

Thomas Stone National Historic Site



Junior Ranger Activity Book



Introduction

Welcome to the home of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

To become a Thomas Stone Junior Ranger:

- Ages 8 and under: Complete at least four activities
- Ages 9-11: Complete at least six activities
- Ages 12 and up: Complete at least eight activities

Each activity has a recommended age level next to the title in the top right.



Learners
(8 and under)



Apprentices
(9-11)



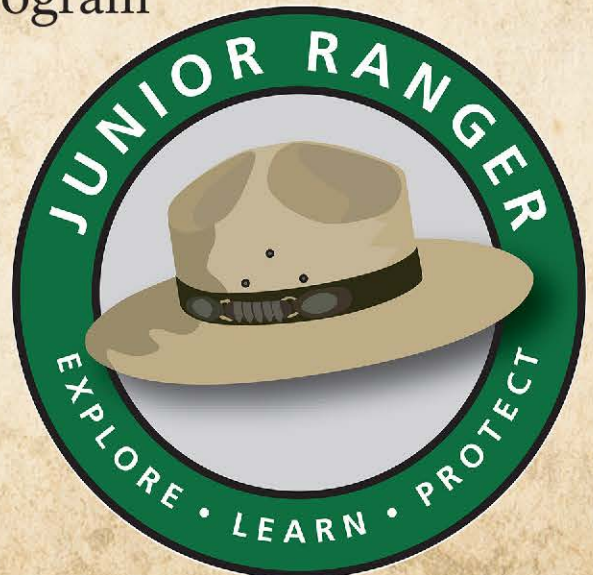
Lawyers
(12 and up)

Completed activity booklets can be

- Turned in to a ranger at the park
- Emailed to
gewa_thst_information@nps.gov
- Mailed to

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Attn: THST Junior Ranger Program
1732 Popes Creek Rd.
Colonial Beach, VA 22443

**Explore, learn about, and protect
Thomas Stone National Historic
Site to earn your Junior Ranger
badge!**



The World of Thomas Stone

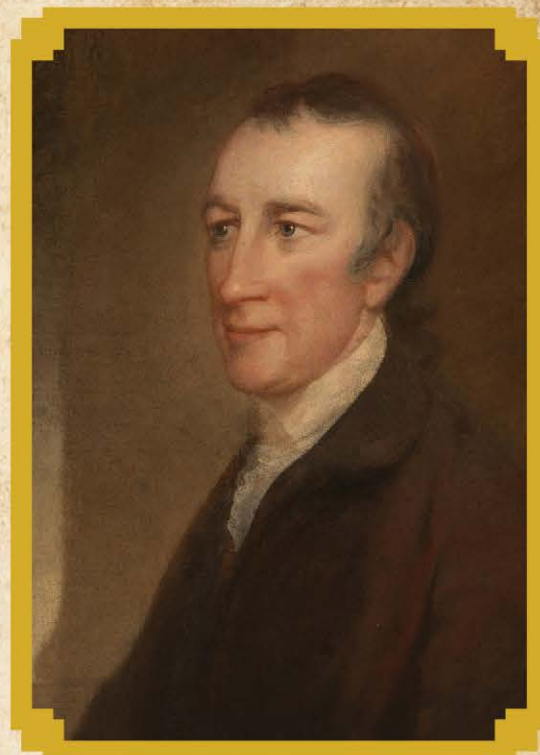


Find the underlined words in the word search puzzle.

Born in 1743 at Poynton Manor, Thomas Stone lived in Maryland. Stone married Margaret Brown and purchased the Haberdeventure plantation in Port Tobacco. Many laborers, tenant farmers, and enslaved people worked Stone's lands to grow wheat, corn, and fruit.

As a lawyer, Stone often crossed the Potomac River and traveled the Chesapeake region to Annapolis, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

In 1775, Stone was elected to the Continental Congress. He questioned the authority of King George III and the British Parliament, who were far away, to determine the rights of Americans.



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



Thomas Stone's many responsibilities required him to pay careful attention to detail. As a lawyer, Stone needed precise information to write legal contracts and wills.

As you explore the park, use the same skills Thomas Stone practiced as a lawyer. There are four areas of the park to investigate. Make observations and answer the questions for two areas to complete the activity.

Visitor Center

1. Is the American flag on the flagpole raised, removed, or at half-staff?
2. Where is the largest National Park Service arrowhead?

Stone Family Cemetery

1. How many "table gravestones" are in the cemetery?
2. What society placed a marker at the foot of Thomas Stone's gravestone?

