

# JUNIOR RANGER

## ACTIVITY JOURNAL



A MEMBER OF THE  
National Heritage  
Area System



Photo courtesy: Chad Belinfanti

[www.arabiaalliance.org](http://www.arabiaalliance.org)



## ■ ARABIA MOUNTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

# Welcome to **THE ARABIA MOUNTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA!**

Get ready to discover the fantastic sites and fabulous history with this guide. As a Junior Ranger, you can earn an official Junior Ranger certificate, a Junior Ranger journal, and a badge. Share the word about this awesome place with your family and friends.



## HOW TO BECOME A JUNIOR RANGER:

1. Read the stories about our remarkable places and people in this journal. A visit to the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area makes the stories come to life.
2. Complete the activities next to these stories at your own pace. These activities can be finished in hours or days.
3. Finish one of the following two steps:
  - a) Fill out the online Junior Ranger pledge. Tell us what you like the most about three places in the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area that you visited.
  - b) Answer the questions on the “Becoming a Junior Ranger” page in the back of this Junior Ranger Activity Journal. These questions ask about three places in the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area. Give this journal to a ranger in the Visitor Center at:

Panola Mountain State Park  
2620 GA Highway 155 SW  
Stockbridge, GA 30281

Davidson-Arabia Mountain Nature Center  
3787 Klondike Rd  
Stonecrest, GA 30038

Arabia Mountain Heritage  
Area Alliance  
3350 Klondike Rd  
Stonecrest, GA 30038

Monastery of the Holy Spirit  
2625 GA-212  
Conyers, GA 30094

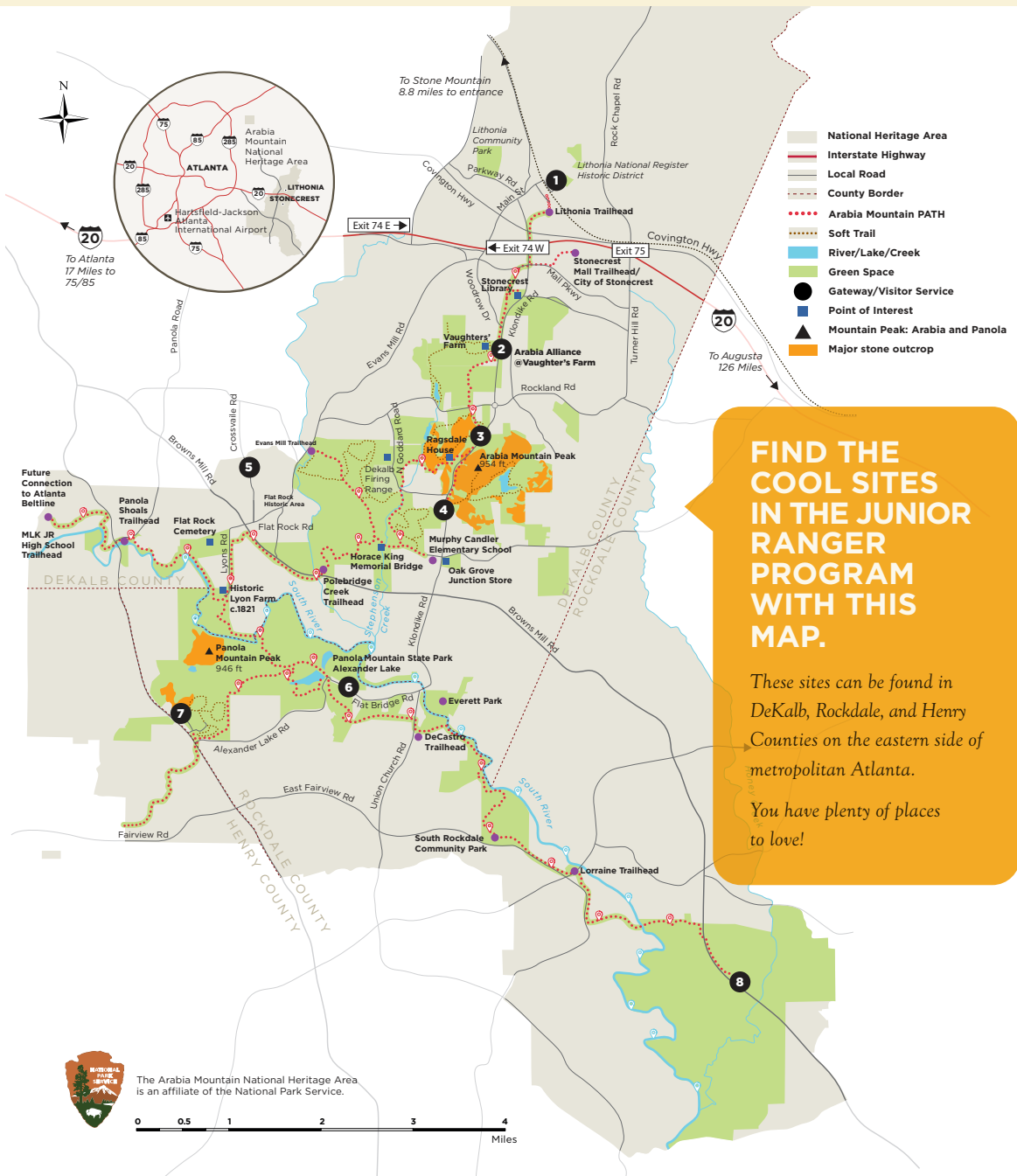
Questions? Please email us at [juniorranger@arabiaalliance.org](mailto:juniorranger@arabiaalliance.org). For more information about the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area, check out our website at [www.arabiaalliance.org](http://www.arabiaalliance.org)



**THIS BOOKLET BELONGS TO:**

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# ARABIA MOUNTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA



**FIND THE COOL SITES IN THE JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM WITH THIS MAP.**

These sites can be found in DeKalb, Rockdale, and Henry Counties on the eastern side of metropolitan Atlanta.

You have plenty of places to love!



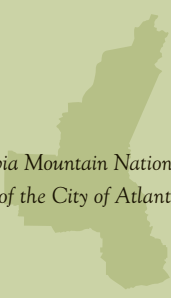
The Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area is an affiliate of the National Park Service.



1. Bruce Street School, page 28  
2449 Bruce Street  
Lithonia, Georgia 30058
2. Vaughters' Farm, page 24  
3366 Klondike Road  
Stonecrest, Georgia 30038
3. Davidson-Arabia Mountain Nature Preserve, page 14  
3787 Klondike Road  
Stonecrest, Georgia 30038
4. AWARE Wildlife Center, page 16  
4158 Klondike Road  
Stonecrest, Georgia 30038
5. Flat Rock Archive, page 22  
3956 Crossvale Road  
Stonecrest, Georgia 30038
6. Panola Mountain State Park, page 10  
2620 GA Highway 155 SW  
Stockbridge, Georgia 30281
7. Parker House, page 20  
4835 Flat Bridge Road  
Stockbridge, Georgia 30281
8. Monastery of the Holy Spirit, page 32  
2625 GA-212  
Conyers, Georgia 30094

#### DO YOU KNOW?

*At 62.5 square miles in size, the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area is about half the size of the City of Atlanta.*



