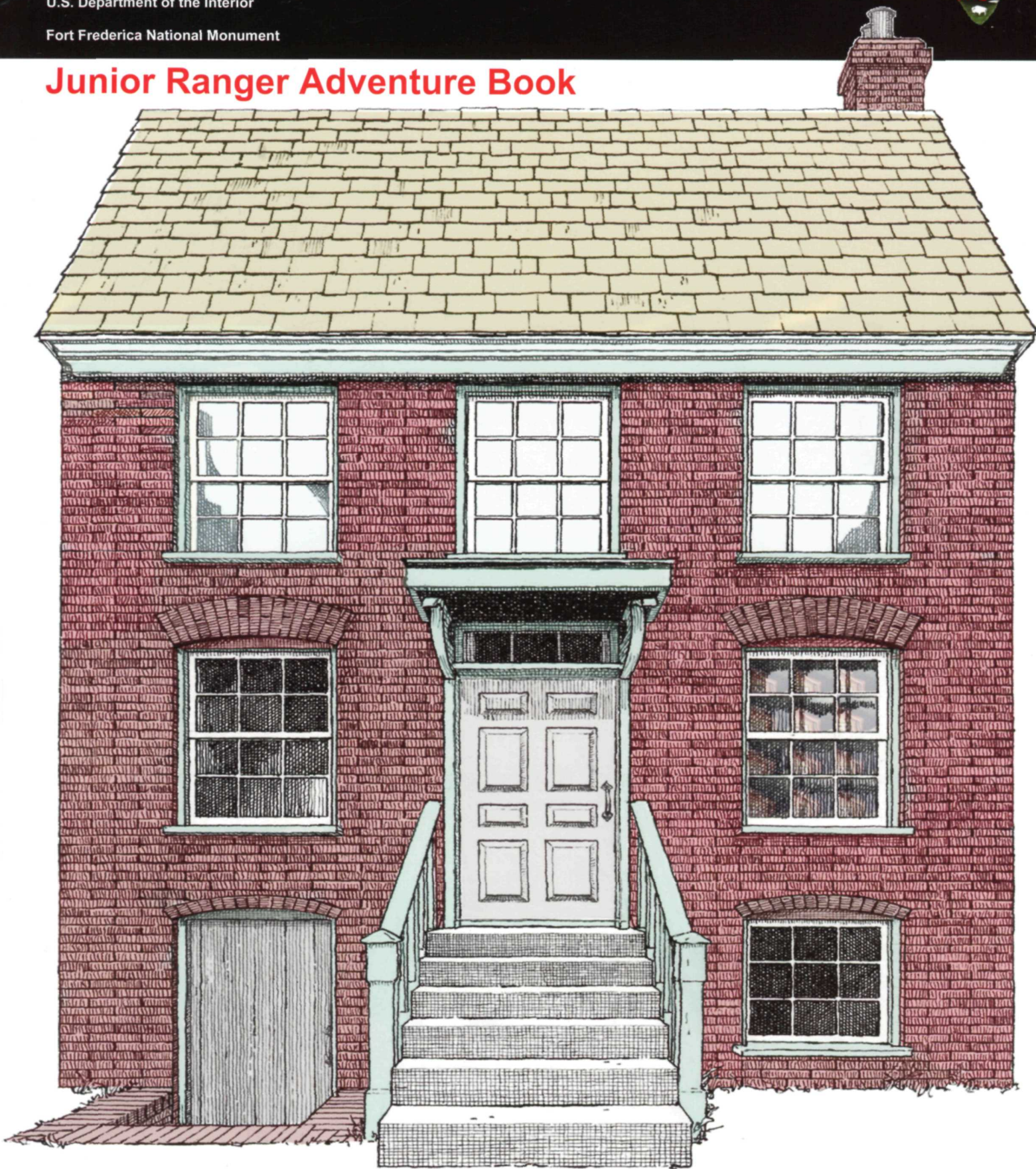


National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Fort Frederica National Monument



Junior Ranger Adventure Book



Open the Door to Explore

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fort Frederica National Monument



Junior Ranger Adventure Book



Open the Door to Explore

*A Map
of
Frederica
in the
Colony
of Georgia*

Welcome to Fort Frederica!

Fort Frederica National Monument is one of America's National Parks. It was established to preserve the remains of this Colonial fort and town. Frederica's park rangers not only protect this place but also tell the interesting story of the town and its settlers. To tell the story, park rangers research the past. You too will study Frederica's past to become a real Junior Ranger!

