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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park
Volume 2: Existing Conditions



"America, the new world, compares in glamour and romance with the old, and Boston Harbor is one of the most delightful places in America."
Edward Rowe Snow, 1971

Cultural Landscape Report for the Boston Harbor Islands

Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park

Boston, Massachusetts

Volume II: Existing Conditions

Prepared by:
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts, 2000/2017

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Cover Photo: Little Brewster Island with Boston skyline in the distance, D'Entremont.

Title Page: Stone arch remaining from the early twentieth century summer residence of Melvin o. Adams on Middle Brewster Island, 2015. (OCLP)

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Figure 0.1. Historic map: "Boston its Environs and Harbour with the Rebels Works raised against that town in 1775." Map courtesy of the Bostonian Society.

FOREWORD

The Boston Harbor Islands have served the city of Boston for hundreds of years as landscapes of agriculture, military protection, education, recreation, research and more, all within sight of the Boston skyline. As the only drowned-drumlin field intersecting a coastline in North America, the islands are a unique physical example of the pre-historic shifting earth as well as a unique cultural example of an island cluster directly tied to a nearby urban environment. Consisting of 34 islands and peninsulas, the establishment of the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area in 1996 attracted more visitors to the islands and contributed to the rejuvenation and cleanup of the Boston Harbor area. The park's creation also served as a new model for collaboration through the creation of the Boston Harbor Islands Partnership, which brought the National Park Service together with managers of the pre-existing Boston Harbor Islands State Park and numerous other land owners and important regional stakeholders.

This report serves to provide a broad overview of the history of the park, focusing on important cultural resources in their landscape context, and their potential value to future planning and development efforts. It complements existing inventories of the park's natural and cultural resources.

Volume one of this cultural landscape report captures the extensive site history of the harbor's 34 islands in a single document, drawing from a great range of individuals and organizations. Presented as seven narrative chapters each focused on a theme, each chapter in volume one identifies potentially significant extant resources, along with a set of recommendations for further actions. Volume two of this report, bound separately, provides an existing conditions overview for the park in the form of individual island data sheets and side-by-side landscape comparison photos from the 1990s and the 2010s. This unique style of existing conditions reporting provides visual documentation of physical changes incurred by the islands over time. The individual attention to each island in volume two will prove to be a helpful guide for the many managing partners of the Boston Harbor Islands in their future planning efforts.

The 2003 General Management Plan for the park identifies its mission goals and policies as related to the following subjects: resource protection, research and information, visitor access, use, and enjoyment, education and interpretation, management and operations, external cooperation. This cultural landscape report in its entirety will assist in the continuation and achievement of the above mission goals of the park, and help ensure that the park's landscapes, structures, and traditions are maintained in perpetuity for future generations to understand, appreciate, and enjoy.

Michael Creasey
Superintendent
National Parks of Boston



Figure 0.2. Historic map showing a bird's eye view of Boston Harbor Islands and City of Boston, 1901. Boston Public Library Norman Leventhal Map Center.

Acknowledgments

This report pulls together information from many individuals and organizations and represents a collaboration between public and private partners as stewards of a remarkable resource within the National Park Service and Commonwealth of Massachusetts park system. The information was gathered by staff at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and Northeast Region Support Office from 1997-2000 and updated from 2014 -2017. Historical Landscape Architects Margie Coffin Brown and Eliot Foulds and Natural Resource Partnerships Program Director Marc Albert served as project managers. Historian Christine Arato compiled the resource list, conducted historical research, and prepared the narrative of the historical overview. Historical Landscape Architects Patrick Eleey and Tracy Stakely recorded existing conditions and photographed the islands for the first draft. In addition, Tracy Stakely contributed to the resource list and compiled a chronology, which served as the framework for the historical overview. Student Conservation Associate Ericka Duym prepared the site maps and updated the photographs and chronologies. The 'Designing the Parks' team members contributed to documentation including Melissa Eloshway, Sasha Bachier, Shanasia Sylman, and Kristi Lin. Superintendents Michael Creasey and Giles Parker and Olmsted Center Direct Robert Page, as well as former Boston Harbor Islands superintendents George Price and Bruce Jacobson, provide project guidance and content review. Former historians Paul Weinbaum and Larry Lowenthal, and Historical Architect Richard Crisson assisted with information on individual islands and National Register eligibility of resources. Former ethnographer Rebecca Joseph and former archeologist Stephen Pendery provided information on relevant studies. Additional assistance was provided by NPS staff Alexandra von Bieberstein, Christopher Beagan, Timothy Layton, Jeffrey Killion, Nigel Shaw, Alan Banks, Liza Sterns, Mary Raczko, Joyce Connolly, Kelly Fellner, Barbara Mackey, and Daniel Boyd, and interns Kristina Bergquist, Linda Berkeley, and Heidi Werner.

Representatives from many of the partners in this unique endeavor offered time, historical knowledge, and professional expertise to this project. Organizations include Boston Harbor Island Alliance, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Massachusetts Port Authority, United States Coast Guard, Boston University, Smith College, Tufts University, City of Boston Archives, City of Boston Public Health Commission, City of Boston Parks and Recreation, Boston Fire Department Training Academy on Moon Island, Thompson Island Outward Bound Education Center, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Fort Revere Park & Preservation Society, Thomas Crane Library in Quincy, The Trustees of

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Figure 0.3. Location map showing the 34 Boston Harbor Islands highlighted in green, OCLP.

INTRODUCTION

The Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park consists of 34 islands varying in size from 0.3-acres (Hangman Island) to 225.2-acres (Deer Island). The islands are scattered throughout the Greater Boston Harbor Basin. Most of the islands are owned and managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), which is one of ten managing partners of the Boston Harbor Islands; other partners include the U.S. Coast Guard (Nix's Mate), and the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (Deer Island).

The Boston Harbor Islands were designated as a national park area in 1996. Nearly all of the Boston Harbor Islands contain significant cultural resources relating to early historic and indigenous use, resource extraction, trade and navigation, military use, institutions, industry, infrastructure and recreation. The park area includes six listings on the National Register of Historic Places, of which three are also National Historic Landmarks. Many additional resources may be eligible for the National Register.

Once an abundant fishing and hunting area for indigenous people, the character of the harbor changed rapidly with the arrival of English settlers in the seventeenth century. The port of Boston became a hub for trade ships and fishing boats, while the harbor islands served for both guidance and protection, with aids to navigation. The islands also supported a complex network of harbor defenses, installed and continually updated from the colonial era until the 1950s, paralleling the nation's history of technological innovations and military conflict. The islands have also been used as prisons, prisoner-of-war camps, quarantine sites, hospitals, and almshouses. Visible remnants of these historical uses are found on many islands. Current uses range from public recreation to water treatment, from navigational aids to education.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this report is to consolidate baseline cultural resource information about the park's cultural resources. The project was initiated to support the National Park Service and Boston Harbor Islands Partnership in the planning and protection of the park's natural and cultural resources, supporting the preparation of the park's General Management Plan. Completed in 2002, the GMP, as specified in the park's enabling legislation (1029-f2Bii) as an "integrated resource" management plan, includes "policies and programs for. . .conserving, protecting, and maintaining the scenic, historical, cultural, natural and scientific values of the islands."

In accordance with the park's GMP and with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, federal guidelines for the preservation of historic properties apply to the Boston Harbor Islands. This report identifies significant and potentially significant resources that should be included in the Section 106 review and compliance process.

Consistent with National Park Service policy, cultural landscape reports serve as the primary guide for the treatment and use of cultural landscapes. With reference to appropriate historical context, cultural landscape reports document and evaluate landscape features and qualities that make a site eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These documents draw upon many disciplines, documenting, analyzing, and evaluating historical, architectural, landscape architectural, archeological, ethnographic, horticultural, engineering, and ecological data. For the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park, this study was conducted at a limited level of investigation rather than thorough or exhaustive in order to survey resources within the entire park area. For this reason, recommendations are provided for more detailed studies within specific disciplines and for individual islands or sites. This information will also inform the park's strategic plan for resource management.

The cultural landscape report for the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park includes two volumes. The first volume presents seven historical themes as chapters. Each contains an overview of area's social, political, economic and environmental history as it relates to physical changes on individual harbor islands. At the conclusion of each chapter, extant significant or potentially significant resources on the islands are highlighted and recommendations are made for further research, documentation, protection, maintenance, education and interpretation of these resources. All recommendations are consolidated in the last chapter of the volume.

This second volume serves as a report on the existing conditions of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. Since the report was begun in the late 1990's, conditions from that time frame are presented, and with the revisitation of the report in 2014-2017, those current conditions were updated. The information is presented in the form of individual island data sheets. Organized alphabetically, each island is introduced with a short narrative and location map showing the context of the individual island in relation to the rest of the park. Details of each island's current conditions and resources are presented in tables. Side-by-side comparison photos from 1998/99 and 2014-2016 serve as visuals conveying current conditions, as well as a study of the impact recent management has had on the islands. A concurrent study of natural systems is in progress. In combination, volumes I and II of this report will provide information on cultural and natural resources to assist the park in the development of management strategies for the future.

STUDY BOUNDARIES

The individual islands of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park lie within Massachusetts Bay, and the smaller Hull Bay, Hingham Bay, Quincy Bay, and Dorchester Bay and within Suffolk, Plymouth and Norfolk counties. This study examines thirty islands and several peninsulas that are included in the national park area. Islands outside of the park, (Castle Island and Hog Island) or that are no longer discernible, (Governors, Bird, and Apple are part of Logan Airport, Noddle and another Hog Island [Belle Isle] in East Boston), are not included in this volume.

In addition to the islands, the park's enabling legislation lists potential land-side points for access, visitor services, and administration. These include Boston's Harborwalk, Long Wharf, Fan Pier, John F. Kennedy Library, the Custom House, Charlestown Navy Yard, Old Northern Avenue Bridge, the City of Quincy at Squantum Point/Marina Bay, the Fore River Shipyard, the Town River, the Town of Hingham at Hewitt's Cove, the Town of Hull, the City of Salem at Salem Maritime National Historic Site, and the City of Lynn at the Heritage State Park. While these sites are important in relationship to the history of the Harbor Islands, they were not included in the scope of this study.

NATIONAL REGISTER AND NATIONAL LANDMARK STATUS

Boston Light on Little Brewster Island has been on the National Register since 1966, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1964. Fort Warren on George's Island and Long Wharf in Boston are also National Historic Landmarks in 1970 and 1966 respectively. In 1987 Graves Light Station in the Outer Harbor and Long Island Head Light, at the tip of Long Island, were listed on the National Register as part of a thematic nomination for Lighthouses of Massachusetts. In 1986 Fort Andrews on Peddocks Island was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Most of the islands are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In the same year many of the islands within the park were listed as contributing to the "Boston Harbor Islands Archeological District" for their significant resources associated with aboriginal occupation. Several land-side access points named in the park's legislation contain properties listed on the National Register and as National Historic Landmarks.

METHODOLOGY

Research for volume I and field documentation for volume II for this report was conducted between February 1997 and December 1999, with additional existing conditions documentation completed between October 2014 and November

2016. Given the time frame of this report spanning from 1997-2017, an abundance of data has been gathered, recording conditions in the 1990s as well as more updated existing conditions data from 2014-2017. It was determined that both sets of data should be included in volume II of the report, acting as a hybrid in-depth existing conditions report and concise inventory for individual islands. Existing conditions are conveyed visually through comparative images taken in the 1990s and 2014-2016, and inventories are compiled into individual island data tables. These tables include basic information that will be helpful in the subsequent creation of inventories of greater depth. Due to the ever changing nature of recreational landscapes to fit the needs of a community, a number changes have been made in recent years to some islands. Any significant events and/or changes to the landscape since the 1990s are reflected in the individual island chronologies. A review draft of both volumes was circulated among managing partners in December 2000 and again in November 2016, thus, various edits and comments have been received and addressed accordingly. Updates have mainly been made to agency names and island owners that were outdated, as well as significant changes in the landscapes since the first draft review.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Boston's harbor islands are host to a multitude of cultural resources that require monitoring, stabilization, protection, routine maintenance, documentation, and recognition. These measures are needed to preserve the cultural history manifested in the layers of physical remains, some fragmented and others intact and actively used. Deteriorating buildings and an assortment of structures related to domestic, military, and institutional use require stabilization, particularly on Peddocks and Long islands. Building remnants, including walls, foundations, chimneys, wells and stone walls, also require stabilization and protection, particularly on Bumpkin, Calf, Middle Brewster, Rainsford, and Thompson islands and at World's End. Routine maintenance is needed to protect biotic resources on steep slopes and within historic designed and vernacular landscapes that include orchards and ornamental plantings, associated with domestic, military and institutional facilities, particularly on Gallops, Georges, Long, Peddocks, and Thompson islands and at World's End. Protection of sensitive archeological resources is critical throughout the islands.

A more comprehensive historic resource study is needed to fully address the themes presented in volume I of this cultural landscape report. Combined cultural landscape reports and historic structure reports are needed for individual islands, particularly Georges, Long, Lovells, Peddocks and Thompson islands. In addition, World's End would benefit from an individual cultural landscape report. Archeological studies are needed to document the extent of resources on the island and inform monitoring and protection needs. Cemeteries and fragments of historic structures also need to be studied. Ethnographic studies are needed

to address issues relating to Native American use of the harbor islands as well as nineteenth and twentieth century fishing and recreational communities on the islands. Careful documentation of built resources on the islands, using techniques of the Historic American Building Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, or the recently established Historic American Landscape Survey, will ensure that location, materials, construction methods and condition of resources are documented. This will facilitate maintenance and preservation of these resources. Additional resources may be eligible for the National Register and as National Historic Landmarks, including the beacon on Nix's Mate, the sewage facilities on Moon Island, the agricultural and institutional landscapes on Thompson Island, the historic resources on Long and Peddocks islands, and the historic designed landscape at World's End.

Education and interpretive programs enhance appreciation of the island's cultural resources as well as foster stewardship and discourage vandalism. In many cases there are important links between harbor island and mainland resources. Enhancing awareness of these connections will strengthen ties to the surrounding communities.

ENDNOTES

1. The park was designated a National Recreation Area, and then designated as a National Park unit in 1996 and therefore referred to as a National Park Area to foster public appreciation of the park's resources and history, rather than to focus the public's perception solely on recreation. National Park Service, Boston Harbor Islands, A National Park Area, Draft General Management Plan and Draft Environmental Statement (Boston: Boston Support Office of the Northeast Region, National Park Service, April 2000) 1. (Hereafter GMP).

2. Ibid., 7-8, 33-37, 83-85, 109-110.

3. National Park Service's Cultural Resource Management Guideline defines limited investigation as research in available published sources, usually of a secondary character, documentary sources if easily accessible, brief interviews, and non-destructive investigation of extant site features (Release 5, 1997) 18.

4. National Park Service, "Boston Harbor Islands, A National Park Area, Draft Strategic Plan, Fiscal Years 2001-2005."

5. A lighthouse on the tip of Deer Island was listed on the National Register but de-listed, demolished and replaced with a modern beacon.

6. A historic resource study provides a historical overview of a park and identifies and evaluates its cultural resources within historic contexts.



Figure 0.4. Drawing showing elevation of Rainsford Island, 1855. Boston Public Library Norman Leventhal Map Center.



Figure 0.5. Photograph of Rainsford Island from boat, 2015. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

Individual Island Data Sheets

The existing conditions of the Boston Harbor Islands are presented in separate sections via the Individual Island Data Sheets. The sheets are organized in alphabetical order by island name and contain an introduction to the island, a location map showing the island within the context of the Greater Boston Harbor and neighboring islands, a table detailing exact location and acreage, current use, historical overview and chronology from pre 1600s to present day, access methods and points, topography, various features (water, built, small and large scale), vegetation, vistas, archeological sites, National Register eligibility, threats to resources, and safety concerns. Following the table is a topographical satellite map with photo points marked with numbers and directional arrows to show from where and what point of view documentation photos were taken. The photos taken in 1998/99 and 2014-2016 are placed side by side in order to show the immense change on the islands over time, along with the effects of current resource management over the span of about 15 years. Any recent significant changes are narrated in the individual island chronologies.

The informational tables and side-by-side comparison photos serve as a quick yet highly informative presentation of existing conditions that will be easily referenced later on throughout the completion of cultural landscape inventories for individual islands.

BUMPKIN ISLAND

Bumpkin Island is an approximately 32.7-acre island situated southwest of Boston's inner harbor in Hingham Bay, owned and managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). The island has a diverse history stemming from its use as agricultural land by farmers in the seventeenth-century, to housing the ill as the site of the Burrage Hospital at the turn of the twentieth-century, and as a Naval training facility throughout the first half of the twentieth-century. Remains of these structures can still be found on the island. Alternate names for the island include Bompkin, Round, and Ward Island. Characterized by a single, central drumlin, Bumpkin's landscape contains a diverse variety of tree specimens, many of which may date back to the islands' hospital period. Visitors enjoy a network of trails, several areas for camping and picnicking, as well as views of the Boston Harbor and skyline.

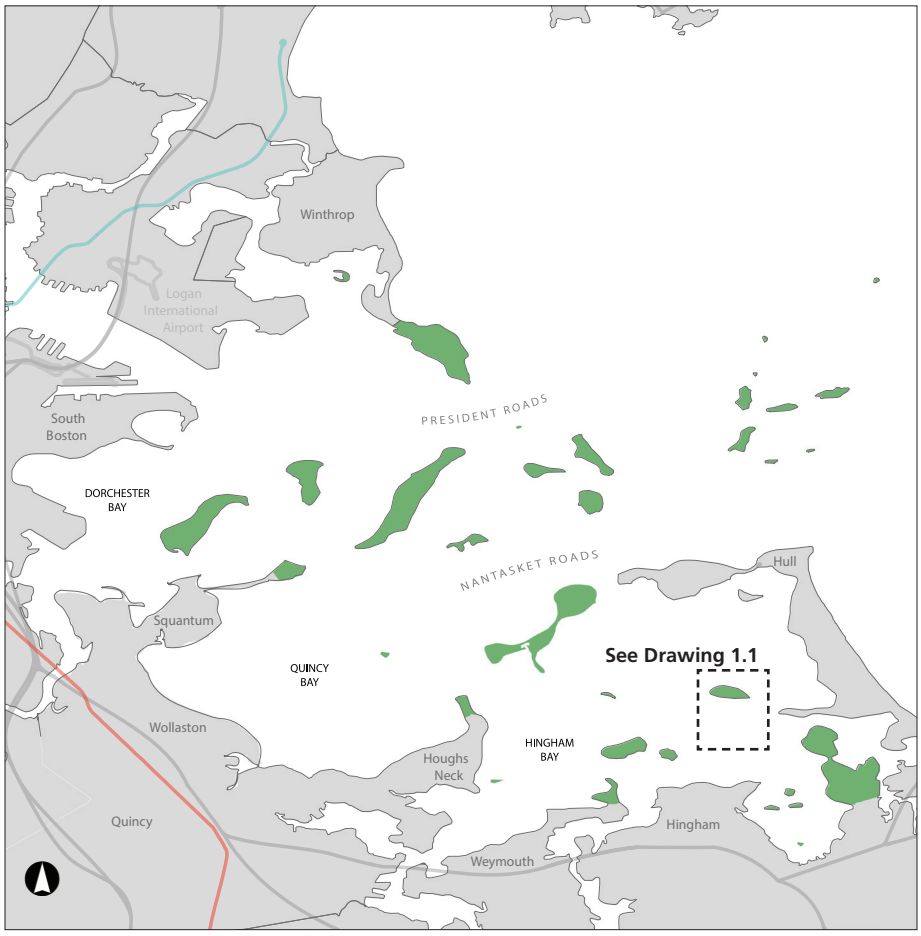
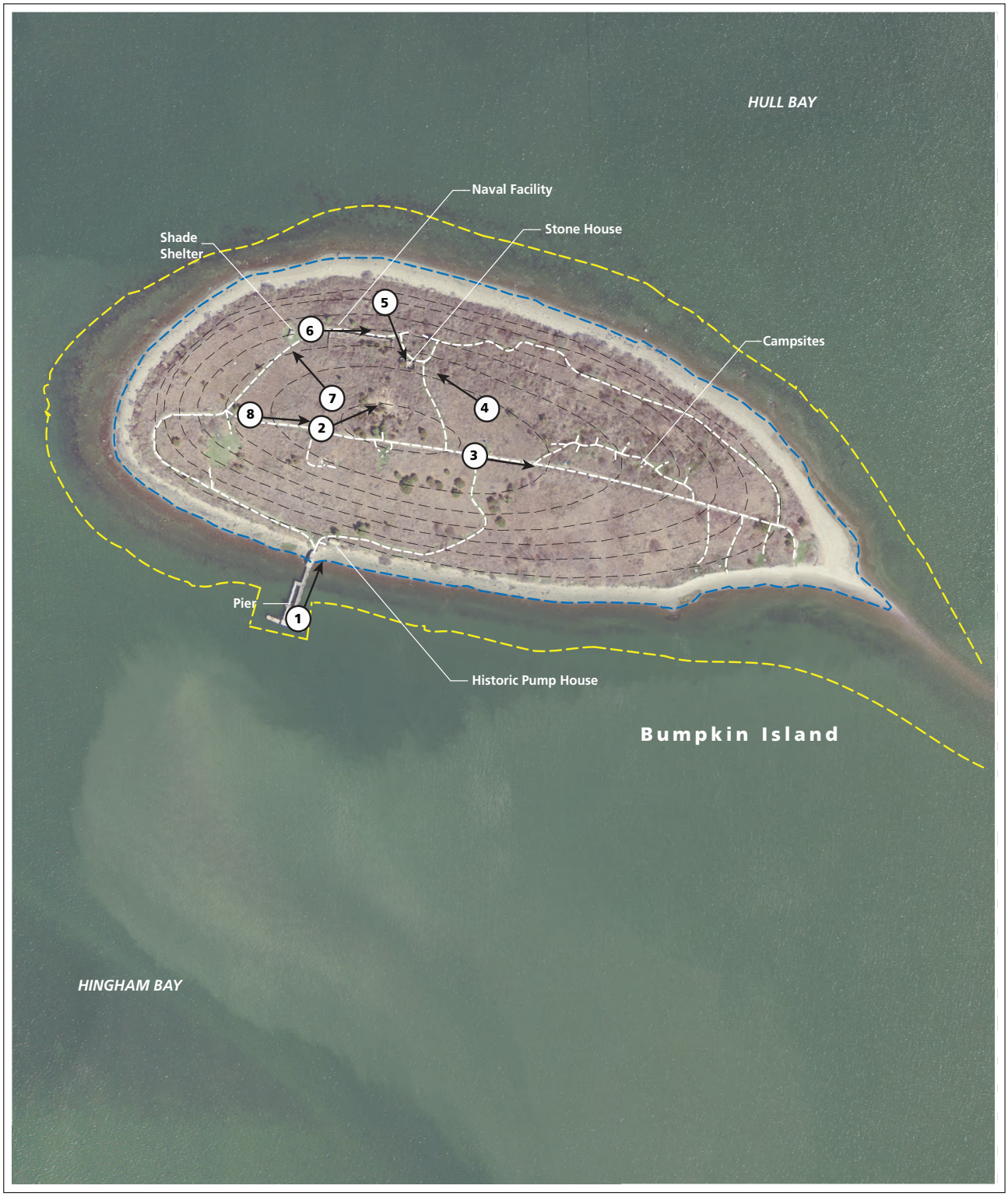


Figure 1.1. Location map showing the islands and peninsulas that make up the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. Bumkin Island is located to the southwest of Nantasket Roads. For detailed map of Bumpkin, see Drawing 1.1.

BUMPKIN ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.1, 327 acres, benchmark: 42 º, 16' 52.36" N and 70 º, 54' 07.34" W	
Current Use	Public recreation, education, camping, picnicking	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was used by Native American Indians. During the colonial period, the island was leased to tenant farmers. The island hosted a fish-drying operation in the early nineteenth century and a fish smelting operation in the early twentieth century. In 1900, a Boston philanthropist founded a hospital for children with physical disabilities. During WWI the island was taken over for use as a US Naval Training camp, which was dismantled after the war. The hospital reopened briefly in about 1940 for polio patients but closed during WWII and burned in 1945.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1637	Granted to the town of Weymouth and later sold to Samuel Ward, known as Round Island "Bompkin" Island, then Ward's Island.
	1681	Bequeathed to Harvard College by Samuel Ward. Leased by Harvard to tenant farmers who harvested hay and grew fruits and vegetables.
	1700s	Island use included a fish drying operation
	1879	Ruins of an old farmhouse and freshwater well were located on the western side of the island and stone walls surrounded fields but at this time the island was uninhabited.
	1900	Leased from Harvard College for "500 years" by Clarence Burrage, a Boston philanthropist, who constructed a hospital for children with physical disabilities, later called the Burrage hospital. Shoreline was used for fish smelting operation.
	1901	Yellow brick hospital building constructed in the center of the island.
	1902	Children admitted to the hospital.
	1917	During WWI, a US Naval training station was built.
	1918	The training station was expanded to a 56-building compound that held 1.300 men and graduated a total of nearly 15,000 seamen.
	1919	After the war, buildings removed with the exception of hospital.
	c1940	Polio victims summered at the Burrage Hospital.
	1945	Burrage Hospital burned.
	1973	Designated part of the Boston Harbor Islands State Park.
	1998	Gazebo constructed at end of pier.
	c2006	Accessible ramps and floats added to pier.
Access and Circulation	Public access during the summer and early fall by water taxi via a pier with seasonal dock. Approximately one-half mile of paved and mowed grass trails traverse the island.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of a central drumlin, elevation 70 feet, surrounded by a rock-strewn shoreline. A sand spit, exposed at low tide, connects the eastern end of the island to Sunset Point in Hull.	
Constructed Water Features	There are two and possibly more wells on the island. The small stone structure near the pier was originally a pump house for water piped over from Hingham. Further field work is need to determine the extent and location of all constructed water features.	

Vegetation	Several large trees, approximately 100 years old, possibly date to the early hospital period, including white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), pear (*Pyrus sp.*) and apple (*Malus sp.*) trees. A single yew (*Taxus sp.)* may have been part of an early 1900s ornamental planting. Most of the island is covered with early successional tree, shrub and vine species representative of a landscape reverted from managed lawns and gardens in the early 1900s. Predominant species include staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), gray birch (*Betula populifolia*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), apple (*Malus sp.*), bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*), Salt-spray rose (*Rosa rugosa*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), asiatic bittersweet (*celastrus orbiculatus*), and poison ivy (*toxicodendron radicans*). The island has an abundance of berries: blackberry, dewberry, raspberry (*Rubus sp.*), and elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*). Since the island has been managed as a park in the 1970s, several trees and shrubs have been planted, including Japanese black or Austrian pine (*Pinus thunbergiana* or *P. nigra*), blueberry (*Vaccinium sp.*), sycamore maple *(Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Colorado spruce *(Picea pungens*).
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The island contains many building remnants composed of concrete, brick, field stone, and cobblestones. Most notable is the stone house. The most intact structure is the pump house near the pier, which was re-roofed recently by DCR. Other foundations include the hospital, the mess hall, and portions of the barracks. Two new structures were built by DCR in 1998, a gazebo on the pier and an outlook shelter on the northwest side of the island. 1. Pier with gazebo 2. Pumphouse 3. Stone house walls 4. Mess hall foundation 5. Hospital foundation 6. Additional foundations 7. Outlook shelter 8. Clivus Multrum toilet
Small Scale Features	Park benches, picnic tables and signs are located throughout the island. Further research is required to document historical small scale features, many of which are obscured by vegetation.
Views and Vistas	Three vantage points are managed to enhance views. A group picnic area on the southwest side of the island offer excellent views of the Hingham Harbor Islands, Sarah, Ragged, Langlee and World's End, Slate, Grape and Sheep Islands. And outlook of Boston, Peddocks, and Hull with a partial view of Great Brewster Island.
Archeological Sites	Further study and documentation is needed for remnants of the nineteenth century stone house, the Burrage Hospital buildings, and the WWI era US Naval Training facility foundations.
National Register Eligible Resources	Extant historic remnants may be eligible as part of a historic district, but further study is needed. The stone house is a notable structure and merits a special study.
Threats to Resources	Boat wakes pose a threat to archeological resources. The stone house is susceptible to vandalism and merits a special study to document its existing condition, construction methods, and to determine its structural integrity
Safety Concerns	There are no immediate safety concerns. The island has abundant poison ivy, which is currently controlled by spraying along walkways.
Recorded by	C. Arato, M. Coffin, T. Stakely 3/98, 7/99 walking tours 1.5 hours. And M. Brown 7/14.
Sources	Hingham Office, Bumpkin Island files. Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands*, Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. 1993. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: Christopher Publishing House. 1973. Stokinger, William, "Bumpkin Island Historic Chronology", Metropolitan District Commission, 1996



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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Bumpkin Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.1

Figure 1.2a (1998). Photo point 1. Photograph of pier, newly constructed gazebo, and early 1900s water pump house now used as the residence for a seasonal island manager, 1998.



Figure 1.3a (1998). Photo point 2. Photograph of the Burrage Hospital foundation remnants, 1998.



Figure 1.4a (1998). Photo point 3. Photograph of concrete road leading to former pier, looking east across island towards Hull, 1998.





Figure 1.2b (2014). Photo point 1. Photograph of pier and gazebo, with extra ramp to the left and water pump house in the background to the right, 2014.



Figure 1.3b (2014). Photo point 2. Photograph of the remnants of the Burrage Hospital foundations, 2014.



Figure 1.4b (2014). Photo point 3. Photograph of concrete road leading east across island to former pier, 2014.

Figure 1.5a (1998). Photo point 4. Photograph of pear tree in 1999 that dates to late 1800s or early 1900s, and the concrete foundation of WWI Naval Station Barracks, 1998.



Figure 1.6a (1998). Photo point 5. Photograph of stone house, date of construction unknown, served as power house for hospital, 1998.



Figure 1.7a (1998). Photo point 6. Photograph of the WWI Naval Station mess hall foundation, 1998.





Figure 1.5b (2014). Photo point 4. Photograph of pear tree and Naval Barracks foundations, 2014.



Figure 1.6b (2014). Photo point 5. Photograph of stone house, 2014.



Figure 1.7b (2014). Photo point 6. Photograph of WWI Naval Station mess hall foundation, 2014 .

Figure 1.8a (1998). Photo point 7. Photograph of the outlook shelter on the northwest side of island, 1998.



Figure 1.9a (1998). Photo point 8. Photograph of campsite in center of island, 1998.





Figure 1.8b (2014). Photo point 7. Photograph of the outlook shelter with view of Boston skyline, 2014.



Figure 1.9b (2014). Photo point 8. Photograph of picnic site with view of Boston skyline, 2014.

BUTTON ISLAND

Covering approximately 1.0-acre, Button is the smallest of the four islands located in Hingham Harbor. Owned by the Town of Hingham, it is connected to the mainland at low tide by exposed mud flats and accessible by kayak or boat, with views of the surrounding islands and harbor. The history of the island may stem from use as a source for firewood by early colonists. There are no significant key features to be noted on the island, except the presence of a large oak tree, potentially dating back to the 1800s. The overall landscape is characterized by a low elevation covered with small rock outcrops, boulders and sand, with areas of salt grass and mud flats. The main management issue on Button Island is erosion, which would eventually be a threat to archaeological resources.