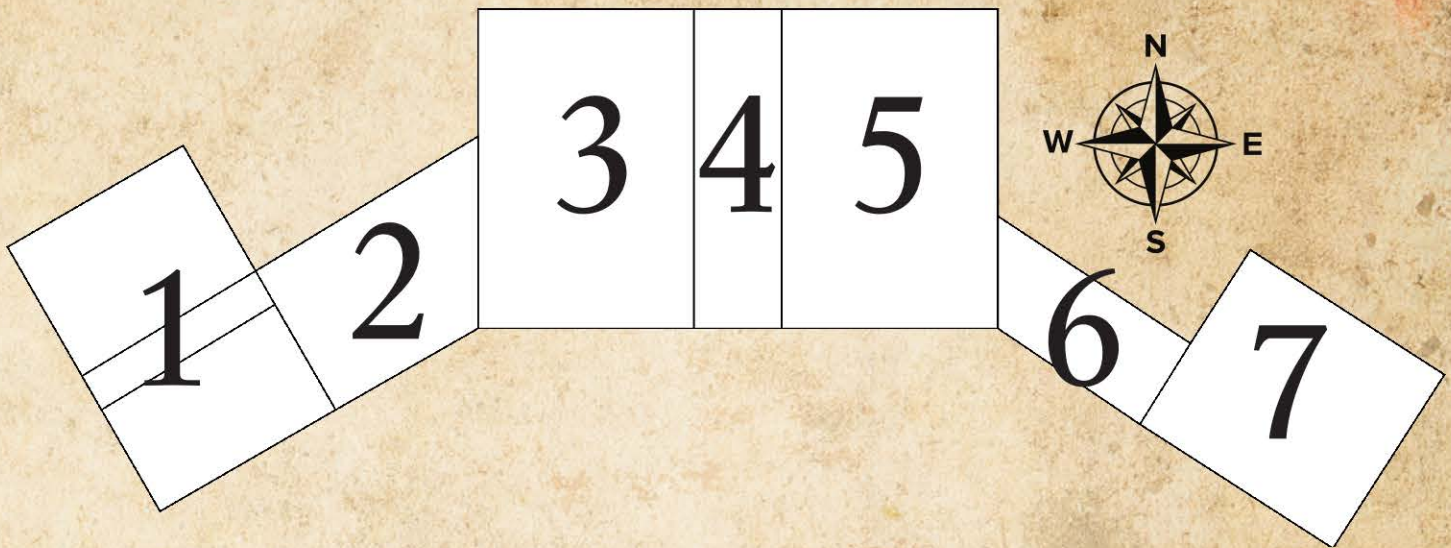
Thomas Stone House

1. How many chimneys does the house have?
2. How many outside doors does the house have?

The Outbuildings

1. What color is the horse barn?
2. Which is larger, the tobacco barn or the corn crib?

Architecture of Haberdeventure



In 1771, Thomas Stone had this house constructed for his family. At one time, over a dozen people lived here, including extended family, indentured servants, enslaved people, and guests. The architecture of the house is unique, with wings connected to the central block by structures called “hyphens”. Fire damaged the center block in 1977, and the home has been restored to the Stone family era of occupation.

Above is a line drawing of the building’s main sections. Match the numbers to their description below:

- _____ East Wing: This small building is separated from the rest of the house.
- _____ Center Passage: This narrow hallway was the main entrance.
- _____ West Hyphen: This space connects the main building to the kitchen.
- _____ East Room: Used by the Stones for entertaining and as an office.
- _____ West Wing: With two large fireplaces, this section served as the kitchen.
- 6 _____ East Hyphen: This unwallled space covers the entrance to the cellar.
- _____ West Room: During the day, this space was a parlor and at night it was the master bedroom.