■ ARABIA MOUNTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA



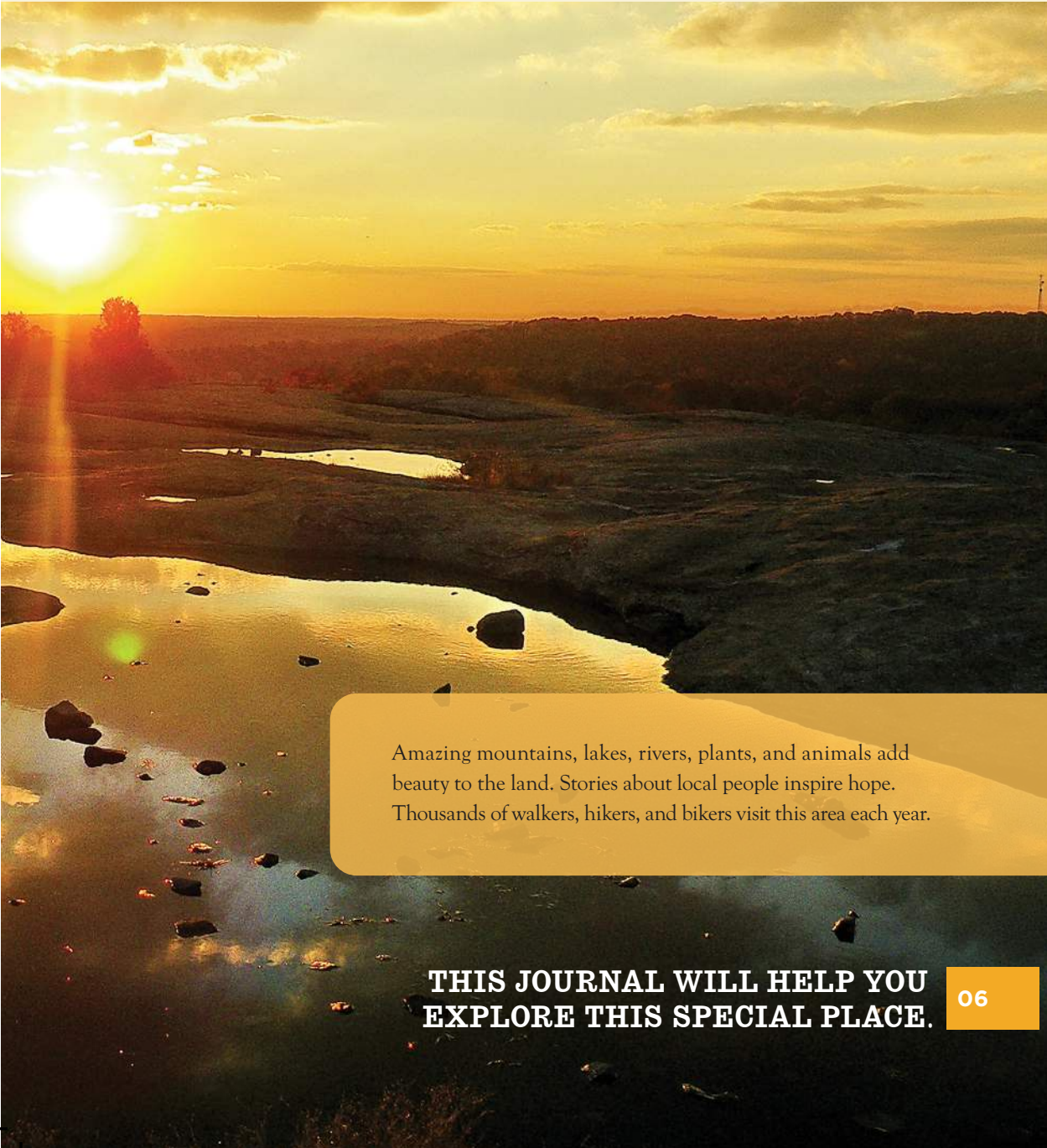
LIKE A  
WONDERFUL  
PAINTING,  
the Arabia Mountain National  
Heritage Area excites your  
mind, body, and spirit.

Photo courtesy: William Bishop

# ARABIA MOUNTAIN

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEE 400 MILLION YEARS FROM HERE.



Amazing mountains, lakes, rivers, plants, and animals add beauty to the land. Stories about local people inspire hope. Thousands of walkers, hikers, and bikers visit this area each year.

**THIS JOURNAL WILL HELP YOU  
EXPLORE THIS SPECIAL PLACE.**

06

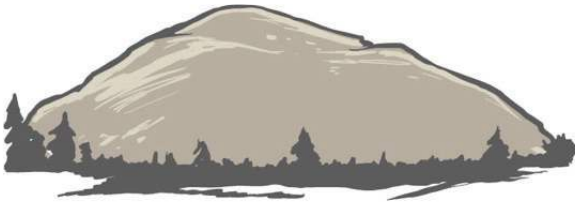


## ■ MIGHTY MONADNOCKS

# MONAD

[muh-nad-nok]

This playful word describes mountains that were once covered in softer rock and dirt. The mountains are very old. They were formed millions of years ago. Wind and rainwater wore away the rock and dirt over time. This process is called erosion. Now you see only the hard rock that used to be covered up. Monadnocks are made of hard rock, such as granite or migmatite.



*Arabia Mountain  
400 million years old*

Let's say this word again,  
[mig-ma-tite]



*Panola Mountain  
300 million years old*

### DO YOU KNOW ARABIA MOUNTAIN AND PANOLA MOUNTAIN STAND NEARLY 200 FEET TALL?

That height is about the same as a 17-story building.  
These two monadnocks are located in the National Heritage Area.



*17-story building*

# DNOCK

Call these  
monadnocks  
ginormous, as in  
“ji-nor-mous.”

*These big mounds of  
rock rise above the  
surrounding land.*



*We know that 12 inches is equal to 1 foot.*

*If Arabia Mountain and Panola Mountain are 200 feet tall, how  
many inches tall are these mountains? This math is easy to do!*

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ feet} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer: 200 feet x 12 inches = 2,400 inches*



## ■ SCIENTISTS OF THE DEEP

### Geologists want to know about the past, present, and future of the Earth.

These scientists take pictures of the Earth with powerful cameras. They use drills to dig for soil and rocks. The pictures, soil, and rocks help geologists to learn the history of the mountains. These scientists find out what materials are inside these huge landforms.



With their training, geologists can see the unique qualities of the rock at Panola Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Arabia Mountain. Pretend you are a geologist. What patterns do you see? Describe each rock in a few sentences.

*Panola Mountain Granite*



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*Stone Mountain Granite*



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*Arabia Mountain Gneiss*



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The word “gneiss” sounds like “nice.” This metamorphic rock is created by changes in granite rock caused by heat and pressure. Can you spot the swirl pattern in the Arabia Mountain gneiss?

## ■ PANOLA MOUNTAIN

**ARABIA**  
**MOUNTAIN**  
NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEE 400 MILLION YEARS FROM HERE.

Of all the monadnocks in the Piedmont region of the southeastern United States, Panola Mountain is the one in its most natural state.

This mountain has never been quarried for its granite rock. In 1980, the National Park Service honored the 100-acre mountain.

The group called Panola Mountain a National Natural Landmark.

**YOU NEED TO HIKE THIS BIG  
LANDFORM WITH A RANGER.  
BE PREPARED FOR MASSIVE FUN.**

## ■ LIFE IN THE PITS

# HARD CONDITIONS CAN CHALLENGE PLANTS ON THE ROCKS.

Arabia's extreme heat and dry conditions, winds, and even freezing temperatures are stressful for plants. But Arabia Mountain's plants have special adaptations that allow them to survive on the rock. **Some plants have a reverse growing season**, which means they don't grow during the hottest summer months and instead grow in the cooler months of the year. How smart!

On Arabia and Panola Mountains, small amounts of soil in solution pits make excellent homes for tough plants such as moss, lichen, and wildflowers. When plants die, the soil in the solution pits deepen, making it possible for larger plants to grow.