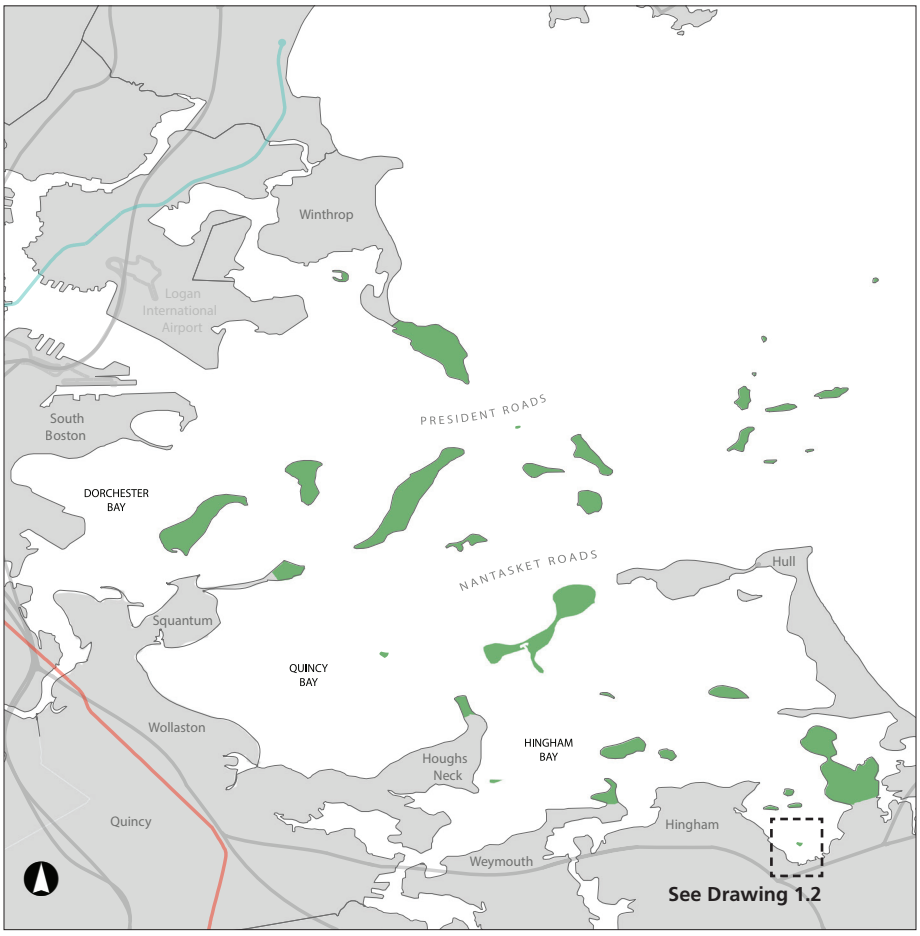


Figure 2.1. Button Island is located to the south of Nantasket Roads in Hingham Harbor. For detailed map of Button, see Drawing 1.2.

BUTTON ISLAND	
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.2, 1.0 acre, the smallest of the four islands in Hingham Harbor. Center of island: 42º, 15' 04.88" N and 70º, 53' 05.82" W
Current Use	Recreation
Ownership	Town of Hingham
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was likely used seasonally by Native American Indians. Trees were likely removed for firewood by colonists. An 1893 account, The History of Hingham, "Ancient Landmarks" describes Button as "a little heap of rock and gravel, bearing no trees or shrubs and but little grass, is not worth visiting." The island now supports about twenty trees and a dense understory of brambles. The island may be used occasionally for camping.
Access and Circulation	Access is by beach landing on surrounding mud flats. There are no trails on the island.
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island rises ten feet in elevation and is composed primarily of glacial till. The island is bounded by small rock outcrops, boulders, sand and mud flats with salt grass.
Constructed Water Features	None
Vegetation	An enormous oak tree is growing on the island, which must have been planted shortly after the island's unsympathetic description in 1893 of the barren island (History of Hingham, Ancient Landmarks). Several smaller but mature oaks, linden, cedars, and sumac cover the island. Shrub species include bayberry, dewberry. A small flat grassy area in a grove of cedars may serve as an informal campsite. Grasses and sea lavender are abundant in the tidal zone.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None
Small Scale Features	None visible
Views and Vistas	Views from Button are of the surrounding islands and mainland areas including Ragged and Sarah Islands, World's End and Hingham Harbor.
Archeological Sites	No studies of Button Island were located.
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research required.
Threats to Resources	There is erosion of the bank on the northwest side of the island, which may be a threat to archaeological resources.
Safety Concerns	None
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown (7/99), M. Coffin Brown (7/14).
Sources	Bouve, Thomas T. "Ancient Landmarks" in *History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts, Volume I*, Town of Hingham, 1893.



DRAWN BY
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Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Button Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Town of Hingham

0' 200' 400' 800'

Drawing 1.2



Figure 2.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Photograph of rock strewn gravel beach and large oak tree on north side of island, 1999.



Figure 2.2b (2014). Photo point 1. Photograph of gravel beach and large oak tree on north side of island, 2014.

CALF ISLAND

Calf is one of nine islands located in the outer northeast corner of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. At 22.4- acres, the island is owned and managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). As with most of the outer islands, Calf is characterized by steep bedrock cliffs, windswept groves of sumac, several varieties of fruit trees, and views of the Boston skyline. The island's history has evolved through various owners including Elder Brewster, Charles Apthorp, James Turner, and has been occupied by lobster fishermen and farmers. The landscape has been utilized in various ways from farming to summer residencies, and illegal boxing matches in the late 19th century. Notable chimney remains of the summer homes can still be found despite the threat vandals pose to the landscape.

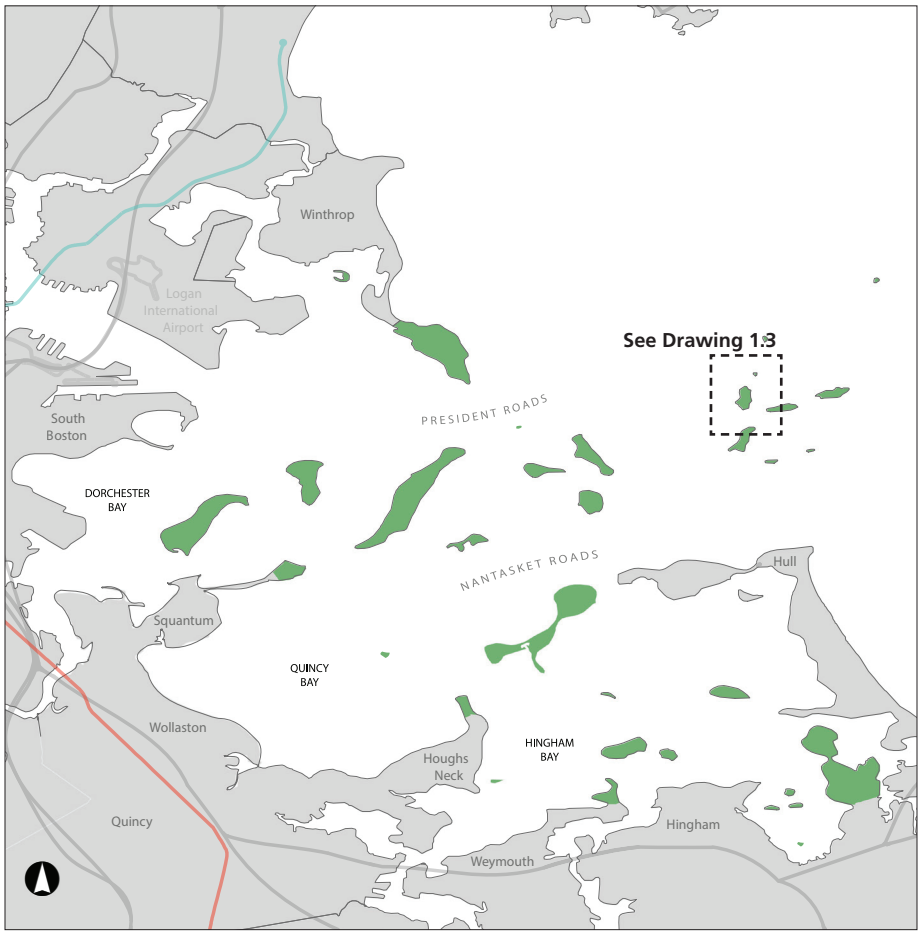


Figure 3.1. Calf Island is located in the outer harbor to the south of the Hypocrite Channel, and northwest of Middle Brewster Island. For detailed map of Calf, see Drawing 1.3.

CALF ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.3, 22.4 acres, center of island: 42º, 20' 27.35" N and 70º, 53' 47.58" W	
Current Use	Recreation	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
	pre 1600s	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1600s	Granted to Elder Brewster of Plimouth Colony, later owned by Charles Apthorp, who also owned Long Island and other property in the harbor, and known as Apthorps Island.
	1789	Hut of Refuge constructed by the Massachusetts Humane Society.
	1845	Owned by James Tuener, who built his home from two deckhouses that washed ashore from the wrecked steamer *Ontario* and who later became the keeper of Bug Light at the western end of Brewster Spit. Occupied by a small group of lobster fishermen, who built small wooden shelters on the island.
	1883	Illegal boxing matches staged on the island.
	1902	Twenty year lease for the island secured for island.
	1902	Benjamin P. Cheney and his wife, actress Julia Arthur built a colonial style, two story, summer estate with roofs used to collect rainwater.
	1917	US Government acquired rights to the island during WWI until the end of WWII.
	1940s	Core of the Cheney estate burned by vandals.
	1971	Remains of the Cheney estate burned by vandals.
	1990s	One of two chimneys toppled by vandals.
Access and Circulation	A Beach landing at cove on the southwest side. Circulation is difficult due to overgrown vegetation.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of bedrock covered with a thin layer of soil rising to an elevation of 38 feet. The center of the island contains a freshwater marsh..	
Constructed Water Features	Further research required.	
Vegetation	The windswept island has a thin layer of soil that supports grasses, shrubs and salt-tolerant trees. A 1903 newspaper article describes the island landscape. "Here are groves of wild cherries, clumps of sumac, precipitous cliffs interspersed with ideal stretches of beach, fringed with wild basaltic rocks. Here is pasturage for two Jerseys, soil enough for a garden, a miniature pond and broad stretches of lawn." Today the island supports wild cherry, beach plum, tall grasses, chives, and mock orange. Further research is needed to document remains from the Cheney's cultivated landscape. Groves of sumac cover much of the island.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	Cheney house ruins Belvedere ruins Stone wall	
Small Scale Features	A cobblestone medallion with the initials "BPC" was rescued from a vandalized chimney and is located in the DCR headquarters in Hingham.	
Views and Vistas	Views of downtown Boston and Deer Island are visible in the distance as well as the surrounding islands, the Brewsters, Georges, Lovells and the Graves. These views are best found at the edges of the island.	
Archeological Sites	Archeological surveys have been conducted. In addition, historical accounts mention unmarked graves on the island of unidentified crewmembers from an unidentified shipwreck.	
National Register Eligible Resources	Extant cultural remnants of the Cheney estate may be eligible as part of a historic district, but further study is needed.	

Threats to Resources	Vandals pose a serious threat to cultural resources on this remote island. The remains of the Cheney estate have been substantially dismantled by vandals. The remaining standing chimney is vulnerable to vandalism.
Safety Concerns	Rocky approaches
Recorded by	P. Eleey and M. Coffin, walking tour (6/98). M. Coffin-Brown, E. Duym, M. Albert, walking tour 1 hour, (8/15)
Sources	DCR Hingham Office, Calf Island files. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: Christopher Publishing House. 1973. Sunday Herald, Boston, July 26, 1903.



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Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Calf and Little Calf Islands
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0' 250' 400' 800'

Drawing 1.3



Figure 3.2a (1998). Photo point 1. Photograph of remains of 1902 Cheney estate "The Moorings," 1998.



Figure 3.3a (1998). Photo point 2. Photograph of east facing view of fireplace stonework of Cheney Estate, 1998.



Figure 3.4a (1998). Photo point 3. Photograph of west facing view of fireplace stonework, 1998.



Figure 3.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View looking west of the remains of Cheney estate. Portions of the foundation and fireplace are hidden by successional growth, 2015.



Figure 3.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View facing east of fireplace stonework, 2015.



Figure 3.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View of fireplace and brick chimney facing west with Lovells Island in the background to the left, 2015.

DEER ISLAND

Deer Island is one of five peninsulas within the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. Owned and maintained by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, the 203.5-acre peninsula is the site of a sewage treatment plant, and a network of recreation paths and trails open to the public. Located east of Logan Airport, Deer Island offers views of Boston Harbor, Long, Gallops and Spectacle Island from atop of one of the man made drumlins or along the perimeter walkways. The island's history derives from early Native American Indian occupation, to correctional and Naval facilities, and then to sewage treatment in the late 19th century into present day. Today, the treatment facilities are some of the largest in the country and serve over 40 cities. There are few threats to the island due to the lack of remaining historical resources on the island.



Figure 4.1. Deer Island is located east of Logan Airport at the southern tip of the Town of Winthrop and to the north of the shipping channel, President Roads. For detailed map of Deer, see Drawing 1.4.

DEER ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.4, 203.5 acres, benchmark: 42°, 20' 59.73" N and 70°, 57' 22.79" W	
Current Use	Sewage treatment, recreation	
Ownership	Massachusetts Water Resources Authority	
History and Cultural Traditions	Use of the island for sewerage treatment began with the construction of a pump house on the is land in 1889. The plant has developed over the years, with the current 1.3 million gallon facility being mandated by a federal court order issued in 1986. Tours of the new facility are available by appointment. The new facility includes a 2½ mile path along the perimeter of the island.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1675	Christian Indians interned on the island during King Phillips War.
	1677	Deer Island first to serve as a quarantine point on all inbound ships from the West Indies.
	1780s	William Tewksbury operated a resort hotel until the mid- 1800s.
	1800s	Reformatory built on the island.
	1810s	Fortification on Deer Island created by Boston militia.
	1825	Granite seawalls were added to Deer Island.
	1840s	Deer Island inmates constructed batteries on the North, East, and South sides of the island.
	1847	Quarantine hospital constructed to deal with smallpox outbreak. Almost 5,000 immigrants admitted to the hospital; 750 died and were buried on the island.
	1849	All ships that entered the harbor with passengers or cargo considered 'foul…' and were forced to anchor at Deer Island. Municipal buildings on Deer Island that had housed a quarantine station and hospital… were adaptively [being] reused to house inmates.
	1850	Boston built a large immigration facility on Deer Island.
	1854	Deer Island's Almshouse (House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders) and House of Industry were converted to detention cells.
	1866	Deer Island hospital building turned over to the House of Reformation for delinquent boys; Quarantine services all transferred to Gallops Island.
	1882	Inmates transferred from South Boston House of Correction to a newly established institution in the facilities of the former House of Reformation on Deer Island… Transfer of inmates completed in 1902.
	1889	Wastewater pumping station constructed and part of the Boston Main Drainage System.
	1890	Deer Island Light built on stilts, 500 yards southwest of Deer Island to mark Fawn Bar in the "Presidents Roads" shipping channel. The light was red-brown in color, granite and cement, encircled with four tiers of catwalks, and 53 feet tall.
	1891	Coal Wharf completed.
	1894	Pump house and boiler house completed
	1896	Reformatory converted to the Suffolk County House of Correction. House of Industry was officially established as a Suffolk County Institution and designated as the House of Correction at Deer Island. New additional Cell House completed. Pumping station constructed.
	1898	Pump station in full operation.
	1904	The Hill (Women's) Prison was built on the North slope of Signal Hill.
	1936	Deer Island connected to Winthrop by filling channel called Shirley Gut. Continuous silting in Shirley Gut led to the construction of the causeway between Deer Island and Point Shirley.

	1940s	During WWII, the Harbor Entrance Command Post located on Deer to control underwater mine fields. The army built Fort Dawes on the eastern tip of the island. The Navy operated a radar and signal station. Fort Dawes modernized and garrisoned. Deer Island served as the Harbor Entrance Command Post to control underwater minefields.
	1968	Primary wastewater treatment plant built.
	1985	Massachusetts Water Resources Authority established.
	1989	Construction began on the new 1.3 billion gallon sewerage treatment plant.
	1991	Suffolk County House of Correction relocated off island, ending the history as one of the oldest continuous penal institutions in the United States. Structures demolished. Also demolished, most of the former treatment plant and the remains of Fort Dawes. Correction operations transferred to the South Bay Area in order to accommodate MWRA sewage treatment plant expansion.
	1995	New treatment plant in full operation. Five-mile tunnel completed from Deer Island to Nut Island.
	1996	Perimeter walkway and park completed.
	1997	Secondary Treatment plant added.
	1998	Second battery of secondary treatment construction started (MWRA); Inter-island tunnel between Nut and Deer completed.
	2000	New plant is fully open
	2001	Outfall Tunnel and Plant Completed, third and final battery of secondary treatment construction completed (MWRA).
	2016	Rehabilitation of Boston Harbor is deemed complete but continual investments are identified as necessary for the upkeep of the system
Access and Circulation	2½ mile recreation path around the perimeter of the island 1.3 mile road connects with town of Winthrop Service roads throughout treatment plant (no public access) Pier at southwest end of island	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	A glacial drumlin was relocated to form a man-made berm, which serves as a visual barrier between the town of Winthrop and the treatment plant. Tidal flats surround the island.	
Constructed Water Features	The treatment plant, designed to treat sewage is perhaps one of the largest, most elaborate constructed water features in the country. It is designed to treat wastewater from 43 cities and towns and discharge clean wastewater out through a 9.5 mile long, 24 foot diameter outfall tunnel. At the treatment plant methane gas is used for power. Digested sludge is shipped by barge to Quincy where it is processed into fertilizer pellets.	
Vegetation	There is limited vegetation surrounding the immediate facility, however locust trees have been planted along the roads. Much of the landscape consists of wildflower and tall meadow grasses. Clusters of pine, birch, maple and several native shrub species have been planted on the berm and drumlin in order to screen views from Winthrop.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	Pier Seawall Sewerage Treatment Plant Historic Pump House	
Small Scale Features	None	
Views and Vistas	The twelve 150 foot-tall sludge digesters, called by many, the “giant eggs” are a new landmark in the harbor, visible from many points but obscured from other points by other island drumlins. A man-made berm conceals the digesters from Winthrop. From the top of the digesters, one can see Logan Airport, Downtown Boston, and the middle and outer harbor islands. The perimeter walk around the island offers views of the north shore of Metropolitan Boston, the main shipping channel and the nearby islands, Gallops, Long and Spectacle.	

Archeological Sites	There have been several archeological surveys of Deer Island. Most recently a survey determined that Native American Indian sites had been disturbed in the 1800s by several major periods of construction on the island. No evidence was found of Native American Indian graves from the period of internment in 1675.

National Register Eligible Resources	The Deer Island Sewage Pumping Station has been determined to be eligible for the National Register. Deer Island Light was listed on the National Register but was later demolished.
Threats to Resources	There are few remaining historical resources. The pump house from the original sewerage treatment plant remains and was recently rehabilitated as part of the new construction.
Safety Concerns	None
Recorded by	Patrick Eleey, M. Coffin Brown, (7/98), bus tour - 1 ½ hours. E. Duym, (7/15).
Sources	MWRA publications. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. *Cultural Landscape Report for the Boston Harbor Islands, Volume I: History, Island Resources & Recommendations*. National Park Service, Draft: December 2000. p. 4-24



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Deer Island

Existing Conditions, 2015

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA)

0′ 200′ 400′ 800′

Drawing 1.4

Figure 4.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View of Deer Island from Long Island, June 1998.



Figure 4.3a (1998). Photo point 2. South side of original 1898 Deer Island pumping station rehabilitated to serve as visitor center, 1998.



Figure 4.4a (1998). Photo point 3. View from digester towards Long Island, site of former Deer Island Light, 1998.





Figure 4.2b (2016). Photo point 1. View of Deer Island from Long Island, 2016.



Figure 4.3b (2016). Photo point 2. South side of original 1898 Deer Island pumping station rehabilitated to serve as visitor center, 2016.



Figure 4.4b (2016). Photo point 3. View from digester towards Long Island, site of former Deer Island Light, 2016.

Figure 4.5a (1998). Photo point 4. East side of original 1898 Deer Island pumping station, 1998.



Figure 4.6a (1998). Photo point 5. Photograph highlighting the berm on eastern end of island, 1998.



Figure 4.7a (1998). Photo point 6. Photograph of seawall on north side of island and public promenade around perimeter of island, 1998.





Figure 4.5b (2015). Photo point 4. Original 1898 Deer Island pumping station, 2015.



Figure 4.6b (2015). Photo point 5. Berm on eastern end of island, 2015.



Figure 4.7b (2015). Photo point 6. Photograph of seawall and digesters taken on the east side of the island along the public promenade, 2015.

Figure 4.8a (1998). Photo point 7. Berm on western end of island, to screen treatment plant from Winthrop, 1998.



Figure 4.8b (2015). Photo point 7. View of berm on western end from perimeter walkway on south shore of island with MWRA facility buildings in left foreground, 2015.



GALLOPS ISLAND

Gallops Island is a 26.9-acre island, owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). Located to the east of Long Island between Nantasket Roads to the south and President Roads to the north, the landscape is characterized by its prior use and physical remnants of a 1940s Coast Guard Radio school and as a quarantine hospital. Gallops Island is so named in honor of one of the first Boston Harbor pilots, John Gallop. There is an alternate historical spelling for Gallops Island; Gallups Island. Although not currently open to the public, Gallops Island offers potential visitors a variety of fruit trees planted by hospital staff and a network of trails that traverse the island and meander through the building remains, open parade ground areas, as well as panoramic views of much of the Boston Harbor and Lovells and Georges Islands from atop of its single drumlin. Threats to the island are mainly overgrowth and under management of vegetation, as well as burrowing rabbits on the island.

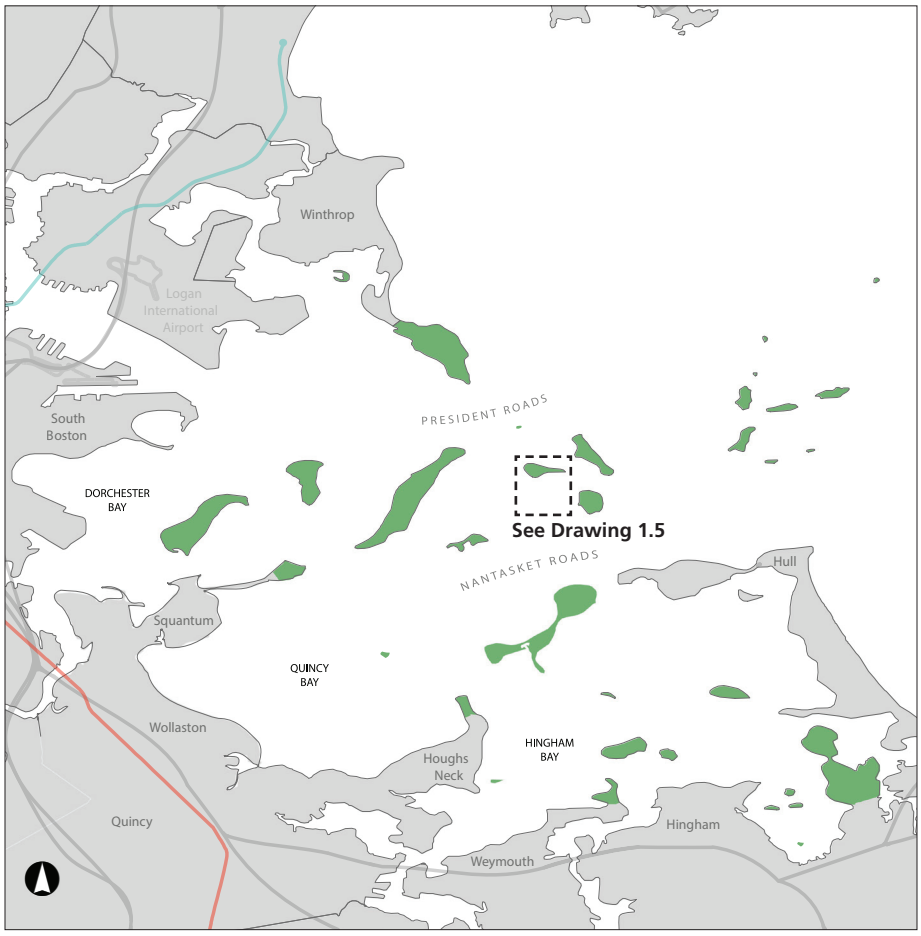


Figure 5.1. Gallops Island is located to the east of Long Island and west of Lovells and Georges Islands between the major shipping channels of Nantasket Roads (south) and President Roads (north). For detailed map of Gallops, see Drawing 1.5.

GALLOPS ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.5, 26.9 acres, center of Island 42°, 19" 35.07" N and 70°, 56' 23.07" W	
Current Use	Closed to the public.	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	Before the 17th century, the island was used seasonally by Native American Indians. Located in the center of the harbor, the island served as home to one of the regions first harbor pilots John Gallop, as a restaurant and inn, a military camp, quarantine station, and radio school. During the Civil War this small island is attributed with housing 3,000 Union soldiers. During WWII a radio school housed 325 people and a school for bakers and cooks accommodating 150 people.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1634	Farms and resident farm communities existed on the island.
	1635	Granted to John Gallop, a Boston harbor pilot who farmed and grazed animals on the island as well as Nix's Mate.
	1700s	Farmed and used for pasture by a succession of landholders.
	1778	During the Revolutionary War, French troops dug earthen batteries and mounted cannons on island to protect harbor.
	1782	French re-occupy earthworks on island.
	1819	Peter and Margaret Newcomb purchased and farmed the island.
	1827	Federal funds appropriated ($2,426.51) to cut down the cliff on the east end of Gallops Island to improve the defensive capabilities of Fort Warren on Georges Island.
	1833	After the death of her husband, Margaret Newcomb opened a restaurant and inn on what was then named "Newcomb's Island."
	1852	The commonwealth managed a "paupers" home on Gallops Island. Newcomb's Inn was sold to Joseph Snow who continued to run the establishment.
	1855	Beachy Point at the eastern end of the island renamed Peggy's Point for Joseph Snow's daughter. Site of summer inn owned by the Newcomb and Snow families.
	1856	Purchased by the City of Boston for $6,000 and used as a pauper's home.
	1860s	The City of Boston purchased Gallops Island and deeded it to the federal government, whereupon long lines of 20-wooded barracks were constructed and over 3,000 troops were trained and quartered. Diminished popularity at the start of the Civil War forced the Newcomb's Inn into closure.
	1866	The city transferred services to a new quarantine station on Gallops Island.
	1867	After the war several buildings were used as part of a quarantine hospital situated on the island for the port of Boston. A cemetery was established on the eastern end of the island.
	1870s	North and west sides of granite seawall built to prevent erosion. A submarine system constructed after the Civil War consisted of a tunnel under the channel between Lovells and Gallops Islands in which explosives could have been detonated to destroy passing enemy ships.
	1881	In its first fifteen years of operation the quarantine hospital cared for 181,765 people afflicted with disease, most likely smallpox or yellow fever. The island also supported a farm that produced vegetables, hay, milk, and butter.
	1890s	Boston established a plant to produce diphtheria antitoxin under the direction of Dr. Harold C. Ernest of Harvard Medical School.
	1908	Immigrants from Portugal were detained on the island were believed to be suffering from the bubonic plague.
	1916	The federal government paid the City of Boston $150,000 and built an immigration station on the island. The U.S. Public Health Service moved the quarantine station from Rainsford to Gallops.

	1917	During WWI, German prisoners may have been detained on the island.
	1920	Immigration station moved off the island but hospital remained.
	1927	Dr. Alvin Sweeny; director of the quarantine hospital (1927 to 1935), a skilled horticulturist, planted 2,500 pine trees and other ornamental shrubs including apple, pear and peach trees, near the residential campus for hospital staff at the center of the island.
	1930s	A small range light near Peggy's Point on Gallops Island was erected to warn ships passing through the Narrows Channel.
	1934	Civilian Conservation Corps planted trees on the island.
	1937	Quarantine hospital closed and moved to Boston. The cemetery, believed to contain 248 graves marked with wooden crosses, was no longer used.
	1938	A sea rescue training center was established after the quarantine hospital closed but closed a year later.
	1940	Maritime Radio School established by the Coast Guard. The Radio School had a capacity for 325 people with phones, electricity and water supplied from the mainland. Barracks were 100'x200'x30' and set on pilings. During their free time, the young men tended a garden located in the vicinity of the brick building and walked to Peggy's Point.
	1941	A school for bakers and cooks established that supported 150 people in a combined complex of temporary buildings and structures, including barracks constructed on pilings and a three-story recreation hall that were removed after the war.
	1945	United States Maritime Service closed.
	1947	Island sold at auction. Houses were floated off or dismantled. One house was moved to Weymouth Landing, two to Quincy and one to Hingham. A monument was moved to Fenway and later to the North End. The island may have been used as a dump site.
	1953	Island sold to Charles Sassone of Dedham. About this time barges were anchored on the west side of the island to incinerate trash.
	1964	Sold by Sassone to Palumbo.
	1968	Boston Harbor Islands Commission funded an MIT study on opportunities and constraints for recreational use of island.
	1970	Act of 1970, Chapter 742 authorized Boston Harbor Islands State Park.
	1973	Gallops sold to State for $63,000. In his book "Exploring Boston Harbor" Alan Mikal notes that the 248 graves were barely visible beneath the heavy undergrowth of bushes and weeds."
	1975	Park pier constructed
	1990	Memories of island life during the 1940s were recorded at the Gallops Island Marine Radio School Reunion.
	2000	Closed to the public due to the presence of asbestos.
Access and Circulation	The island is closed to the public. The island has both mown paths and broken concrete paths paved in the 1940s. In total the paths cover approximately 3,174 feet.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of one large drumlin, rising to 79 feet on its north side and overlooking "The Narrows" a main shipping channel into Boston. The eastern end of the drumlin was removed during the early 1800s. A granite block seawall bounds the north and west sides of the island while the south and east sides offer a fine gravel beach.	
Constructed Water Features	Further study required.	

Vegetation	This island contains a notable collection of ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants that harken back to its use as a quarantine station and radio school. Dr. Sweeny is attributed with installing 2,500 plants in 1927, with additional trees installed by the CCC in the 1930s. No doubt many plants were removed to accommodate the radio school buildings, but others may have been added. Historical photographs from the 1940s show the tree-lined "Main Street" that extended the length of the island. Though the structures are gone, the pathways and foundations are still lined with privet hedges and punctuated with fruit, shade and coniferous trees, stands of lilacs, mock orange, snowberry, and forsythia. These cultivated plants compete with encroaching self-sown sumac, poplar, poison ivy, and bayberry. Most ornamental shrubs bloom in the spring when the island is difficult to access. Fruit trees, including apple and peach, have been severely damaged in the past few years by an overpopulation of rabbits.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The island contains numerous foundations including those from the radio school, quarantine station, farm, and incinerator. 1. Pier with gazebo 2. Navigational beacon at Peggy's Point 3. Circa 1860s granite block foundation 4. US boundary marker 5. Concrete pilings from radio school mess hall 6. Stone retaining wall bounding parade ground and steps to summit 7. Officer's mess hall foundation 8. Barracks foundations 9. Doctor's house foundation 10. Pharmacy foundation 11. Quarantine hospital cemetery 12. Incinerator ruins 13. Granite block seawall (broken in sections) and jetty near pier 14. Clivus Multrum composting toilet
Small Scale Features	DCR has installed benches, picnic tables and interpretive signs for park visitors. Many of these features are obscured by vegetation.
Views and Vistas	From the top of the drumlin, the island offers excellent views of downtown Boston, Deer, Long, Nix's Mate, Lovells, and the Brewsters. From the south side of the island, Rainsford, Peddocks and Long Islands are visible in the distance
Archeological Sites	The boundaries of the quarantine hospital cemetery (1867 - 1937) are not marked. The graves of Civil War veterans were exhumed in the 1940s and relocated to the Civil War Cemetery on Long Island. Further study of colonial, nineteenth, and twentieth century uses is needed.
National Register Eligible Resources	Extant cultural remnants may be eligible as part of a historical district, but further research is needed.
Threats to Resources	Remnant foundations may be damaged by encroaching vegetation.
Safety Concerns	Two house foundations with cellars do not have guard rails. Guard rail(s) at top of drumlin are missing posts.
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown and P. Eleey-walking tour, 2 hours (8/99) E. Duym-walking tour, 2 hours (9/15)
Sources	Captiva, Dodie. "Chronology for Gallops Island." 1993. DCR, Hingham Office, Gallops Island files. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. *Cultural Landscape Report for the Boston Harbor Islands, Volume I: History, Island Resources & Recommendations*. National Park Service, Draft: December 2000. pg. 2-31 Yahrmarkt, Ellenor. "Chronology of Gallups Island." Department of Environmental Management, 1992.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
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LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Gallops Island

Existing Conditions, 2015

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 100′ 200′ 400′

Drawing 1.5

Figure 5.2a (1999). Photo point 1. View of picnic area, 1999.



