. The regiment held this position against repeated attacks from \_\_\_\_\_am to \_\_\_\_\_pm.

- **Ruggles' Battery** (Tour Stop #4). Massed artillery fire from these Confederate guns helped break the Union defense of the Hornets' Nest. Throughout the day, the battle could be heard 50 miles away and the ground shook 10 miles away. Using information from the wayside exhibit, how many shots did these cannons here fire each minute?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- **Confederate burial trenches** (Tour Stop #11). Shiloh's casualties shocked Americans in the North and South alike. According to the wayside exhibit, who buried Confederate soldiers after the battle?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Visit **Shiloh Church** (Tour Stop #5). This Methodist meeting house gave its name to the battle. What year was the original church built? \_\_\_\_\_

- **Battle Begins: Fraley Field** (Tour Stop #7). Who sent out the Union reconnaissance patrol that discovered Confederate pickets in Fraley Field on April 6?  
\_\_\_\_\_

If time allows, you can follow the path to the west to Fraley Field to see where the battle began.

- **Bloody Pond** (Tour Stop #17). Read Ambrose Bierce's description of the debris of battle found on this section of the field. Bierce later became a well-known journalist and short story writer. How old was Bierce when he fought at Shiloh? \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

## 13. Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark

The large rectangular-shaped mounds, known as temple mounds, were raised earth platforms for the town's important buildings and dwellings for community leaders. A large oval mound, located on the south edge of the village overlooking the river, served as a burial place for village leaders and their families. Located in and around the central temple mound plaza are the remains of several dozen house mounds. Shiloh is one of the few locations where you can still see the collapsed remains of prehistoric stick and mud, also called wattle and daub, houses on the surface of the ground. The Shiloh village was also fortified, with the remains of wooden palisade or stockade northwest and southwest flanks of the site. The presence of this wood palisade illustrates these prehistoric people, like the generation which fought the Civil War, also experienced war in their times. The threat of conflict required the building of a defensive wall to protect their homes, possessions, and lives from raids by other groups of native people.

**How to get there.** You may visit the Shiloh Indian Mounds during your tour of the battlefield. To view the mounds, park your vehicle by the first road to your right after Tour Stop #14. Then walk down the road to the mounds. When you reach the mounds, you will see a wayside exhibit by the road.

What kinds of **artifacts** have been discovered in the mounds? Circle all that apply.

Books

A Ceremonial Pipe

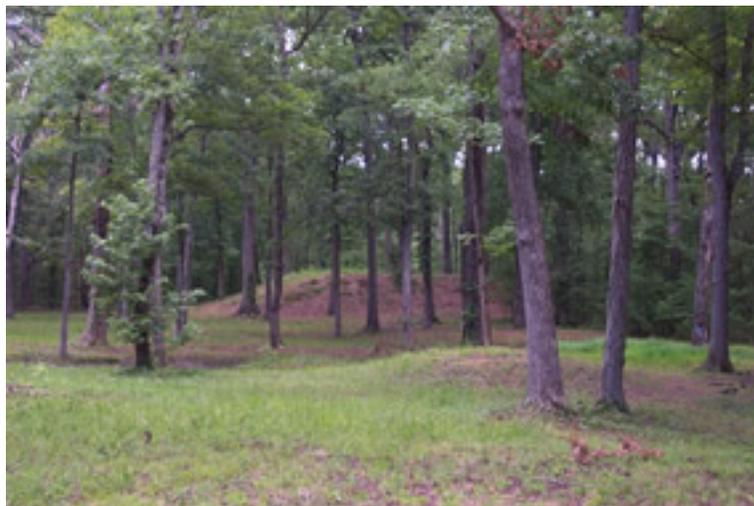
Burials

Pottery

Stone Tools

Telephones

Photographs



# 14. Attend a Ranger Program or watch the film.



If you have time, attend a Ranger Program or watch the film *Shiloh: Fiery Trial*

Which program did you attend? \_\_\_\_\_

List at least two things that you learned during the program. \_\_\_\_\_

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Have a ranger sign his or her name here: \_\_\_\_\_

**Did you know?** Confederate Colonel **Randall Lee Gibson**, commanding one of Bragg's brigades, led repeated assaults on the Union position in the dense thicket Confederate survivors called the Hornets' Nest. After the war, he was a U.S. Senator from Louisiana and served from 1882-1888. In addition, he was the president of the board of administration at Tulane University from 1884-1892.

## 15. Write a Letter Home

Soldiers from both the North and the South wrote letters to their families and friends during the Civil War. Read the examples below that were written by soldiers who fought at Shiloh. The first letter is from a Confederate soldier, the second is from a Union soldier.