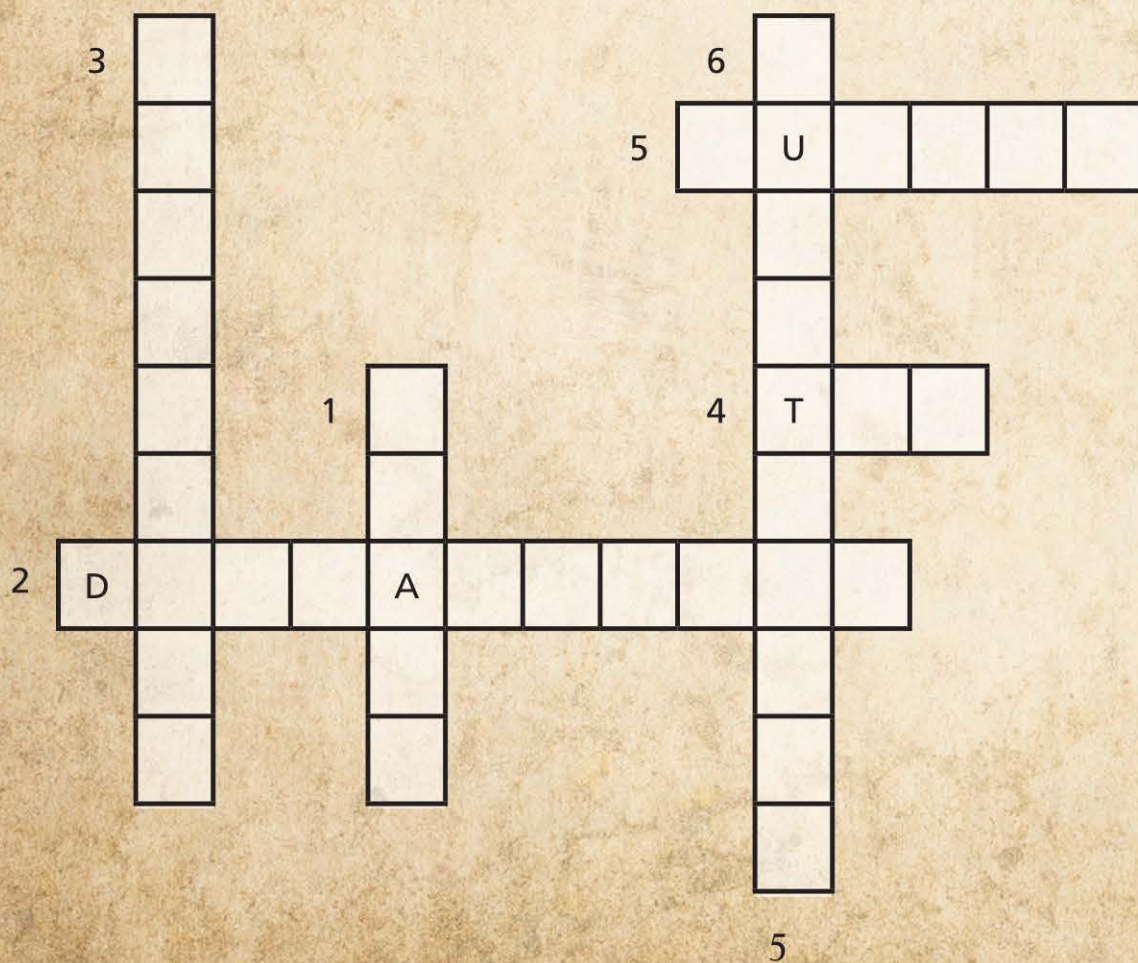
Rumblings of Revolution



Laws passed by the British Parliament led to increasing anger and frustration among the colonists. One way to share news about laws and resistance plans was through Committees of Correspondence. At the age of 31, Thomas Stone became involved with politics when he was selected to join the Charles County Committee of Correspondence.

Using the crossword below, explore some of the laws passed by the British Parliament that led colonists to choose revolution.

1. This 1765 act required colonists to pay a tax on official papers.
2. This 1766 act asserted the power of Parliament over the colonies.
3. This 1767 act taxed glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea.
4. This 1773 act created a monopoly for the East India Company.
5. This 1774 act expanded the size of the province of Quebec.
6. This 1774 act let the British military demand housing from colonists.



Word Bank

Stamp
Quebec
Townshend
Tea
Quartering
Declaratory

Selfies of the 1700s



Have you ever taken a selfie picture with a camera? Imagine if it took days to have a selfie made. If someone wanted a selfie in the 1700s, they had to sit for a portrait painting.

In 1768, Thomas Stone married Margaret Brown. She played important roles as mother and hostess, and she managed the affairs of the household. Most people in the 18th century never had their portraits painted, unless they were wealthy. This oil on canvas portrait of Margaret was painted around 1785 by Robert Edge Pine.

Imagine you are sitting for a portrait. What would you wear? How would you want to be portrayed?

Draw a portrait of yourself or someone else below.

The Declaration of Independence



The Declaration of Independence, one of the most famous documents in American history, was adopted on July 4, 1776. It declared the separation of the 13 colonies from the British Empire. Thomas Stone was one of four men who signed the Declaration of Independence for Maryland.

Voicing our Grievances

included in the Declaration of Independence were 27 grievances against King George III that were intended to bolster support for the new country. These grievances were the reasons why the colonists felt their rights had been violated.

Below are 5 of the 27 grievances listed against the British Parliament and King George III in the Declaration of Independence.

- Read and think about each grievance.
- Write your thoughts on whether or not they justified independence for the colonies.

Grievance #11: <i>"For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world."</i>	
Grievance #14: <i>"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."</i>	
Grievance #17: <i>"For imposing taxes on us without our consent."</i>	
Grievance #18: <i>"For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Jury by Trial."</i>	
Grievance #24: <i>King George III "...has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people."</i>	

The Declaration of Independence



Powerful Language

It took three weeks to draft and edit the Declaration of Independence.

The authors of the Declaration of Independence used strong and impactful words to make their arguments. Some clauses like “*all men are created equal*” still resonate with people today.

Below are some powerful words and phrases found in the Declaration of Independence. Circle the ones that you think are powerful or add your own words.

character	liberty	
duty	life	_____
equal	peace	
free	public good	_____
future	respect	
honor	pursuit of happiness	_____
humble	safety	_____
justice	self-evident	
laws of nature	unanimous	_____

The Signers

There are 56 handwritten signatures on the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Stone’s signature is below. How would you have signed your name on this important document?