As part of your Junior Ranger adventure you will visit the ruins and foundations of Frederica's past. You get to learn about this amazing place by walking in the footsteps of Frederica's people. As you do these activities, imagine that you are in Frederica in the 1730s. You will use the tools of Frederica's settlers and the tools of a historian to complete this adventure.



To start your adventure:

- 1) Put on your hat.
- 2) Put on your haversack.
- 3) Look at the map above (it will lead you where you need to go).
- 4) Read General Oglethorpe's dispatch on the next page.
- 5) If you have any questions, ask the ranger or volunteer in the Visitor Center.

Good Luck and Have Fun!

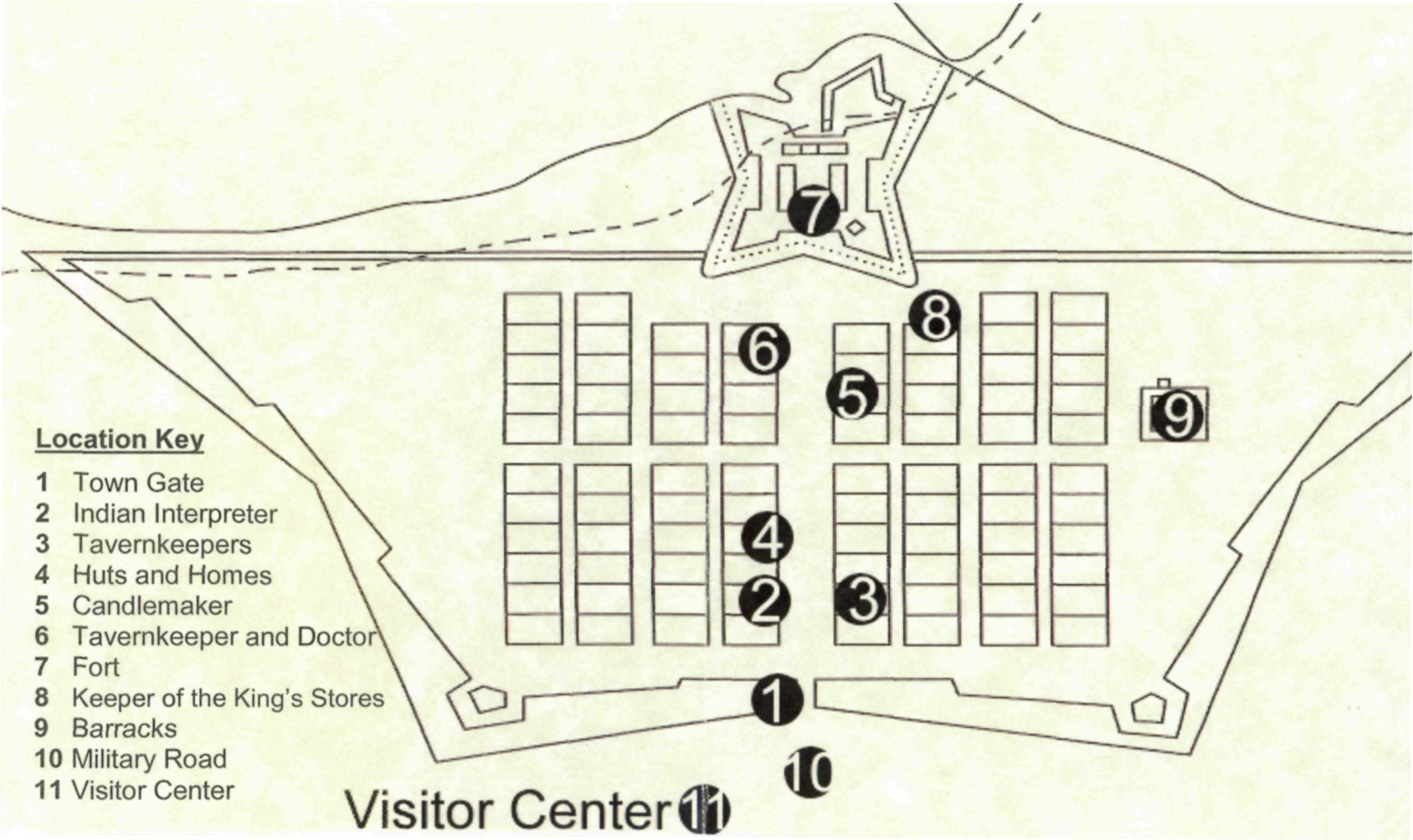
Remember to read what the settlers tell you in the yellow boxes at the top of each page. It will help you complete your adventure.