Photo courtesy: Hugh and Carol Nourse



*Find the words about solution pits in this word search pit.*

**HEAT  
FREEZE  
SOLUTION  
ADAPTION  
TOUGH  
SURVIVE  
SOIL**

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



## ■ DIAMORPHA AT ARABIA AND PANOLA MOUNTAINS



As you hike on these mountains, can you spot *diamorpha*? Try that curious word again:

**[die-ah-mor-fa]**

This plant is called *Diamorpha smallii* or elf orpine. *Diamorpha* can be found in the solution pits at Arabia and Panola Mountains. It brings exciting red color to these monadnocks during the late winter and early spring.

Can you find *diamorpha* at both mountains? You will see these plants thriving above the granite rock.

### WHAT IS A SOLUTION PIT?

A solution pit is a depression in the rock that has a thin layer of soil in it. It is called a solution pit because minerals in the rock have **weathered** slowly with water from rain and weak acid from lichen that grow on the rock. **Erosion** carries away the solution with the dissolved minerals, eventually a pit forms. Bits of rock and decaying plants get caught in the depression and become soil which can build up enough over time to grow plants.

Solution pits take thousands of years to form in the rock, which is why we need to take such care not to disturb them.



How many solution pits can you count on the mountain? If you can't visit, you can count the number of solution pits in this Junior Ranger Journal!

## ■ FIND YOUR WAY

# WELCOME TO ARABIA MOUNTAIN!

As you stand at the base of the mountain, how will you find your way to the top? Follow the cairns, pronounced “care-ins.”



These piles of natural rock have been used for thousands of years on every continent to guide travelers. At Arabia Mountain the cairns are more than strange stacks of stone. Park officials place the cairns to guide hikers from the trailhead to the mountaintop and back. When you arrive at the top, enjoy the view!

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a drawing of the view from Arabia Mountain.

*How's the view? Draw anything you do see or would see on Arabia Mountain.*



## ■ LEAVE NO TRACE

Marvelous plants and views attract thousands of visitors each year to Arabia and Panola Mountains. Our walking and biking trails are delightful, too! You can help preserve our beautiful mountain for future hikers. Follow the Leave-No-Trace Principles from the Center for Outdoor Ethics.

### 1. PLAN AND PREPARE

Bring plenty of water and a cell phone for your hike. Wear the right clothes and shoes for the weather. A map or a guide makes the hike more enjoyable.

### 2. TRAVEL ON DURABLE SURFACES

Stay out of the solution pits and follow cairns or blazes on the trails. Blazes are the colored markings on the ground and trees.

### 3. GET RID OF WASTE PROPERLY

Take all of your trash, leftover food, and litter with you.

### 4. LEAVE WHAT YOU FIND

Look at, but do not touch, cultural or historic objects. Remember, don't pick the flowers. Leave rocks where they lie.

### 5. RESPECT WILDLIFE

See wildlife from a distance.

### 6. BE KIND TO OTHER VISITORS

Be courteous to other hikers on the trail.

WITH YOUR HELP, OUR MOUNTAINS  
CAN REMAIN A GREAT PLACE TO VISIT.

## ■ AWARE WILDLIFE CENTER

**Owls, squirrels, skunks, turtles, and other wild animals love the tree-covered areas around metropolitan Atlanta.** When injured or hurt, these and other creatures make their home at the AWARE Wildlife Center. This place is found at the base of Arabia Mountain. At the AWARE Wildlife Center, the animals are nursed by caring people until they are ready to return to the wild.



### HAVE YOU SEEN ANY INJURED WILDLIFE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

AWARE educates the public about wild animals through tours and school visits. This nonprofit organization treats the wounds of wild animals with medicine and love. Find out more information about these animals at: [awarewildlife.org](http://awarewildlife.org).

**Let's learn more about some of the amazing animals at this center.**  
**When they are healthy, how do these animals stay alive?**

1. Barn owls are one of the most popular of all owl species.  
Circle the features that help these animals to survive.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Good eyesight and hearing  | c. A neck that can be turned almost all the way around |
| b. Soft feathers for a quiet flight when they hunt for animals to eat | d. Powerful claws and feet to grab food                |



Meet "Windy Sue Whoo."

Answers: 1 (a., b., c., and d. – all four), 2 (b.), 3 (d.), 4 (c.).

## WILD ABOUT ANIMALS

What do you think about their funny nicknames?

2. Flying squirrels don't have to touch the ground! These animals glide in the air using the thick skin between their front and back legs. A flying squirrel \_\_\_\_ .

- a. can flap to take off from the ground
- b. can glide up to 150 feet
- c. can be on its own from the moment it is born
- d. is vegetarian



*Do you like  
"Stella Luna"?*

3. When a skunk is frightened, it will spray a strong-smelling liquid but before it sprays it will warn you by \_\_\_\_ .

- a. stomping its feet
- b. scratching the ground
- c. hissing
- d. all of these



*Greetings, "Marc Antony"!*

4. When they are scared, box turtles \_\_\_\_ .

- a. dig a hole in the ground and hide in it
- b. scream and look for cover
- c. pull their heads, tails, and limbs into their shells
- d. spit a gooey liquid on the ground