*Dear Wife*

*We landed here about one hour ago from the battlefield. We left Trenton on last Saturday at 5 o'clock and got to Bethel at mid night on the same evening. We threw our blanket down on the ground without any tents and slept to 5 o'clock in the morning. We was then ordered to prepare for a march. We left about 7 o'clock and marched all day Sunday & Sunday night and arrived on the battle field about nine o'clock. They had one of the hardest battles on Sunday that ever was fought. Our loss was very heavy. The enemy's much larger. We took 6000 prisoners & on Monday we was in the thickest of the fight but our company lost only two men. I was not hurt at all thank God for it, but the cannon balls fell all around me. George Wade is safe and with us. Flem Donaldson was killed instantly. James Donaldson received a slight wound in the hand but not bad Jacob & Johnston was the men that was killed in our company. . . All of the balance are safe. We have been without anything to eat but two crackers per day since Sunday morning & have traveled in water & mud waist deep all day. . . . The battle was at a place called Pittsburg twelve miles from here. I cannot write you all of the particulars for I do not know them. My feet are worn out, sores as large as a dollar. I had a chill this evening from the effect of cold but feel better now. I hope you have got well by this time. Write to me as soon as you can. I (will) do the same.*

*Your husband,*

*R.N. Davis, 47<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry*

*Dear Brother and Sister,*

*I embrace this opportunity of writing to you again. We have had a big fight here and not quite so lucky as at Donelson. The enemy made a forced reconnaissance on Friday last, ascertained our strength and position, and on Sunday morning (April 6<sup>th</sup>) attacked us in force with pretty good success during the day driving us back almost as far as we could go. General Buell came up with reinforcements and crossed the river here on Sunday night and attacked them in the morning driving them before him till night. Rumor that the enemy are being reinforced and coming back on us. Better stay away. Well I was a little unfortunate this time receiving a ball in my right hip the first fire I got Sunday morning. The ball was almost spent with it struck. It is only a flesh wound entering the fleshy part of the hip lodging against the bone. Harry Bouser was wounded in the left hip about two inches lower than I, his ball passing clear through without striking the bone. We are both together and doing well. If the regiment stays here until I am able to travel with it, I will stay, but if it moves before I am able I will apply for sick leave. Give yourselves no uneasiness about me for I will get along well enough. I am not so sore but I can walk and help myself. Harry and I will stay together; we take 3 meals a day regular. We lost one man killed and ten wounded. . . . You will get a list of the casualties in the Beacon from Capt. Sellar. Write Soon.*

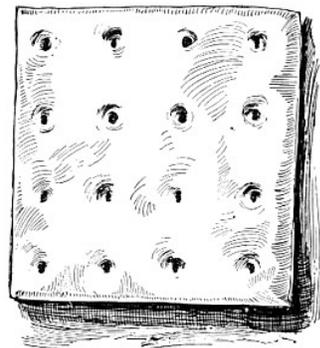
*Yours,*

*John A. Koogle, 12<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry*



## 16. A Taste of the Times: An activity for home.

Now that you've visited Shiloh Battlefield and learned a bit about the battle and the soldiers' experiences, you can try this fun activity when you get home. A soldier's diet was very different from ours. They did not have fast food and supermarkets. The armies did their best to provide soldiers with supplies such as coffee, meat, and bread. But the meat was often rotten and the bread, also called "hardtack," "army bread," and "tooth-dullers," could be full of worms. Soldiers often had to rely on their own efforts to find fresh food.



Hardtack looked like large flat biscuits and was baked in large batches. It could be extremely hard and soldiers might have dunked it in coffee or broken it up first to make it easier to eat. What did hardtack taste like? Here is a recipe that you can try when you get home. **Make sure you have your parents or another adult help you.**

2 cups of flour  
1/2 to 3/4 cup water  
6 pinches of salt

Combine the ingredients in a bowl and knead the dough several times. On a non-greased cookie sheet, spread the dough and flatten it until it is about 1/2 inch thick. Bake for 30 minutes at 400 degrees. Remove from oven, cut dough into 3-inch squares, and punch four rows of holes, four holes per row into the dough. Turn dough over, return to the oven and bake another 30 minutes. Turn oven off and leave the door closed. Leave the hardtack in the oven until cool. Remove and enjoy!

Recipe adapted from <http://www.nps.gov/archive/gett/gettkidz/hardtack.htm>

# Congratulations!

You have walked the fields of Shiloh and completed the requirements for becoming a Junior Ranger. Please read the pledge below before you receive your badge and certificate at the Visitor Center.

## Junior Ranger Pledge

As a Junior Ranger, I promise to:

- Learn as much as I can about Shiloh and my National Parks and share what I have learned with my family and friends.
- Help the Rangers protect our parks' resources by keeping Shiloh clean and leaving all plants, animals, and historic objects undisturbed.
- Obey regulations so that the parks will be here for future generations to enjoy.

We hope you enjoyed learning about the Battle of Shiloh and its importance. By becoming a Junior Ranger, you are helping the National Park Service fulfill its mission to educate people about the battle, the Indian mounds and the importance of preserving the park for future generations. If you have time, we highly recommend a visit to the Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center, another unit of Shiloh National Military Park, located 23 miles south of Shiloh Battlefield in Corinth Mississippi. We hope you have enjoyed taking time to learn about and care for our nation's treasures.

This Junior Ranger Book Belongs To:

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