Your Signature

Freedom Seekers

As merchants, lawyers, planters, and politicians, generations of the Stone family were actively involved in the sale and ownership of enslaved Africans. The following image is an advertisement Thomas Stone published in Dunlap and Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser* in October of 1776. He was seeking the return of an enslaved woman, Bet, who fled for her freedom.

Read the transcription of the advertisement and answer the questions on the next page.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1776.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on Friday the 3d instant, a young Negro woman named B E T, of middling stature, thick, fat and likely, her ears bored for rings. Had on a black alamode bonnet with lace, an old blue shalloon jacket and petticoat, white linen shift, handkerchief and apron, pale blue worsted stockings with red clocks, high heeled black leather shoes and silver buckles. Took with her an half worn scarlet cloak, new purple and yellow check stuff jacket and petticoat, white linen ditto, blue and white stamped linsn ditto, cambrick apron, red and white calico short gown, and black bombazeen quilted petticoat. I have been informed that a Negro woman answering her description, was seen at Brunswick, in Jersey, with some soldiers, but to this I do not give intire credit. Any person delivering the said Negro woman to Mr. MICHAEL CLARKE, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, to any of the Maryland officers at camp, or to the subscriber in Charles County, Maryland, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.
THOMAS STONE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1776.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 3rd Instant, a young Negro woman named BET, of middling stature, thick, fat, and likely, her ears bored for rings. Had on a black alamode bonnet with lace, and an old blue balloon jacket and petticoat, white linen shift, handkerchief and apron, pale blue worsted stockings with red checks, high-heeled black leather shoes and silver buckles. Took with her one half-worn scarlet cloak, new purple and yellow check stuff jacket and petticoat. I have been informed that a Negro woman answering her description, was seen in Brunswick, in Jersey, with some soldiers, but to this I do not give intire credit. Any person delivering the said Negro woman to Mr. MICHAEL CLARKE, in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to any of the Maryland officers at camp, or to the subscriber in Charles County, Maryland, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

THOMAS STONE



1. Why do you think no last name was listed for Bet?
2. In July of 1776, the Declaration of Independence proclaimed, “*all Men are created equal*.” How many months later did Thomas Stone write this advertisement?
3. How much did Thomas Stone offer as a reward for Bet’s return?
4. She was described with earrings, silver boot buckles, and many layers of both rough and nice clothes. As she sought freedom, how do you think Bet might have used these items?

Bet's fate is unclear. Did she successfully escape? After Thomas Stone and his wife both died in 1787, an enslaved person named “Bett” was willed to their eldest daughter. There is no way to know for sure whether or not “Bet” and “Bett” were the same person.

Match the word or phrase with its definition

Chattel Slavery	A person who holds others in bondage.
Enslaver	An enslaved person who takes action to obtain freedom from slavery.
Freedom seeker	A person who is held without basic human rights.
Enslaved	A system in which people are treated as property with no rights of their own.

Whether or not to sign the Declaration of Independence was a difficult decision. As the father of three children, Thomas Stone had much to lose. A war with Great Britain put everyone at risk.

Thomas Stone's daughters Margaret and Mildred were avoiding their chores by playing in the cellar. What toys can you find in the scene below? While you are looking, help Thomas Stone retrieve some needed supplies.

List of Toys

- Spinning tops
- Jacks
- Dolly
- Hoop and stick
- Ball and cup

List of Supplies

- Rolled bed mat
- Shoes
- Jacket
- Candles
- Canteens



Building a Government



Elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, Thomas Stone was a member of the committee that wrote the Articles of Confederation. It established a limited federal government and gave most decision-making power to the states. A lack of authority to levy taxes and regulate commerce led to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and the writing of the present-day Constitution. Thomas Stone was elected to attend the convention, but declined the offer to care for his wife, who was ill. They both passed away later that year.

Match the terms in the Articles of Confederation to the changes made later in the Constitution.

The Constitution

- _____ The Constitution is the law for all states.
- _____ Congress enforces the payment of taxes.
- _____ A federal court system handles issues between states.
- _____ The president is in charge of the executive branch.
- _____ States have congressional representatives. States with more people have more representatives.