*Hi, "Mary Shelli  
Frankenstein"!*

**DO YOU KNOW THAT AWARE STANDS FOR THE  
ATLANTA WILD ANIMAL RESCUE EFFORT?**



## ■ SOUTH RIVER

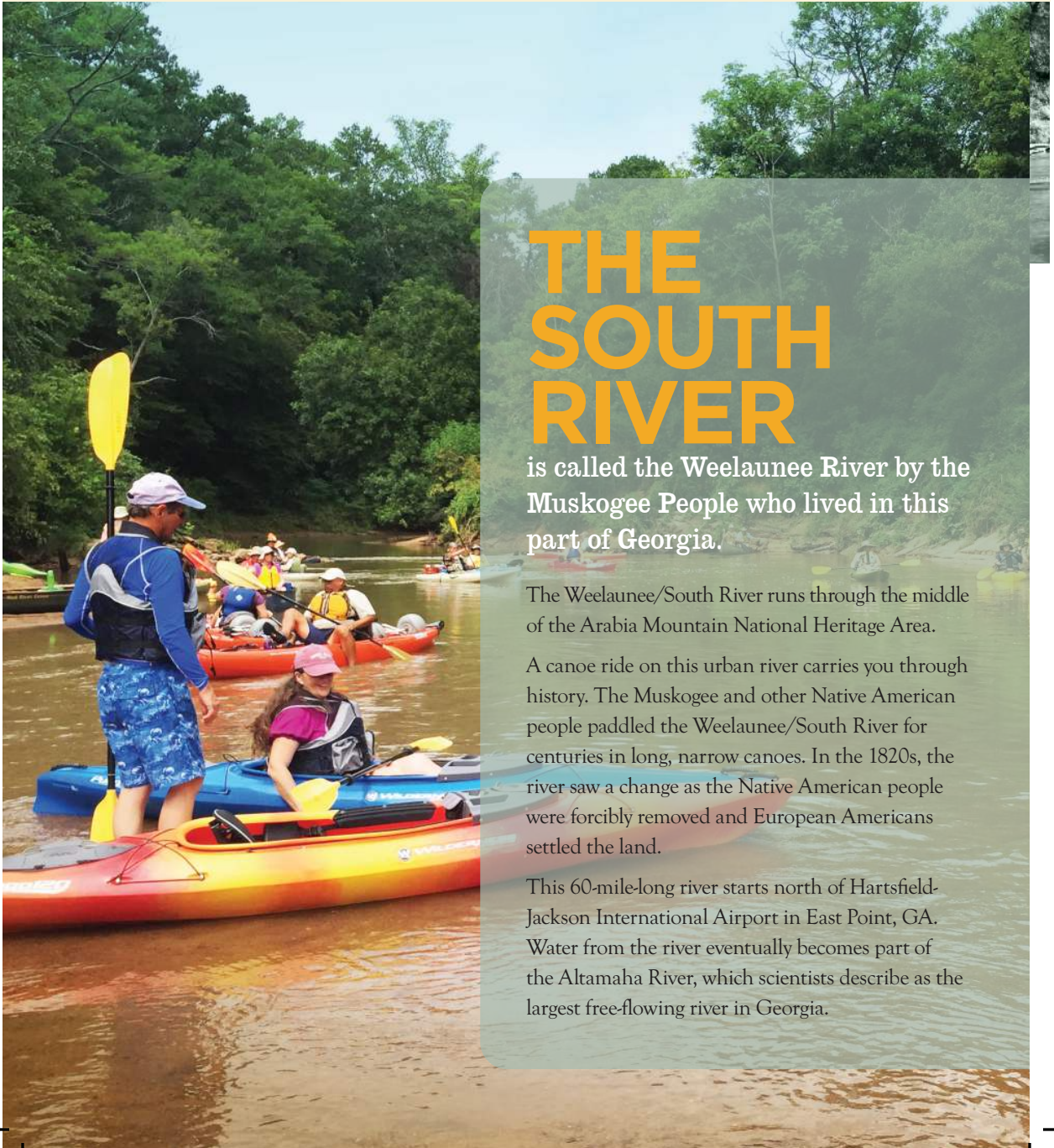
# THE SOUTH RIVER

is called the Weelaunee River by the Muskogee People who lived in this part of Georgia.

The Weelaunee/South River runs through the middle of the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area.

A canoe ride on this urban river carries you through history. The Muskogee and other Native American people paddled the Weelaunee/South River for centuries in long, narrow canoes. In the 1820s, the river saw a change as the Native American people were forcibly removed and European Americans settled the land.

This 60-mile-long river starts north of Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport in East Point, GA. Water from the river eventually becomes part of the Altamaha River, which scientists describe as the largest free-flowing river in Georgia.



## ■ STREAM AHEAD



Volunteers with the South River Watershed Alliance check the condition of the river yearround. They work hard to keep the river in tip-top shape so people can paddle a canoe or kayak or walk along the water's edge.

### Remember these tips when you visit any body of water:

1. Go only in safe areas and have fun!
2. Bring a first-aid kit, if you can.
3. Wash your hands before you eat any food.
4. Wear old shoes or boots.  
They may get wet and muddy.
5. Do not touch any wildlife or plants that you find.
6. Do not taste any water or plants.
7. Stay with your group at all times. You can enjoy the water even more with your family or friends.

### YOU CAN BE A FRIEND OF THE SOUTH RIVER, TOO.

*Help us to see how this peaceful river is doing.*



When you see the South River, answer these questions:

1. What color is the river?

2. Is the water deep or shallow?

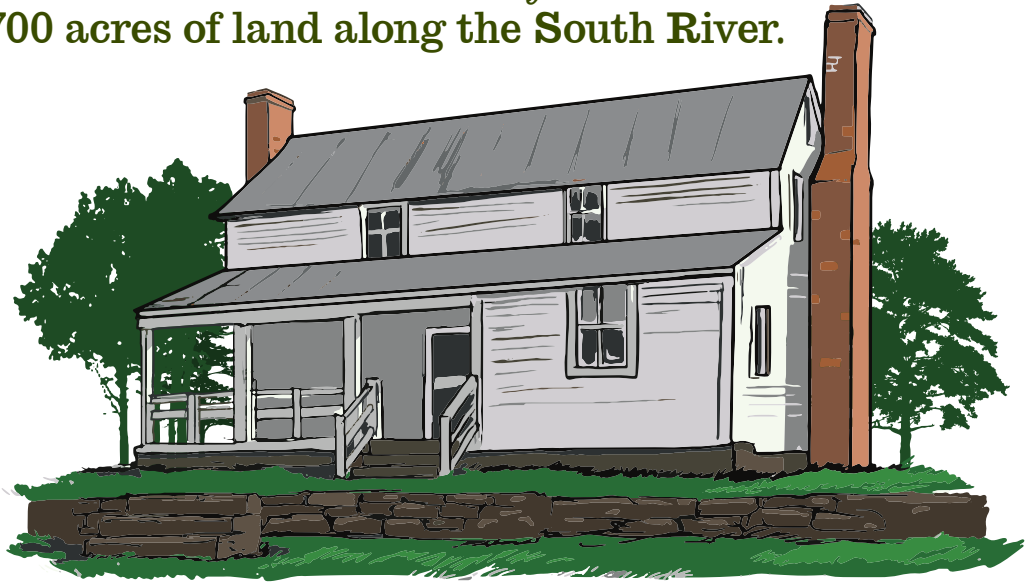
3. Do you see fish swimming in the South River?



## ■ PLANTATION PLAIN

# IN 1830,

**Aaron Parker built his family home on 2,700 acres of land along the South River.**



**Take a look at the picture of the Parker House.**

*Preserving historic buildings, even small houses like this one, can give us important information about the past. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.*

The Parker House is the oldest home in Rockdale County. People lived in the house for more than 170 years.

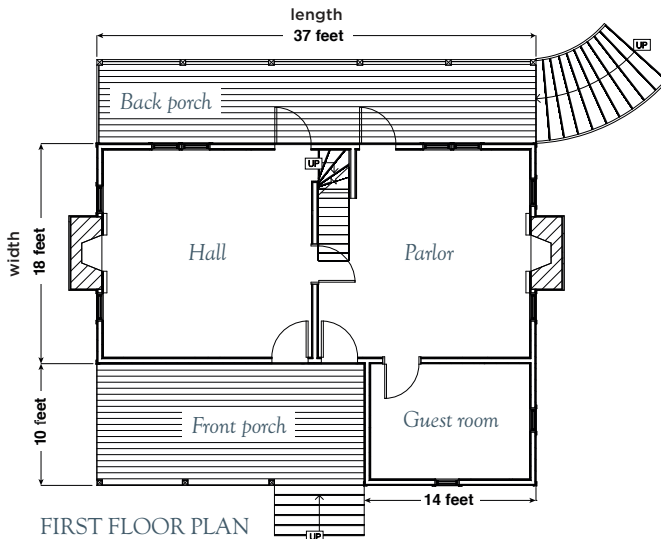
This home stood at the center of the Parker family's plantation, where as many as 24 enslaved people farmed cotton and wheat. Buildings such as slave cabins and barns once dotted Parker's land, but this home is the last remaining building.

The Parker House is an example of a "Plantation Plain" style home. These homes are usually two rooms wide and one room deep. They often sit two stories above the ground and were usually built of logs, wood, brick, or stone in the South between 1820 and 1850.

## PARKER HOUSE



Can you find out the size of the two-story Parker House? Another way to think of the size of a building is the total floor area. An architect created the drawings below, called floor plans, when work was done to preserve the home. Floor plans can tell us the location and length of walls, windows, and built pieces with each story of the Parker House.



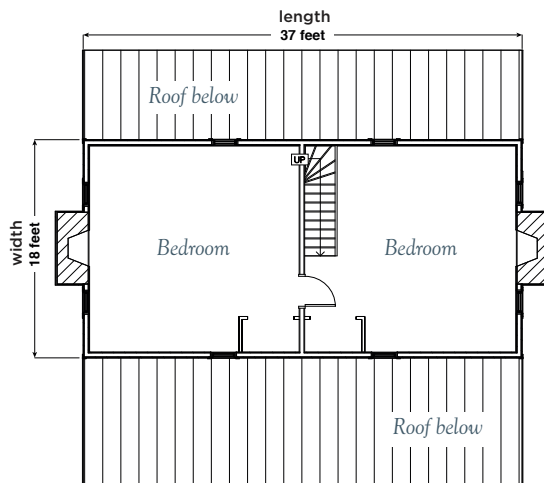
Look at these floor plans to determine the size of this historic building.