Location Key

- 1 Town Gate
- 2 Indian Interpreter
- 3 Tavernkeepers
- 4 Huts and Homes
- 5 Candlemaker
- 6 Tavernkeeper and Doctor
- 7 Fort
- 8 Keeper of the King's Stores
- 9 Barracks
- 10 Military Road
- 11 Visitor Center

Visitor Center 11



Fort Frederica Junior Ranger Adventure Book

Exploring Colonial History

Fort Frederica National Monument
St. Simons Island, GA

Welcome!
Please,
come in.



Welcome. It is good you are here; you may be of some use. There are troubles afoot. Perhaps with your help Frederica can do what it was meant to do – hold off the Spanish. To get started, read the dispatch from General James Oglethorpe.

A Dispatch
from
Gen^l. Oglethorpe

Stop at the town gates before you enter Frederica.

Dear Sir;

Spanish Ships have been
seen gathering off the
harbour of St.

Augustine perhaps with
the Intention of
striking Frederica. The
moment is perilous.

You should help prepare
the defences of the Town.
Take this dispatch to
Captain Demere at
Bennett's Tavern.

Your Humble,
obedt. serv't,

James Edward Ogleshorpe



1 The Town Gate

“Halt! You can not go into the town without the word of the day, or password. There are Spaniards about and we can never be too careful! Before you enter Frederica you must figure out the word of the day.”

During the time the colonists lived at Frederica, this entrance was guarded at all times to make sure the enemy was not trying to sneak into town. The enemies of the settlers of Frederica were Spaniards from the Spanish colony of Florida.

To pass through these gates you need to know the word of the day.

Unscramble the secret password so you can enter the town. Write

it on the line below.

(Hint: He was the ruler of England).

GNIK EGROEG

Not only were the gates of Frederica guarded, but lookouts were posted in smaller forts in the islands up and down the Georgia coast.

Once you have figured out the word of the day, go to Mary Musgrove’s House (Number 2 on your map).

A FREDERICA FACT

Frederica had two sets of gates in the town walls. The land gates protected the eastern entrance to the town. Today, visitors enter the town through this gate. Long ago, however, the most important gate was the river gate. This gate led to the Frederica River, which served as the highway for Frederica’s residents. Ships and boats moved people and goods to the larger world and brought in much-needed supplies.

A Map
showing the
Defences
of the
Georgia
Colony



2

Mary Musgrove's House

"Hvet ce! Vtevt. Wait! Come here.

I see you are hurrying to the Bennett Tavern. Take this deer meat and these hides to Mrs. Bennett. She wants to be paid for my husband's bill and these should cover his expenses."

As you proceed down Broad Street, look at the foundation of the first building on the left. This is Mary Musgrove Matthew's house.

Mary Musgrove played an important role in the history of Colonial Georgia. She was the daughter of a British trader and a Creek Indian woman. She served as General Oglethorpe's interpreter. Through her, Oglethorpe negotiated treaties of friendship with the Native peoples of Colonial Georgia.

The Creek were important as trading partners and also fought on the side of the British in the war with the Spanish. As such important friends, it was critical for settlers to learn some of the Creek language.

Try your hand at being an interpreter. Make some sentences from the list of words in the box.

Example: Vne nesetv tvpockuce (I buy a gun)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Remember that you are trying to find Captain Demere at the Bennett Tavern (Number 3 on your map).



tvpockuce (gun)
tvse (bluejay)
hecetve (to see)
nesetv (to buy)
vne (I)
emetv (to go)
topv (bed)
nokose (bear)
pohetv (to hear)



"I am terribly sorry. You have just missed Captain Demere. I believe he was heading towards Mr. Humble's hut. Perhaps you can meet him there. But would you like to come in? We just received a new London Gazette."

Taverns, or pubs, were an important part of the colonist's social life. Taverns were found in large cities like Charles Town, South Carolina, as well as small towns like Frederica. People went to taverns to eat, drink, sleep, play games, get their mail and read newspapers from London.

In your haversack is a copy of a London newspaper. Take a few minutes and look through it to see how different from or similar it is to newspapers today.