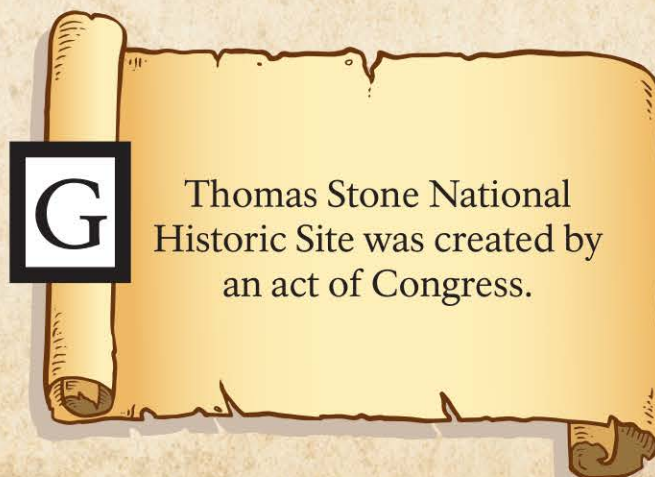
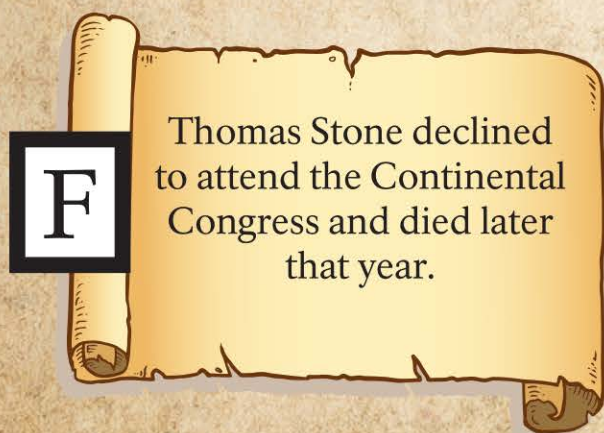
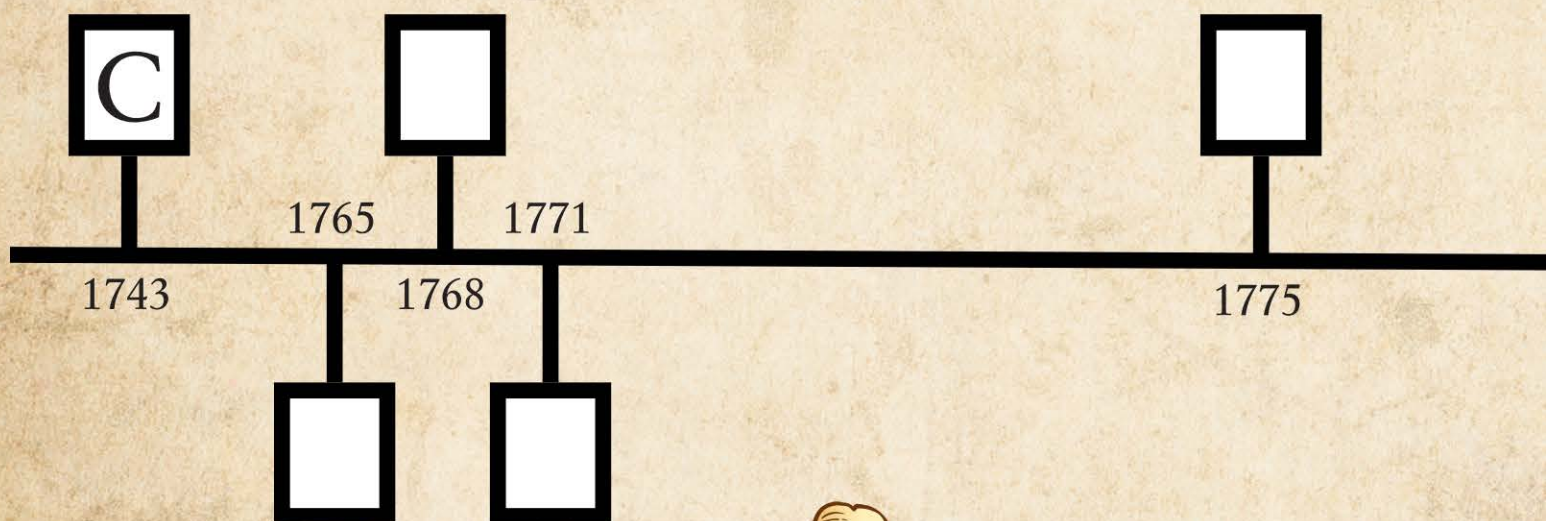
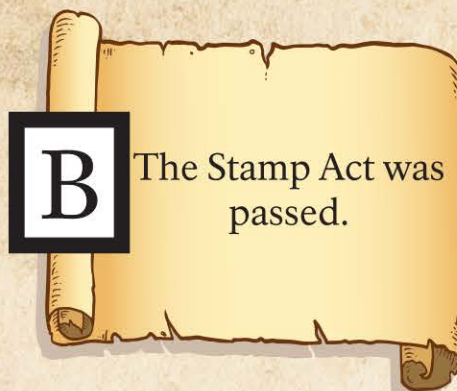
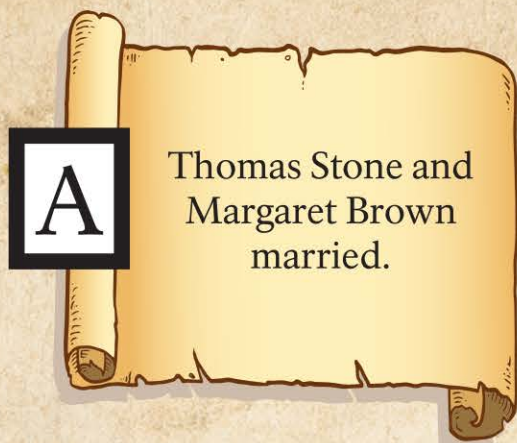