1. We know that the total first floor area for the Parker House is 806 square feet ( $\text{ft}^2$ ).
2. Find the total second floor area for the Parker House.

Total Second Floor Area (a):  
(length)  $\times$  (width) = \_\_\_\_  $\text{ft}^2$

3. To find the total floor area of the Parker House, add the total first floor area to the total second floor area.

$$806 \text{ ft}^2 + (a) = \text{____} \text{ ft}^2$$

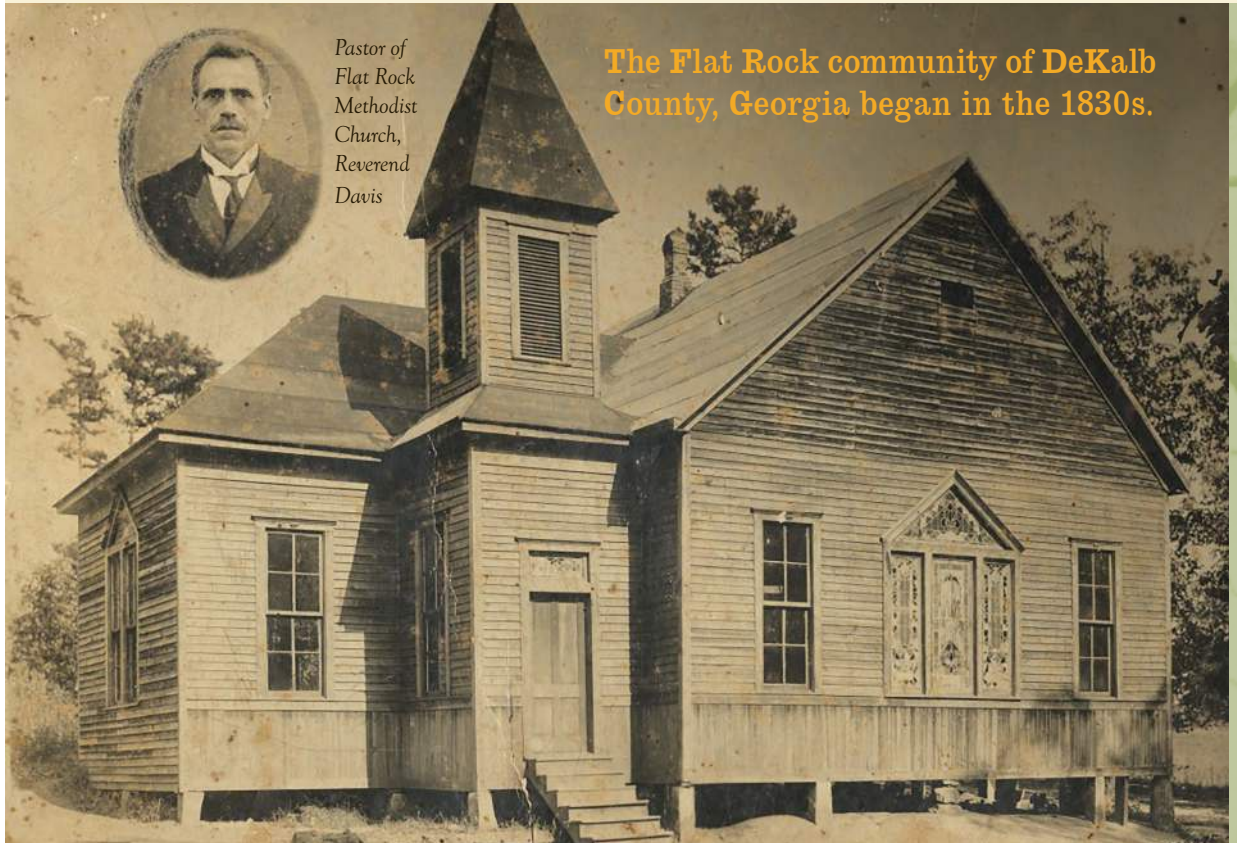


## ■ FLAT ROCK COMMUNITY



*Pastor of  
Flat Rock  
Methodist  
Church,  
Reverend  
Davis*

**The Flat Rock community of DeKalb County, Georgia began in the 1830s.**



*Flat Rock Methodist Church*

African American slaves worked on farms in the area. The legal ownership of these people by slave owners ended in 1865. Many people in the Flat Rock community were freed slaves.

African American families enjoyed close bonds in Flat Rock. Churches taught students in this area. One of the churches was the Flat Rock Methodist Church.

Sometimes people in Flat Rock led tough lives. They could not own land on major roads. Many families worried about their safety.

The Great Migration could have hurt the Flat Rock community. This movement started in the 1910s. More than six million African Americans left southern towns. They wanted better jobs in the North.

## ■ FARMING A FUTURE

# ARABIA MOUNTAIN

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEE 400 MILLION YEARS FROM HERE.



Would people in the Flat Rock community move to other areas in the United States, too? Would they have a better life in another part of the country?

T. A. Bryant Sr. wanted to keep the Flat Rock community together. He was a smart business leader. Mr. Bryant bought 43 acres of land from John South for \$600 in 1925.



How much money did Mr. Bryant spend for each acre of land?



Flat Rock Methodist Church Trustees in 1909

Mr. Bryant sold pieces of his land to fellow African Americans who wanted to stay in the place where they owned land.

Flat Rock was a farming community. The farmers grew crops such as cotton, corn, and wheat. They raised cows, chickens, and pigs. Mr. Bryant's family has lived on this historic land for a long time. Flat Rock is one of the oldest communities in the Atlanta area. This land is a part of the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area.

## VISIT THE FLAT ROCK ARCHIVE.

This cultural center tells the public about the great history of the Flat Rock community and DeKalb County.

The answer is about \$13.95 per acre.