Figure 5.3a (1999). Photo point 2. Remnants of structure built as stable in 1863, and later renovated several times, 1999.



Figure 5.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Foundation of quarantine hospital building, 1999.





Figure 5.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of picnic area, 2015.



Figure 5.3b (2015). Photo point 2. Remnants of possible stable structure, 2015.



Figure 5.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View of quarantine hospital building from southwest corner of foundation, 2015.



Figure 5.5a (1999). Photo point 4. Front lawn of quarantine hospital building, remaining shade trees and privet hedge, 1999.



Figure 5.6a (1998). Photo point 5. Radio school parade ground at top of drumlin in 1999 with recently planted trees in 1998.



Figure 5.7a (1999). Photo point 6. Foundation of Radio School recreation hall,1999.



Figure 5.5b (2015). Photo point 4. View of front lawn of quarantine hospital and the remaining shade trees, Privet hedge can be seen vaguely in the background, 2015.



Figure 5.6b (2015). Photo point 5. Photograph looking east across former radio school parade ground, 2015.



Figure 5.7b (2016). Photo point 6. Foundation of Radio School recreation hall remnants, overgrown vegetation, 2016.

Figure 5.8a (1999). Photo point 7. View looking east of Peggy's Point, quarantine hospital cemetery in foreground,1999.



Figure 5.8b (2015). Photo point 7. View of Lovells island from eastern end of island, hospital cemetery in foreground, and disturbed seawall to the left, 2015.



GEORGES ISLAND

Georges Island is most notably known for Fort Warren, one of five historic forts within the greater Boston Harbor. The fort has been listed as a National Historic Landmark. The 41.3-acre island is owned and maintained by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). Historically, Georges Island was used for coastal defense, and contemporary use ranges from public recreation, education and public events. Georges Island has also been referred to as Pemberton Island. The landscape is characterized by the large and small scale structures and features of Fort Warren, its parade ground, bermed landforms, and well-maintained walkways, picnic grounds, and open spaces. A granite seawall is a notable feature, and has played a key role in the protection against coastal erosion. However, there is a break in the seawall that is posing a threat to the stability of the island coast. Views from the top of several of the fort gun emplacements to the Boston skyline and surrounding islands are vast.

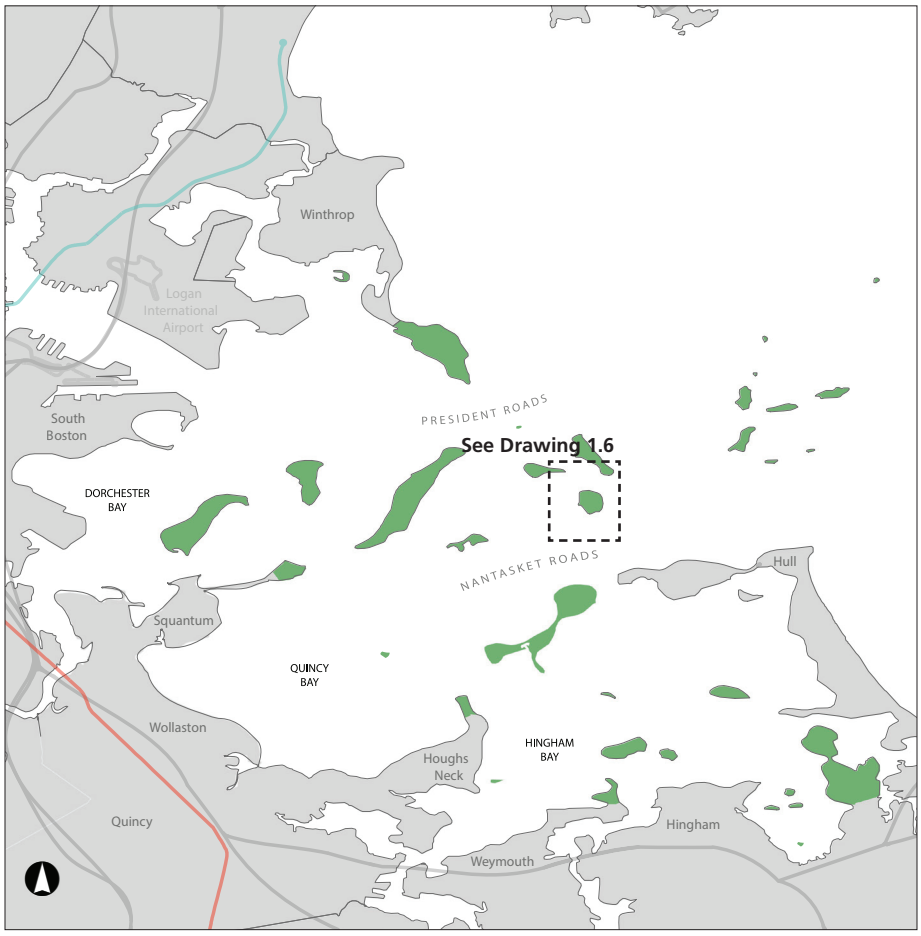


Figure 6.1. Georges Island is centrally located in Boston Harbor, between two primary shipping routes, President Roads to the north, and Nantasket Roads to the south. For detailed map of Georges, see Drawing 1.6.

GEORGES ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.6, 41.3 acres, center of island: 42°, 19' 12.48" N and 70°, 55' 41.36" W	
Current Use	Public recreation, education, and picnicking	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	At the time of Euro-American colonization, Georges Island was comprised of two drumlins, rising out of the bay like other nearby islands. The island sustained agricultural use for two hundred years until 1825 when the US Government acquired the island for coastal defense. Over the next twenty years the island was dramatically altered and one of the country's finest forts was built. Dedicated in 1847, the fort's defensive design was virtually obsolete upon completion. However the fort served as a training ground, patrol point, and Civil War prison that gained a favorable reputation for the humane treatment of its southern prisoners. After one hundred years of military use the fort was decommissioned in 1947 and acquired by the (now DCR) for historic preservation and recreation in 1958.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians. Owned and farmed by James Pemberton of Hull and known as Pemberton Island until his death in 1662.
	1662	Occupied by a series of owners until purchased by the City of Boston in 1825.
	1689	Soldiers mustered on the island to prepare for King Williams War.
	c. 1710	Named for Captain John George, a prominent merchant who may have been a tenant on the property..
	1711	British soldiers hospitalized on the island.
	1778	Defense works constructed and French guns mounted to deter British vessels during the War for Independence.
	1825	Purchased by the City of Boston, transferred to the US Government for defense purposes and seawall constructed.
	1833	Construction began on Third American System fort directed by General Sylvanus Thayer.
	1847	Fort Warren dedicated although not complete.
	1861	Garrisoned by four companies of the MA 2nd Infantry and used as a prison for captured confederates.
	1862	Fort Warren is armed with 32 Pounder guns, 8- and 15- inch Columbiads, 10- and 15- inch Rodmans and an 8-inch Siege Howitzers.
	1871	Engineers redesigned Fort Warren for better protection from naval attack.
	1888	Two wood-frame buildings for officers housing built on the southwest side of the island (but razed during WWI). Also built were a frame guard house, fire engine shed, fire hose house, boat house, coal shed and several frame engineers buildings.
	1892	Endicott Period mine casemates constructed an d concrete 10- and 12-inch disappearing gun emplacements superimposed on the existing granite fort. A new fort entrance constructed in Bastion D, Front 1 casemates converted to a library, theatre and gymnasium.
	1895	Second US Artillery stationed at fort.
	1898	During the Spanish-American War additional troops stationed at fort and temporary shacks constructed. 12-inch mortars, 10-inch rifles, and 4-inch rapid fire guns were mounted.
	c. 1917	Concrete structure to serve as control center for mine fields in the harbor built over Bastion D and the coverface. Brick mine storage building, frame building for concrete test tanks, and a circular concrete trough for winding mine cables built near the pier. Two duplex residences for officers built on the east shore south of pier, a new guard house near Bastion D, a hospital west of the fort, and two residences for non-commissioned officers and a latrine building on the parade ground.
	1940s	Mine control center upgraded and search light mounted

	1947	Fort Warren deactivated.
	1958	Acquired by the MDC (now DCR). John Brown Chapel and bakery are restored, portions of fort weatherproofed, and seawall repaired.
	1970	Designated a National Historic Landmark.
	2007	Emergency repairs made to re-open north finger pier to the public
	2011	Visitor Center, maintenance facility, shade shelter, concessions, event space and gift shop completed
Access and Circulation	Serves as the hub of the harbor for boat transportation. Public access in the spring, summer and fall by ferry via a pier with docks. Operational use of the beach to the east of the dock by a landing craft to transport vehicles and equipment. 1700' path connects picnic areas (dock and Visitor's Center located mid-way) 300' path connects north picnic area to fort 1100' path spur connects Visitor Center to ravelin	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Prior to 1833 the island consisted of two drumlins with elevations of 48 and 64 feet, similar to the topography of the east head of Peddocks Island. The fort was tucked in between the two drumlins and the island substantially regraded. The current high point of 50 feet exists at the top of the fort's ramparts.	
Constructed Water Features	Historically the island relied on cisterns for fresh water. The cistern is still visible on the parade ground near Bastion A. Fresh water is now supplied by a pipe from Windmill Point in Hull.	
Vegetation	The island has an intensive grounds maintenance program. Most of the island is mowed as turf. Steep slopes not mowed are colonized by tall grasses, wildflowers and sumac. Horse chestnut, elm and maple trees inside the fort are approximately 100 years old. Additional horse chestnut trees were planted by DCR and are easily discernible. The island contains many apple trees, some planted and some self-sown. Pine and maple trees planted by DCR in picnic areas offer wind and sun protection. Planters filled with annuals and perennials, installed by the DCR, are raised so not to disturb archeological resources. Tree removal at Southwest entrance of fort guard house.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. Fort Warren (Fronts I–V, Bastions A-E, Batteries Adams and Stevenson (listed below), and two range towers on Front II) 2. Granite powder magazine in parade ground 3. Ravelin and Searchlight station 4. Cistern 5. Demilune 6. Guard house and tunnel to sallyport 7. Generator building 8. Battery Bartlett (four 10" guns) 9. Battery Stevenson (two 12" guns) 10. Battery Jack Adams (one 10" gun) 11. Small brick electrical communications building, walkways and steps to former hospital building (in picnic area on western side of island) 12. Mine storage building (now visitor center, staff dormitory, public restrooms) 13. Mine cable building foundation (next to mine storage building, now concession and seating area) 14. Fuel storage shed near pier 15. Pier 16. Seawall	
Small Scale Features	Numerous features exist from military use of the fort. More detailed research is required.	
Views and Vistas	Located in the center of the harbor, the island offers excellent views to the surrounding islands and Boston Light, particularly from the ramparts and the siting towers.	
Archeological Sites	Most of the island contains extensive historic archeological resources remaining from one hundred years of military use and habitation. Any site disturbance should be reviewed and monitored by archeologists.	

National Register Eligible Resources	Fort Warren was listed on the National Register in 1970 and is also a National Historic Landmark. The nomination should be expanded to include landscape and archeological resources.
Threats to Resources	A break in the seawall on the north side of the island is causing accelerated erosion in this area.
Safety Concerns	The fort contains many steep drop-offs, most of which are protected with safety rails and fencing. Safety rails are needed around the disappearing gun emplacements on front of the fort.
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown, P. Eleey, T. Stakely, 1998, 1999. M Coffin Brown, E. Duym (6/15), walking tour of island, 1 hour.
Sources	Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands*. Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. 1993. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: Christopher Publishing House. 1973. National Park Service. *State of the Park Report for the Boston Harbor Islands National and State Park.* Washington, DC, National Park Service, 2016. Shurcliff & Merrill, Landscape Architects. *History and Master Plan, Georges Island and Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Boston, MA*: Metropolitan District Commission, May 1960. Interview with Ray Lafarro, Ranger, Georges Island, 1999.



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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
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www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Georges Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 150′ 300′ 600′

Drawing 1.6

Figure 6.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View looking east across the parade ground,1998.



Figure 6.3a (1998). Photo point 2. View looking south from corner of fort at guard house, 1998.



Figure 6.4a (1998). Photo point 3. View looking west of group picnic area and Boston skyline, walkway remnant of early 1900s building, 1998.





Figure 6.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View east of parade ground, 2015.



Figure 6.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View south of entrance on southwest corner of fort, note the removal of curbing and trees along embankment, 2015.



Figure 6.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View west of group picnic area, 2015.

Figure 6.5a (1998). Photo point 4. View northeast of demilune, 1998.



Figure 6.5b (2015). Photo point 4. View northeast of demilune, 2015.



GRAPE ISLAND

Grape Island is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) is the largest of the islands located in Hingham Bay at 53.7-acres. The landscape is characterized by two drumlins that are connected by a lowland marsh. The island's history as agricultural and pasture land can be seen with the remnant of a foundation, possibly of an early nineteenth-century farmhouse. Significant archeological resources exist on the island and the natural succession of vegetation has created a wooded landscape, which is traversed by several maintained trails. Vistas and pathways are maintained for views toward the Boston skyline as well as surrounding islands. Prevalent management issues are mostly related to the safety of stone foundations from remaining structures, as well as boat wakes threatening archeological resources.

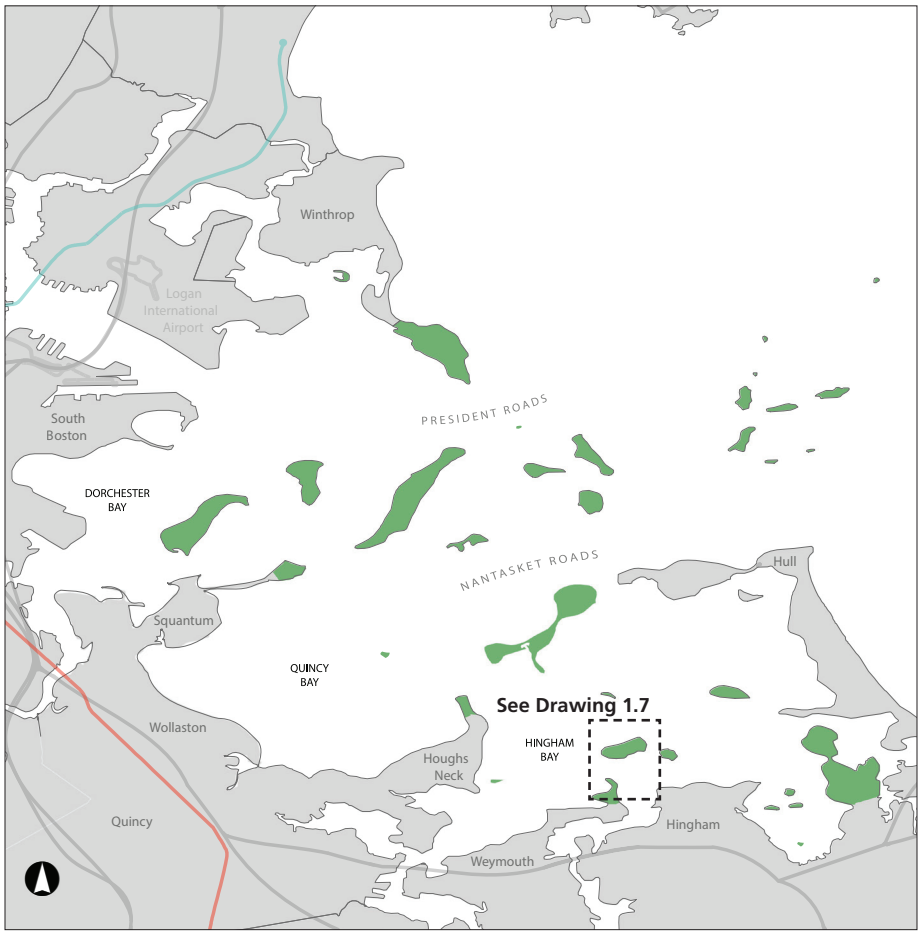


Figure 7.1. Grape Island is found to the north of Nut Island in Hingham Bay. For detailed map of Grape, see Drawing 1.7.

GRAPE ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.7, 53.7 acres, center of island: 42°,16' 10.88" N and 70°,55' 16.91"W	
Current Use	Public recreation, education, camping and picnicking	
Ownership	Metropolitan Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island has significant archeological resources and may have been cultivated prior to European colonization. Euro-Americans farmed and grazed the island for three hundred years, up until the 1940s. Since the abandonment of agricultural use in the 1940s, the natural succession of vegetation has created a wooded and shrubby landscape. Grape never hosted any military fortifications though in 1775 it was a site of a skirmish over hay during the War of Independence. Grape is advertised as an "undisturbed" island for nature appreciation, walking, picnicking and camping.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1636	Granted to the town of Weymouth and sold to Thomas Jenner. Later subdivided and sold again. Used primarily for grazing and farming.
	1775	Site of skirmish in May between patriots and British troops in a failed attempt to requisition the hay of Elisha Leavitt, the Tory owner of the island.
	c. 1892	Purchased by the Bradley Family, owners of the Bradley Fertilizer Company of Weymouth and the horse polo grounds in Hingham. Used to grow hay and graze horses.
	1902	Tended by resident caretaker Captain Billy McLeod and this wife until his death in 1935.
	1935	Tended by resident caretaker Al Torresson with his wife and children until 1940 when Bradley Fertilizer Company sought to sell the island.
	1941	Vacant during WWII while the nearby Hingham Shipyard bustled with the production of naval destroyers.
	1973	Designated part of the Boston Harbor Islands State Park.
Access and Circulation	Public access during the summer and early fall by ferry. Approximately one mile of mowed grass trails traverse the island. The dock is touch and go only, moorings are available.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of two drumlins, reaching an elevation of 70 feet, and connected by a marshy lowland. Tidal sand spits extend from the west end towards Weymouth Neck (Webb State Park) and from the east end towards Slate Island	
Constructed Water Features	A stone-walled well is located on the southeastern side of the island near an enormous black willow tree. Historic photographs suggest that a second well is located in the wet area of the island, closer to the building foundation, however it has not been found.	
Vegetation	One willow tree survives from the island's early twentieth century agricultural use. Early successional tree and shrub species predominate on the drumlins: staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), gray birch (*Betula populifolia*), and quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). The island has an abundance of berries: blackberry, dewberry, raspberry (*Rubus sp.*), blueberry (*Vaccinium sp.*), huckleberry, and elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*). A reconfiguration of the island over the past ten years by wave action has reduced the intrusion of saltwater into the island's marshy lowland which contains salt tolerant species: salt-spray rose (*Rosa rugosa*), cordgrass, purple loosestrife, honeysuckle and seaside goldenrod. An arbor with grapes (*Vitus sp.*) was installed by DCR near the pier. Vegetation is managed on paths, drumlin summits, and campsites for circulation and views.	

Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The house foundation near the pier is believed to date to the early nineteenth century. Photographs of the Torresson family occupancy during the late 1930s show several structures including a boathouse, outhouse, well with pump, simple pier and several sheds. One of these sheds may have been used as a barn for the horses. No evidence of these outbuildings is visible. DEM (now DCR) installed Clivus Multrum toilets on the island in 1994 and an expanded arbor style shelter near the pier in 1998. During the summer, a floating residence for island managers is anchored to the pier. 1. Pier 2. House foundation 3. Stone wall 4. Clivus multrum toilet (2)
Small Scale Features	DCR has installed benches, interpretive signs, picnic areas with grills, and campsites for visitors.
Views and Vistas	From the tops of the east and west drumlins, there are excellent views of the Blue Hills, Downtown Boston, Weymouth Neck, Hingham, Hough's Neck, Hull, and other islands including Bumpkin, Nut, Peddocks, Sheep, Slate, and World's End.
Archeological Sites	Further study of Native American, colonial and nineteenth century sites is needed.
National Register Eligible Resources	Extant cultural remnants, the stone foundation and well, may be eligible as part of a historic district, but further study is needed.
Threats to Resources	Boat wakes pose a threat to archeological resources. The stone foundation and well should be examined for structural integrity..
Safety Concerns	The house foundation is surrounded by a wood fence and chain wall has been removed. The stone-walled well by the willow tree has been filled to prevent accidents
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown 7/14. C. Arato, M. Coffin, T. Stakely 3/98 and P. Eleey 7/98, walking tours 1.5 hours.
Sources	DCR Hingham Office, Grape Island files



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- Photo Points
- 10 Foot Contours

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Grape Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of
Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 125′ 250′ 500′

Drawing 1.7



Figure 7.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View looking southeast of building foundation (c. early 1800s) near DEM (now DCR) pier, 1998.



Figure 7.3a (1998). Photo point 2. View looking east at shoreline erosion near pier caused by boat wakes in Hingham Harbor, 1998.



Figure 7.4a (1998). Photo point 3. View looking east from recent vista clearing on top of west drumlin with views of Boston skyline and Peddocks Island in April 1998. New benches were installed, and pine tree in left foreground possibly planted in 1970s.



Figure 7.2b (2014). Photo point 1. View looking southeast of building foundation, 2014.



Figure 7.3b (2014). Photo point 2. View looking east of shoreline erosion, 2014.



Figure 7.4b (2014). Photo point 3. View looking east from vista clearing on top of west drumlin with views of Boston skyline and Peddocks Island, 2014.



Figure 7.5a (1998). Photo point 4. View of Black willow tree dating back to c. 1900, old well in foreground, 1998.



Figure 7.6a (1998). Photo point 5. Marshy lowland area in center of island supports aquatic and salt tolerant plants, 1998.



Figure 7.7a (1998). Photo point 6. Group campsite on western drumlin, 1998.



Figure 7.5b (2014). Photo point 4. View of black willow tree, 2014.



Figure 7.6b (2014). Photo point 5. Photograph of marsh lowland area in center of island, 2014.



Figure 7.7b (2014). Photo point 6. Photograph of a group campsite on west drumlin, constructed boardwalk in background, 2014.

THE GRAVES

The Graves is one of nine islands located in the outer northeast corner of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. At 1.8-acres total, the island is the site of Graves Light, the tallest of the three lighthouses found in Boston Harbor. The island is situated at the main entrance to Boston Harbor and is named as such because of the rocky outcroppings surrounding the island which rise fifteen feet above the water level at high tide and resemble head stones. The landscape is characterized by the surrounding rocky outcroppings with little vegetation on the island and its main feature is the lighthouse, continuing its historic use as a navigational aid in the present day. The main management threat to the island is storms damaging the historic lighthouse and support structures. The island and lighthouse have been under private ownership since 2013, the previous owners being the United States Coast Guard.

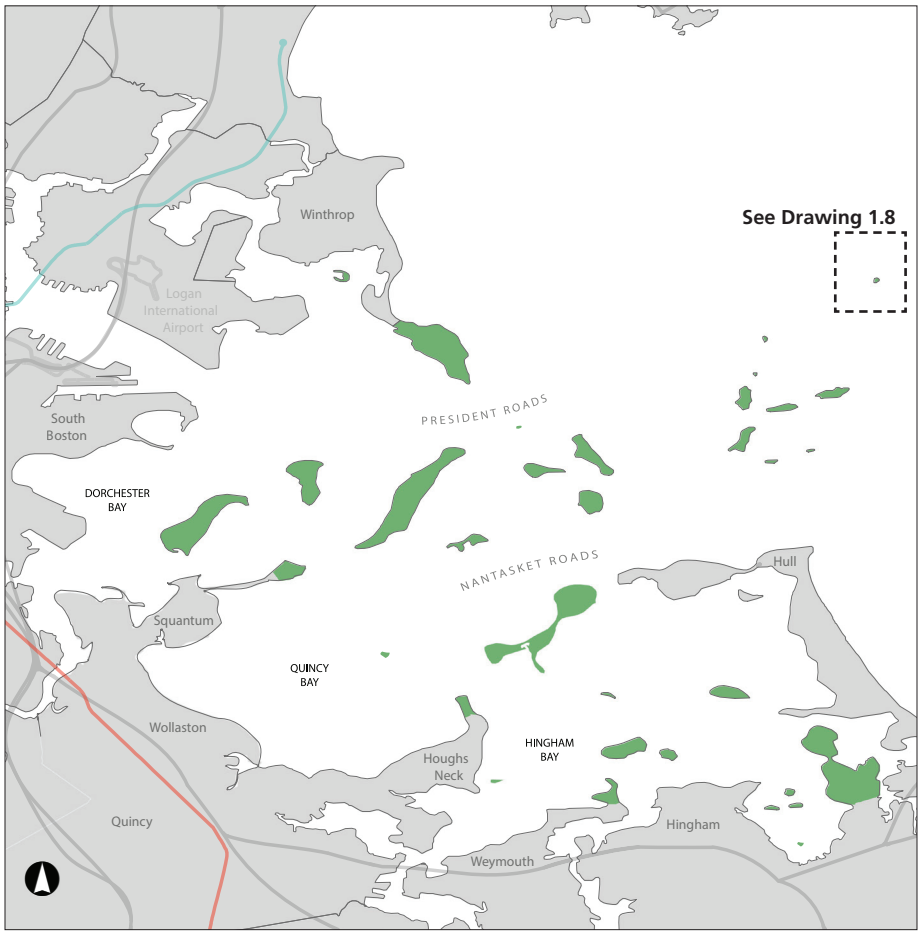
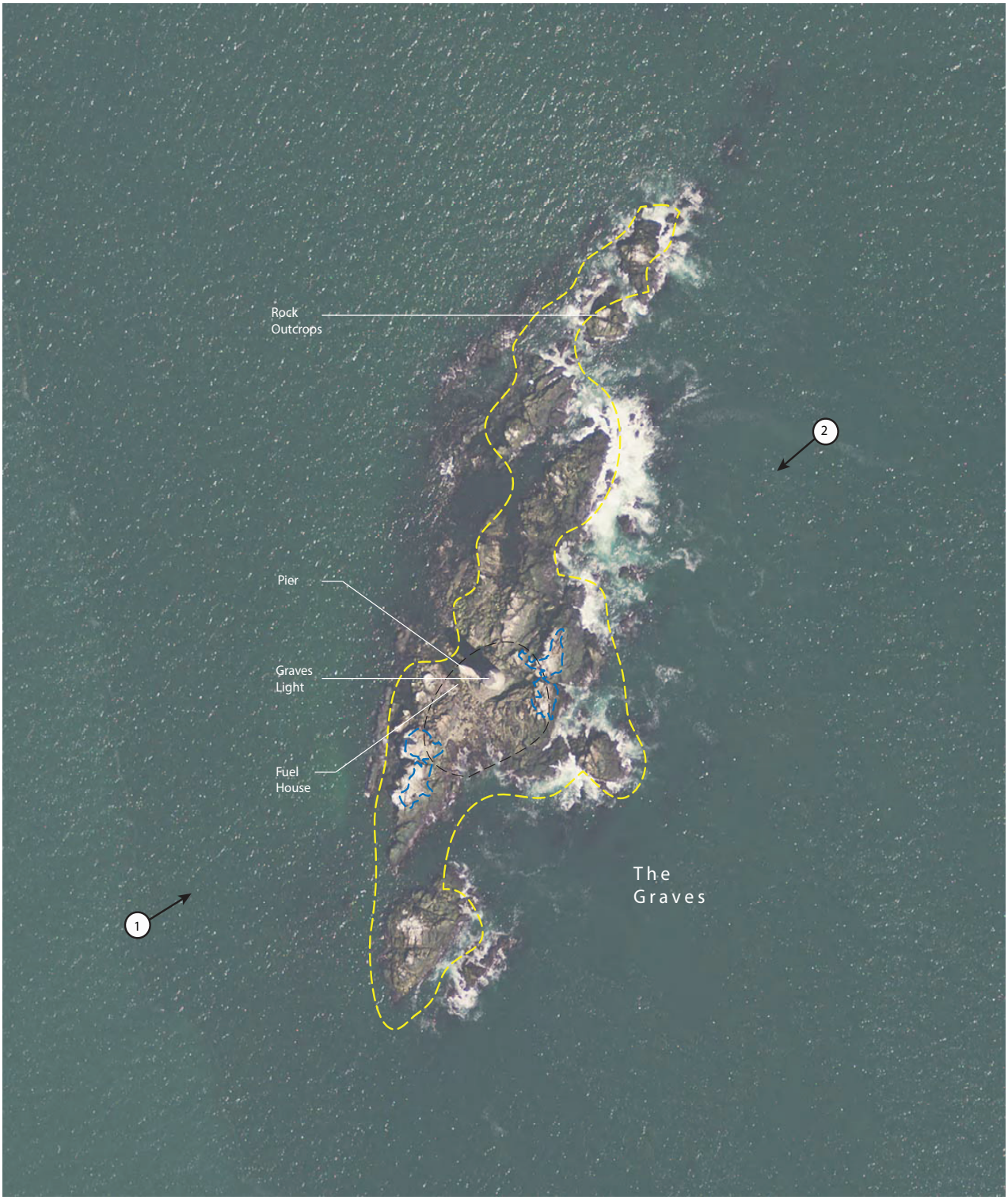


Figure 8.1. The Graves is located furthest to the northeast in Boston's Outer Harbor. For detailed map of Graves, see Drawing 1.8.

THE GRAVES		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.8, 1.8 acres, Lighthouse: 42°, 21'53.75" N and 70°, 52' 10.59" W	
Current Use	Navigation	
Ownership	Private ownership	
History and Cultural Traditions	The tallest of the three lighthouses in Boston Harbor, the Graves is sited at the main entrance to Boston Harbor, and continues its tradition as a navigational aid, though now automated	
	1903	Construction of the three lighthouses began with the cutting of the towers granite blocks on Cape Ann. The design of the lighthouse was similar to that of Rams Island Ledge Lighthouse south of Portland, Maine.
	1905	Light completed and activated on September, 1st
	1948	The United States Coast Guard takes over operation of the lighthouse
	1987	Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a thematic nomination for Lighthouses of Massachusetts
	1991	Hurricane and storm damaged the lighthouses, washed away remnants of a 90-foot connecting walkway (built in 1905), the landing platform, the fog signal house, and severed the submarine electric power cable
	1993	Lighthouse and support structures repaired
	2013	Island and lighthouse under private ownership
Access and Circulation	Access to the island is discouraged and is dangerous due to rocks and surf.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The Graves is an aggregation of rock outcroppings rising fifteen feet above the high water level.	
Constructed Water Features	A cistern with a holding tank for pumped water is located in the base of the lighthouse	
Vegetation	There is only aquatic vegetation on the island.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The unpainted gray, Cape Anne granite lighthouse stands 113 feet tall, with a 30-foot diameter base. In the tower there are six decks. Below the first deck is a 35-foot deep cistern. The second deck contains an engine room with two generators, one to operate the foghorn and the other for emergency power. The third deck contains crew quarters, the fourth the galley, and the fifth the library, all now vacant. The sixth deck holds the lantern, once a first order Fresnel lens and now an automated aero beacon. The beacon is a group flashing white .	
Small Scale Features	Railings and platforms are secured to the rock outcrops to aid access to the lighthouse.	
Views and Vistas	The 113-foot tall Graves Light is visible from a 24-nautical mile range. Views from the Graves to the surrounding harbor are generally inaccessible.	
Archeological Sites	None-the Graves consist of rock outcrops without soil structure.	
National Register Eligible Resources	Graves Light Station is included in the 1987 thematic nomination, Lighthouses of Massachusetts.	
Threats to Resources	Storms pose a threat to the island structures. The lighthouse and support structures should be carefully documented.	
Safety Concerns	The island is difficult to approach due to rock outcropping.	
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown and P. Eleey, fifteen minute circumnavigation of island, (6/98). M. Coffin Brown and E. Duym, thirty minute circumnavigation of island, (8/15).	
Sources	Kochel, Kenneth G. *America's Atlantic Coast Lighthouses: A Traveler's Guide*. Clearwater, FL: Betken Publications, 1994. Snowman, Sally and Thomson, James. *Boston Light: A chronology of events*. Work in progress, June 11, 1999. The United States Coast Guard Service. "Historic Light Station Information and Photography". Web: http://www.uscg.mil/history/weblighthouses/LHMA.asp. Accessed September 1, 2015	



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary Line
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

The Graves

Existing Conditions, 2015

Massachusetts Department of
Conservation and Recreation

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.8

Figure 8.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View of southwest elevation, 1998.



Figure 8.3a (1998). Photo point 2. View of northwest elevation, 1998.