Some Taverns were known only by the name of the owner, like Bennett's Tavern. Other taverns had more colorful names like London's Boars Head Tavern.

If you owned a tavern, what would you call it?

A FREDERICA FACT

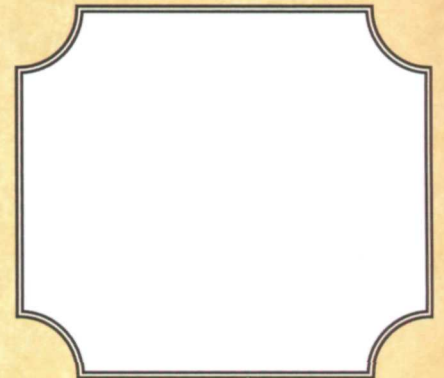
For a small town, Frederica had quite a few taverns. In addition to the Bennett Tavern there were at least four other taverns. Today it is hard to imagine how important taverns were in Colonial times.

One of the reasons taverns were popular is that mail that came in on ships was often left in taverns for residents to come claim.

Most taverns sported signs outside that reflected the name of the Tavern. **Draw your tavern's sign in the blank sign below.**



Boar's Head Tavern Sign



Keep looking for Demere by going to Humble's lot (Number 4 on your map).

4

The Houses of Frederica

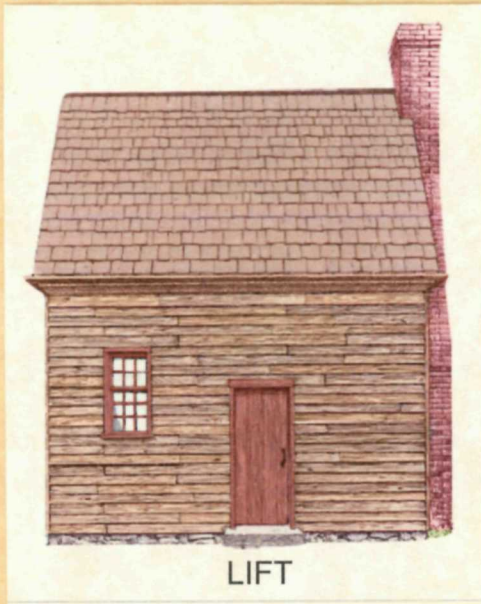


"Captain Demere was here.

He left, though. Came to talk to me about my hut and why I haven't built a more substantial house yet. This hut works just fine; it keeps the rain off me and my family."



LIFT



LIFT

John Humble lived in a hut made out of palmetto leaves during all the years he lived at Frederica. Most settlers first built huts to live in while they built their houses.

Look at three different types of houses and shelters found at Frederica. Compare their positives and negatives. Which house would you build if you and your family were:

Wealthy: _____

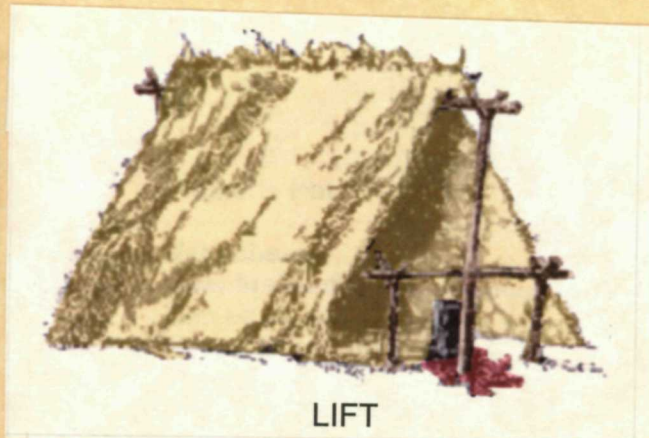
Why? _____

New to the colony: _____

Why? _____

Poor: _____

Why? _____



LIFT

To see the remains of the nicest house in Frederica, go to the Calwell House (Number 5 on your map).

4

The Houses of Frederica



"Captain Demere was here.

He left, though. Came to talk to me about my hut and why I haven't built a more substantial house yet. This hut works just fine; it keeps the rain off me and my family."

Brick House:

Expensive
Won't rot
Strong
Takes a long time to build

Wooden House:

Relatively cheap
Rots in this climate
Relatively strong
Can take a long time to build.