## ■ VAUGHTERS' FARM

# DEKALB COUNTY WAS THE DAIRY CAPITAL OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES IN THE 1930S.

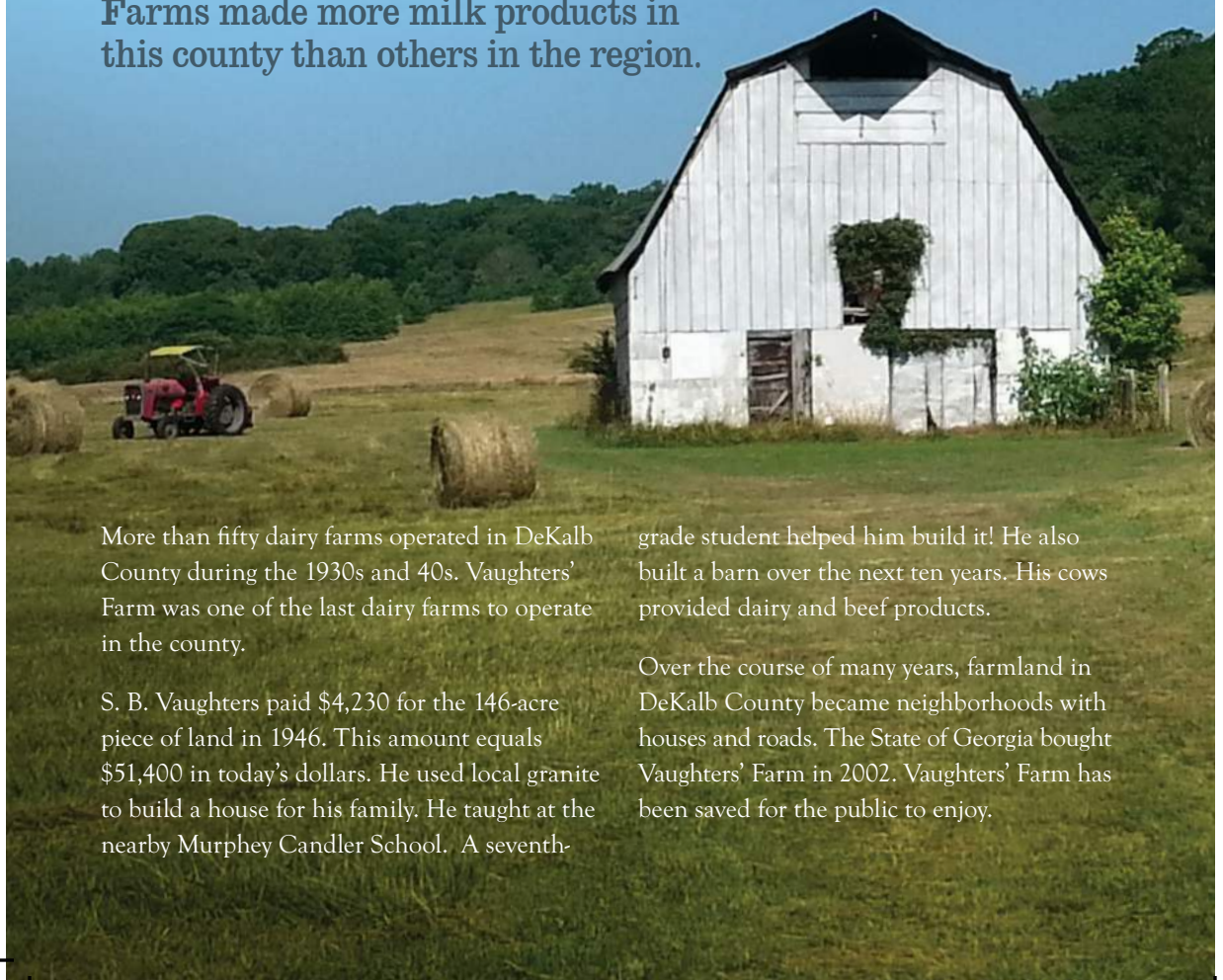
Farms made more milk products in this county than others in the region.

More than fifty dairy farms operated in DeKalb County during the 1930s and 40s. Vaughters' Farm was one of the last dairy farms to operate in the county.

S. B. Vaughters paid \$4,230 for the 146-acre piece of land in 1946. This amount equals \$51,400 in today's dollars. He used local granite to build a house for his family. He taught at the nearby Murphey Candler School. A seventh-

grade student helped him build it! He also built a barn over the next ten years. His cows provided dairy and beef products.

Over the course of many years, farmland in DeKalb County became neighborhoods with houses and roads. The State of Georgia bought Vaughters' Farm in 2002. Vaughters' Farm has been saved for the public to enjoy.





## PICTURE THIS!

Visitors to the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area feel a strong sense of place when they see Vaughters' Farm.

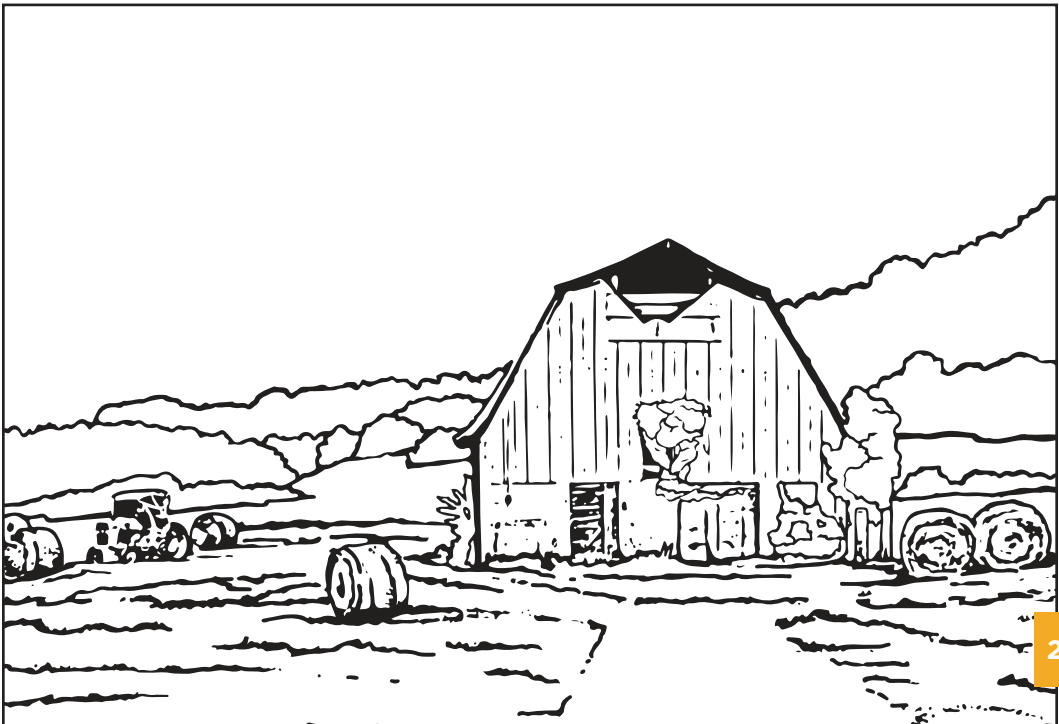
They love to see the old, white barn; the big trees; and the sea-blue skies. During a hike at Vaughters' Farm, you may find birds, wild turkeys, and deer. This meadow has been their home for a long time.

Vaughters' Farm is a delightful setting for making landscape art. In 1893 Edward M. Bannister painted, *4 Cows In A Meadow*. He was inspired by the world around him. Bannister was the first African American painter to win a national award for painting. He won the award for his landscape painting called, *Under the Oaks*.

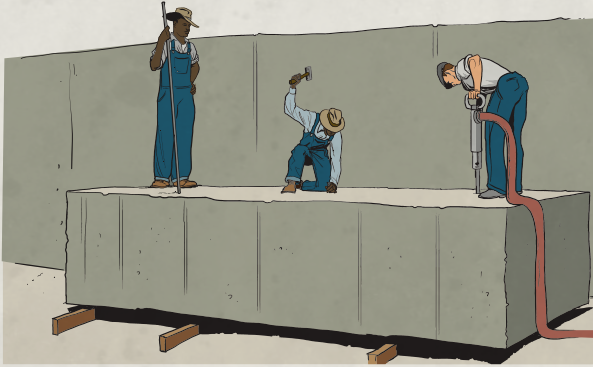


Make landscape art from this picture of the farm with your colored pencils or markers.

Have bold fun!



## ■ TECHNOLOGY



Do you see the straight edges of the outcroppings at Arabia Mountain?

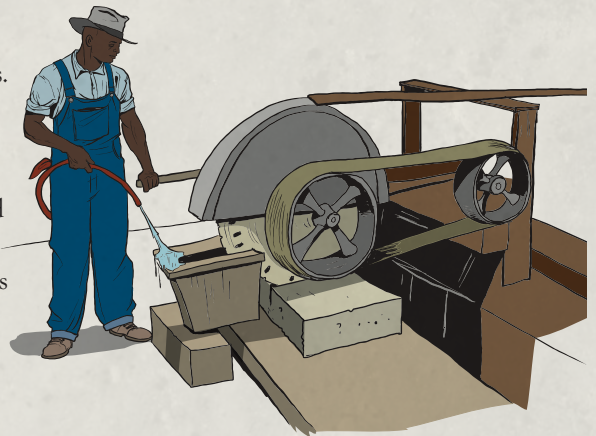
These spots on the mountain often show where quarrying took place.