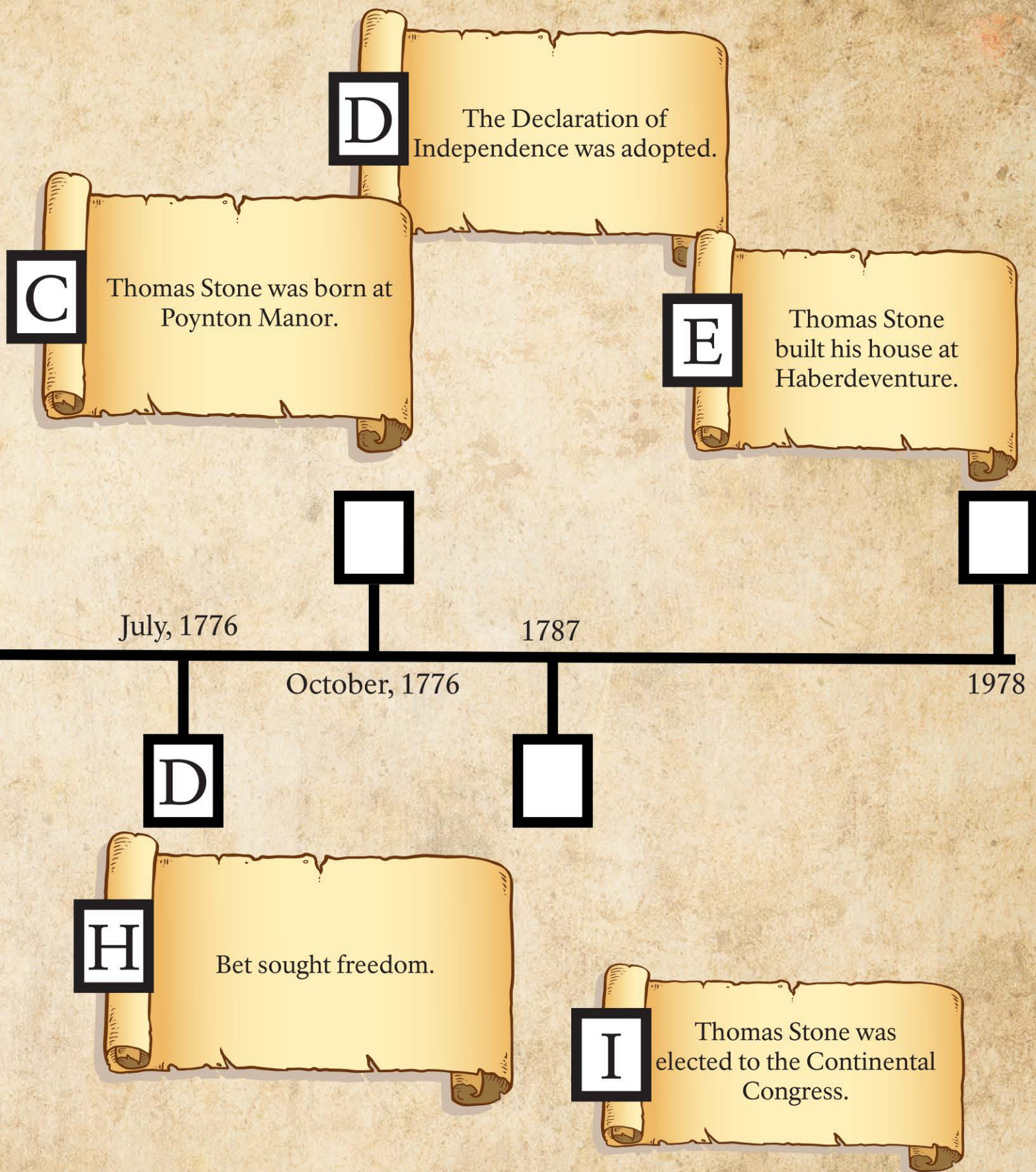
Articles of Confederation

- A There were no federal judges or courts.
- B The president oversees the Congress.
- C Congress asks people to pay taxes.
- D States make their own laws.
- E Each state gets one vote in Congress.

A Timeline of Events

Match the letters next to each event to the year it occurred on the timeline. Look for clues on the other pages in the junior ranger activity book.





