Boston Harbor Islands National Park Area

Georges Island
Spectacle Island
Little Brewster Island
Peddocks Island
Lovells Island
Bumpkin Island
Grape Island
Thompson Island
Deer Island

Worlds End
Webb Memorial Park
Gallops Island
Long Island
Nut Island
Snake Island
Green Island
The Graves
Calf Island

Little Calf Island
Outer Brewster Island
Middle Brewster Island
Great Brewster Island
Shag Rocks
Nixes Island
Moon Island
Rainsford Island
Hangman Island

Raccoon Island
Sheep Island
Slate Island
Langlee Island
Ragged Island
Sarah Island
Button Island

Can't turn in this booklet in person? Make a copy of your completed booklet and send it with your name and address to:

Boston Harbor Islands Junior Ranger Program
15 State St. Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02109

Activities created by Elisabeth Colby
Designed and illustrated by Liz Cook
As a Junior Ranger, I pledge to:

• Continue learning about the Boston Harbor Islands
• Actively explore and protect this park and other special places
• Share what I learn with my family and friends

Junior Ranger’s Signature                 Park Official’s Signature
How did people send messages quickly before there were phones or computers?
In the early 1800s, Morse Code was developed in order to send messages over telegraph wires.

What sports team used to play on Peddocks Island?
Use the key below to crack the code!

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What is a Boston Harbor Islands Junior Ranger?

Park Rangers protect the natural and historic treasures of the Boston Harbor Islands National Park Area. As a Junior Ranger, you can help Park Rangers by exploring the islands, learning about their history, and helping to take care of this beautiful natural resource.

How To Become a Junior Ranger

- If you are...
  - 7 or under: complete 3 or more activities
  - 8 - 12: complete 5 or more activities
  - 12 or above: complete 6 or more activities
- If possible, attend a park program such as a tour, hike, performance or activity
- Show your completed booklet to a park staff member, recite the Junior Ranger pledge together and receive a signature

Practice “Leave No Trace.” You can protect the park by guiding visitors to stay on the trails and off historic walls, by respecting wildlife and by carrying your trash off the island. Remember to always leave what you find, so the next visitor can enjoy the same!
Peddocks Island has been home to many different communities since Native American tribes first used the land for fishing and growing food.

European settlers used Peddocks for farming in the 1600s, and in 1898, the island became an important military base with the construction of Fort Andrews. Many of these military buildings are still visible today.

In the early 1900’s, a Portuguese fishing village sprung up on the island, while inns and summer cottages provided retreats for Boston area residents. Today as part of a public park, Peddocks island is a favorite destination for hiking, picnicing and camping just a short boat ride from the city’s urban center.

Using this field guide, take a closer look at who lives below the waterline and find out how crowded the beach really is! Circle what you find.
**ISLAND OVERLOOK**

Hike to the overlook on East Head, situated just beyond the campground. What can you see? Write a postcard to a friend or family member describing the view or anything else about your adventure on Peddocks Island!

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**Greetings from PEDDOCKS ISLAND**

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**A Changing Landscape**

This landscape was originally formed by great sheets of ice called **glaciers** that moved away from the Atlantic Coast over 10,000 years ago. Since then, the sea level has risen and changed what was once a dry valley into a harbor dotted with islands.

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**How has Peddocks Island changed over time?**

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**How is Peddocks Island still changing today?**

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Using information from the Welcome Center or from a guided tour, see if you can answer the questions below!
Conduct a Ranger Interview

As you prepare for an exciting day in Boston Harbor, stop by the Welcome Center and talk to a ranger, participate in a program, or just find out what you can do during your visit!

- What is your name?
- What does a Park Ranger do?
- Ask a question you have about Park Rangers!

If you can, find an activity to attend on the island. What program was it? What did you do?

Gone but not Forgotten

After the end of the Second World War, nature began to take over some of the old buildings of Fort Andrews. Many buildings that were unsafe were taken down, while others were renovated for park use.

Look on the map to see where buildings were taken down on East Head. How many buildings are standing today?

Choose one of these building sites and describe what was once there. What was the building for? Who used it?
For soldiers at Fort Andrews, island life could get dull. Many soldiers passed the long days by playing games such as tennis, soccer, boxing and baseball.

What would you do to stay busy on this island? Describe what you’ve done today, or make up a game you would have played if you were a soldier at Fort Andrews.

While you’re exploring this park, you might not see any trash cans! All of the islands follow the rules of Leave No Trace, which means you should make sure to stay on trails, respect wildlife and bring home everything you brought today (and nothing more)! Use the images below to figure out the code of the Boston Harbor Islands.
Native American Home

Peddocks Island was home to Native Americans for thousands of years. Evidence shows that people have used this island as many as 6,000 years ago! Match each historical event with the correct image to learn more about this island’s past.

Fish weirs were among many clever methods of catching animals for food on a newly fomed Peddocks Island

The discovery of artifacts such as shell middens led archaeologists to add Peddocks Island to the National Register of Historical Places

Native people forged simple tools form natural resources before Peddocks became an island

Battles and disease killed many native people during King Phillip’s War, which began as a dispute over land when Europeans settled the area

6,000 years ago

4,200 years ago

1600’s

1985

Historical Growth

Native Americans were the first to farm the island’s soil, growing three foods that helped sustain one another. In the 1700’s, European colonists cleared trees to create open pasture. When Peddocks became an active military base, many soldiers and officers supplemented their diets with food grown in garden plots.

Connect each group of island inhabitants to the kind of food they grew!

European Settlers

Native Americans

Military Men

Livestock and Hay

The “Three Sisters”

Fruits and Vegetables

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- Barnacle
- Hermit Crab
- Sea Urchin
- Irish Moss
- Blue Mussel
- Kelp
- Green Crab
- Rock Crab
- Shore Crab
- Moon Jelly
- Periwinkle
- Rockweed
- Soft Shell Clam
- Razor Clam
- Skate Egg Case
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Morse (De)code

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