# GRANITE INDUSTRY

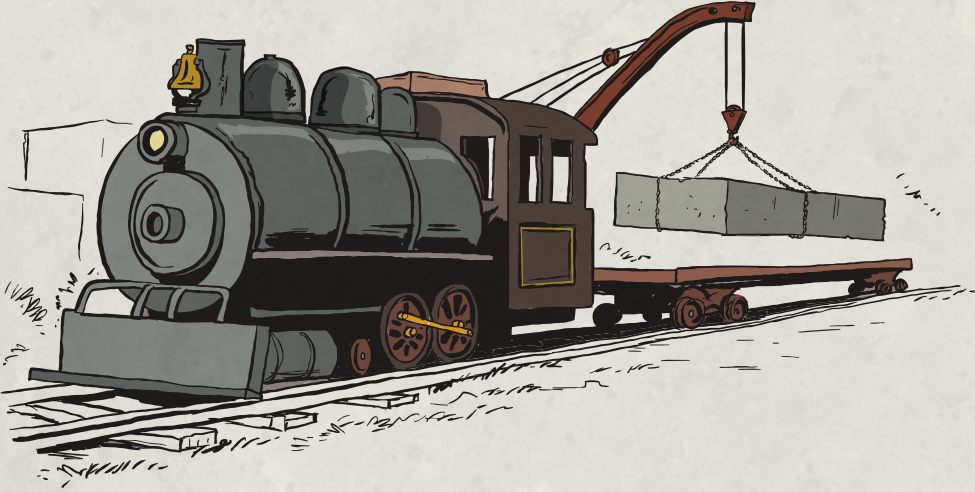
**Granite quarry companies attracted European immigrants and African Americans to DeKalb County.**

These people were excited by the promise of new jobs. Think of a quarry as a mining site where workers removed stone from the ground.

By 1880, quarry workers used drills, explosives, and huge machines to “raise a ledge.” This task called for the worker to separate chunks of granite and gneiss rock from the outcroppings at Big Ledge, Arabia Mountain, Pine Mountain, and Rock Chapel.

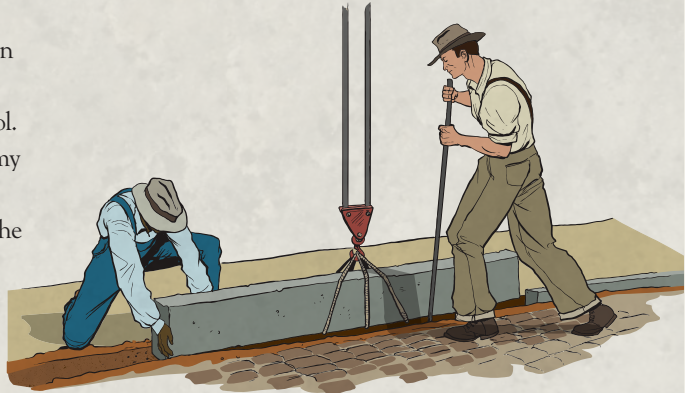


## ■ ROCK AROUND THE COUNTRY



The workers sliced the large rock sheets into smaller pieces using saws. They shipped the rock on trains to sites around the United States, starting from Atlanta.

See the workers' skills with the quarried stone on the buildings in the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area, including the Bruce Street School. Buildings at the United States Military Academy in New York and the United States Naval Academy in Maryland also show their work. The cut stone can also be seen in paving curbs on streets in the Atlanta area.



**CAN YOU FIND A GRANITE BUILDING  
IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?**



## ■ UNFAIRNESS ON THE BOOKS

# THE HISTORIC BRUCE STREET SCHOOL

changed the lives of many **African Americans** in **DeKalb County**.

The Bruce Street School was built in 1938 after the local school for Black children was burned down. The rocks for this school building were carried from the Arabia Mountain Quarry to the new school ground where the people of Bruce Street in Lithonia built a new school. For many years Black and White students were sent

to different schools because of a legal system called segregation. In the Lithonia area, schools such as the Bruce Street School educated African American students only through seventh grade, so some teenagers had to move far away from their families if they wanted to keep going to school.



## ■ BRUCE STREET SCHOOL

*In the 1960s, the new Bruce Street Elementary School and the new Bruce Street High School opened. The old Bruce Street School was not needed. It was closed. This old building began to fall apart. Some walls of the original Bruce Street School can still be seen.*

**Take a look at the walls of the old school.**



**People are working to use this historic building again.**

This process is called adaptive reuse.



*What is your idea to use this building again?*

.....

.....

.....

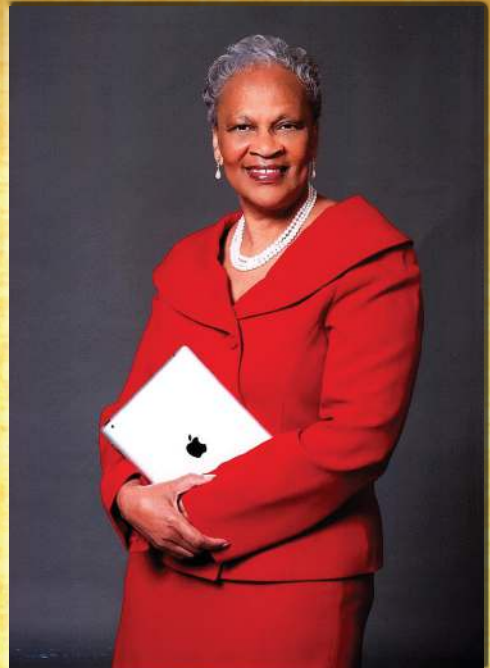
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## ■ COLLECTING ORAL HISTORY

**“Oral history” means the collection of living people’s memories about their lives.**

Former mayor of Lithonia Marcia Glenn Hunter went to Bruce Street School as a child. She remembers her days as a student and shared an oral history about her time at the school. Her story was recorded so that others can hear her words and learn about the past directly from her.



**“I loved school. It was the beginning of my love for people and leadership.”**

- Marcia Glenn Hunter

Photos courtesy: Marcia Glenn Hunter



## ■ TELL ME MORE



You can learn more about how to gather an oral history.

Try the following activity:

1. Ask an adult questions about their life. Be sure to get your parents' approval to talk to this person.
2. Think about using a cell phone to record the interview. You can also take notes while the person answers the questions.
3. Here are a few questions you could start with.

a) When were you born?

.....

b) Tell me something about your childhood when you were my age.

.....

.....

.....

.....

c) What was the name of your elementary school and where was it located?

.....

d) What was one of your favorite times at the school?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Save the recording as the start of an oral history collection.

**THANKS FOR YOUR WORK!**  
**YOU ARE SAVING HISTORY.**

## ■ MONASTERY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

**For more than a thousand years, Trappist monks have chosen a cloistered life in dedication to their faith. Trappist monks are part of the Catholic Church.**

These men live in religious places called monasteries for the rest of their lives. Life is simple in these communities. The monks pray to God seven times every day. They want to help people.