John Humble lived in a hut made out of palmetto leaves during all the years he lived at Frederica. Most settlers first built huts to live in while they built their houses.

Look at three different types of houses and shelters found at Frederica. Compare their positives and negatives. Which house would you build if you and your family were:

Wealthy: _____

Why? _____

New to the colony: _____

Why? _____

Poor: _____

Why? _____

Palmetto Hut:

Very cheap
Rots in this climate
Can easily catch fire
Very quick to build

To see the remains of the nicest house in Frederica, go to the Calwell House (Number 5 on your map).

5 John Calwell's Success



“Child! I see you are running around doing errands for people today. Good. Good. If you stay busy and do the work that needs doing, you will do fine in Georgia.

Idleness leads nowhere. In fact, could you deliver these candles to Mrs. Davison for me? There might be a reward for you.”

John Calwell was Frederica’s most successful settler, partially because he had a surprisingly important job. He was a chandler, or candlemaker. If you look in your haversack you will find a candle like Calwell made. He made his candles out of boiled animal fat, or tallow. It is amazing that a man who boiled fat for a living was so successful. He made money because he provided an important product – candles to make light in a society without electricity.

What types of jobs would be important for starting a town like Frederica? Make a list of important jobs below. (Think of what people need to survive).

Important Colonial jobs:

A FREDERICA FACT

Frederica had a lot of different types of jobs. In a list of occupations, there were over 30 different types of work done by people at Frederica.

Go to the Davison-Hawkins Houses (Number 6 on your map).

Today, much of our work life has changed, but still some jobs remain important to society. List below the jobs you think are important today.

Important modern jobs:

“Get away from here, you rascal!

If you don’t stay out of my yard, I will make good on my promise to sell all trespassing children as servants. STAY OUT OF MY YARD!!”

Dr. Thomas Hawkins did indeed threaten to sell his neighbor’s children for always running into his yard. Dr. Hawkins and his wife did not have children, but his next-door neighbors, the Davisons, had several kids. This was one reason the Davison and Hawkins families fought while living at Frederica.

In your haversack is a Colonial toy. **Walk around behind the foundations. Go behind the house closest to the river and play with that toy. Be loud, sing a song and teach other visitors how to play a game or use the toy.** But be careful – you never know if Dr. Hawkins is going to come out yelling at you!



A
Child’s Book
of
Games
&
Leisures

2 pence
London



A FREDERICA FACT

For much of Frederica’s history there was no opportunity for any formal education.

Frederica’s children were similar to working class children in London. Life was difficult because they had to work in the home and outside from an early age. Playing offered a rare chance to escape all that hard work.

You should look for Captain Demere at the fort. (Number 7 on your map).

In many ways, some games children play have not changed all that much. If you play the games in this book, you may notice similarities to games you play today.

Have fun with these games, but remember that Frederica's children had little spare time to play. Most of their time was spent helping their family survive. Whether it was working in the garden, helping with chores or caring for animals, there was always work to be done.

Leap Frog

This game is for two or more players.

1. The first player stoops over with his head down. This is the frog.
2. The next player leaps over the Frog by using his hands on the Frog's back to vault over.
3. He then moves forward 4 or 5 steps, stoops over, and becomes another Frog.
4. If more than two are playing, the next player takes his turn by leaping over the two frogs.
5. This continues until the last player has taken a turn.
6. Play continues like this until all players are tired.

Hide and Seek

This game is for two or more players.

1. One player is chosen to be IT and stands at a designated goal.
2. IT then closes his eyes and counts out loud to 100 while the other players run and hide.
3. Once IT has finished counting, he then lets the other players he is coming by calling out "ready or not, here I come!"
4. IT then goes to seek out the other players.
5. The first player caught becomes IT and play begins again.

Capie-Hole (A marble game)

1. The players dig a number of small holes in the ground and set a distance to shoot from.
2. In turn the players try to shoot a marble into each of the holes.
3. The first player to do so is the winner.

Hunt the Fox

1. The players choose a home base and decide who will be the Fox.
2. The Fox goes a set distance away from Home before play begins.
3. The players then chase the Fox and try to catch him before he can make it back to home base.
4. If a player catches the Fox he then becomes the Fox for the next game. If the Fox makes it home safely, he stays the Fox for the next game.
5. Play continues until everyone is tired.

Many of the 18th Century games are much more complex than those listed here. If you want to learn more Colonial games look in the park Visitor Center bookstore for the following book:

A Village Gamester. Wherin, Being a Collection of Children's Games from the 17th and 18th Century.