Figure 8.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of southwest elevation, 2015.



Figure 8.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View of northwest elevation, 2015.

GREAT BREWSTER ISLAND

Great Brewster Island is one of nine islands located in the outer northeast corner of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The approximately 23.9-acre island is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), and is comprised of two drumlins, one to the north of which has views of the Boston Harbor, connected by a lowland marsh to a south drumlin. The island's military history can be seen by the presence of abandoned bunkers and other small scale infrastructure features, of which are becoming obscure by the growth of successional vegetation. Historically the island has also been referred to as Greater Brewster Island. Main management threats to Great Brewster include the quickly eroding north bluff, which is a threat to natural resources as well as military installations, and breaks in the seawall allowing erosion to happen in the missing areas. The presence of asbestos in the bunker is the reason the structure is closed to the public.

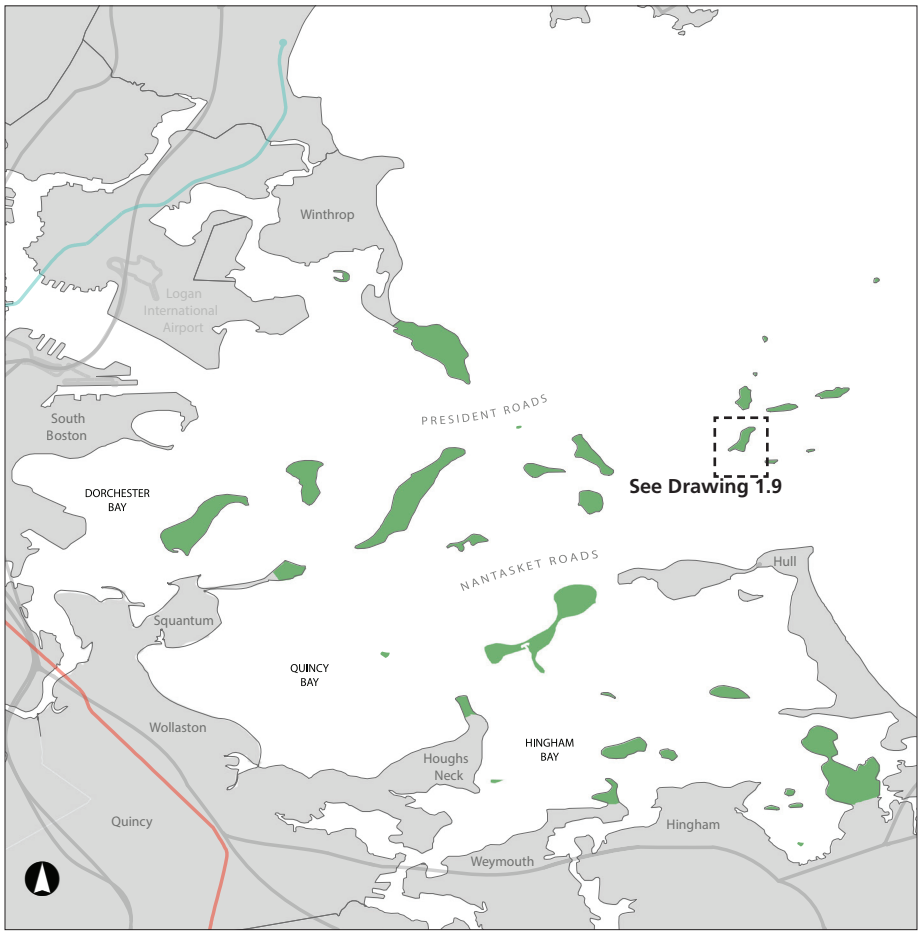


Figure 9.1. Great Brewster Island is located to the northwest of Little Brewster Island and Boston Light. For detailed map of Great Brewster, see Drawing 1.9.

GREAT BREWSTER ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.9, 32.7 23.9 acres, center of island: 42º, 19' 57.69" N and 70º, 53' 48.05" W	
Current Use	Recreation Nesting site for seagulls	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
	Pre 1600	Claimed by Elder Brewster, preacher and teacher of the Plymouth Colony
	1621	Upon death of Brewster, acquired by the town of Hull
	1641	Range light build on the northern bluff of the island prior to the construction of Boston Light on nearby Little Brewster
	1716	Boston Light's first keeper George Worthylake grazed his sheep on Great Brewster.
	1726	Well dug near the range light by Boston Light's second keeper, Captain John Hayes.
	1774	Owned by John Jenkins who gave the island to the Second Baptist Church
	1800s	Farmed in the early 1800s
	1817	James Brackett resided on the island
	1848	Island purchased by the City of Boston then turned over to the government. Granite seawall constructed on the north, east and southeast sides of the island.
	1856	Bug Light built at the end of the Great Brewster sand spit and tended by a keeper.
	1875	City of Boston leased the island to Benjamin Dean, who moved his house there from Long Island
	1898	The ship Clara Jane wrecked on the island. No lives were lost.
	c. 1900	A colony of summer cottages built on the island.
	1917	During World War I, used by the US Government for defense.
	1930s	Bug Light rebuilt and automated.
	1941	Summer cottagers evicted and houses demolished at the outset of WWII. During World War II, a bomb and chemical proof bunker constructed to serve as a control post for the harbor's underwater minefield in conjunction with control posts on Georges and Deer islands. Two 90mm rapid fire guns installed on the northern bluff, 2 37mm guns, machine guns, searchlights and observation stations also built on the island as well as temporary barracks. 120 Soldiers of Battery C, 9th Coast Artillery were stationed on the island.
	1944	Military operations on the island ceased
Access and Circulation	Access is by beach landing. A pier constructed by DEM (now DCR) was severely damaged by storm waves in 1992 and subsequently removed. The island has one path that leads to the summit of the northern bluff and several spur paths along the remains of WWII era roads and paths	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The northern drumlin is the highest point in the outer harbor, rising to an elevation of 105 feet. Between this drumlin and the smaller drumlin to the south is a marsh area that is seasonally inundated at high tide. A sand spit, exposed at low tide, extends for nearly a mile from the southwest side of the island towards Georges Island. Mussel beds surround the island and connect Little Brewster at low tide..	
Constructed Water Features	Further research required to determine whether the circa 1720s well or 1940s military water supply facilities remain.	
Vegetation	Apple trees, pear trees, sumac, beach roses, grasses, Phragmites.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. Granite seawall along north, east and southeast shores 2. 90mm gun batteries on northern drumlin 3. Bunker on northern drumlin 4. Bunker on southern drumlin 5. DEM (now DCR) shelter with composting toilet 6. Remnants of WWII era pier and 1970s pier	

Small Scale Features	The island contains fire hydrants and other features remaining from WWII era use. A beach stone piling may be a remnant of a summer cottage. Further research needed to document small scale features.
Views and Vistas	The northern bluff offers spectacular views of the outer harbor and Boston skyline.
Archeological Sites	Luedtke conducted a field study of archeological resources in 1974. Further study and documentation of twentieth century cottages and fortifications are needed.
National Register Eligible Resources	Extant historic remnants may be eligible as part of a historic district, but further research is needed.
Threats to Resources	Extensive erosion has occurred on the northern bluff causing chunks of the hillside to drop, including portions of WWII military installations. The seawall terminates on the north side of the island, allowing waves to cut at the base of the slope on the northwest side. On the east side, a section of seawall has broken. Erosion is greater in these areas.
Safety Concerns	The bunker is locked due to the presence of asbestos. Birds are aggressive during nesting season.
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown, E. Duym,(7/15), walking tour of island, half hour. P. Eleey, 6/98 walking tour of island, 1 hour, M. Coffin
Sources	DCR, Hingham Office, Great Brewster files and photo album. Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands*. Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. Revised edition 1993. Metropolitan Area Planning Council: *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan.* Boston, MA Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
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LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Great Brewster Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 100′ 200′ 400′

Drawing 1.9

Figure 9.2a (1998). Photo point 1. Granite seawall on east side, showing intact and deteriorated portions, 1998.



Figure 9.3a (1998). Photo point 2. Eroding drumlin, north side of island and guard rail at overlook, 1998.



Figure 9.4a (1998). Photo point 3. Park shelter and restrooms, WWII bunker in background, 1998.





Figure 9.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View looking north east of further deteriorated granite seawall on east side of island, 2015.



Figure 9.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View of drumlin on north side of island, further eroding with remnants of WWII gun battery in foreground, 2015.



Figure 9.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View of pathway to previously existing park shelter.

GREEN ISLAND

Green Island is one of nine islands located in the outer northeast corner of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The island, at 1.7-acres, is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) and is characterized by rocky outcrops and a barren ground plane with little vegetation. Its known history is minimal, and has primarily been purchased and sold by private citizens with little evidence of any long term occupancy. Green Island has also been referred to as North Brewster Island. Surrounding islands are visible from Green Island, including Deer and Little Calf Islands. Main management threats to the nearly barren island is erosion from storm waves and boat wakes.

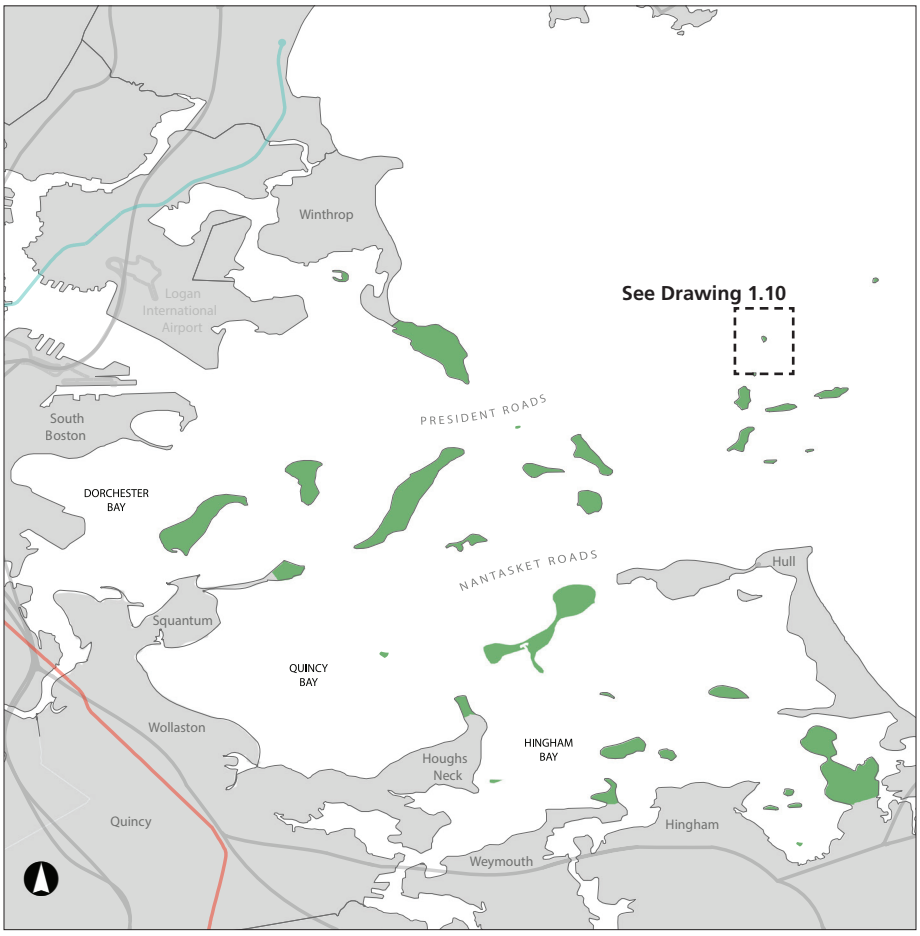
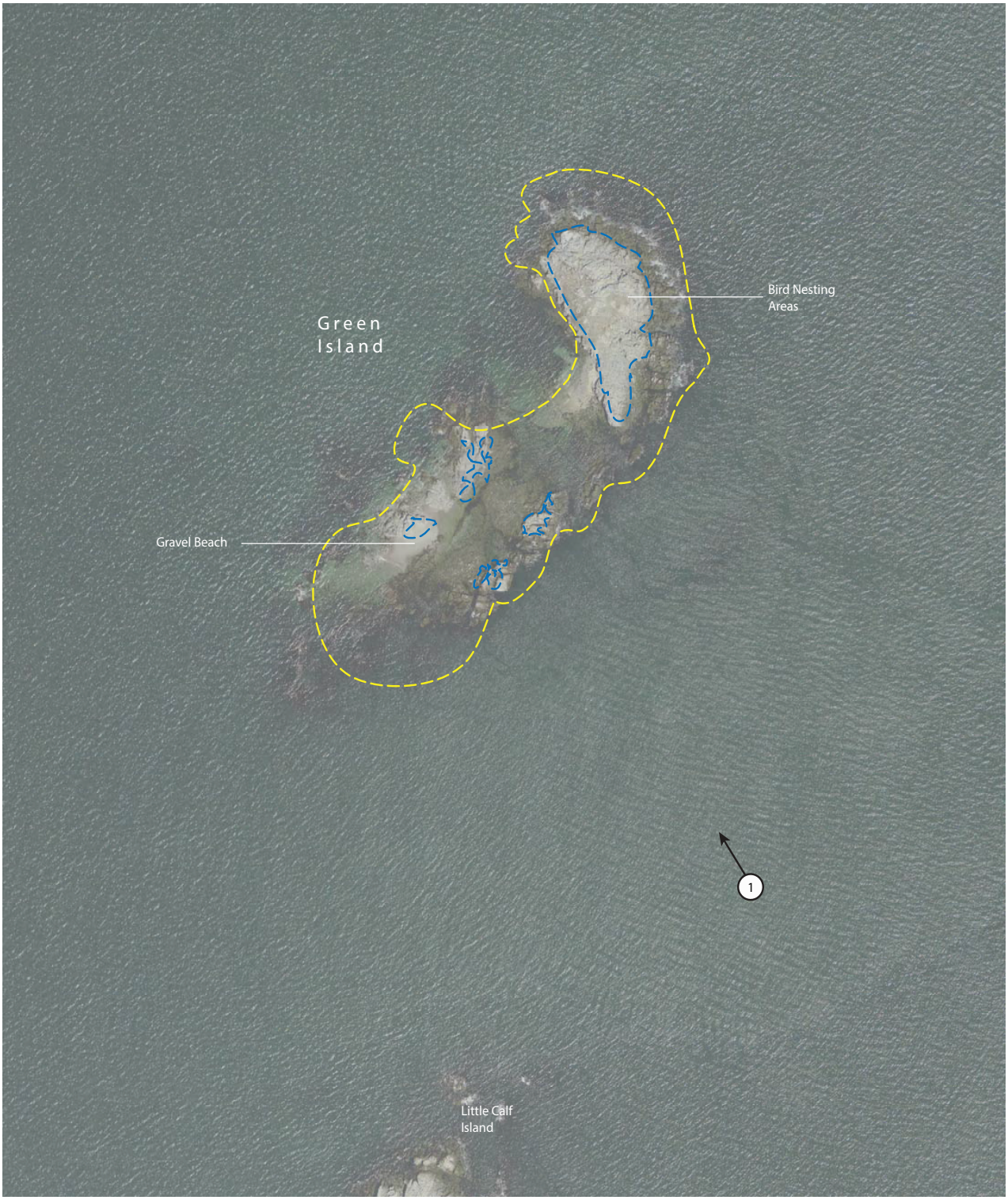


Figure 10.1. Green Island is located to the north of Little Calf Island and east of Deer Island and the MWRA facility. For detailed map of Green, see Drawing 1.10.

GREEN ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.10, 1.7 acres, center of Island: 42°, 21' 11.05" N and 70°, 53' 32.98" W	
Current Use	Nesting site for gulls and cormorants	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
	1621	Claimed by Elder Brewster, preacher and teacher of the Plymouth Colony
	1641	Upon death of Brewster, acquired by the town of Hull.
	1680S	Sold to private citizens. Named for Joseph Green, a well-known merchant who owned the island for some time during the colonial period.
	1800S	Erosion accelerated by changes in ocean currents brought about by harbor dredging and dumping.
	c. 1800s	Occupied by fishermen's huts
	1845	Occupied by Samuel Choate, a hermit who built a crude hut from driftwood until his death in 1865.
Access and Circulation	Difficult to access.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	A rocky outcrop that rises nearly 45' in elevation.	
Constructed Water Features	None	
Vegetation	Sumac and other salt tolerant plants.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None	
Small Scale Features	On-site inspection of island required.	
Views and Vistas	This nearly barren island is visible from most points in the outer harbor. From the island there are views to surrounding outer harbor islands and inner harbor islands in the distance	
Archeological Sites	Luedtke conducted a field study of archeological resources in 1974.	
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required.	
Threats to Resources	Erosion by storm waves may affect archeological resources.	
Safety Concerns	Rocky approach Birds are aggressive during nesting season.	
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown, E. Duym (7/15), circumnavigation-15 minutes. P. Eleey and M. Coffin, (7/98), circumnavigation-15 minutes.	
Sources	Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands.* Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. revised edition 1993. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor.* North Quincy, MA: The Christopher Publishing House, 1973	



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NOTES
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SOURCES
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National Park Service
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LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Green Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of
Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 200′ 400′ 800′

Drawing 1.10



Figure 10.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View of island from water, looking to the northwest, 1998.



Figure 10.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of Green island from water, looking to the northwest, 2015.

HANGMAN ISLAND

Hangman Island is a .03-acre outcropping of ledge with little vegetation that is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). Due to its geological composition of slate and granite, it has been used historically as a quarry. The island's low topography often does not provide ample elevation for views of the surrounding harbor and islands, and vegetation on the small island consists of salt grass and other salt tolerant herbaceous plants. There are no immediate threats to resources on the island, but the rocky outcroppings pose dangerous access points.

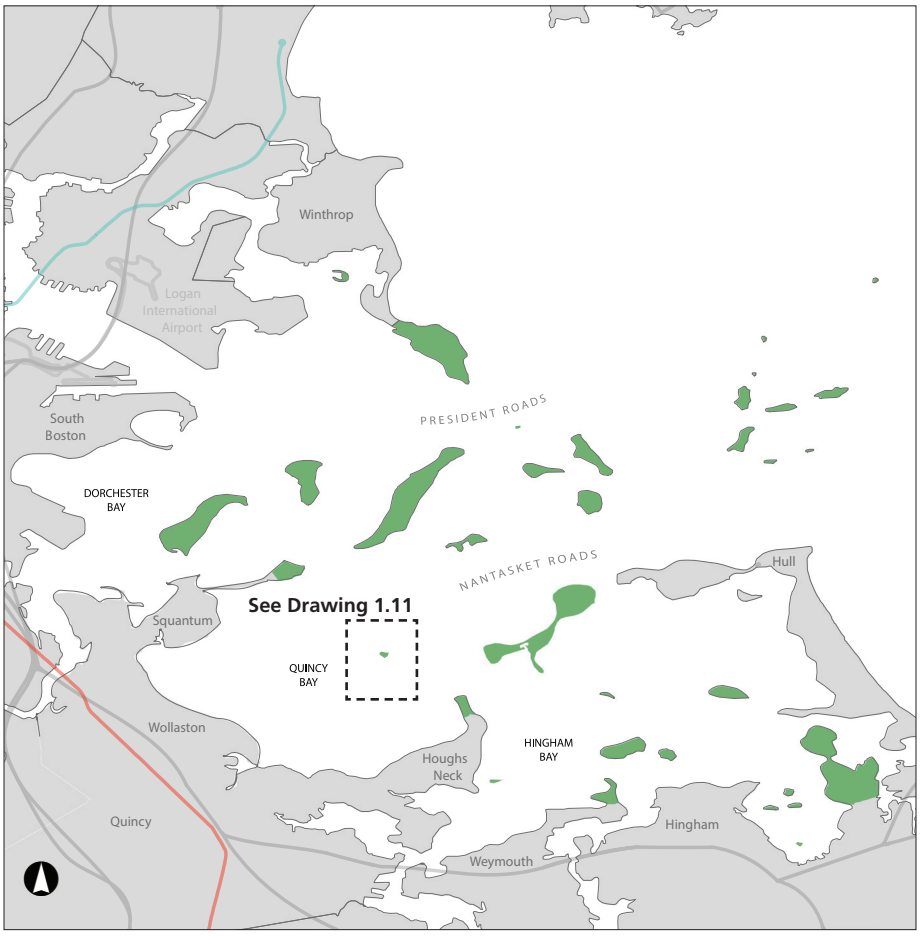


Figure 11.1. Hangman Island is located in the northeast portion of Quincy Bay. For a detailed map of Hangman, see Drawing 1.11.

HANGMAN ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.11, 0.3 acre, the smallest "island" in the harbor, center of island: 42º, 17' 25.06" N and 70º, 58' 17.37" W	
Current Use	Perching site for birds	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	Hangman is a barren island that served as a granite and slate quarry and site for a few fishermen's huts. Birds used the island and the surrounding area is popular for fishing.	
	Pre 1600	Claimed by Elder Brewster, preacher and teacher of the Plymouth Colony
	1600s	Purchased by Olive Smallpiece. Granite and slate quarried from the island and used in Boston. May have been called Hayman's Island, after an unknown English immigrant.
	c. 1882	Occupied by several fisherman's huts and vegetable gardens.
	2016	No visible remnants of fisherman's huts. One flag pole is intact in the middle of the island.
Access and Circulation	Difficult to access.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of low granite and slate outcroppings and fine gravel beach. Rising three feet in elevation, the island is difficult to see at high tide. The island was larger and higher prior to quarrying in the colonial period.	
Constructed Water Features	None	
Vegetation	Salt grass and other salt tolerant herbaceous plants.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None	
Small Scale Features	None	
Views and Vistas	Due to its low elevation, the island is difficult to see from other harbor islands or the mainland. The island is located between Wollaston Beach, Squantum, Moon, Long, Rainsford, Peddocks and Nut islands.	
Archeological Sites	None likely due to seventeenth and eighteenth century site disturbance.	
National Register Eligible Resources	None	
Threats to Resources	None	
Safety Concerns	Rocky, dangerous approach	
Recorded by	E. Duym, K. Lin, (7/14), M. Eloshway (10/16), circumnavigate-10 minutes and M. Coffin Brown, (7/99)	
Sources	Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands*. Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. Revised edition 1993. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: The Christopher Publishing House, 1973. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor,* 1888, reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands.	



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2015
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Hangman Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of
Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 50′ 200′ 400′

Drawing 1.11



Figure 11.2a (1999). Photo point 1. View of Hangman Island with Quincy Shipyard in distance, 1999.



Figure 11.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View looking south of Hangman Island, Quincy Shipyard in distance to right, 2015.

LANGLEE ISLAND

Langlee is one of four islands located in Hingham Harbor that are part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The 5.2-acre island is owned and managed by the Town of Hingham, and is a popular site for recreation. The island has a history of private ownership (named after John Langlee who purchased the island in 1686) that has led to several specimens of trees and shrubs planted, which have now become part of the island's dense vegetation. Among the diverse range of trees is a remarkable oak in the center of the island that is part of a camping area. Remnants of previous structures are difficult to find, yet visitors may traverse maintained footpaths that lead to campsites and ledge areas that offer views of the surrounding islands and Hingham Harbor. There are no apparent threats to resources. However, large amounts of visitors to the island are cause for constant maintenance and oversight of the landscape. Views from the cliff on the northern side of the island feature the Boston skyline, Bumpkin, and Peddocks islands.



Figure 12.1. Langlee Island is located within the northern portion of Hingham Harbor. For detailed map of Langlee, see Drawing 1.12.

LANGLEE ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.12, 5.2 acres, center of island: 42°, 15' 37.77" N and 70°, 53' 13.69" W	
Current Use	Recreation	
Ownership	Town of Hingham	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was used seasonally by Native American Indians. Colonists probably removed trees for firewood. Since this time the island has changed ownership several times but retains the name of John Langlee, who purchased the island in 1686. The island was later bought by John R. Brewer, passed to his children, and then given to the town of Hingham by a descendant. The island is the most visited of the four in Hingham Harbor, and has several paths and actively used campsites.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	c. 1635	Owned by Richard Ibrook, who came from England in 1635, and known as Ibrook Island.
	1686	Purchased by John Langlee who ran a tavern and a small boat yard in Hingham and also acquired Ragged and Sarah Islands. Ragged Island served as their residence. Langlee Island is remembered for its association with the Langlee family, particularly John's daughter Sarah who became a notable local figure. Depicted in local history books for her transformation from an uneducated but beautiful girl "Ragged Sarah Langlee" to the prominent "Madame Derby," she married the affluent Dr. Ezekiel Hersey. And after his death she married Richard Derby. With her inheritance she founded in 1791 the Derby School in Hingham, later named Derby Academy. It is considered the oldest, incorporated, independent, coeducational school in New England and third oldest in the nation. Though Langlee Island later changed ownership, it retained the family name.
	1860	Purchased by John R. Brewer who also purchased Sarah Island and owned a large parcel on World's End.
	c. 1893	Trees and shrubs planted on the island by John J. Magner
	1893	Appearance of the island described in the History of Hingham (see vegetation section below.)
	1947	Donated to the Town of Hingham by Helen Brewer Walker, a granddaughter of John R. Brewer.
Access and Circulation	Access is by beach landing on the southeastern or northern side of the island. There are several well-used footpaths that traverse the island to views on ledges and campsites. Much of the island is impenetrable due to poison ivy and brambles.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Enormous masses of Roxbury Puddingstone conglomerate rise from the shoreline to a high point of forty feet, creating a dramatic viewpoint and steep cliffs on the northern shore. Steep ledges surround most of the island, with several small sandy beaches and a tidal mud flat on the east side. The center of the island contains glacial till that supports tree and shrub cover.	
Constructed Water Features	None visible.	

Vegetation	An 1893 account, The History of Hingham, author Bouve describes Langlee as "a beautiful spot. Steep ledges surround it, except for small intervals, where there are gravelly beaches, upon one of which stands a fine linden. Shrubs abound upon the uplands. It will be, in a few years, more beautiful than now, thanks to the enlightened taste of the gentleman who owns it. He has planted many small trees, which will eventually cover it with forest growth, as was originally the case when the country was settled, and restore it to the condition in which all the islands of Boston harbor should be. Had they been kept so for the past two centuries, the forces of erosion would not have succeeded in practically sweeping some of them from the face of the earth, and destroying the contour of all." Over one hundred years later, the island contains several remarkable trees, including oak, maple, cedar, and birch. Most notable is an enormous oak in the center of the island that has become part of a camping area. The abundant shrubs described by Bouve in 1893 have likely been eliminated by these large shade trees. Groupings of huckleberry and viburnum appear to have self-seeded and are mixed with greenbriar, dewberry, sumac, and poison ivy. Several grassy areas under large trees appear to be popular camping spots.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The remnant of a structure consisting of mortared field stones, possibly a pier landing, is visible above the sandy beach on the southeast side of the island. No other structures are visible.
Small Scale Features	Primitive constructions associated with campsites are visible including fire rings, a fire grill and a shelf nailed into the enormous oak tree in the center of the island. A sign posted by the landing beach on the southeast side encourages island users to take their trash with them.
Views and Vistas	From the forty-foot cliff on the northern side of the island, one can see Boston, Peddocks, and Bumpkin. Views from other points on Langlee are of the surrounding islands and mainland areas including Ragged and Sarah Islands, World's End and Hingham Harbor.
Archeological Sites	No studies of Langlee Island were located.
National Register Eligible Resources	If World's End is nominated for the National Register as a historic designed landscape, Langlee may be considered as a contributing feature.
Threats to Resources	None apparent.
Safety Concerns	Potentially dangerous approaches due to rocks and mud flats.
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown (7/99), M. Coffin Brown (7/14).
Sources	Bouve, Thomas T. "Ancient Landmarks" in *History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts, Volume I*, Town of Hingham, 1893.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
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2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
10 Foot Contours
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Langlee Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Town of Hingham

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.12

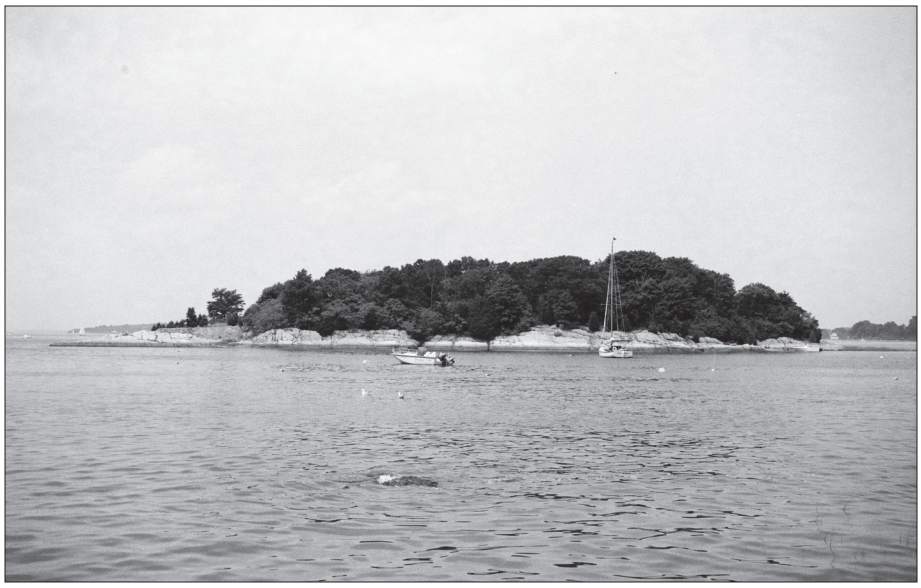


Figure 12.2a (1999). Photo point 1. View of south side of Langlee from Sarah Island, 1999.



Figure 12.3a (1999). Photo point 2. View of outer Hingham bay from Roxbury puddingstone outcrop on northwest side, 1999.



Figure 12.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Large oak in center of island, area at base used as campsite, 1999.



Figure 12.2b (2014). Photo point 1. View of south side of Langlee from Sarah Island, 2014.



Figure 12.3a (2014). Photo point 2. View looking northwest at outer Hingham Bay from the Roxbury puddingstone outcrop, 2014.



Figure 12.4b (2014). Photo point 3. View of large oak in center of island, 2014.



Figure 12.5a (1999). Photo point 4. View of landing beach on southeast side of island. 1999.



Figure 12.5b (2014). Photo point 4. View of landing beach on southeast side of island, 2014.

LITTLE BREWSTER ISLAND

Little Brewster, a 3.1-acre island is owned by the United States Coast Guard and one of nine islands located in the outer northeast corner of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The island is known for being the site of Boston Light, the oldest lighthouse in North America. The current use reflects the historical use of navigation, and is the only manned lighthouse in the country. The island has had other names in the past that refer to its use, including Beacon Island and Light House Island. Little Brewster's open bedrock ledges are prominent from the water, although much of the island is accessible with paved pathways and mowed turf, with many unobstructed views of the Boston skyline and surrounding islands. Threats to resources include storms damaging lighthouse structures on the island, as well as tourism traffic causing stress to the fragile banks and turf areas.