A World-Changing Declaration



The words used in the American Declaration of Independence reached more than just the King of England in 1776. People all around the world have looked to the Declaration of Independence for inspiration in their own fights for freedom. More than half the countries now represented at the United Nations have a founding document that echoes the thoughts and ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

Listed below are some of the countries with declarations directly inspired by the United States' Declaration of Independence. Match the stars on the world map to each country listed.

France, 1789

Venezuela, 1811

Liberia, 1847



India, 1830

Vietnam, 1945

“...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

National Park Service Mission: 1916 Organic Act

Thomas Stone National Historic Site was established by an act of Congress in 1978. Take a hike along one of the trails and see the natural objects and wildlife protected in the park. Use the journal page below to record your observations.



My Journal

Date: _____

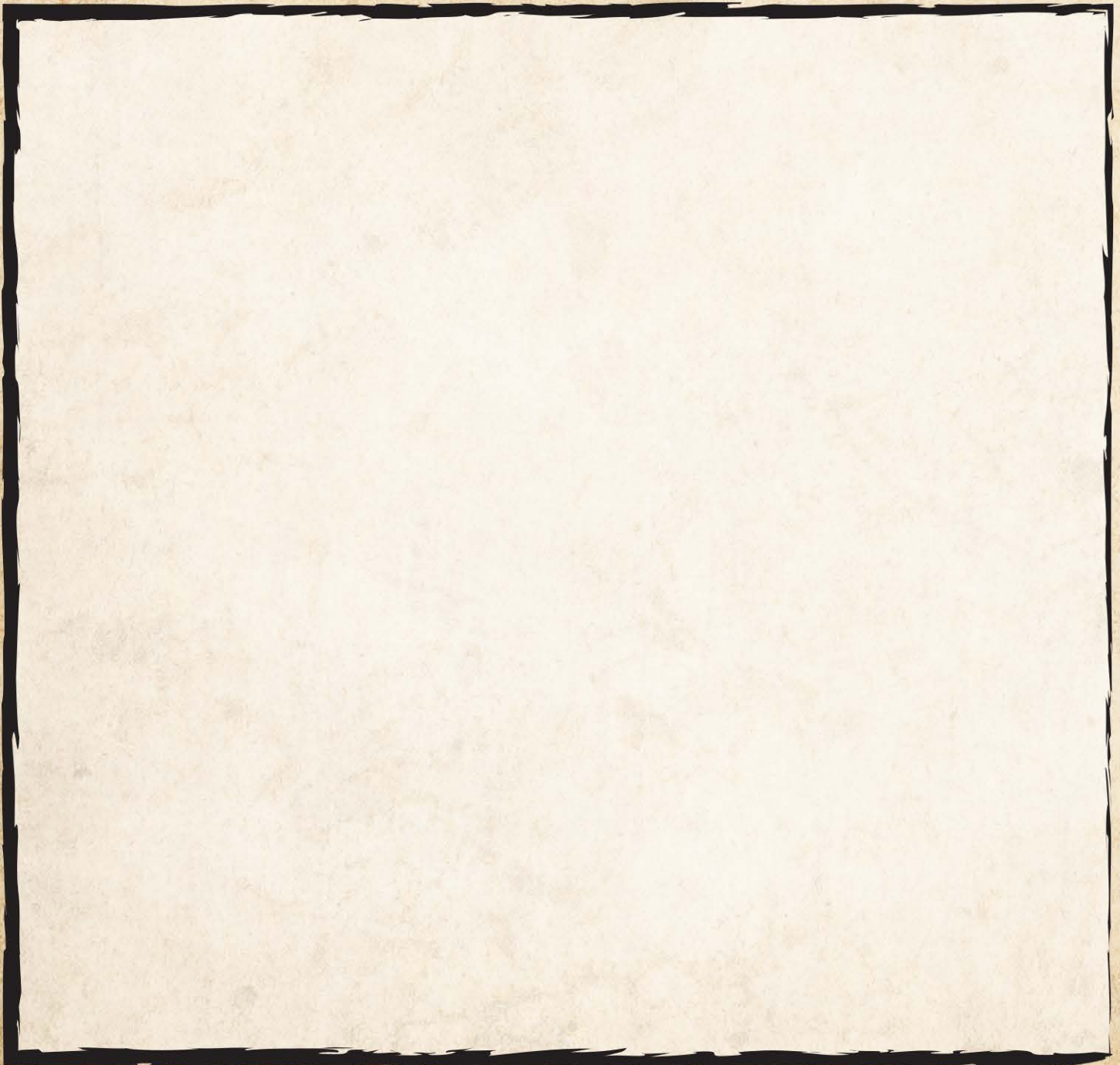
Time: _____

Weather: _____

Consider everything that you have learned while exploring Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

What did you learn today? Which parts of the story did you think were important? Why do you think we should protect this park?

Use the box below to write or draw some reflections about your experience.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for students to write or draw their reflections.