In 1948, 21 Trappist monks left their home

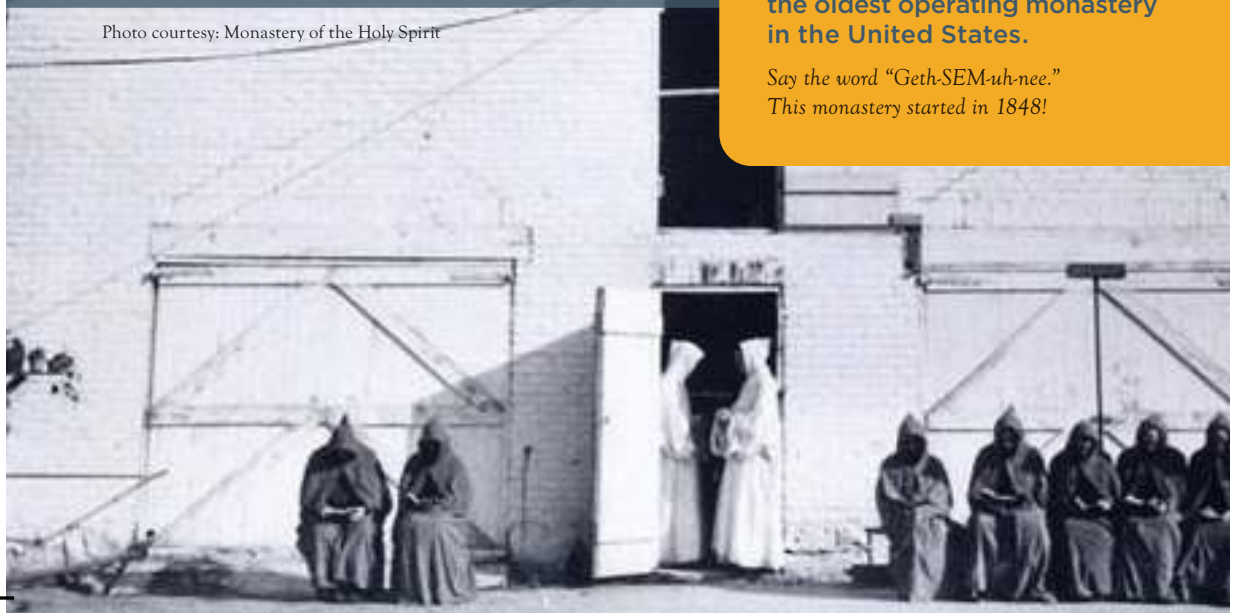
at the Abbey of Gethsemani in Kentucky to start a new monastery in Conyers, Georgia. When they first arrived, they had only a brick barn to live and pray in. They needed new buildings for the monastery that would have spaces to sleep, eat, study, pray, and reflect.

More than 50 other monks joined their brothers. They built the Monastery of the Holy Spirit you see today including the abbey church, the cloister, and the buildings where they live.

**The Abbey of Gethsemani is the oldest operating monastery in the United States.**

*Say the word "Geth-SEM-uh-nee."  
This monastery started in 1848!*

Photo courtesy: Monastery of the Holy Spirit





## CAN YOU FIND THE JOY OF SOLITUDE?

*During the daytime, turn off all devices to make a quiet space: no running televisions, radios, computers, or personal gadgets. For five minutes, take in the silence of the space. Write down three adjectives to describe your time alone.*

When you visit the Monastic Heritage Center, you can see the original barn where the monks first lived. You can stand in the courtyard between the barn and the visitor center that was added in 2011. Relax your mind as you look at the landscape and tall columns. The columns look like large stone posts. Are you enjoying your solitude in this space?

You can take a quiet walk from the historic barn to the Abbey Church. Enjoy the rolling hills, the calming trees, and the open skies. How does this peaceful place make you feel?

Monks at the Monastery of the Holy Spirit feel a special sense of solitude in the Abbey Church. They love the silence of the sacred space. When visitors spend time here, they can find the joy of solitude too.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....



## ■ GOTHIC-INSPIRED ARCHITECTURE

# THE ABBEY CHURCH AT THE MONASTERY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

was built with  
concrete and laid  
with a deep faith  
in God.

Inspired by traditional church design, the monks built the Abbey Church with their own hands. Using drawings started by architects, the monks created a sacred space for worship and contemplation that reflects the traditions of churches across the world.

Dozens of monks poured the tall concrete walls, high arches, and graceful columns of this church. They laid the terrazzo floor, constructed the wooden pews, and added the huge wooden ceiling in the main worship area. Today, the monks reflect and sing in the pews.

**ARE YOU READY TO DISCOVER THE CHURCH?**

## ■ AMAZING COLORS

### The concrete on the walls of the monastery

looks smooth, even though this building material can be made of small rocks, sand, water, and a powder called Portland cement.

### Do you see the different colors of light inside the Abbey Church?

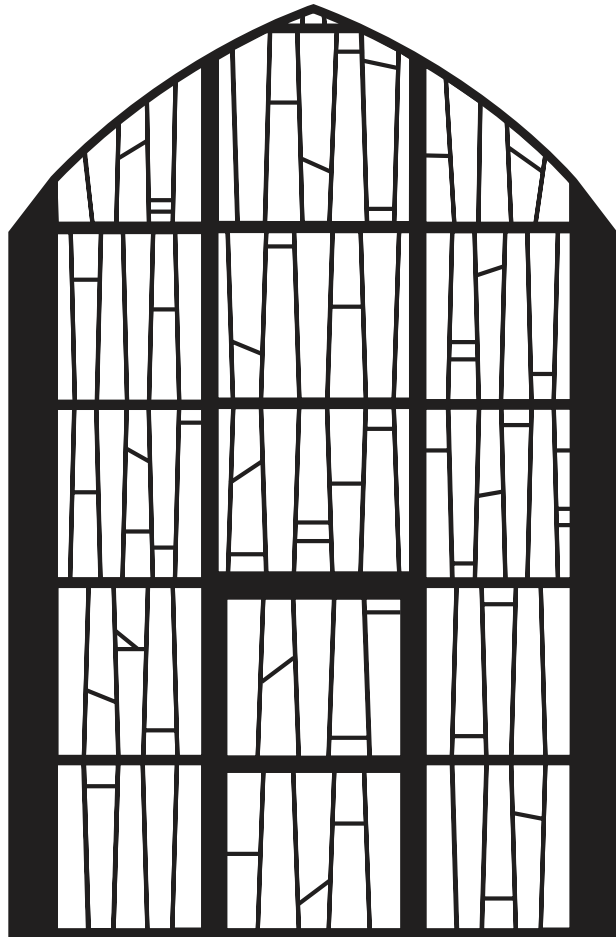
The monks used stained glass for the windows. This glass had lots of colors. Today, sunlight comes through blue, violet, and rose-colored glass to bring cool light into the space.

At the far end of the church, yellow, orange, and crimson flood the space with warm light. Do you see the cool and warm colors? These different colors from the stained glass draw the eye to the altar, where monks lead worship services.



*You can be a stained glass designer, too. Make a design for a stained glass window in the Abbey Church. Do you want to feel cool? Use cool-colored pencils such as blue, violet, and rose for your window.*

*Decades after its completion, the Monastery of the Holy Spirit inspires the imagination and the spirit.*



## ■ BECOMING A JUNIOR RANGER



You are close to becoming a  
**JUNIOR RANGER**





*Tell us what you liked the most about three places  
that you visited in our National Heritage Area.*

1.

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2.

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3.

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## ■ TAKE THE JUNIOR RANGER PLEDGE



READ THE PLEDGE BELOW  
AND SIGN YOUR NAME.



# JUNIOR RANGER PLEDGE

**I promise to:**

1. Treat the Earth and all living things with care and respect.
2. Tell others about my discoveries in and around the state of Georgia.
3. Encourage my friends and family to protect special buildings and places.
4. Be a friend of nature and a champion of history.
5. Come back!



*(Sign here to become an official Junior Ranger.)*

**CONGRATULATIONS! YOU HAVE FINISHED  
THE JUNIOR RANGER ACTIVITY JOURNAL.**

Now you are an official Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area Junior Ranger!



# THE ARABIA MOUNTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

was designated by an act of Congress in 2006. The nonprofit Arabia Mountain Heritage Area Alliance developed this Junior Ranger Activity Journal in cooperation with the partners who preserve, protect, and promote the compelling history, dynamic culture, and engaging granite landscapes of this National Heritage Area.



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