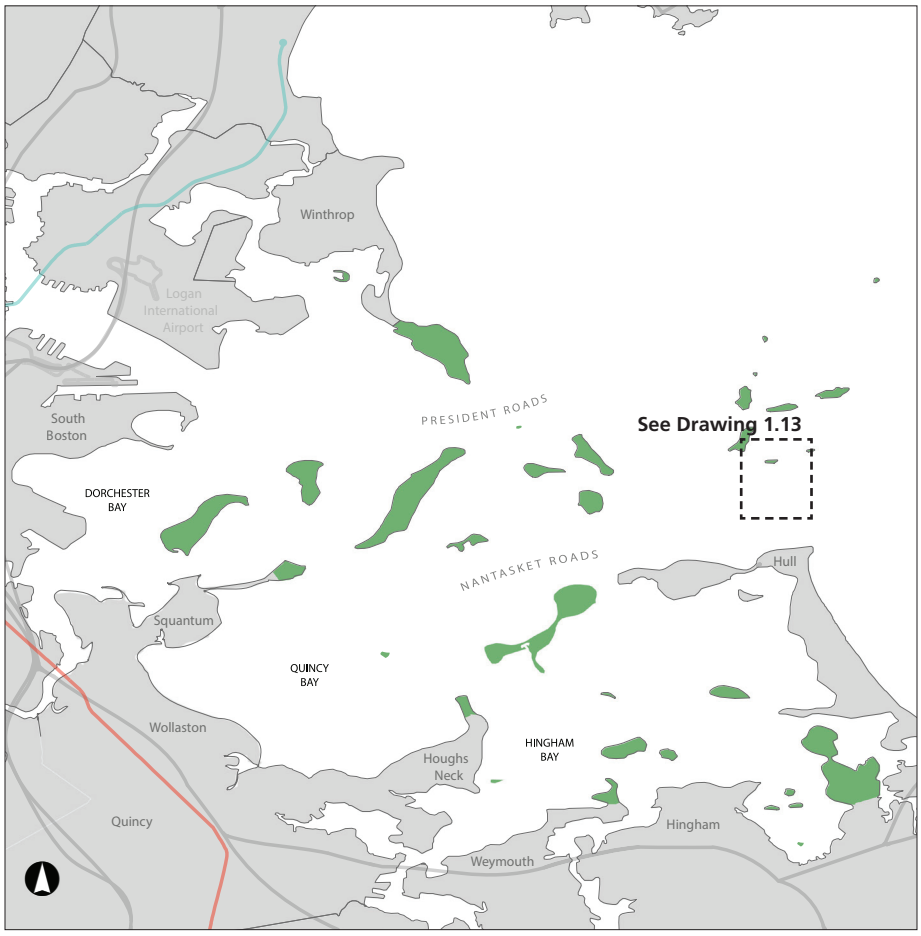


Figure 13.1. Little Brewster Island is located north of the Town of Hull, at the end of the Nantasket Roads shipping channel. For detailed map of Little Brewster, see Drawing 1.13.

LITTLE BREWSTER ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.13, 3.1 acres, benchmark: 42º, 19' 40.56" N and 70º, 53' 26.05" W	
Current Use	Navigation (Boston Light) and education	
Ownership	United States Coast Guard	
History and Cultural Traditions	Little Brewster is the site of the oldest lighthouse in North America, Boston Light. The island has been a navigational aid for nearly three centuries. To perpetuate the tradition of lightkeeping, the U.S. Congress voted in 1981 to preserve Boston Light as the only manned lighthouse in the country. The island and lighthouse are open to the public by appointment for guided tours.	
	1713	Mariners petitioned to erect a lighthouse on Little Brewster, then known as Bacon or Beacon Island
	1716	Lighthouse built of rough-cut stone with a house, barn, and wharf. Fish and whale oil burned from sunset to sunrise.
	1774	Boston Port Bill enforced in June, halting trade in Boston. British troops arrive in the harbor and assume control of Boston Light.
	1775	Patriots retaliated and twice burned the wooden parts of the lighthouse
	1776	British evacuated the harbor and blew up the top half of the light
	1783	Boston Light was rebuilt on the existing foundation to a height of 75 feet. A duplex house, barn, privy and wharf were also built.
	1790	Maintenance taken over by the federal government. During this period the island contained a single family dwelling, a duplex, boathouse, storage building, paint shed, masonry oil house, launch way and boathouse facility.
	1809	Several large cracks in the tower prompted the government to repair the lighthouse and place six iron bands around the tower to reduce bulging stress.
	1811	Revolving machinery installed in light.
	1859	Major renovation of lighthouse completed: lighthouse raised from 75 to 89 feet, second order Fresnel lens installed, brick entry building added to tower base, and an oil house that was later replaced in 1889.
	1872	Frog trumpet installed.
	1883	Principal keeper's house built in "Stick Style," 1 1/2 story, wood frame, 28 x 40 feet white clapboard with red roof. Wooden rain shed with inground cistern built, low 1 story wood frame shed 38 x 38 feet white clapboard with modified hip roof.
	1887	Additional rain sheds built and fog trumpet replaced with steam siren.
	1889	New oil house built and a covered walkway between tower and keepers house.
	1890	An auxiliary range light, 34 feet above sea level installed.
	1899	Boathouse with wood frame, 21 x 36 feet, rebuilt after November 1898 storm washed away previous structure.
	1900	800 tons of rip rap and 58 feet of seawall built.
	1910	Bureau of Lighthouses replaced the Lighthouse Board.
	1916	Bronze tablet placed to commemorate 200th anniversary of light. A flag and flagpole are added the following year.
	1917	During WWI the light is dimmed in response to U-boat alarms.
	1941	Boston Light taken over by the U.S. Coast Guard. During WWII the light was extinguished but the range light and fog horn were used.
	1948	Boston Light elecrtified.
	1960	Duplex demolished and indoor plumbing installed in keeper's house.
	1966	Lighthouse designated a National Historic Landmark and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
	1966	250th anniversary of the lighthouse celebrated.

	1978	Extensive damage caused by the "Blizzard of '78." Gabions installed to prevent erosion and a new concrete pier.
	1987	Boston Light, with the boundaries including all of Little Brewster Island included in the National Register thematic nomination, Lighthouses of Massachusetts Boston.
	1989	U.S. Congress authorized Boston Light to be permanently manned.
	1998	Light and back-up fog horn automated.
	2003	Dr. Sally Snowman hired as light keeper.
	2014	Repairs and improvements made to boathouse, oil house, dwelling, emergency generator building, lighthouse and tower in preparation for 300th anniversary of Boston Light
	2016	300th anniversary of Boston Light
Access and Circulation	Access to the island is by appointment only for guided tours. Concrete paths link the lighthouse, keeper's house, sheds and the dock facilities that are on the west side of the island.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of exposed bedrock and covered with a thin layer of soil. The island is very susceptible to erosion by storm winds and waves.	
Constructed Water Features	Two cisterns collect rainwater for the keepers. One is located in the keeper's house. The other larger cistern is housed under a hip-roofed shed that collects rain.	
Vegetation	Most of the island is covered with mowed turf. Some seasonal flowers are planted around the keeper's house.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. Piers - concrete and steel with marine railway to boathouse 2. Lighthouse - 89 feet high, rubble stone, brick and granite, strengthened with iron bands 3. Lighthouse entry building (attached to tower) - 1 story brick 4. Keeper's house - 1 1/2 story frame and clapboard 5. Boathouse - wooden structure 6. Cistern and shelter - one story wooden, hipped roof shed & 20,000 gallon tank 7. Generator building - one story, one-room stone structure with mounted foghorn 8. Oil house - one story white painted brick	
Small Scale Features	There are signs, commemorative plaques and a gravestone for "Farah" a keeper's dog that died in 1984. A white painted fence lines the edge of the lawn above the rock bluffs. The keepers maintain a golf putting green to stave off boredom on the small isle.	
Views and Vistas	From the forty-foot cliff on the northern side of the island, one can see Boston, Peddocks, and Bumpkin. Views from other points on Langlee are of the surrounding islands and main-land areas including Ragged and Sarah Islands, World's End and Hingham Harbor. Rising 89 feet, visitors that ascend the light with the permission of the U. S. Coast Guard staff enjoy excellent views of the Brewsters, the Graves, Hull, the inner islands and the Boston skyline, almost ten miles away. On the ground, the island offers unrestricted views due to the lack of vegetation.	
Archeological Sites	Further study of colonial and nineteenth century sites is needed.	
National Register Eligible Resources	Boston Light is listed on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark The boundary of the designation is the shoreline and includes all structures. However, there is minimal documentation of the supporting structures.	
Threats to Resources	Storm winds and waves pose a threat to the island structures. The history and existing conditions of the lighthouse, support structures, and landscape should be carefully documented, including the keeper's domestic landscape. A combined Historic Structures Report and Cultural Landscape Report as well as documentation by Historic American Buildings Survey & Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) are recommended. Visitors that walk on turf areas will increase erosion of the turf areas and fragile banks. Visitors should be contained to the walkways and discouraged from walking on turf areas and climbing over the fragile banks. Continued maintenance of a dense turf, installation of shoreline erosion controls will minimize erosion.	

Safety Concerns	The island is difficult to approach due to rock outcroppings and sand spits. The island is composed of rock outcrops and bluffs that are sharp, slippery and steep thus visitors should be carefully directed to stay on paths.
Recorded by	P. Eleey and M. Coffin Brown, (7/98), walking tour including lighthouse 1.5 hours. E. Duym walking tour including lighthouse 1.5 hours. (9/15).
Sources	Kochel, Kenneth G. *America's Atlantic Coast Lighthouses: A Traveler's Guide*. Clearwater, FL: Betken Publications, 1994. National Park Service. *State of the Park Report for the Boston Harbor Islands National and State Park*. Washington, DC, National Park Service, 2016. Snowman, Sally and Thomson, James. *Boston Light: A chronology of events*. Work in progress, June 11, 1999. Seaholes, Nancy 2. "Boston Light." National Park Service, 2009.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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SOURCES
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2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
10 Foot Contours
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Little Brewster Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
United States Coast Guard

0′ 250′ 500′ 1000′

Drawing 1.13



Figure 13.2a (1998). Photo point 2. Southeast elevation of Keeper's house, Boston in background, 1998.



Figure 13.3a (1998). Photo point 3. Oil house on south side of island, lighthouse in background, 1998.



Figure 13.4a (1998). Photo point 4. View west from lighthouse showing paths from Keeper's house and dock to base of lighthouse, Boston skyline in the distance, 1998.



Figure 13.2b (2015). Photo point 2. Photograph of southeast elevation of Keeper's house, Boston skyline in the background, 2015.



Figure 13.3b (2015). Photo point 3. View east from pathway of lighthouse and oil house to the right, 2015.



Figure 13.4b (2015). Photo point 4. View from lighthouse looking west showing grounds surrounding Keeper's house, 2015.

Figure 13.5a (1998). Photo point 6. Southern elevation of shed used to house cistern, 1998.



Figure 13.6a (1998). Photo point 7. View southwest to generator building and fog horn, 1998.



Figure 13.7a (1998). Photo point 8. View east of boathouse on west side of island near pier, 1998.





Figure 13.5b (2015). Photo point 6. View of southern elevation of shed, 2015.



Figure 13.6b (2015). Photo point 7. View southwest to generator building and fog horn, 2015.



Figure 13.7b (2015). Photo point 8. View east of boathouse on west side of island, 2015.

LITTLE CALF ISLAND

Little Calf is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) and is one of nine islands located in the outer northeast corner of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. At .8-acre, the island has little history with human occupation, and the barren, rocky landscape is a popular habitat for sea birds. There are no immediate management issues threatening the island, but safety concerns include aggression of sea birds especially during nesting season, and rocky approaches/terrain.

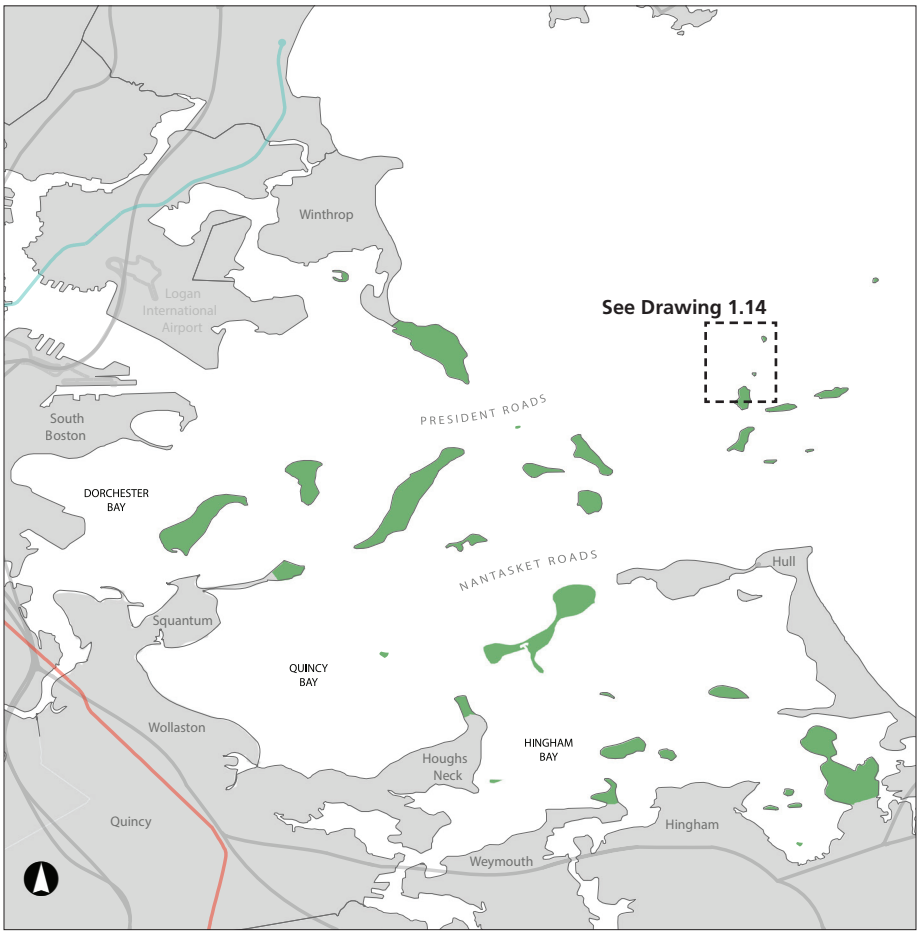


Figure 14.1. Little Calf Island is located between Calf and Green Islands. For detailed map of Little Calf, see Drawing 1.14.

LITTLE CALF ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.14, 0.8 acre, center of island: 42º, 20' 45.48" N and 70º, 53' 40.13" W	
Current Use	Nesting site for seagulls and cormorants	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	This small barren island has no known history of human occupation and is a nesting site for gulls and cormorants.	
	1621	Claimed by Elder Brewster, preacher and teacher of the Plymouth Colony.
	1641	Upon the death of Brewster, acquired by the town of Hull.
	1680s	Sold to private citizens but never occupied.
Access and Circulation	None	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is a rock outcropping that rises to an elevation of approximately twenty feet.	
Constructed Water Features	None	
Vegetation	A small amount of low native shrubs and grasses.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None	
Small Scale Features	None	
Views and Vistas	This barren island is visible from most points in the outer harbor. From the island there are vies to surrounding outer harbor islands and inner harbor islands in the distance.	
Archeological Sites	None likely	
National Register Eligible Resources	None	
Threats to Resources	None	
Safety Concerns	Rocky terrain and approaches Birds are aggressive during nesting season	
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown and P. Eleey, (6/98), circumnavigate by boat-5 minutes. M. Coffin Brown and E. Duym (7/15), circumnavigate by boat-5 minutes.	



DRAWN BY
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Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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SOURCES
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2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Little Calf Island

Existing Conditions, 2015

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 1.14



Figure 14.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View of island from northeast approach, 1998.



Figure 14.2b (2014). Photo point 1. View of Little Calf from water, 2014.

LONG ISLAND

Long is a 225.2-acre island owned by the City of Boston located in the center of the harbor. Until recently, the island was connected to the mainland by a bridge (the Long Island Viaduct) via Moon Island, and currently access is available by boat only. The presence of Boston Health Commission Campus buildings as well as a water tower creates an urban connection between the island and the city. Long Island is also the site of Long Island Lighthouse, which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The island has a vast history with numerous uses by the city for public health, police safety, as well as military use as the site of a NIKE missile facility. Geologically, the island is comprised of three drumlins, with a low marshland on the west, and views of surrounding islands. The landscape has been characterized over time by human use, with paved roads and many species of planted trees and areas of managed areas. Many military structures are threatened by natural elements and storms, as well as vandalism to the hospital cemetery especially. Stability of some remaining historical structures is questionable.

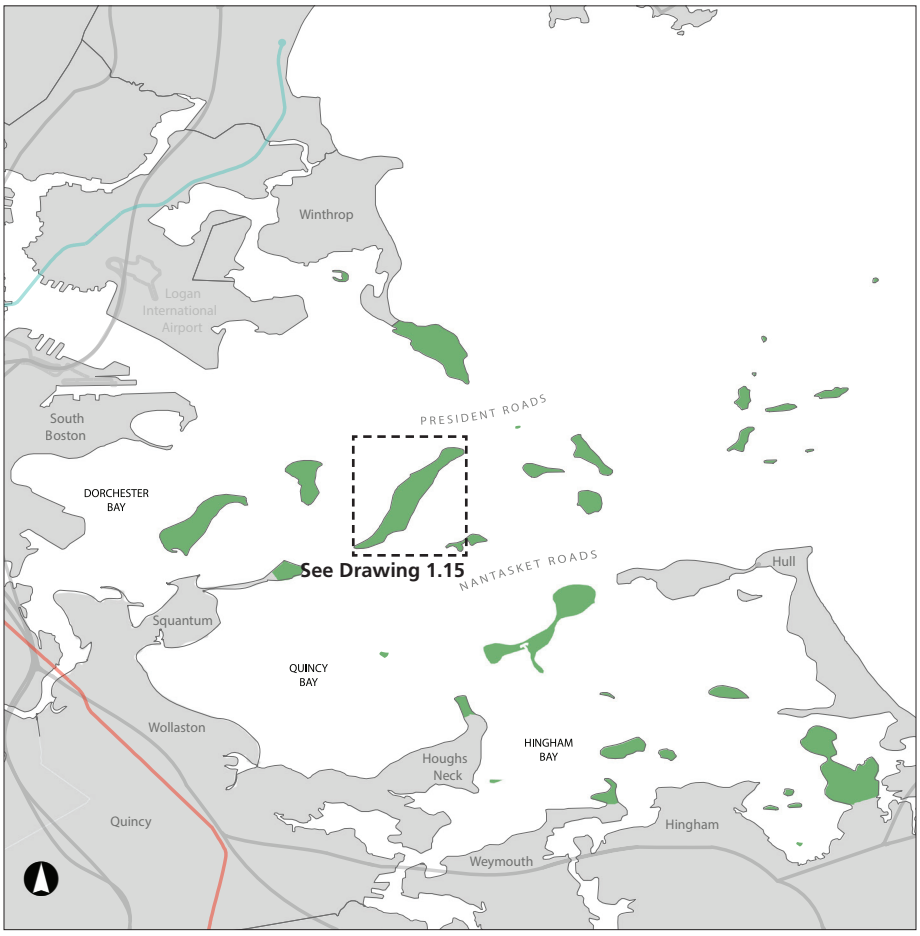


Figure 15.1. Long Island is located west of Spectacle Island between both shipping channels, President and Nantasket Roads. For a detailed map of Long, see Drawing 1.15.

LONG ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.15, 225.2 acres, benchmark: 42º, 19' 48.22" N and 70º, 57' 25.58" W	
Current Use	The City of Boston operates a homeless shelter and twelve other associated city and non-profit social service programs including a halfway house, drug and alcohol addiction services, AIDS support and youth services. The US Coast Guard maintains Long Island Lighthouse and a fifty-foot radius of the surrounding landscape.	
Ownership	City of Boston	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was likely used by Native American Indians. During the colonial period the island was granted to Boston then leased and later sold to tenant farmers. During King Philips War, Christian Indians were relocated from Deer Island to relieve overcrowding and starvation. During the American Revolution, patriots constructed defensive batteries and a skirmish ensued. A rudimentary lighthouse was built on the head in 1794 followed by a more prominent tower in 1819. The light was later moved to accommodate coastal fortifications. Military use resumed during the Civil War, when the island was a conscript camp and extensive armament was installed. Defenses were modernized in the early Endicott Period but were never used. In the mid nineteenth century a resort was situated in the center of the island while a Portuguese fishing community grew along the shore. In 1882 the City of Boston took the island for institutional care facilities: first an Almshouse, later a home for unwed mothers, a chronic disease hospital, nursing school and institutional farm, and now for a homeless shelter and social service programs.	
	1630	Lumbering authorized by the Massachusetts Bay Colony
	1634	Granted to Boston and leased to tenant farmers
	1667	Given by Boston to tenant farmers
	1669	Lot owners included Joseph and Elizabeth Rock who owned 40 acres and mortgaged their holdings for 200 pounds. Other owners were James Woodward and Thomas Stansbury.
	1675	Christian Indians during King Philips War held on the island through the winter. Some Indians were relocated from Deer Island to relieve overcrowding and starvation
	1676	Christian Indians that survived were released in May.
	c.1720	John Nelson purchased all but 4 ½ acres of the island, which until about 1794 was known as Nelson's Island.
	1775	Patriots used 65 whale boats to seize sheep and cattle from the island, along with 17 British prisoners. Patriots occupy Long Island and construct defensive batteries on the head. A British transport, manned by Scottish Highlanders and carrying a cargo of military supplies was destroyed from the fort. The British commander and 36 men were killed and possibly buried on the island.
	1791	Sold by Barlow Trecothick to James Ivers
	1794	First lighthouse built on Long Island Head
	1814	Long Island fortified in response the British blockaded of the USS Constitution
	1819	Second lighthouse built on Long Island Head.
	c. 1840	Portuguese fishermen and their families reside on the island. The resort "Long Island House" is built
	1847	Island sold to Thomas Smith
	1849	Island sold by Thomas Smith to the Long Island Company for community development
	1850s	Granite gun batteries constructed on Long Island Head as part of the Third System of American defense prior to the Civil War
	1850	Occupants in 1850 included George Smith, a farmer, and Nicholas Capello, a Portuguese fisherman
	1863	A conscript camp, Camp Wightman, was established, which trained 1,000 recruits

	1867	Fort area acquired and officially designated Fort Strong after General George Strong who was killed at Fort Wagner, SC, in 1863.
	1872	Eutaw House, a large hotel, was built
	1873	Prize fighting stopped by police.
	1882	Island purchased/taken by eminent domain by the City of Boston with the exception of 50 acres held by the federal government.
	1885	City of Boston almshouse built to accommodate 650 paupers, and Long Island House resort closed.
	1887	Almshouse (current administration building) constructed to accommodate 300 homeless men (extant). The Boston Almshouse is organized on the island.
	1890s	Fort Strong renovated as part of the earliest of the Endicott Period of defense improvements, and included some of the first long range disappearing guns in New England. The five fun replacements were staggered and tiered, and arrangement that is unique in the country (AK Schroeder).
	1893	Chronic disease hospital added with four wards.
	1896	The first class if nurse attendants graduated.
	1897	Nurses school renamed "Long Island Nursing School."
	1898	Almshouse, built to accommodate 300 men, provided housing for 480 men.
	1900	Long Island lighthouse moved, most likely due to installation of Endicott Period defensive gun batteries.
	1900s	A livestock and vegetable farm operated on the island in the early 1900's, products included milk, pork,, cabbage, carrots, onions, rhubarb and eggs.
	1917	Approximately 1,500 men in the Coastal Artillery Corps were stationed at Fort Strong.
	1918	Last keeper of the lighthouse, Captain Edwin Tarr, died. Custodians lit the beacon until 1929.
	1921	Almshouse changed to an institutional home for unwed mothers.
	1926	Name changed from Almshouse to Long Island Hospital
	1928	Nichols Building completed with a hospital cafeteria on the first floor and wards on the upper floors. Named for Malcom E. Nichols, then current Mayor of Boston. (The building was used until October 2014 as the homeless shelter men's dormitory.
	1929	Long Island Lighthouse automated.
	1930s	Large plantation of pine planted on island by Civilian Conservation Corps
	1932	Curley recreation building completed for entertainment activities for hospital patients
	1937	Long Island Nursing School closed, reopened in 1949.
	1940	Tobin building completed as a dormitory for recovering alcoholics. Named for Maurice J. Tobin, then current Mayor of Boston (until October 2015, used as a homeless shelter mens dormitory).
	1941	During WWII, Long Island serves as part of underwater mine field operations control in conjunction with other islands.
	1943	Concrete seawall built south of Fort Strong wharf.
	1946	Fort Strong declared surplus property by the Army.
	1948	Civil War Memorial consisting of monument with plaque, bollards, chains and steps, was dedicated, containing the remains of 79 veterans who were cared for by the City of Boston facility on Rainsford Island. More than half of the veterans were African-American or Irish immigrants.
	1949	Long Island Nursing School reopened and renamed "Attendant Nurse's School."
	1950s	Two NIKE missile buildings were built and abandoned. (The City of Boston now has a bomb facility in the vicinity).

	1951	Two-lane steel bridge begun in 1950, known as Long Island Viaduct, was completed at a cost of three million dollars. At this time the hospital cared for 800 chronically ill patients and 400 dormitory patients. A new laundry facility opened (utilized by the special services, sheriffs department, National Guard, Project Pride and a volunteer organization in the 1990's).
	1958	New (no longer used) chapel constructed
	1968	City of Boston demolished Fort Strong military structures.
	1970s	One of the two abandoned NIKE missile buildings was used by the Boston Public Library for temporary storage of books
	1977	McGillivray Building completed as a kitchen, cafeteria and laundry. Named for McGillivray, the former commissioner of the institution. The building is no longer in use.
	c. 1979	Garage built (currently used).
	1987	Long Island Light listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a thematic nomination for lighthouses.
	1990s	Department of Environmental Protection and Boston Edison Air Monitoring Stations installed to comply with clean air standards monitoring (still in use).
	1991	Long Island "Chronic Disease" Hospital Closes and facilities converted to a homeless shelter.
	1992	Hobby shop building torn down.
	2002	Long Island Limited Public Access Plan was completed by Cecil Group to inform Mayor Menino of strategies for planning and managing future public access to the island.
	2007	Camp Harbor View established on island to provide a four-week summer camp program for 450 Boston children Camp is dedicated by Mayor Thomas Menino and founder Jack Connors on July 2, 2007. The first group of children arrived on July 2. Construction for the camp was completed in 109 days, and the facility includes a main building, beach house, amphitheater pavilion, two basketball courts, three soccer fields, swimming pool, and playscape.
	2011	Long Island Head Light ownership is transferred from US Coast Guard to NPS
	2014	Long Island Bridge (Long Island Viaduct) is closed to all traffic, and all programs existing on the island are evacuated.
	2015	Demolition of Long Island Bridge begins.
Access and Circulation	Access is by boat only. On October 14, 2014 the Long Island Bridge (Long Island Viaduct) was closed due to unsafe conditions and all existing programs on the island were evacuated. Programs and associated functions were moved to various locations throughout Boston. The existing campus buildings remain, yet are only in use by a limited maintenance staff. During the 1950's the Long Island Campus landscape changed dramatically, when the construction of the viaduct led to the conversion of many areas to paved roads and lots, as well as the closure of buildings with functions that could be moved off island. A guardhouse and gate are located at the tip of Squantum in Quincy. On the island there is a 1.2 mi. Paved road from causeway to hospital grounds, almost one mile of roads looping through the Long Island campus, and an additional mile of maintained roads extend out through the summer camp to Long Island Head. A pier on west side of island, formerly the hospital pier, is now used for access to Camp Harbor View. The pier for Fort Strong no longer exists. Access to Long Island Head lighthouse is by trail located near the western pier, and is in need of vegetation clearing.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of three drumlins, reaching an elevation of 95 feet. The northeastern point is known as Long Island Head, the southwestern end as West Head, and a small point on the southeastern side as Bass Point. A fresh water marsh is located on the west side of island between Bass Point and West Head. Extensive tidal flats surround the island.	
Constructed Water Features	An enormous water tower on the central drumlin in the Long Island Campus supplies water and water pressure for hydrants. The checkered red and white pattern on the tower is used by the FAA for navigation into Logan Airport. The location of Fort Strong water systems requires further research.	

Vegetation	Long Island contains an abundance of cultivated and naturalized plant species that merit a more detailed study as part of a Cultural Landscape Report for the island. The oldest trees are located within the Long Island Campus including shade trees and remnants of an apple orchard. There are also many ornamental shrubs, perennials, and a former communal garden located near hospital wards. Long Island Head was devoid of woody vegetation until the closure of Fort Strong and is now undergoing rapid succession with species such as sumac and poplar. The East Head of the island contains an extensive grove of pine, most likely planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. The freshwater wetland on the southwest side of the island is likely to contain a diversity of plant species. A community garden within the Long Island Campus and the nursery for the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands Re-vegetation Project also contribute to the botanical diversity on the island.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	Long Island Lighthouse stands on the Head and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Keeper's house no longer exists. Evidence of its location and of outbuildings is still visible, as are associated domestic plantings. Three granite gun batteries that pre-date the Civil War era Camp Wightman can still be found on the crest of the hill in front of Battery Ward. One additional battery is buried to the left of the westernmost emplacement (AK Schroeder). The granite block seawall encircling the Head was built during this period is intact but damaged in sections by storms. Concrete remnants of the Endicott Period defenses that included seven defensive batteries are still intact. Structures from the WWI camp at Fort Strong, which was composed of 37 buildings, include the Hospital Steward's Quarters(?), the Power House, and Incinerator Building. Many concrete foundations of removed buildings are still visible. The Long Island Campus, formerly the hospital, contains about 24 structures. The oldest building, the Administration building was built in 1887 but later modified. Further study of this building is needed. Several buildings are actively used and maintained for city and non-profit social service programs. Operational facilities, including the water tower, power plant, sewage treatment plant are actively used. Six buildings are vacant and deteriorating rapidly, the nurses building, Curley recreation building, morgue, laboratory, building "six," and the greenhouse near the sewerage plant. Memorials and monuments include the Civil War Memorial, the white cross marking the hospital cemetery and the grotto near the chapel. A cemetery in the vicinity of the Fort Strong hospital is not marked. A contemporary greenhouse is located near the community garden. 1. Pier 2. NIKE missile facilities (2 buildings - vacant) 3. Dept. Environmental Protection and Boston Edison Air Monitoring Stations 4. Civil War Monument and Cemetery, 5. Hospital cemetery (3,000) 6. Farm and greenhouse (vacant) 7. Laundry building 8. Garage (in use) 9. Fire house 10. Morris building 11. Water tower 12. Curley recreation building (vacant) 13. Tobin building, 14. MacGillivray building, 15. Wards A B C D 16. Richards building 17. Laboratory and morgue (vacant) 18. Incinerator, (behind morgue - vacant) 19. Power house 20. Administration building 21. Nichols building 22. Chapel 23. Building 6 (vacant) 24. Unmarked cemetery 25. Nurses Building (vacant) 26. MWRA Shaft 27. Sewerage treatment plant 28. Greenhouse (vacant)

	29. Fort Strong power house 30. Fort Strong incinerator 31. Fort Strong siting tower 32. Battery Ward 33. Battery Hitchcock 34. Battery Drum 35. Battery Bassinger 36. Battery Smyth 37. Battery Taylor 38. Battery Stevens 39. Long Island Head lighthouse 40. Granite block seawall Camp Harbor View Structures 41. Main building 42. Beach house 43. Amphitheater pavilion 44. Swimming Pool 45. Tennis courts (2) 46. Basketball courts (2) 47. Soccer fields (3)
Small Scale Features	The island has many fences, lampposts, signs, and benches associated with its institutional operations. Some features such as cemetery markers are in need of repair or are obscure by vegetation. Others, such as the grotto by the chapel are in fair condition.
Views and Vistas	Geographically situated in the center of the harbor, several of Long Island's campus buildings and checkered water tower can be seen from many points. Long Island Lighthouse is difficult to view due to heavy vegetation growth. Views of the harbor and surrounding islands have been obscured by vegetation in some areas, especially at the north end of the island at the lighthouse.
Archeological Sites	Further study is needed for colonial period use, Native American Indian internment, War of Independence gun batteries and British graves, pre-Civil War gun batteries, Portuguese fishing community and Long Island community sites. There are three documented cemeteries on the island but the boundaries of each are not clearly marked. Vegetation has encroached upon both the Civil War Memorial and the hospital cemetery. Head stones at hospital cemetery are in need of collection and repair. A third cemetery, shown on an 1899 map is completely obscured by trees.
National Register Eligible Resources	Long Island Head Light is listed but associated structures are no longer extant. Other historic structures and cultural remnants may be eligible as part of a historic district, but further study is needed.
Threats to Resources	The natural elements are eroding many of the military structures in Fort Strong and vacant buildings associated with the Long Island campus. Vandalism and mowing has caused substantial damage to the hospital cemetery, which resulted in the movement and loss of many headstones. The Civil War Memorial is in fair condition with some of the bollards missing and the chains gone. Many of the cultural features on the island are now obscured by vegetation. At the southwestern end of the island, under the former bridge, a steep bluff is actively eroding as it is not protected by a seawall and thus exposed the wakes of high speed boats. A combined Historic Structures Report, Cultural Landscape Report, Archeological Assessment and Ethnographic Study are needed to document the history and existing conditions of the island including the military features, lighthouse structures and landscape, hospital and grounds, cemeteries, CCC plantings, and Portuguese fishing community
Safety Concerns	Gun emplacements at northern end of the island contain several serious hazards: including open pits, eroding stairs and broken handrails and ladders. All vacant buildings in the Long Island Campus and Fort Strong pose safety issues. The south end of island where the bridge was removed is dangerous and the eroding area causes potential falling hazards.
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown, E. Duym (7/15), walking and driving tour 5 hours and M. Coffin Brown, P. Eleey, T. Stakely (6/98, 7/98, 3/99, walking tours, site research, 3 days

Sources	Long Island Campus, files. Metropolitan Area Planning Council, *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Mass. Department of Natural Resources. Massachusetts 2014 Air Monitoring Network Plan (www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/air/ag/netplan14.pdf). Suffolk Construction Company, 2015 (http://www.suffolk.com/projects/nonprofit/long-island-massachusetts-camp-harbor-view.html). Camp Harbor View Foundation (www.chvf.org/who-we-are/foundation/). Cecil Group, Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, LLC Heritage Partners, Kessler McGuinness & Associates, Inc., The Strategy Group (2002). *Long Island Limited Public Access Plan: Final Report*. Boston, MA: The City of Boston Office of Environmental Services, September 2002.