Continue Exploring

A national heritage area is a special name given to a territory for the purpose of preserving and commemorating its culture and resources. In addition to Thomas Stone National Historic Site, the Southern Maryland National Heritage Area has dozens of places to explore. Here are a few that relate to Thomas Stone.

Port Tobacco Historic Village

Where Thomas Stone served as a Charles County judge. Explore the museum and walk the grounds.

8450 Commerce St.
Port Tobacco, MD 20677

Rich Hill

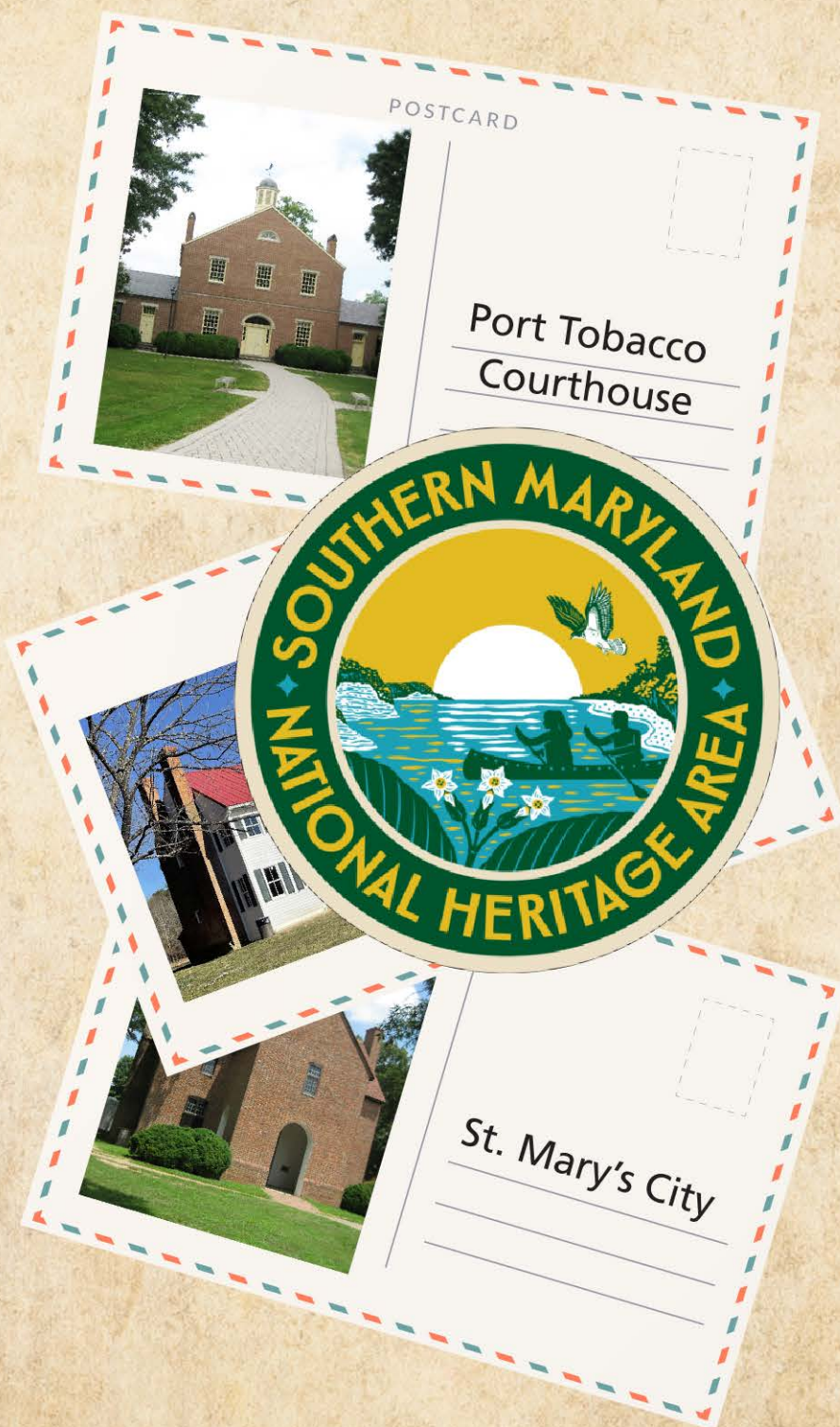
The birthplace of Margaret Brown Stone, the wife of Thomas Stone. Learn the interesting history of this historic house and landscape.

9135 Bel Alton Newtown Rd.
Bel Alton, MD 20611

Historic St. Mary's City

This was the home of Thomas Stone's great-great-grandfather, Governor William Stone. Indoor and outdoor exhibits spread across 800 acres to tour.

18751 Hogaboom Ln.
St. Mary's City, MD 20686



Thomas Stone National Historic Site

Certifies that

has successfully completed all the requirements to become a Thomas Stone National Historic Site Junior Ranger and has pledged to protect all national parks for future generations.

Park Ranger Signature

Date