7

The Fort at Frederica



“Thank you for tracking me down. I am indeed Captain Demere. I have been on the move all day long. This news from Mr. Oglethorpe is troubling indeed. We must always be wary of the Spanish. Could you fetch Mr. Moore? We will need supplies out of the public stores to get prepared. But first perhaps you could help us sight in the range of our cannon.”

The site of Fort Frederica was well chosen. The army put this fort in an area that is easy to defend and would give the enemy as much trouble as possible. If the Spanish wanted to attack the more valuable settlements of Charles Town and Port Royal in South Carolina they had to deal with Frederica first.

The fort is on a narrow river with a big bend. This is really important. Sailing ships can only fire their cannon to the side. With such a narrow river the only place they can fire is right in front of the fort. The cannon at Fort Frederica could be aimed easily and could fire at targets more than a mile away.

So what does this mean for the Spanish ships?
Think of it this way:

- You have to sail more than a mile while the British shoot at your ship before you can get off your first shot!
- After you fire that shot, you have to sail another mile before you are safe while they continue to fire at you! That is, if you are still afloat.

Directions: In your haversack is a map that is rolled up. Grab that map and your spyglass, compass and protractor to plot out the range of Frederica's guns.

1. Orient the map so it is like the fort – with the river in front.
2. Use the spyglass to look up and down the river and the compass to find which way north lies. Mark it on your map because that is the direction of South Carolina.
3. The opposite direction is south. Mark it because that is the direction from which the Spanish will attack.
4. Open your protractor as wide as the line on the map. Put the point in the fort on the map and draw an arc around the point. The Spanish would have to sail all that distance under fire just to be able to fire at Fort Frederica.

Would you have tried it?

Continue on to Francis Moore's House. (number 8 on your map).

"Hello. You promised to take the accounts to Captain McKay at the Barracks. Take them and also take him some of this paper for writing letters."



*A Journal
of a
Voyage to
Georgia
in the
Year 1736*

Fortunately, Francis Moore kept a journal. For historians, journals can hold a key to understanding the past from one person's viewpoint. 18th Century journals were generally not like modern diaries. Often they were written with future readers in mind. Francis Moore planned to make his journal into a book to sell to people in London. He described what he saw here in Georgia.

Read this entry from Francis Moore's journal. Make a journal entry on the blank page inside the journal to the left. Describe Frederica as you see it today.

Continue on to the Soldiers' Barracks. (number 9 on your map).

March 18, 1736. I went on Shore, where I found Mr. Oglethorpe was gone to the Spanish frontiers, and I was further surprised to find that there was a Battery of Cannon mounted, which commanded the River and the Fort almost built, the Ditches being dug round, though not to their Width, and the Rampart raised with green Sod. Within the Fort a very large and convenient Store-house, 60 Foot in Front, and to be 3 Stories high, was begun, with a Cellar of the same size underneath, and one story already raised above Ground. The Town was building, the Streets were all laid out; the main Street that went from the Front into the Country, was 25 Yards wide. Each Freeholder had 60 Foot in Front, by 90 Foot in Depth for their House and Garden.

9

Soldiers' Barracks



“Thank you for bringing the paper from Mr. Moore. I do try to write home to London whenever I can. You should write, too. Here, take a piece of paper.”

Another way historians learn about the past is by reading letters. **Write a letter on the blank piece of paper. Write it as if you were writing back to a person in London in 1736, just as the town is getting started. How do you feel about this place? What does it look like? Leave your letter in the box on the table in the Visitor Center.**

10

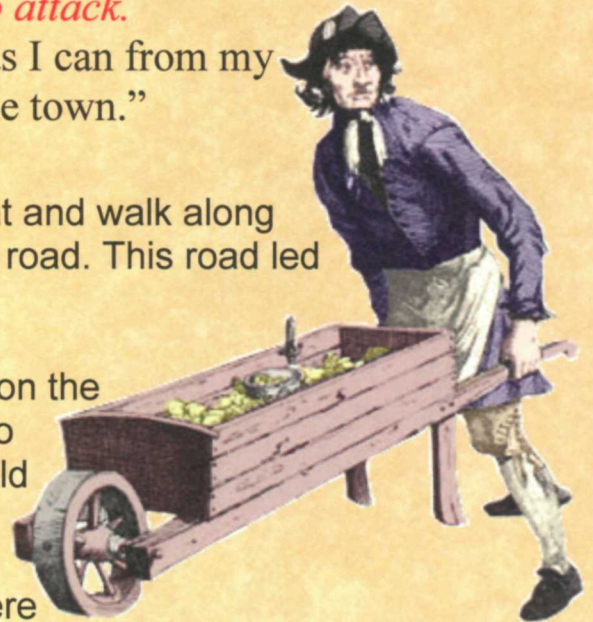
The Military Road

“I have heard the Spanish may try to attack.