DRAWN BY
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Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Long Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
City of Boston

0′ 250′ 500′ 1000′

Drawing 1.15



Figure 15.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Long Island Hospital grotto, nurses dormitory building in background to the left, 1999.



Figure 15.3a (1998). Photo point 2. Long Island campus community garden, 1998.



Figure 15.4a (1998). Photo point 3. Long Island Hospital cemetery, 1998.



Figure 15.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View looking northeast at Long Island Hospital Grotto, 2015.



Figure 15.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View across Long Island campus community garden from the northwest, 2015.



Figure 15.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View looking east at the Long Island Hosptial cemetery, 2015.



Figure 15.5a (1998). Photo point 4. Civil War soldiers memorial, 1998.



Figure 15.6a (1998). Photo point 5. Long Island campus buildings. 1998.



Figure 15.7a (1999). Photo point 6. Vacant hospital morgue and laboratory, 1999.



Figure 15.5b (2015). Photo point 4. View east of Civil War soldiers memorial from roadway, 2015.



Figure 15.6b (2015). Photo point 5. Long Island campus buildings 2015.



Figure 15.7b (2015). Photo point 6. Photograph from west of the vacant hospital morgue and laboratory, overgrown with various successional trees, 2015.



Figure 15.8a (1998). Photo point 7. View of water tower and Curley Recreation Building. 1998



Figure 15.9a (1999). Photo point 8. Hospital ward building attached to administration building, 1999.



Figure 15.10a (1998). Photo point 10. Bunkers, Fort Strong, Long Island Head, 1998.



Figure 15.8b (2015). Photo point 7. View of water tower and Curley Recreation Building. 2015.



Figure 15.9b (2015). Photo point 8. View looking northwest at hospital ward building, 2015.



Figure 15.10b (2015). Photo point 10. View of bunkers looking east along former roadway of Fort Strong, 2015.

Figure 15.11a (1998). Photo point 11. Lighthouse, Long Island Head, 1998.



Figure 15.11b (2015). Photo point 11. Photograph of the east facade of Lighthouse on Long Island Head, 2015.



LOVELLS ISLAND

Lovells is one of three islands located centrally within Boston Harbor that is part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The 61.9-acre island is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). The landscape is characterized by three forested drumlins connected by marsh lowlands. Visitors experience the ecological diversity found on many of the islands, and views of the Boston skyline and central harbor islands. The island has a history that is centered with military and naval fortifications and still contains many structures associated with Fort Standish, including gun batteries. Today the island is used for recreation, education, and camping, as well as a popular nesting site for birds. Management plans have been employed for the purpose of safe enjoyment of the island by visitors. Main threats to resources include erosion of coasts, as well as vandalism to structures and features.

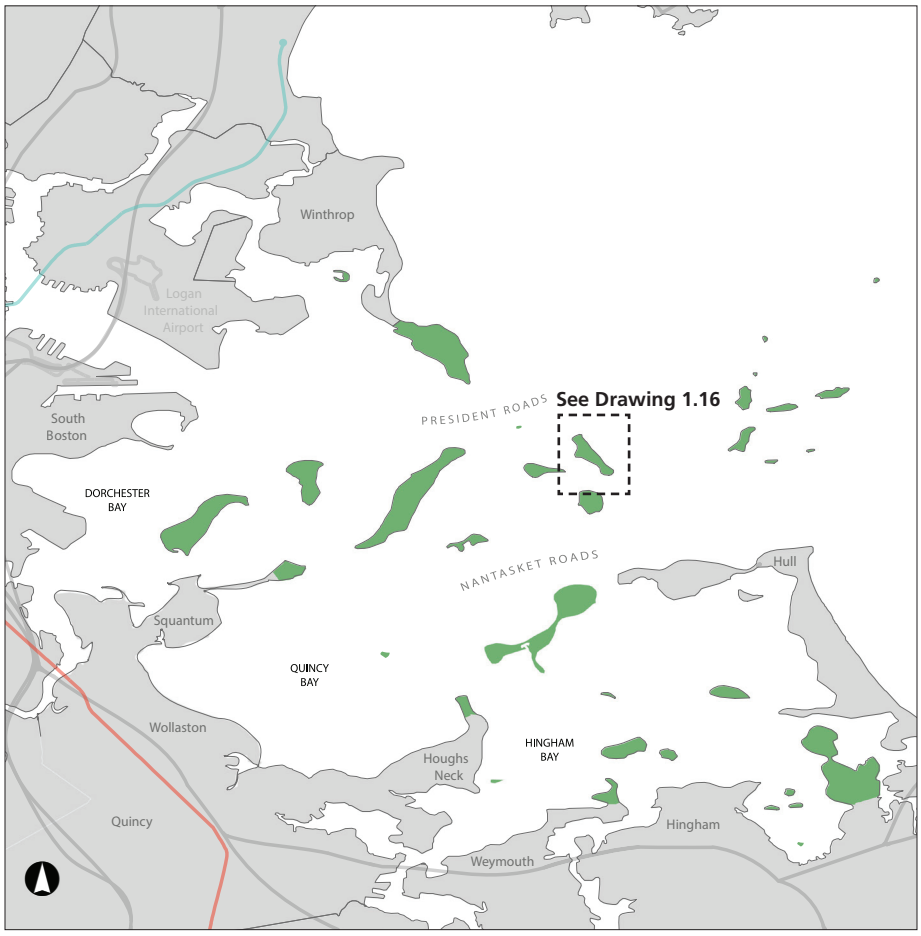


Figure 16.1. Lovells Island is located to the north of Georges Island between both The Narrows and Black Rock Channel. For detailed map of Lovells, see Drawing 1.16.

LOVELLS ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.16, 61.9 acres, benchmark: 42°, 19' 43.52" N and 70°, 55' 38.70" W	
Current Use	Public Recreation, education, camping and picnicking Nesting site for Least Terns, which are on the state list of Species of Special Concern.	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was seasonally occupied by Native American Indians. During the colonial period, the island was granted to Charlestown for timber harvesting and fishing, with half of the timber reserved for the fort on Castle Island. With its location along the first shipping channel into Boston, it briefly served as a quarantine station in the 1600s and was the nearest island to many shipwrecks. The country's first "hut of refuge" was constructed on the island by the Massachusetts Humane Society. Later two navigational range lights were constructed. The topography of the island was altered first by the construction of a granite seawall in the mid-1880s and second by military installations in the late 1800s. The island was acquired for military use in 1825 and garrisoned during the Civil War, WWI and WWII then declared surplus property. The MDC (now DCR) acquired the island in 1958 and now staffs it seasonally with rangers and lifeguards with a management theme of "quiet enjoyment of an island's self-restoration." (1988 management plan).	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1636	Granted to Charlestown for fishing.
	1648	Permission granted to Charlestown to harvest half of the timber and firewood, the other half was to be for the garrison at Castle Island. The island was leased for grazing and farming.
	1654	Island transferred to Hull
	1685	Ship detained at island to "be aired."
	1700	George Worthylake, first keeper of Boston Light moved to Lovells from Georges Island.
	1767	Lovells sold to private individuals.
	1786	A packet vessel wrecked on the island, all 13 passengers froze on the island including a couple entwined by "Lovers Rock." The tragedy spurs the construction of "huts of refuge" by the Massachusetts Humane Society.
	1787	Hut of refuge constructed on west end of island.
	1825	Acquired by the City of Boston from Ricke then passed to the U.S. Government for military use.
	1844	Seawall built on northwest side of island to preserve the shipping channel, designed by Sylvanus Thayer, Colonel of the United States Engineers.
	1849	Stone jetties built on island, also designed by Sylvanus Thayer.
	1860	During the Civil War, the island served as a training ground for Company K New Hampshire, volunteer Civil War Infantry.
	1869	Shipping channel by Lovells widened.
	1874	U. S. Government established a mobile lighthouse buoy station and searchlight apparatus with a track from the wharf to the north end of the island (Ram's Head) to transport buoys.
	1892	Six inch pipe laid from Gallops to Lovells.
	1900	Mobile lighthouse removed and Fort Standish established and named for Plymouth Colonist Myles Standish
	1902	Twin range lights erected near Ram's Head. A skeleton discovered during excavation.
	1926	Breakwaters built to protect Battery Weir.
	1930s	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planted poplar, pine, spruce, oak and rose on the island.

	1940s	During WWII, troops stationed on island, searchlight and observation stations built, and many CCC plantings cleared.
	1946	Fort Standish declared surplus property.
	1950s	Buildings removed by the National Guard
	1958	MDC (now DCR) acquired island.
	1960s	New seawall constructed on top of 1844 seawall but later toppled by a storm in 1978.
	1970s	Designated part of Boston Harbor Islands State Park, new pier constructed by the MDC (now DCR) with floats and ramps added in 1972.
	2005	Plastic composite boardwalk added as walkway to swimming beach
Access and Circulation	Public access during the summer and early fall is by public ferry via a pier with seasonal dock. Circulation includes approximately one mile of broken asphalt roads, two sand dune paths that have been fitted with composite deck material. Mowed grass paths and shoreline walking are necessary to tour all of the gun batteries.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Lovells is composed of a wet meadow and three forested drumlins: the southeast head, Ram's Head at the northwest end, and the central drumlin, which rises to an elevation of 79 feet. The island is surrounded by a rock-strewn shoreline with the exception of the north-east side where there is a long section of gravel, sand and shell beach, which is a designated swimming area. A half mile-long dune extends along the southern shore and a short dune is located on the northern shore. A constructed seawall and fortifications have altered the shape and topography of portions of the island. Salt marsh has grown in.	
Constructed Water Features	The remains of a well over a small seep, constructed during the period of military use, are located in an aspen grove on the central drumlin. The primary source of fresh water for the military was water pumped from an off-island source. Further study required.	
Vegetation	The oldest tree on the island may be the stump of a horse chestnut with a cluster of viable stems. Most of the planted species date to the 1930s when the Civilian Conservation Corps attempted to reestablish a natural forest on the island, planting poplar, pine, spruce, oak, and rose. Much of this was cleared when the fort was reactivated in the 1940s. Left to recover after the war, the island is now characterized by over fifty years of natural succession of vegetation on a disturbed site with remnant patches of stands of poplar, pine and spruce. Successional and Maritime Shrub communities include species such as staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), black cherry, choke cherry, apple (*Malus sp.*), and gray birch (*Betula populifolia*). Common shrubs include bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*), beach plum, raspberry (*Rubus sp.*), Virginia rose (*Rosa virginiana*) and salt-spray rose (*Rosa rugosa*). The wet meadow area was altered by fill during military construction. Phragmities covers most of the area while a small area contains native marsh species (*Spartina patens, Juncus gerardii, Salicornia* and *Limonium*). Dunes on the north and south shores are vegetated with beachgrass. There is minimal poison ivy on the island, located in Battery Terrill.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. Pier 2. Visitor shelter near pier constructed on old building foundation 3. Old pier and groins for erosion control (breakwaters) 4. Granite block seawall and rip rap 5. Seasonal ranger trailer 6. Seasonal outhouses (solar) 7. Battery Whipple, southeast head: three 3-inch repeating guns atop two bunkers 8. Battery Williams, southeast head: two 6-inch repeating guns and bunkers 9. Battery Morris, central drumlin: two 10-inch disappearing guns and bunkers 10. Battery Burbeck, central drumlin: two 10-inch disappearing guns and bunkers 11. Battery Terrill, Ram's Head: three 6-inch disappearing guns and bunkers 12. Remnants of Battery Weir 13. Range towers 14. Building foundations from Fort Standish, addition of railings 15. Remnants of brick oil house: roof, south and east facades have collapsed.	

Small Scale Features	Most cultural remnants are associated with the island's twentieth century military installations. These have been stripped down to the foundations of buildings and gun emplacements, leaving very few small scale features associated with the once bustling Fort Standish, which housed several hundred soldiers.
Views and Vistas	From the central drumlin there are views to Boston and the islands in the middle harbor including Deer, Long, Gallop's, Rainsford, and George's. From the swimming beach, gun batteries and southeast head there are views to the outer islands and Boston Light
Archeological Sites	Further study and documentation is needed for both colonial and more recent cultural remnants.
National Register Eligible Resources	Extant cultural remnants may be eligible as part of a historic district, but further study is needed.
Threats to Resources	The 1988 Lovell's Island Assessment and Management Plan prepared by the MDC (now DCR) contains a discussion and series of overlays that illustrate how the island shape has changed due to erosion and deposition along the south and southwest sides of the island. Waves are eroding the slopes of Battery Weir while fill is obscuring historic docks and groins. Vandals have contributed to the deterioration of resources. Within Battery Terrill, vandals have removed safety railing allowing visitors to enter unstable areas. As stated in the 1988 MDC report, a Historic Structures Report would be invaluable and a Historic Landscapes Report (now termed Cultural Landscape Report) would provide guidance on landscape management, particularly for the vegetation. Also stated in the report is a management recommendation to stabilize and provide safe access to Batteries Whipple, Williams, Morris and Burbeck but to allow Battery Terrill and all other remaining military structures to decline by natural processes, modifying where necessary for safety.
Safety Concerns	The gun batteries contain hazards including steep drops, open holes in parapets, protruding rusty rebar, railings and pipes, collapsing sections, crumbling concrete, and asbestos, particularly Battery Terrill on Ram's Head. The shoreline contains rock outcrops and remnants of old piers and groins.
Recorded by	P. Eleey and M. Coffin Brown,(7/98 and 7/99). M. Coffin Brown and E. Duym, (7/15)
Sources	Weiner, Gary. *Lovell's Island Site Assessment & Management Plan,* Metropolitan District Commission Reservations and Historic Sites Unit, September 8, 1988. Metropolitan Area Planning Council, *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Mass. Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. Boston Harbor Islands Botanical Survey-Elliman



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Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Lovells Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of
Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 250′ 500′ 1000′

Drawing 1.16

Figure 16.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Oil house for range lights built in 1902, 1999.



Figure 16.3a (1999). Photo point 3. Erosion on southwest beach, remnants of Battery Wier, 1999.



Figure 16.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Battery Williams on east end of island, group picnic area, 1999.





Figure 16.2b (2015). Photo point 1. Photograph of oil house, looking east toward the Brewster Islands, 2015.



Figure 16.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View of the remaining portions of Battery Weir along southwest beach, from the southwest. Oil house can be seen to the left in distance, 2015.



Figure 16.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View of Battery Williams looking southeast, large group picnic area in foreground, 2015.



Figure 16.5a (1999). Photo point 4. Gazebo and pier, 1999.



Figure 16.6a (1998). Photo point 5. Swimming beach on northeast side of island, military siting tower, and large cottonwood trees, 1998.



Figure 16.5b (2015). Photo point 4. Gazebo and pier with added boardwalk to the left, 2015.



Figure 16.6b (2016). Photo point 5. Photo of swimming beach on northeast side of island, military siting tower, 2016.

MIDDLE BREWSTER ISLAND

Middle Brewster Island is one of nine islands located in the outer northeast corner of The Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The island is 13.6-acres and is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). Similar to other islands in the outer harbor, its landscape is characterized by steep bedrock cliffs and low, barren vegetation. Views of the outer islands as well as the Boston skyline can be seen from the island. The island has a history of private ownership, of which several foundation remnants still remain, most notable being a stone arch, fireplaces, and garden walls. Recreational use of the island ended in the 1900s with the increasing need for military use at the time, and is now used mainly by birds as a nesting site. Middle Brewster is not easily accessed, which diminishes the threat of vandalism. However, storms and the elements are a threat to the leftover residential features.

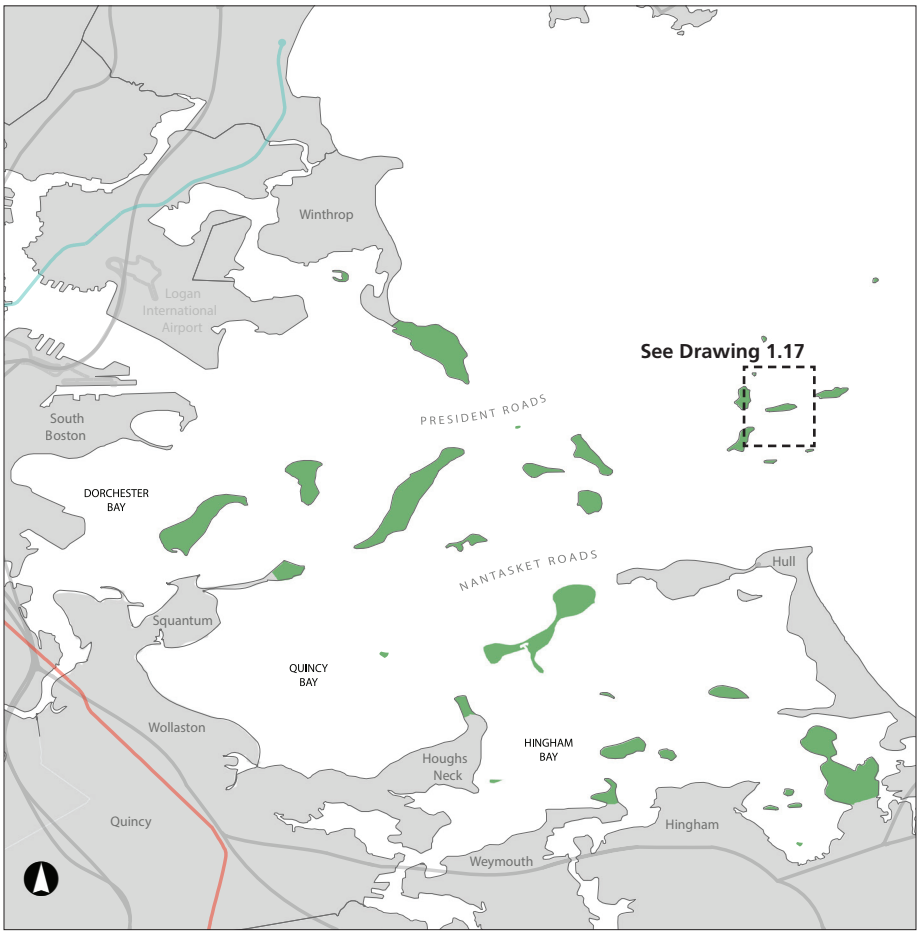


Figure 17.1. Middle Brewster Island is located to the southwest of Hypocrite Channel, between Outer Brewster and Great Brewster Islands. For detailed map of Middle Brewster, see Drawing 1.17.

MIDDLE BREWSTER ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.17, 13.6 acres, center of island: 42°, 20' 20.53" N and 70°, 53' 19.33" W	
Current Use	Nesting site for gulls and cormorants	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	Fishermen constructed huts on the island in the mid-1800s. A few affluent Bostonians chose Middle Brewster as a retreat during the Glided Age of the late 1800s. Wartime use during the early 1900s ended recreational use of the island. The island is difficult to access and serves primarily as a nesting site for gulls and cormorants. Interesting vestiges of the summer homes remain including fireplaces, stone walls, and a stone arch that formerly supported a bell.	
	1621	Claimed by Elder Brewster, preacher and teacher of the Plymouth Colony.
	1641	Upon death of Brewster, acquired by the town of Hull
	c. 1700	Sold to private citizens.
	1719	Named "Bridges Island" by owner, Mr. Loring of Hull because the island seemed to span between Great Brewster and Outer Brewster.
	1759	Named Gould's Island after its owner John Gould.
	1828	A ship, the Fachin, wrecked in the rocky channel between Middle and Outer Brewster.
	1840s	Occupied by fishermen who constructed huts on the island.
	1871	Purchased by Augustus Russ, founder of the Boston Yacht Club, who built a small brick villa on the southwestern cliff. Russ leased several lots to other residents including B.P. Cheney and J. Arthur, who later built an estate on Calf Island in 1902.
	1892	Island purchased by Melvin O. Adams. Adams built a small clapboard villa, a stone arch with bell, and may have inscribed a tablet in memory of Russ and his c1871 dwelling.
	c. 1900	Island purchased by Richard S. Whitney. Whitney built a home on the western shore with a flagpole with inscription "erected by Richard S. Whitney in 1902."
Access and Circulation	The rocky island, bounded by sharp cliffs and sunken crags, is difficult to access due to the lack of beaches and inlets.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Composed of rocky outcrops, the island rises to an elevation of 52 feet. A small freshwater marsh exists on the eastern side. Between Middle and Outer Brewster the channel is known as the "Flying Place" because of the intense wave action during northeast storms.	
Constructed Water Features	None likely	
Vegetation	The island is sparsely covered with small trees, sumac, and grasses. Groves of Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*) have begun to cover portions of the southern shore. Further research is needed to determine whether cultivated plants remain from occupation during the nineteenth century.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The island contains extensive ruins of house foundations and garden walls including fireplaces, a stone arch. A 1906 photograph of the summer home of Melvin O. Adams shows the adjacent stone arch with bell as well as a small cannon.	
Small Scale Features	Several ledges contain embedded hooks most likely used to for ship tie lines.	
Views and Vistas	From the inner harbor, the island is obscured by Great Brewster and Calf Islands. On the island there are excellent views of the surrounding outer harbor islands, The Graves, and Hull, and partial views of the Boston skyline.	
Archeological Sites	Luedtke conducted a field study of archeological resources in 1974.	
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required.	
Threats to Resources	The Island is very exposed to the natural elements and susceptible to vandalism though the difficulty of access has helped to protect resources.	

Safety Concerns	The island is difficult to access due to submerged crags and high cliffs along shore. Birds are aggressive during nesting season.
Recorded by	M. Brown, E. Duym, M. Albert, K. Lin, S. Bachier, S. Hariman 7/14, walking tour-1 hour P. Eleey, M. Brown, 6/98, walking tour of island- 1 hour.
Sources	Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan.* Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor.* North Quincy, MA: The Christopher Publishing House, 1973



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
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LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Middle Brewster Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.17

Figure 17.2a (1998). Photo point 1. Remnant arch and stone wall, 1998.



Figure 17.3a (1998). Photo point 2. Remnant house foundations, view west towards Boston, 1998.



Figure 17.4a (1998). Photo 3. Arch and fireplace remnants, view east with Outer Brewster in the background, 1998.





Figure 17.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of arch and stone wall looking west, 2015.



Figure 17.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View west of remnants of house foundations, Calf Island and Boston skyline in distance, 2015.



Figure 17.4b (2015).Photo point 3. Photograph of the arch and fireplace remnants, with view to the east, 2015.

Figure 17.5a (1998). Photo point 4. Remnant house foundation, 1998.



Figure 17.6a (1998). Photo point 5. Stone wall, 1998.



Figure 17.7a (1998). Photo point 6. Remnant house foundation. View of northern side of Great Brewster Island in background, 1998.





Figure 17.5b (2015). Photo point 4. Photograph of house foundations, 2015.



Figure 17.6b (2015). Photo point 5. Corner of stone wall, located on hillside on southern side of island, 2015.



Figure 17.7b (2015). Photo point 6. Remnant house foundation and view south west of Great Bewster Island in background, 2015.



Figure 17.8a (1998). Photo point 7. Remnant house foundation, 1998.



Figure 17.8b (2015). Photo point 7. Photograph of remnant house foundation, with view of Boston skyline in background, 2015.

MOON ISLAND

Moon Island is one of five peninsulas that are part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. Owned by the City of Boston, the 45.7-acre peninsula is connected by a causeway to the town of Squantum. The landscape is characterized by a single drumlin which rises for views of Quincy and Dorchester, as well as several of the harbor islands and the Boston skyline. The island has also been referred to as Half Moon Island, and its history has centered with use as a sewage treatment site, beginning in the 1870s, of which remnants can still be found. The current use of the island is as a training site for the Boston Police and Fire Departments. Moon Island boasts one of the highest vantage points in the harbor. Potential threats include the possible construction for the replacement of the Long Island Bridge, which endanger existing features.



Figure 18.1. Moon Island is located southwest of Long Island in the northwest corner of Quincy Bay. For detailed map of Moon, see Drawing 1.18.

MOON ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.18, 45.7 acres, benchmark: 42º, 18' 22.03" N and 70º, 59' 23.87" W	
Current Use	Boston Fire Department training facility and Boston Police Department Firing Range	
Ownership	City of Boston	
History and Cultural Traditions	Like many of the islands, Moon was farmed by colonists then abandoned. Beginning in the late 1800s, Moon served as the terminus for Boston's then state-of-the-art sewer system and as the site of Boston's garbage reclamation plant. The garbage reclamation plant was relocated to Spectacle Island in 1912 and the sewerage treatment plant closed in the 1970s. In 1959 and 1960 the island was selected for training centers for fire and police protection, which are still operational. Public access to the island is currently restricted.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1600s	Known as Mannings Island or Mennen's Moone.
	1665	Owned by John Holland.
	c. 1775	Patriot troops mustered on the island.
	1878	Acquired by the City of Boston. A causeway and sewerage treatment plant built. A brick, 7 1/2 foot diameter, sewer channel ran from Boston to Squantum under Dorchester Bay and under a causeway to Moon Island. Fill was taken from the former Half Moon Island near the mouth of Blacks Creek in Quincy. Four enormous granite storage tanks with a capacity of fifty million gallons, were constructed to hold raw sewage. The gates were opened twice daily to release the sewage in the outgoing tide.
	1884	Treatment plant completed at a cost of six million dollars.
	1892	Garbage reclamation plant built.
	1912	Garbage reclamation plant moved to Spectacle Island.
	1951	Long Island bridge completed, connecting Long to Moon and the mainland.
	1959	Boston Fire Department established a training facility on the island.
	1960	Boston Police Department established a training facility on the island also used by the Quincy police.
	1970s	Moon Island sewerage treatment plant closed.
	2012	The City of Boston and the City of Quincy propose installation of a wind turbine on Moon island.
	2015	Long Island Bridge closed and removed due to structural instability.
Access and Circulation	4,175' causeway from Squantum 2,500' road connects causeways from Squantum and to Long Island (removed) 3,050' causeway to Long Island (removed) 2,850' secondary road (private use)	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The drumlin at the center of the island rises to an elevation of 98 feet, offering one of the highest vantage points in the harbor with excellent views of Quincy and Dorchester Bay, Squantum, the harbor islands, the Blue Hills and the Boston skyline. At low tide extensive mud flats surround the island. Clam harvesters frequent some of these flats.	
Constructed Water Features	19th century sewage treatment facility - four tanks, each 900 feet long, 150 feet wide, 17 feet deep, separated by walls that are about seven feet thick at the base (no longer in use) water system for fire training facility, water pipes to Long Island.	
Vegetation	Meadow grasses, birches, sumac groves	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. 19th century sewage disposal plant 2. Building foundations 3. Pier remnants – north and south shores 4. Firefighter's training building 5. Police firing range headquarters 6. Granite seawall on northeast shore and rip rap on northwest shore	

Small Scale Features	Further research required
Views and Vistas	Views from the island include Downtown Boston, Quincy, Hangman, Long, and Peddocks Islands.
Archeological Sites	American Indians probably used the island. However, much of the island was regarded in the nineteenth century.
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required to determine whether the sewage treatment vats should be listed as a contributing feature on the current National Register listing for the Calf Pasture Pumping Station.
Threats to Resources	Potential construction for replacement of the Long Island Bridge could damage existing features of the island.
Safety Concerns	Current uses of the island for fire training and a firing range are not conducive to public access. The removal of the Long Island Bridge also creates safety concerns at the north east end of the island.
Recorded by	P. Eleey, M. Coffin Brown, (6/98), automobile tour of island –half hour
Sources	Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands*. Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. Revised edition 1993. Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: The Christopher Publishing House, 1973.



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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
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2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- Photo Points
- 10 Foot Contours

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Moon Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
City of Boston

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.18



Figure 18.2a (1998). Photo point 1. City of Boston Fire Department training facility and seawall on eastern side of island, 1998.



Figure 18.3a (1998). Photo point 2. Remnant 19th century sewage treatment plant and view east to drumlin in center of island, 1998.



Figure 18.4a (1998). Photo point 3. Remnant 19th century sewage treatment plant, 1998.



Figure 18.2b (2016). Photo point 1. City of Boston Fire Department training facility on eastern side of island, 2016.



Figure 18.3b (2016). Photo point 2. Remnant 19th century sewage treatment plant and view east to drumlin in center of island, 2016.



Figure 18.4b (2016). Photo point 3. Remnant 19th century sewage treatment plant, 2016.



Figure 18.5a (1998). Photo point 4. Remnant 19th century sewage treatment plant, 1998.



Figure 18.5b (2016). Photo point 4. Remnant 19th century sewage treatment plant, 2016.

NIX'S MATE

Nix's Mate, owned and maintained by the United States Coast Guard, is a massing of ledge that sites a federal navigation which warns harbor traffic of the convergence of three major shipping channels in Boston Harbor: Nantasket Roads, President Roads and The Narrows. Originally used as grazing land and called "Nixes Island" and then evolved to "Nick's Mate" and then to "Nix's Mate." The island is comprised of bedrock, which atop sits the pyramidal, black and white day beacon attached to the ledge through a cement pad. The day beacon and island are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and has a history linked closely with neighboring Gallops Island. The beacon is threatened by erosion from waves, causing the structure to lean. Nix's Mate can be seen clearly throughout most of the harbor, and is best visible from the north drumlin on Gallops Island.

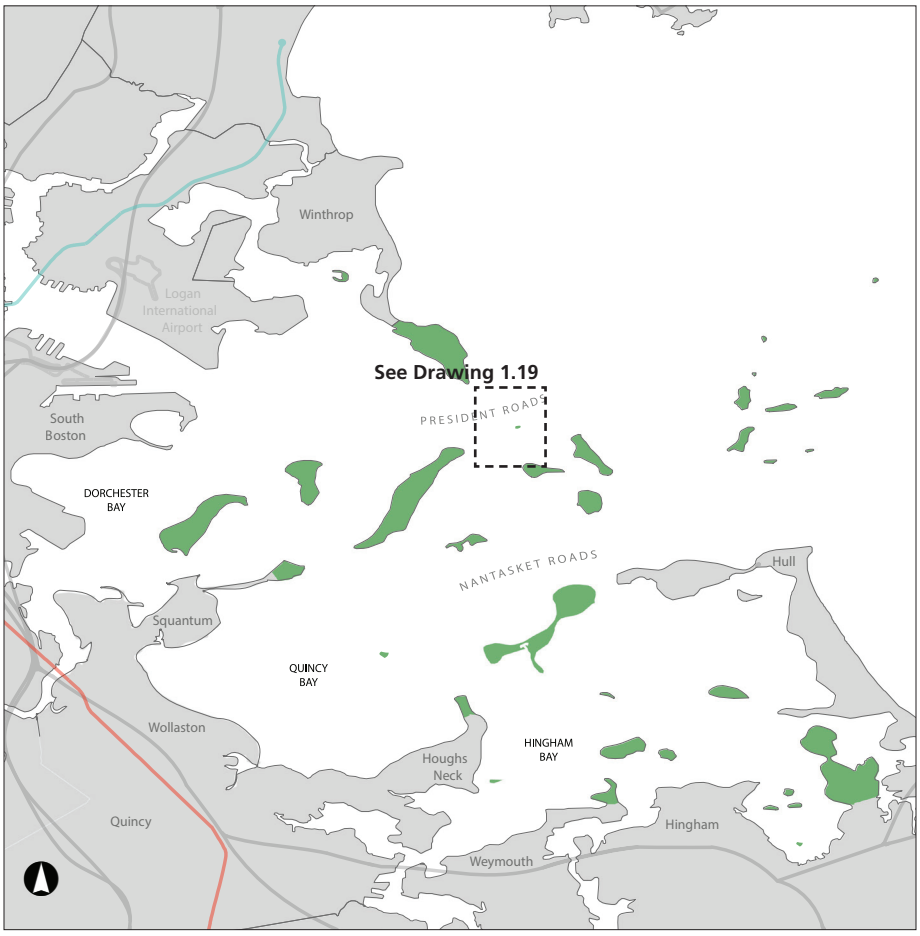


Figure 19.1. Nix's Mate is located south of Deer Island and the MWRA Treatment Facility, and acts as a navigational aid for the President Roads shipping channel to the north. For detailed map of Nixs Mate, see Drawing 1.19.

NIX'S MATE		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.19	
Current Use	Navigational aid	
Ownership	U.S. Coast Guard	
History and Cultural Traditions	1600s	Material quarried from island to be used as a ballast for ships.
	1636	Granted to John Gallop, a harbor pilot who resided on Gallops Island and grazed his sheep on the then 12- acre "Nick's Island."
	1700s	Quarried for slate.
	1726	Corpse of an executed criminal, pirate William Fly, chained and two other pirates buried on the island, then called "Nick's Mate."
	1805	Pyramid beacon perched on granite base erected by Boston Marine Society.
	2003	Structure stabilized by U.S. Coast Guard
	2004	Structure listed in the National Register of Historic Places
Access and Circulation	Difficult to access	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Beacon stands approximately twenty feet high. At low tide the beacon is surrounded by rocky flats and a sand spit to the south.	
Constructed Water Features	None	
Vegetation	None	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. Eight- foot tall concrete beacon on twelve- foot tall, square base of granite blocks.	
Small Scale Features	None	
Views and Vistas	The striped black and white beacon is visible from most points on the harbor.	
Archeological Sites	Due to the loss of land area by erosion, the island it is unlikely to contain archeological resources.	
National Register Eligible Resources	The beacon may be eligible for listing on the National Register	
Threats to Resources	Erosion by waves has caused the beacon to tip.	
Safety Concerns	None	
Recorded by	E. Duym, (7/15)-circumnavigate for 5 minutes. M. Coffin Brown (7/99)	
Sources	Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor.* North Quincy, MA: The Christopher Publishing House, 1973. National Park Service. *State of the Park Report for Boston Harbor Islands National and State Park.* State of the Park Series No. xx. Washington, DC, National Park Service, 2016.	



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Nix's Mate
Existing Conditions, 2015
United States Coast Guard

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.19



Figure 19.2a (1999). Photo point 1. View of Nix's Mate from west drumlin on Gallops Island. MWRA sludge digesters in background, 1999.



Figure 19.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of Nix's Mate at high tide from west drumlin on Gallops Island, sludge digesters on Deer Island visible in the background, 2015.

NUT ISLAND

Nut Island is one of five peninsulas that are part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. Owned by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA), the 20.5-acre island is the site of a wastewater treatment plant facility, which is the most elaborate constructed water features in the country. The island has a history of agricultural and military use by colonists and Native American Indians, and the name has evolved from Hough's Tomb to Hoff's Thumb, and further on to Nut Island. The surrounding grounds of the treatment plant have been redesigned as a public park with pedestrian paths, memorials, and views of the surrounding harbor. No apparent threats have been identified.



Figure 20.1. Nut Island is located southwest of Peddocks Island, between Quincy Bay and Hingham Bay. For detailed map of Nut, see Drawing 1.20.

NUT ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.20, 20.5 acres, benchmark: 42º, 16' 43.61" N and 70º, 57' 20.18" W	
Current Use	Recreation, waste disposal	
Ownership	Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA)	
History and Cultural Traditions	1700s	Colonist herded cattle across a bar at low tide to graze on Nut, then a four acre island.
	1793	Driftway constructed for the movement of cattle to the mainland.
	1876	Testing site for heavy ordnance established by the Alger Foundry of South Boston. Projectiles were fired towards Princes Head on Peddocks Island.
	1890	Deer Island Light built on stilts, 500 yards southwest of Deer Island to mark Fawn Bar in the "Presidents Roads" shipping channel. The light was red-brown in color, granite and cement, encircled with four tiers of catwalks, and 53 feet tall. Acquired by the state for the construction of sewage facility.
	1893	Sewage treatment facility construction began.
	1902	Dredging for the two heavy cast iron pipes at the Nut Island outfall site began; Metropolitan Sewerage Commission (est. 1889) constructed a screen house, sand catcher and two boilers that operated plant engines… and incinerate solid waste."
	1952	The Nut Island Primary wastewater treatment plant was completed under the commission of the MWRA, including three brick buildings, several large sedimentation tanks and a tank for methane gas under commission of MDC (now DCR).
	1982	City of Quincy brought civil action against the MDC (now DCR) for the pollution of Quincy Bay.
	1985	MWRA formed by Massachusetts legislature.
	1987	Article titled "The Nut Island Effect: When Good Teams Go Wrong" published in the Harvard Business Magazine outlining an organizational phenomena that occurred on Nut Island
	1989	Construction began on the new 1.3 billion gallon sewerage treatment plant.
	1990s	New headworks with screen and grit chambers constructed.
	1995	Initial boring of tunnel to Deer Island completed
	1998	Nut Island Primary treatment plant demolished (MWRA); Inter-Island tunnel between Nut and Deer Island completed, ending waste water discharges in Quincy Bay. A new headworks went into service.
	2004	Braintree-Weymouth Relief facilities project completed, a 2.7 mile long deep rock tunnel moving waste water from new facilities in Weymouth to Nut Island and for eventual transport to Deer Island for treatment (MWRA).
Access and Circulation	~2500' loop road connecting w/ mainland (Quincy) Pier for MWRA construction workers Paved pedestrian pathways	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island rises approximately twenty feet in elevation and is surrounded by a riprap retaining wall.	
Constructed Water Features	The new pump facility at Nut Island is part of one of the largest, most elaborate constructed water features in the country. A 4.8-mile tunnel from Nut Island pumps sewage from 21 South Shore communities to Deer Island for primary treatment.	
Vegetation	Many new trees and shrubs have been planted as part of the new public park area.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. MWRA headworks building and tunnel 2. Pier 3. Guard house and entry gate 4. Alger Foundry monument	

Small Scale Features	Silver ventilation ducts are prominent features in the landscape, which provide visible and olfactory clues to the underlying function of the island. Installation of benches, fences, and stone retaining walls is in progress.
Views and Vistas	Nut Island is visible from the islands in Quincy Bay. Islands most visible from Nut Island include Peddocks, Hangman, Rainsford, Moon and Long Islands.
Archeological Sites	American Indians probably used the island. However much of the island was regraded in the nineteenth century.
National Register Eligible Resources	None
Threats to Resources	Further research required.
Safety Concerns	None.
Recorded by	P. Eleey, M. Coffin, (10/99), tour of island, ½ hour. E. Duym, (9/15).
Sources	Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands*. Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. Revised edition 1993. Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. MWRA literature. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. *Cultural Landscape Report for the Boston Harbor Islands, Volume I: History, Island Resources & Recommendations*. National Park Service, Draft: December 2000.



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Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
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LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide /Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Nut Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA)

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.20



Figure 20.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Entrance to Nut Island from Houghs Neck in Quincy, guardhouse in foreground, pump facility in background, 1999.



Figure 20.3a (1999). Photo point 2. Perimeter pedestrian path and new plantings, 1999.



Figure 20.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Historical marker on northwest side of island relating island use as test firing site by Alger Foundry of South Boston, 1999.



Figure 20.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View northwest of entry from Houghs Neck, 2015.



Figure 20.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View looking west of pedestrian path with retaining wall and pine and juniper plantings just south side pump facility, 2015.



Figure 20.4b (2015). Photo point 3. Historic marker reset to face northeast toward Peddocks Island, 2015.



Figure 20.5a (1999). Photo point 4. Pier on north end of island, Peddocks in the distance, 1999.



Figure 20.5b (2015). Photo point 4. View of pier at north end of island, the erosion of Prince Head on Peddocks Island visible in the background, 2015.

OUTER BREWSTER ISLAND

Outer Brewster is one of nine islands located in the outer northeast corner of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park and perhaps due to its outlying location has also been referred to as Outward Island. The 20.1-acre island is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), and as the eastern most of the Brewster islands, it retains the character of the other Brewster Islands with bedrock, barren landscape. The island's history evolves from private residences in the nineteenth century, to military use with the construction of Battery Jewell, gun batteries, barracks and a desalinization plant during WWII. Remnants of both military and private residences can be found on the island. Groves of sumac and other successional species have enclosed many of these structures, as well as views the island offers to the surrounding islands and downtown Boston. As with other outlying islands, Outer Brewster is subject to harsh elements and public accessibility means possibilities of vandalism to existing structures and features.

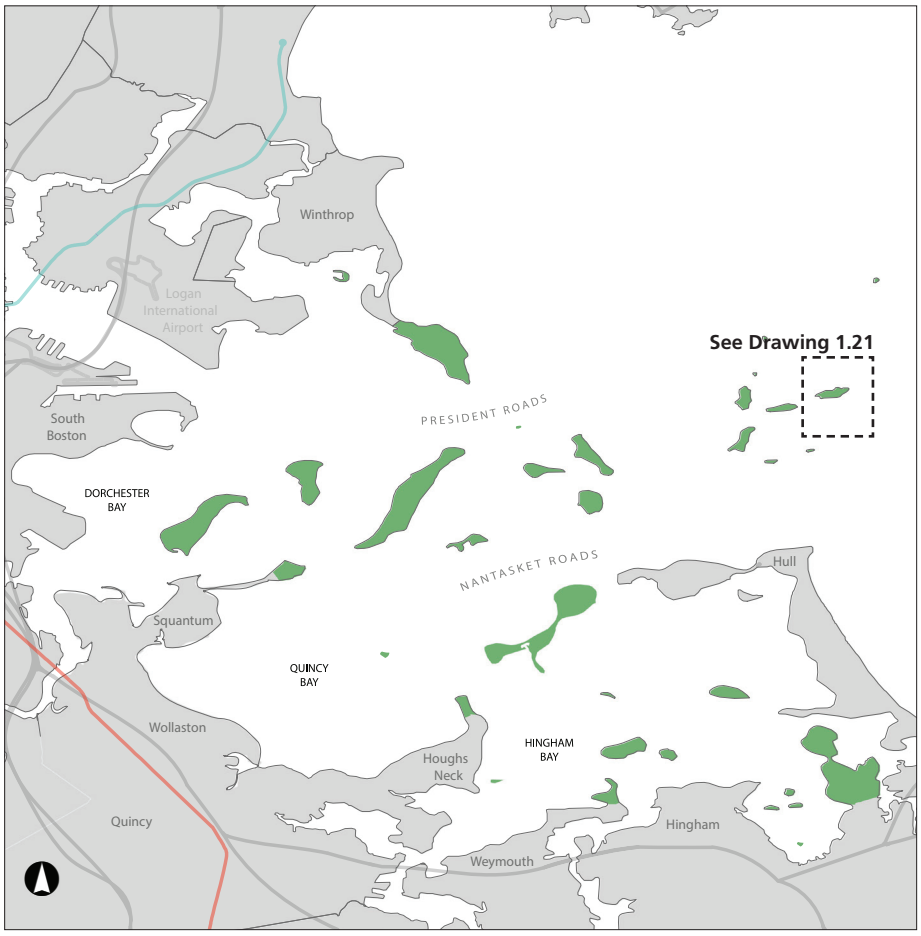
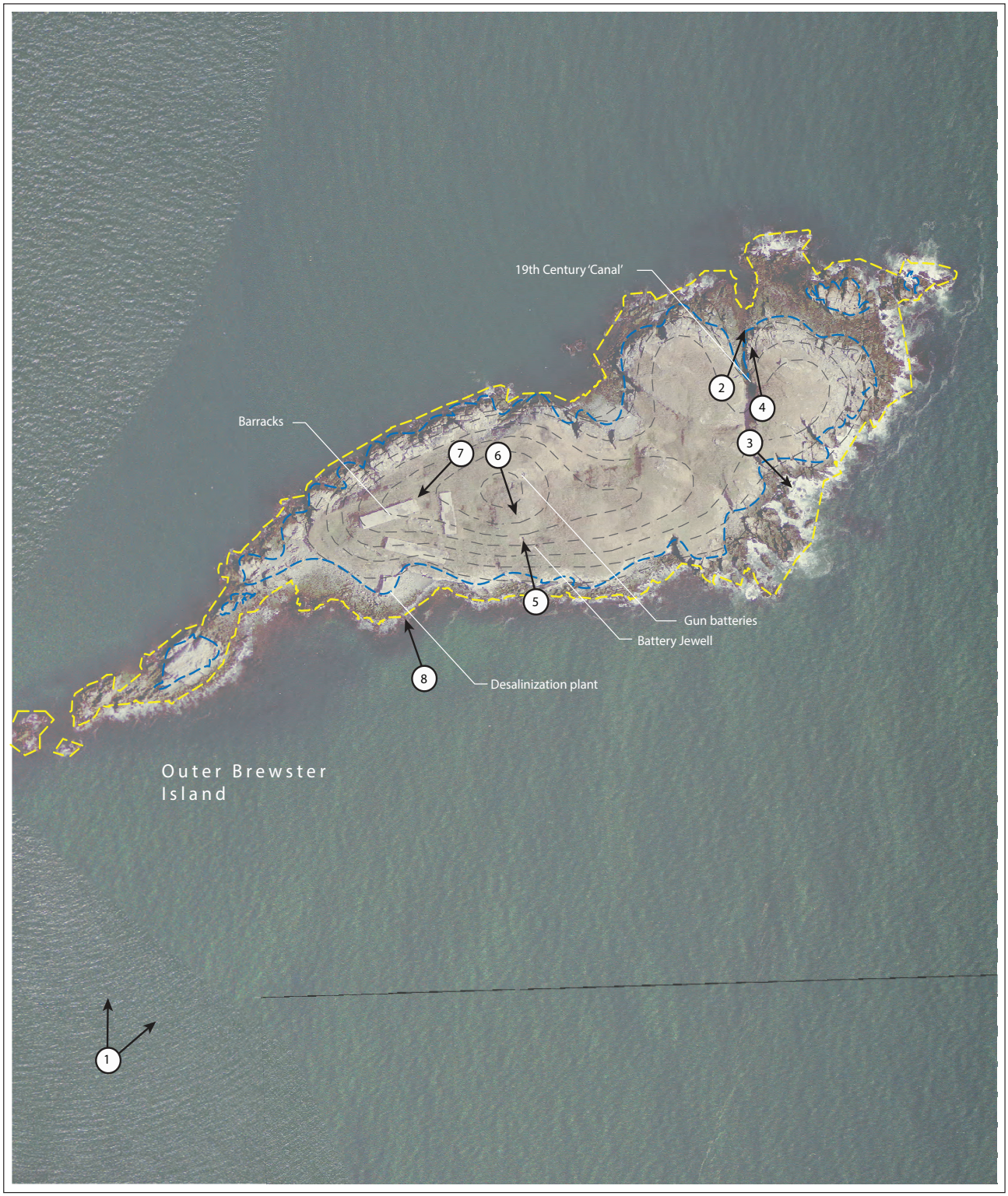


Figure 21.1. Outer Brewster Island is located furthest east of the Brewster islands, and to the northeast of Middle Brewster Island. For detailed map of Outer Brewster, see Drawing 1.21.

OUTER BREWSTER ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.21, 20.1 acres, benchmark: 42º, 20' 30.96" N and 70º, 52' 42.81" W	
Current Use	Nesting site for gulls and cormorants	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	The eastern most island of the Brewsters, the relative barrenness and rocky shoreline of Outer Brewster, also known as "Outward Island," precluded its use for little else other than a granite quarry in the nineteenth century or a site for coastal defense in the twentieth century.	
	1652	Granted to John Leverett
	c. 1650	Reclaimed by Hull, then sold to Captain Coombs of Hull, who owned the Brewster Islands until 1686.
	1750	Referred to as Outward Island
	1776	A lone tree on the eastern tip was referred to as the eastern most tree in the harbor.
	c. 1780s	Owned by Samuel Wait, of Charlestown.
	1790	Passed to David Wood, the son-in-law of Samuel Wait.
	1799	Purchased by Nathaniel Austin.
	1817	Passed to the son of Nathaniel Austin, also Nathaniel.
	1843	Purchased by Nathaniel's brother "General" Arthur W. Austin. Occupied by Austin, two or three inhabitants, six head of cattle, and fifty sheep. Austin quarried granite. A building in City Square in Charlestown was faced with Outer Brewster stone and several Boston streets were paved with macadamized stone.
	1860	The brig Ewan Crerar sank off the shore of Outer Brewster, crew members rowed to Boston Light.
	1861	Occupied by Mr. Jeffers, his wife and children, who lived in a small dwelling on "House" or "Rocky Beach." Jeffers drowned while fishing in his dory near the island.
	1871	Purchased by the Honorable Benjamin Franklin Dean for $1,000.
	1890s	Occupied by Augustus Reekast Sr. with his wife and eight children, who later moved to Middle Brewster.
	1900s	Owned by Josiah Sevens Dean, then passed to Benjamin Franklin Dean II.
	1909	Leased by Freeman DeGaust, a lobster fisherman, who lived on the island with his family and paid a yearly rent of $80.
	1913	Purchased by the U.S. government from Dean for $2,500.
	c. 1920	The vessel A. Heaton crashed and burned on the rocks of Outer Brewster.
	1941	Battery Jewell constructed. The battery consisted of two 6-inch radar controlled guns, and housed 125 men in three concrete barracks. A radar unit was mounted on a 100-foot tower. A desalinization plant supplied fresh water.
	1946	Battery Jewell deactivated.
	1950s	Sold as surplus government property to a private landholder.
	1970s	Acquired as part of the Boston Harbor Islands State Park.
Access and Circulation	Hazardous passage on parts of the island's western end due to unmarked/uncovered wells and pits. Unimproved trails. Limited beach access	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	0' MLW – 78' The island consists of exposed bedrock covered by fertile soil and is bounded by a rocky shore with steep cliffs. A rock formation by the western cove is referred to as "Pulpit Rock." On the northeast and southeast sides of the island, there is evidence of 19th century quarrying and a small "canal."	

Constructed Water Features	A "fine spring of fresh water" and a small pond are described by Sweetser in 1882. A 16-foot well used by lobster fisherman DeGaust in the early 1900s is described by Snow in the 1930s.
Vegetation	Brambles, grasses, nettles and sumac cover the island. The sumac has grown in and covered much of the interior portions of the island.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. Concrete barracks and desalinization plant, with possible asbestos 2. Gun batteries 3. House foundations 4. Quarry 5. Stand of 100-foot WWII radar tower
Small Scale Features	Further research required
Views and Vistas	Downtown Boston, Hull, the Brewsters, and the Graves
Archeological Sites	Further research required
National Register Eligible Resources	The remains of Battery Jewell may be eligible as part of a district.
Threats to Resources	The island is exposed to harsh elements and vulnerable to vandalism.
Safety Concerns	High cliffs along shore Rocky island and approaches Birds are aggressive during nesting season Thick growth of sumac creates poor visibility when hiking.
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown, E. Duym 7/15, walking tour of Island, 2 hours.
Sources	Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands*. Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. 1993. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor.* North Quincy, MA: Christopher Publishing House. 1973. Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. Snow, Edward Rowe. *The Islands of Boston Harbor, 1630 – 1971*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1936, 1971. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor*. Cambridge, MA Moses King, 1888. Reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands, Inc.



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NOTES
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SOURCES
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LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Outer Brewster Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.21



Figure 21.2a (1998). Photo point 1. Approach to island from the southwest, 1998.



Figure 21.3a (1998). Photo point 2. 'Canal' entrance, southeast shore, 1998.



Figure 21.4a (1998). Photo point 3. 'Canal' entrance northeast shore, 1998.



Figure 21.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of island from the southwest. Remnants of WWII desalinization plant in center, 2015.



Figure 21.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View of 'canal' entrance on southeast shore from within center of island, 2015.



Figure 21.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View of 'canal' entrance, northeast shore with view of surrounding outcroppings of bedrock, 2015.



Figure 21.5a (1998). Photo point 4. 'Canal', crossing through eastern portion of island, 1998.



Figure 21.6a (1998). Photo point 5. Entrance to Battery Jewell, 1998.



Figure 21.7a (1998). Photo point 6. Inside entrance to Battery Jewell, 1998.



Figure 21.5b (2015). Photo point 4. View north of 'Canal crossing through eastern portion of island, 2015.



Figure 21.6b (2015). Photo point 5. Entrance to Battery Jewell on south side of island, 2015.



Figure 21.7b (2015). Photo point 6. Inside entrance to Battery Jewell, 2015.



Figure 21.8a (1998). Photo point 7. View to the northwest, showing remnant WWII-era barrack, 1998.



Figure 21.9 a (1998). Photo point 8. View looking northeast at remnants of desalinization plant from boat, 1998.



Figure 21.8b. Photo point 7. View of northeast corner of easternmost barrack building, 2015.



Figure 21.9b (2015). Photo point 8. View looking northwest at remnants of desalinization plant from boat, 2015.

PEDDOCKS ISLAND

Peddocks is one of twelve islands and peninsulas located on the west side of the Gulf of Hull. Similar to many islands, Peddocks is known for the military history of Fort Andrews, of which many structures including officer quarters, barracks, guard houses, and many foundations still remain. Several alternate spellings are available for Peddocks Island, including Puttock, Petticks, Pethicks, and Paddocks. The landscape of the 210.4-acre island has evolved as the result of both ecological and human influence, and is now characterized by densely vegetated drumlins on East, Middle and West Heads, which are connected by a low freshwater marsh in the center. Access and views have been obstructed to certain areas of the island due to the over-growth of successional species, although views of Boston and the surrounding islands can be seen from the vista on East Head.



Figure 22.1. Peddocks island is located to the south of Nantasket Roads shipping channel, separated to the east from Hull by Hull Gut. For detailed map of Peddocks, see Drawing 1.22.

PEDDOCKS ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.22, 210.4 acres, benchmark:42°, 17' 56.38" N and 70°, 55' 56.42" W	
Current Use	Public recreation, education, camping and picnicking; cottage community; wildlife sanctuary, community involvement in park resource management	
Ownership	Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1622	Settled by Leonard Peddock. Granted to Charlestown then to Nantasket [Hull]. Occupied by British troops and raided by colonists, who took established farms with 30 cows and 500 sheep.
	1634	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1776	Six-hundred colonial militia encamped on the island to guard the harbor entrance.
	1778	French troops constructed earthen fortifications on the east head.
	1779	Hut of refuge built by the Massachusetts Humane Society.
	1789	Huts were placed on Peddocks. The huts, also called Humane or Charity Houses, contained food, candles, and a tinderbox for the shipwrecked sailors or passengers who managed to struggle ashore.
	1817	At this time there were three farmhouses on East Head, one occupied by the Cleverly family. The Cleverly farm was located in the approximate location of the chapel. The farm included an orchard located in the flat area between the two drumlins.
	1844	East Head owned by Thomas Jones, the grandfather of Eliza A. J. H. Andrew, wife of Massachusetts Governor Andrew.
	1860	Ownership of East Head passed to Sally Jones; when she died, it was inherited by Eliza Andrew, the last private owner of East Head.
	1887	Eliza Andrew, then Governor Andrew's widow, gave the US Government a quit claim for the 88 acres of East Head.
	1897	City of Boston displaces Portuguese fishing village located on Long Island, portions of the fishing village move to Peddocks Island, Great Brewster and Middle Brewster Islands.
	1898	Eliza Andrew died. Corps of Engineers commences mortar battery construction of Fort Andrews' gun batteries. Specifically, mortar batteries (which are designed to fire a projectile in an arc to impact an enemy vessel through the deck of the boat and possibly igniting the ships ammunitions) and rapid fire gun batteries (used to fire smaller projectiles at a fast pace to combat smaller, quicker vessels)
	c. 1898	First cottagers arrived at East Head.
	1900	Fort Andrews officially dedicated for Major General Leonard Andrews, Professor of Languages at West Point from 1861 to 1895 and a Commander of Volunteers during the Civil War.
	1902	Two batteries completed: Battery Whitman (two emplacements with eight 12-inch mortars) and Battery James Rice (two emplacements and platforms for 5-inch barbette pedestal mounts).
	1903	"Portuguese Settlement" on the west side of Peddocks Island's East Head.
	1904	Fort Andrews garrisoned with two companies. Temporary buildings erected on the north side of east head by this time included barracks, mess, and officers quarters. Construction of permanent structures began and the cottages on East Head were relocated. Structures shown on 1904 maps include 2 farmhouses, 4 military buildings, 23 cottages on the east shoreline and 14 cottages on the west shoreline of east head.

	1906	Fort Andrews enlarged from three buildings on the Western side of East Head to over 18 buildings, including new officers' quarters, barracks, and a hospital. The "Fishermen's Village" is relocated from the Fort Andrews Area.
	1907	Fort Andrews expanded to serve as a district headquarters and house six companies of Coast Artillery troops. The land between the two hills on east head was regraded and buildings were added "with regard to landscape effect and general beautification."
	1908	First military wireless station in New England constructed at Fort Andrews. Three additional batteries completed, including Battery Cushing (eight 12-inch mortars), Battery Daniel McCook (two 8-inch or 6-inch guns) Battery Edward Bumpus (two 3-inch guns). Over the next five years, Battery Whitman pits modernized and searchlights installed along the northern shore of the fort. Hull valuation records documented a hotel, 2 houses, 13 cottages, 2 stables, 2 wharves, and 15 Portuguese cottages
	1917	During WWI, 400 men in the 55th Coast Artillery were stationed at Fort Andrews. The fort was the most heavily armed in the harbor. After WWI, Fort Andrews tended by caretaker. Hull valuation records documented 28 cottages, 4 houses, another cottage and a stable
	1918	Fort Andrews used as a staging area for several companies of the European-bound 71st Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps (CAC). Mortars from Batteries Cushing and Whitman are scheduled for shipment overseas; at least the rapid-fire guns of McCook and Rice are stripped.
	1930s	Fort Andrews staffed by a four-man caretaker squad. Fishermen and their families remain year-round on Middle Hill, summer cottage numbers increase.
	1940	During WWII, 241st Coast Artillery of the Massachusetts National Guard stationed at Fort Andrews. Over one thousand Italian prisoners of war were held at Fort Andrews in temporary barracks (now gone) on the western side of East Head. During the latter half of the war, six guns were removed from Fort Andrews and shipped overseas to places such as Corrigedor. Three 3-inch anti-aircraft guns were installed at Fort Andrews.
	1941	The 241st Coast Artillery was federalized and Fort Andrews designated its regiment headquarters. A total of 1,200 troops were distributed amongst the forts on the harbor islands. In addition, the Army's 9th Coast Artillery, batteries D, H, and N, a medical detachment, and a band detachment were all stationed at Fort Andrews. A Prisoner of War camp constructed on the island.
	1943	Some Italian forces in North Africa are captured and sent to the United States as POWs (portions of this group arrive in South Boston and eventually Fort Andrews. Italy disposes Mussolini as leader of the country, withdraws from the Axis and sides with the Allies for the remainder of World War II).
	1944	Fort Andrews is designated an Italian prisoner of war compound for an Italian Service Unit of around 1000 men, from Camp McKay in South Boston.
	1946	Fort Andrews reservation considered of limited tactical service, its retention advised for emergency use; site under caretaker control.
	1947	Fort Andrews returned to caretaker status. Forest succession is already evident in aerial photographs.
	1950	GSA1 declares Fort Andrews as excess.
	1958	Fort Andrews sold as surplus property to the East Coast Reality. The Town of Hull began individual tax assessments for cottage owners.
	1970	Massachusetts Area Planning Council recommended the public acquisition of Peddocks Island by the MDC (now DCR).
	1975	Peddocks Island opened for camping the year before for the Nation's Bicentennial.

	1985	Peddocks Island is included on the National Register of Historic Places as a part of the Boston Harbor Islands Archeological District.
	1986	Fort Andrews deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Massachusetts Historic Commission.
	1990	Peddocks Island water main is cut by an MWRA dredge and subsequently remains offline.
	1992	An MDC (now DCR) advisory committee on Peddocks Island, focuses primarily on the cottage issue and proposes life tenancy.
	1994	An EPA grant funds an upgraded photovoltaic system.
	1996	Congress establishes Boston Harbor Islands, national park area; to be managed through a partnership of multiple different agencies and interest groups.
	1997	Island closes as the pier fails; construction commences on a new pier.
	2000	Peddocks Island reopens to the public to celebrate the centennial of General Order 43 designating Fort Andrews: Leslie Silvia sells the family cottage to the Metropolitan District Commission
	2003	The Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) and the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) are merged to form the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR); Peddocks Island is now managed by the DCR and the National Park Partnership
	2004	Dock and pier are improved and made ADA accessible
	2011	DCR and Island Alliance initiates a major rehabilitation of the Fort Andrews area. The Guard House is rehabilitated into a visitor center, 13 structures were demolished, 8 were stabilized.
	2014	Rehabilitation of chapel is completed
Access and Circulation	Public access is during the summer and early fall by water taxi via a new pier with seasonal dock. A secondary pier is located west of Fort Andrews and used by the island's caretaker. Most cottagers anchor offshore north and south of Middle Head and row to shore. A network of asphalt roads circulate through Fort Andrews on East Head including an 800' road from pier to Fort Andrews; 4150' loop road through Fort Andrews; and a 2000' road along Officer's Row. An 2650' asphalt road and unimproved path extends between the pier and Middle Head. A 2600' path crosses Middle Head with two sections of paths extending 5800' around the cottages. A rough 3100' path extends from the Middle Head cottages to West Head. A difficult to follow path traverses West Head to the wetland at the western end.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Elev. 0' MLW - 80' Glacial drumlin Tidal flats and rocks surround the island Fresh water marsh on southern end of island – between West and Prince Heads	
Constructed Water Features	Cisterns Wells Fort Andrews Reservoir	
Vegetation	A vegetation inventory done in 1981 is contained within the Peddocks Island Building Study. Predominant species include norway maple, apple, beach plum, birch, meadow, oak, pine, poplars, sumac, wild roses and poison ivy. In June 2002, a population of 120 seaside angelica plants were found on the southwest side of the brackish marsh in the central-western part of Peddocks. The population had 160 fruiting stems and 50 vegetative stems when it was surveyed on 10 July 2001. The healthiest sea beach dock plants grow in slightly moist and organic soils at the foot of the drumlin's steep cliffs. Plants in sandier soil below the upper tide line were smaller and weaker, often having only basal leaves. Unlike the Bumpkin and Grape Island sea beach dock populations, the Peddocks population remained constant through both field seasons.	

Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The buildings of Fort Andrews were built in the Colonial Revival style with some Queen Anne elements and porches in the classical style. "These style elements, together with the unique topography of the site, lend a sense of grace and expansiveness uncommon to military installations." (Peddocks Island Building Study, p. 29) (#s in parenthesis are from the Peddocks Island Building Study) 1. Pier with shelter 2. Clivus Multrum toilet by Old Guardhouse 3. Clivus Multrum toilet by Chapel 4. Electric Distribution shed (1) 5. Stable (4) 6. Old Guardhouse behind "New" Guardhouse (now has solar facilities) (7) 7. Bakery (8) 8. Barracks (10) 10. Barracks (11) 11. NCO Quarters (14) 12. NCO Quarters (15) 13. Doctor's Quarters (16) 14. Hospital (17) 15. Officers' Quarters (18) 16. Officers' Quarters (19) 17. Officers' Quarters (20) 18. Officers' Quarters (21) 19. Officers' Quarters (22) 20. Gymnasium (25) 21. Administration Building (26) 22. NCO Quarters (27) 23. NCO Quarters (28) 24. Barracks (29) 25. Officers' Apartments (30) 26. "New" Guardhouse by pier (31) 27. Firehouse (33) 28. NCO Quarters (34) 29. NCO Quarters (35) 30. Storehouse (36) 31. Chapel (39) 32. Battery Whitman 33. Battery James Rice 34. Battery Cushing 35. Battery Daniel McCook 36. Battery Edward Bumpus 37. "Base End" (or BC) Station Observation Tower 38. BC-CRF Station Remnants of structures and reservoir on west drumlin of east head There are 47 cottages on the island, with building footprints ranging in size from 400 to 1,200 feet. Many of the cottages have associated outbuildings including outhouses and storage sheds. The age of the structures is not well documented and may range from c1900 to the 1980s. Caretakers cottage and dock on south end of East Head Cottages associated with Fort Andrews and Portuguese Fisherman on west side of East Head (3 cottages and outbuildings) Cottages on Middle Head (41 cottages and outbuildings) Cottages on West Head (2 cottages and outbuildings)Small Scale Features Street lamps and fire hydrants, etc. in Fort Andrews Gardens and beach stairs, etc. in cottage community
Small Scale Features	None.
Views and Vistas	Boston Light, Downtown Boston, Hull, and surrounding islands.