I am trying to take in as much food as I can from my fields just in case they lay siege to the town.”

As you leave Frederica, cross over the moat and walk along the path. You will be walking on the military road. This road led from Frederica to other parts of the Island.

Frederica was not the only important place on the island. If you followed the road all the way to the south end of St. Simons Island you would have visited a small fort called Fort St. Simons. Other paths off the road led to a village of German-speaking settlers who were farmers. In fact, much of the land around the fort was used for farming and gardens.



Continue on to the Visitor Center. (number 11 on your map).

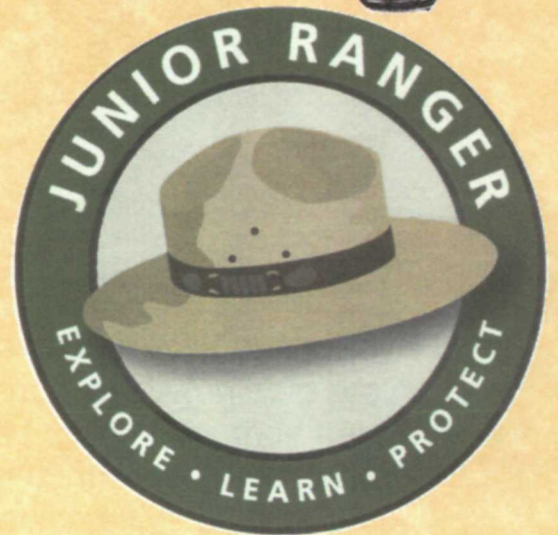
Congratulations!

"Huzzah!" You have completed the Junior Ranger Adventure Book. Head back to the Visitor Center and show your book to the park ranger. Make sure that your haversack still holds all of the tools you used and remember to drop off your letter at the Tavern table."

A place like Fort Frederica preserves more than just the foundations and ruins of this old town. There were many people who called this place home. When they arrived here they were hopeful that they could build a good settlement that would be home for years to come. This didn't happen.

When the Spanish landed on the island in 1742, Frederica did its job. The British soldiers like Demere and McKay defeated the Spanish. From this success, though, eventually came ruin. After the soldiers did their job they were no longer needed and they left Frederica. Those people like Mrs. Bennett, who made so much of their living from the soldiers, also left and Frederica died away.

What is left today reminds us of the struggle that Frederica's settlers went through to survive. Today, it is still a struggle for Frederica to survive. These old ruins need our help to make sure that they are around forever. **The most important step in making sure they are preserved is to learn more about them.** Today, you have studied these ruins and what they tell us about those who came before us. Good job, and congratulations on becoming Fort Frederica National Monument's newest Junior Ranger! The National Park Service is proud to call you one of our own.



Now What? Now that you have finished Fort Frederica National Monument's junior ranger program you might consider some other opportunities to learn about your National Parks.

Most National Park Service sites have junior ranger programs. Make sure that you ask when you visit one of the over 391 National Park sites. Unfortunately, it isn't always possible to go and visit a national park. That doesn't mean that you can't continue your Junior Ranger adventure, though.

WebRangers. (www.nps.gov/webrangers) You can go online and choose a ranger station, do fun activities, play games, upload pictures of your visit to National Parks and share stories of the adventures you have had visiting places like Fort Frederica National Monument.

If you love our National Parks, Monuments and Historic Sites, this site is for you. If you are new to our National Parks, we hope this site helps you experience how wonderful they can be.

My Ranger Station



This Junior Ranger Adventure Book was imagined and produced by the Division of Interpretation at Fort Frederica National Monument. Park volunteers provided invaluable editing and advice. We are greatly indebted to them for their help. Without them, we would not be able to do many of the good things we do on behalf of the people of the United States of America. We dedicate this book to them.

Printing of this booklet was generously provided by the Fort Frederica Association.