Archeological Sites	Archeological studies were conducted between 1969 and 1971 by Dena Dincauze, in 1976 by Laurel Casjens, and in 1987 by the MDC (now DCR).
National Register Eligible Resources	Historic resources associated with Fort Andrews and the cottages may be eligible, but further research is required.
Threats to Resources	Vandalism, overgrown vegetation on structures, and exposure to the natural elements.
Safety Concerns	Dilapidated buildings associated with Fort Andrews, vacant cottages, and an abundance of poison ivy.
Recorded by	P. Eleey, M. Coffin Brown, site visits in 1998. M. Coffin Brown, E. Duym, (7/15), walking tour of Island, 5 hours.
Sources	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Division of Capital Planning and Operations, Office of Programming & Metropolitan District Commission & Moore-Heder Architects, Inc. *Peddocks Island Building Study*. Boston, MA, March 1990. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission & Reynolds Company. *Appraisal Report and Valuation Analysis of 47 Cottages, Peddocks Island, Hull, Massachusetts*. September 28, 1994. Damstra, Kevin (Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation) and National Park Service: Boston Harbor Island. *An Island Neighborhood; People and Stories of Peddocks Island. Teacher's Guide & Curriculum Unit.* Boston Harbor Islands Partnership, 2005. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: The Christopher Publishing House, 1973. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. *Cultural Landscape Report for the Boston Harbor Islands, Volume I: History, Island Resources & Recommendations*. National Park Service, Draft: December 2000. Orfant, Joseph. Memorandum to John Sears. In Metropolitan District Commission. *Report of the Peddocks Island Advisory Committee*. 1993. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor, 1888*, reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND

- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Peddocks Island

Existing Conditions, 2015

Metropolitan District Commision (MDC)

0′ 250′ 500′ 1000′

Drawing 1.22



Figure 22.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View northwest of guard house near pier, 1998.



Figure 22.3a (1998). Photo point 2. Fort Andrews disappearing gun battery, 1998.



Figure 22.4a (1998). Photo point 3. View southwest of Fort Andrews Chapel, 1998.



Figure 22.2b (2013). Photo point 1. Photograph of guard house, 2013.



Figure 22.3b (2015). Photo point 2. Fort Andrews disappearing gun batteries shortly after vegetation removal, 2015.



Figure 22.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View south of Fort Andrews Chapel, 2015.

Figure 22.5a (1998). Photo point 4. Apple trees near chapel in former parade ground area and former site of Cleverly farm, 1998.



Figure 22.6a (1998). Photo point 5. View of the east facade of Fort Andrews administration building, 1998.



Figure 22.7a (1998). Photo point 6. Fort Andrews officers row, 1998.





Figure 22.5b (2015). Photo point 4. View north of apple trees near chapel, parade ground and former stable in distance, 2015.



Figure 22.6b (2015). Photo point 5. View northeast across parade ground toward officers row in distance to left, foundation of Fort Andrews administration building in center, 2015.



Figure 22.7b (2015). Photo point 6. View looking east on officers row, 2015.



Figure 22.8a (1998). Photo point 7. Caretakers cottage, west side of East Head, 1998.



Figure 22.9a (1998). Photo point 8. Cottages on Middle Head, 1998.

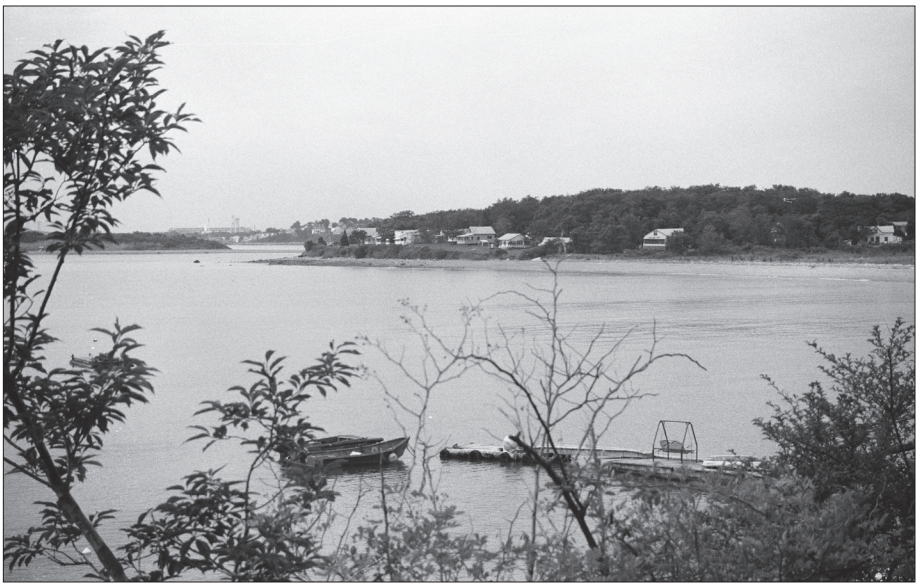


Figure 22.10a (1998). Photo point 9. View of cottages on Middle Head from caretakers cottage on East Head, 1998.



Figure 22.8b (2015). Photo point 7. View of caretakers cottage from trail along west side of east head, 2015.



Figure 22.9b (2015). Photo point 8. View southwest of cottages on Middle Head, 2015.



Figure 22.10b (2015). Photo point 9. View of cottages on Middle Head from caretakers cottage on East Head, 2015.



Figure 22.11a (1998). Photo point 10. Fort Andrews barracks, 1998.



Figure 22.11b (2015). Photo point 10. View from parade ground of south facade of Fort Andrews barracks, 2015.

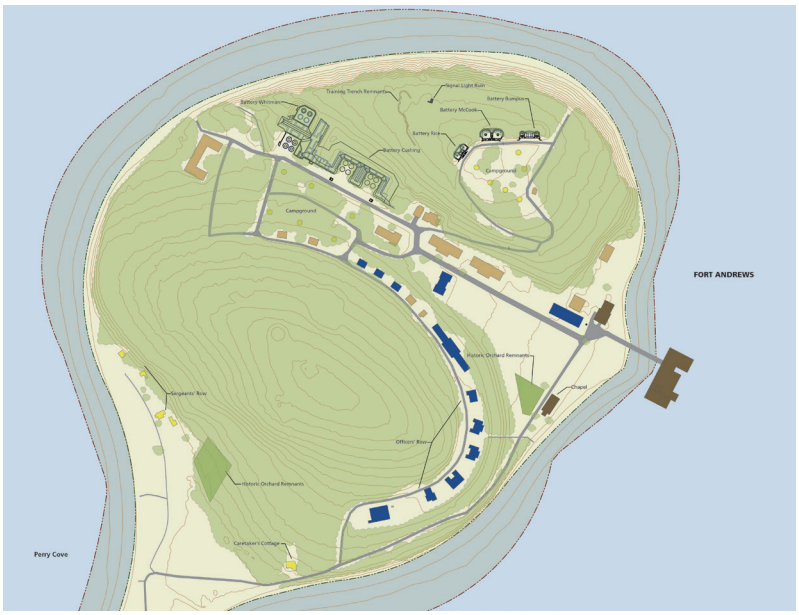


Figure 22.12 (2017). Drawing of West Head with Fort Andrews related structures and non fort related structures. Rehabilitated buildings are shown in dark brown, stabilized buildings are light brown, demolished structures are blue, yellow structures are yurts and non fort related cottages. This drawing reflects current conditions as of 2017.

RACCOON ISLAND

Raccoon is one of twelve islands and peninsulas that found within Hingham Bay. Raccoon is 3.6-acres, and has a limited history of intensive human use. Its landscape has become densely wooded within the center by successional growth, yet views of Quincy and Hingham can be found from its bedrock outcroppings. The island has also been referred to as "Sun Island" historically. The island's close proximity to the shores of these towns makes it accessible as a location by kayak or private boat. There are no apparent threats to the island's resources.

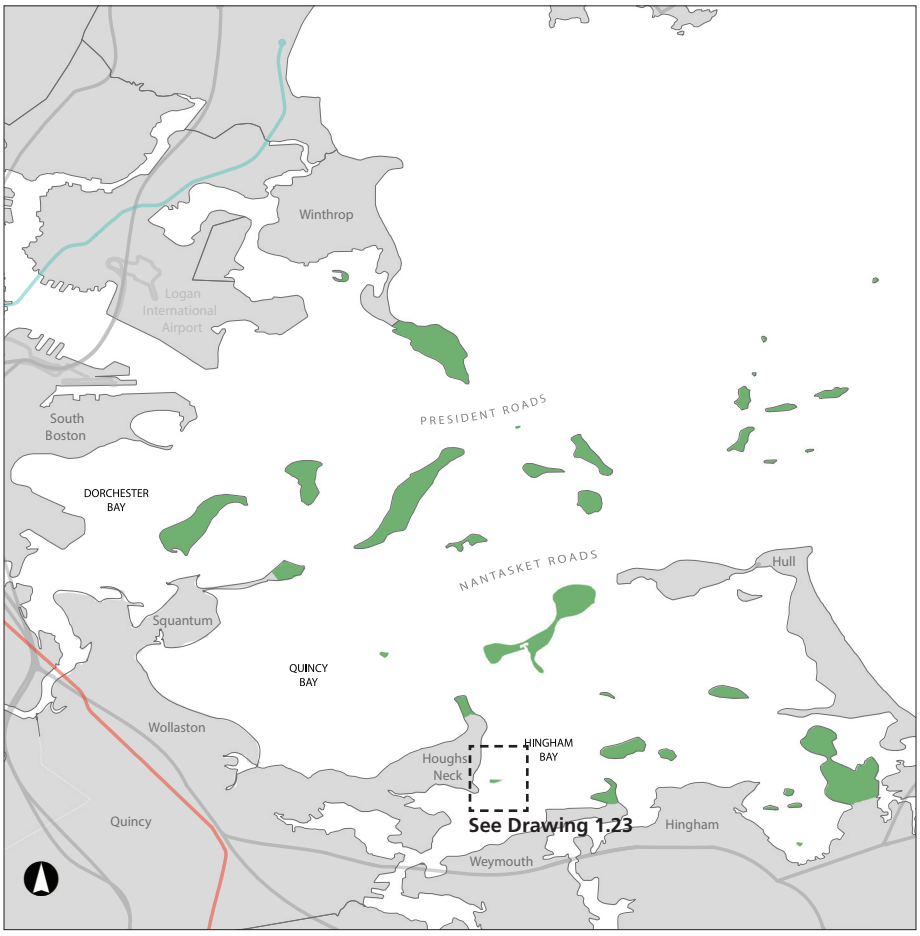


Figure 23.1. Raccoon Island is located to the east of Hough's Neck in Hingham Bay. For detailed map of Raccoon, see Drawing 1.23.

RACCOON ISLAND	
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.23, 3.6 acres, center of Island: 42°, 15' 46.63" N and 70°, 56' 54.15" W
Current Use	Recreation
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
History and Cultural Traditions	There is little recorded history of activity on Raccoon Island, though it is likely used by Native American Indians as a seasonal campsite. In the 1600s colonists grazed sheep on the island and referred to it as "Sun Island." In the 1880s the island was described as covering ten-acres and was used for recreational camping parties. In the 1930s the island was used as a summer camp by a religion organization.
Access and Circulation	By private boat.
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Elev. 0' MLW - ~ 30' Bedrock outcropping
Constructed Water Features	N/A
Vegetation	Trees, shrubs, and eelgrass
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	N/A
Small Scale Features	Further research is required.
Views and Vistas	Views to Quincy and Hingham
Archeological Sites	Further research is required.
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required.
Threats to Resources	N/A
Safety Concerns	N/A
Recorded by	P. Eleey, M. Coffin Brown (1998), E. Duym (6/15), circumnavigate (5 minutes).
Sources	Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor, 1888*, reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands



DRAWN BY
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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Raccoon Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of
Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 1.23

Figure 23.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View of island looking west, Houghs Neck in the background, 1999.



Figure 23.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of island from boat looking southwest, Houghs Neck and Weymouth in the background, 2015.



RAGGED ISLAND

Ragged is one of twelve islands and peninsulas located within Hingham Bay, and one of the four islands that are situated within Hingham's inner harbor. Owned by the town of Hingham, the 4.1-acre island was historically used as a site for summer resorts and residences in the late 19th century, of which remnants can still be found. The landscape is characterized by large amounts of Roxbury Puddingstone ledges, and a center of dense tree and shrub cover, of which several older specimens can still be found. The name of the island is perhaps related to its purchase by John Langlee, father of "Ragged Sarah Langlee" who is known for starting a school in nearby Hingham. Its perimeter shoreline offers views of Hingham Harbor, and several of the nearby islands and peninsulas. The only apparent threats to resources are erosion and exposure of vegetation to the elements.

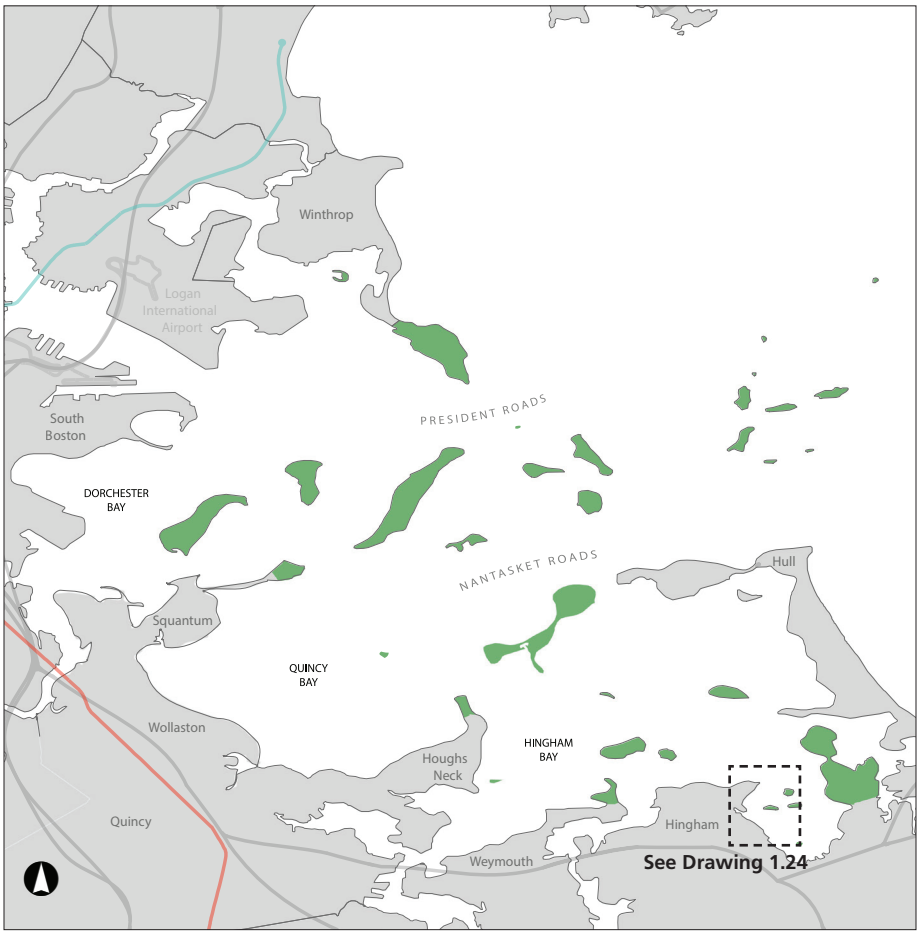


Figure 24.1. Ragged Island is located within Hingham Harbor, furthest west of the four islands located in the harbor. For detailed map of Ragged, see Drawing 1.24.

RAGGED ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.24 4.1 acres, center of island: 42°, 15' 26.50" N and 70°, 53' 28.45" W	
Current Use	Recreation	
Ownership	Town of Hingham	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was used seasonally by Native American Indians. Colonists probably removed trees for firewood. The island was occupied in the late 1600s by a local tradesman, John Langlee and his family. In the late 1800s the island was developed as part of a summer resort. Of the four islands in Hingham Harbor it was the most built upon, once hosting a restaurant and rustic observation shelters. Evidence of structures and possibly a well is still visible.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1686	Purchased by John Langlee who ran a tavern and a small boatyard and also acquired Sarah and Langlee Islands. The island served as their residence and is remembered for the family's association, particularly his daughter Sarah Langlee, his daughter, remembered as "Ragged Sarah Langlee" and as "Madame Derby" married the affluent Dr. Ezekiel Hersey. After his death she married Richard Derby. With her inheritance she founded the Derby School, later named Derby Academy in Hingham in 1791. It is considered the oldest, incorporated, independent, coeducational school in New England and third oldest in the nation.
	1870-1	A short distance across the harbor on the mainland, Samuel Downer built a summer resort, the "Rose Standish House" consisting of a hotel, wharf, pavilions and cottages. Adjacent to Downer's resort was another more lively picnic resort, "Melville Garden." It is described by Sweetser in 1999 as having bath houses, boats and yachts, bowling alleys, shooting galleries, croquet lawns, bear pits, billiard halls, swings, and arbors." Further research is needed to determine whether this is a reference to Ragged Island.
	1880	Restaurant and observation post were built on the island.
	1888	Sweetser's 1888 edition of "Kings Handbook of Boston Harbor" contains four etchings of Ragged Island that depict a rustic observation gazebo, a larger open-air pavilion, a small building and a granite block pier perched on broken rock ledges with a small beach and a few trees.
Access and Circulation	Access is by beach landing on the southeastern or northern side of the island. A stone jetty extends west towards the mainland and is possibly a remnant of a late nineteenth century dock. There are no paths on the island and most areas are impenetrable due to poison ivy and brambles. However, it is possible to scramble around the island on rocks and a comfortable bench in the center of the island under a large tree suggests that it is a retreat for some intrepid locals.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Masses of Roxbury Puddingstone conglomerate rise from the shoreline to a height of thirty feet. Broken ledges surround most of the island with small gravel beaches on the southeast and northwest sides with small grass covered tidal mud flats. The soil in the center of the island supports tree and shrub cover.	
Constructed Water Features	A pipe in the ground below an enormous Norway spruce may be a well head. Further research is required.	
Vegetation	An 1893 account The History of Hingham describes the vegetation on the island as "a very picturesque mass of rock, and the scarlet and yellow of the sumacs, and other wild shrubs, form a fiery contrast to the deep olive green of the savins here and there among the ledges. At half-tide, the rusty underwater coloring of the rocks of these islands, supplemented by the dark, yellowish-russet tints of the rockweed, which only grows submerged on the ledges, is very interesting in an artistic point of view." Today Ragged has an interesting mix of cultivated and naturalized plants. Drifts of Lily-of-the-valley and daylilies grow under large trees including a row of silver maples, red maple, Norway maple, cedars, and a Norway spruce. A grove of lindens grows near the center of the island. An enormous maple suitable for climbing stands nearby. Exploration of the island is hampered by greenbriar and poison ivy. Structures, Fortifications and Foundations.	

	Visible remnants of structures include building remnants, boards and roofing. Further study is needed to identify these structures.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	Visible remnants of structures include building remnants, boards and roofing. Further study is needed to identify these structures.
Small Scale Features	There is a large comfortable bench in the center of the island. A more detailed survey may reveal additional features.
Views and Vistas	From the ledges bounding the island, one can see Boston, Peddocks, and Bumpkin, Langlee, Sarah, and Button Islands, as well as World's End and Hingham Harbor.
Archeological Sites	No studies of Ragged Island were located.
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required.
Threats to Resources	Existing vegetation and structural remains should be inventoried before further deterioration occurs.
Safety Concerns	Potentially dangerous approaches due to rocks and mud flats.
Recorded by	P. Eleey, M. Coffin Brown (7/99), M. Coffin Brown (7/14)
Sources	Bouve, Thomas T. "Ancient Landmarks" in *History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts, Volume I*, Town of Hingham, 1893. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor, 1888*, reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Ragged Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Town of Hingham

0′ 250′ 500′ 1000′

Drawing 1.24

Figure 24.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Small gravel beach with grasses on southeast side, Roxbury puddingstone outcrops, 1999.



Figure 24.3a (1999). Photo point 2. Small rocky beach on north side of island, 1999.

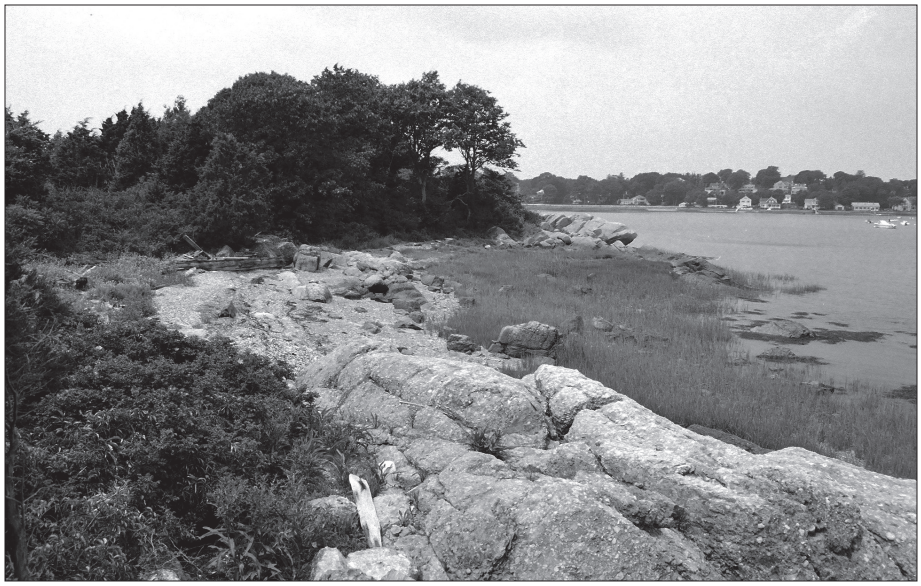


Figure 24.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Stone jetty on northwest side of island, Hingham in distance, 1999.

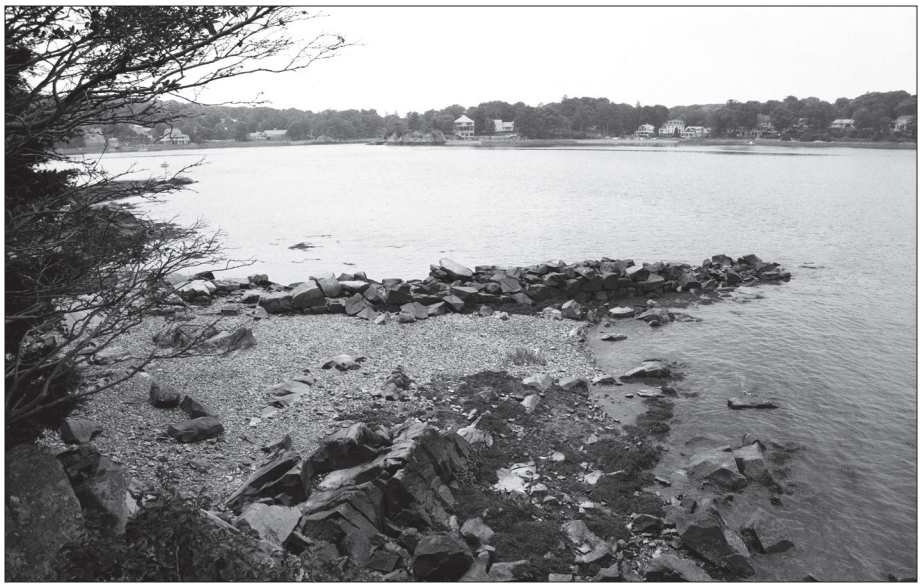




Figure 24.2b (2014). Photo point 1. Small gravel beach on southeast side, Roxbury puddingstone outcrops, 2014.



Figure 24.3b (2014). Photo point 2. Small rocky beach on north side of island, 2014.



Figure 24.4b (2014). Photo point 3. View southwest of Hingham in the distance, stone jetty in the foreground, 2014.



Figure 24.5a (1999). Photo point 4. View of large maple in center of island, 1999.



Figure 24.5b (2014). Photo point 4. View of large maple in center of island, 2014.

RAINSFORD ISLAND

Rainsford, owned by the City of Boston, is a 21.6-acre island located centrally within Boston Harbor. The island is comprised of two drumlins with a low meadow and beach connecting the center. Much of the island's perimeter consists of rocky beaches and a deteriorating seawall. The location of the island along a deep water anchorage of Nantasket Roads has created erosion concern of the northern bluffs due to increased marine traffic. Rainsford's history of human use ranges from agricultural, institutional and as burial grounds. Many remnants of these uses can still be found within areas of the island, accessibly by unmanaged trails or by walking the perimeter shore. The island offers many views of surrounding islands, as well as the shores of Quincy and Hull.

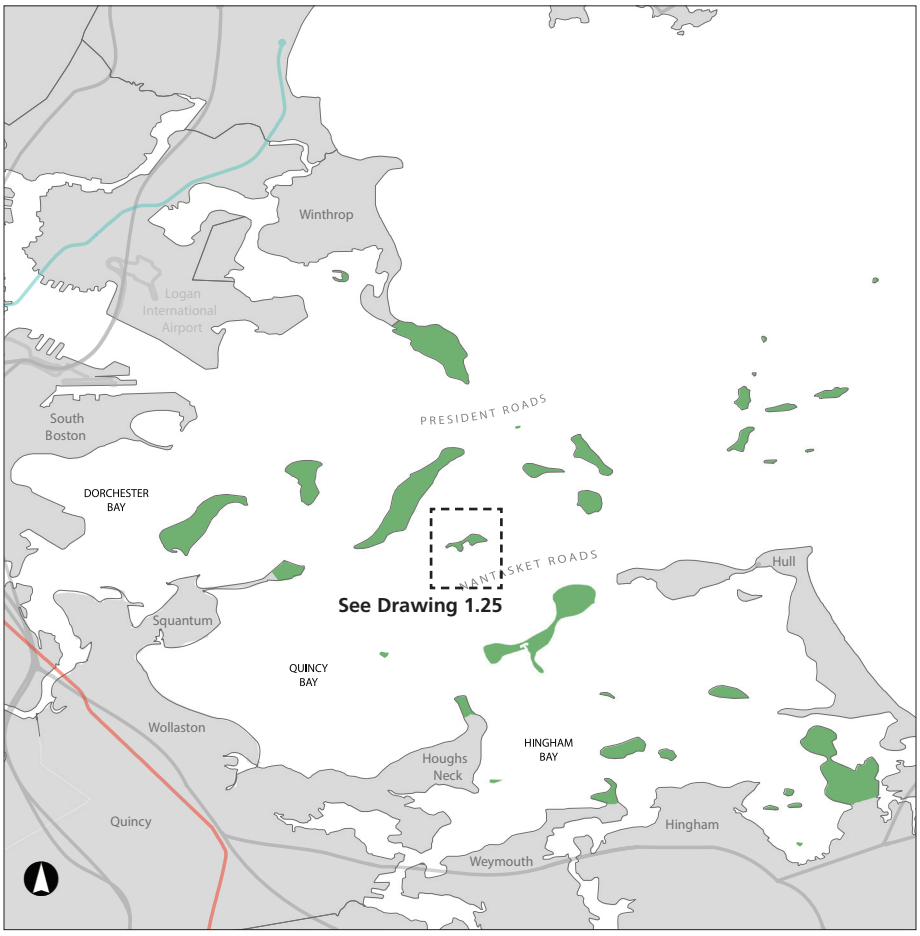


Figure 25.1. Rainsford Island is located north of the Nantasket Roads shipping channel and southwest of Long Island. For detailed map of Rainsford, see Drawing 1.25.

RAINSFORD ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.25, 21.6 acres, center of island: 42º, 18' 42.42" N and 70º, 57' 16.33" W	
Current Use	Bird sanctuary and nesting ground for the American Oystercatcher, recreation, community involvement in park resource management.	
Ownership	City of Boston	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was used by Native American Indians. During the colonial period, the island was occupied, farmed and grazed. Institutional use of the island began in 1737 and extended with interruptions for nearly two hundred years until 1925. During this time the island served as a quarantine hospital, almshouse, veterans hospital, and boys reform school. During the nineteenth century, a resort house was also located on the island. Only foundations remain today. The island has never supported military facilities and is now used for unmanaged recreation.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1636	Granted to Edward Raynsford, the first Elder of the Old South Church in Boston, who used the island for farming and grazing. Raynsford and his family resided on the island until his death in 1680. Raynsford was also granted land on Long Island. A stone inscription on the island reads "Raynsford Isle was purchased for ye Indians, 1 pig, 2 pullets."
	1680	Sold to a series of private landholders.
	1737	Purchased by the City of Boston from the Lorings of Hull for a quarantine.
	1819	Summer resort, "Old Mansion House," built on the eastern head.
	1826	A stone inscription on the island reads "J.V.C. Smith appointed physician of this island, 1826."
	1832	Stone hospital, referred to as the "Greek Temple" built on the western head and used as a smallpox hospital. Another long, rectangular building, referred to as the "Bowling Alley," built on the western bluff and used as a fever hospital. The hospital superintendents house and a morgue or "dead house" were built on the eastern bluff.
	1852	Island transferred from the City of Boston to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Island facilities converted from a quarantine hospital to a state almshouse. Women were housed in the east bluff and men on the west bluff. A pier constructed near the south cove.
	1866	Island facilities converted to a city poorhouse and the state almshouse moved to Long Island.
	1872	Island purchased by the City of Boston for $40,000 and the hospital converted to an almshouse and hospital for veterans of the Civil War. Most of these veterans were African-American or Irish immigrants. Many soldiers that died were buried on the island.
	1882	Surviving veterans were transferred to a new Soldier's Home on Powder-Horn Hill in Chelsea. Female paupers were housed on the island.
	1895	A boy's reform school established known as the "Suffolk School for Boys."
	c. 1900	A fisherman known as "Portuguese Joe," "Grisiano Rio" or "Joe the Rock" built a home on wooden stilts.
	1920	Suffolk School for Boys closed.
	1935	Abandoned institutional buildings deteriorated and eventually burned.
	1939	The fisherman's home burned.
	1948	Civil war soldiers exhumed and moved to Long Island's Civil War cemetery.
	c. 1970	Owned by the City of Boston and used for recreation.
Access and Circulation	Access is by beach landing in the south cove. There are several small trails on the island.	

Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of two drumlins, reaching an elevation of 49 feet. The island bluffs are eroding on the north side but are partially protected by a dilapidated seawall on the northern and eastern sides. The shoreline is predominantly rocky with a sandy cove in the south side.
Constructed Water Features	Further research is required.
Vegetation	Meadow grasses, hardwoods, sumac groves
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	1. Building foundations, stone wall remnants and open pits 2. Pier remnants – east and west shores-have eroded along west shore 3. Granite seawall along northern and eastern shore - crumbling in sections
Small Scale Features	Further research is required.
Views and Vistas	Blue Hills, Hull, Gallops, Georges, Hangman, Long, Moon, and Peddocks Islands, and Quincy
Archeological Sites	Further research required on cemetery location and agricultural use.
National Register Eligible Resources	Remains of the institution and stone inscriptions may be eligible as part of an archeological district of institutional remnants on the harbor islands.
Threats to Resources	Elements Vandals Erosion at granite seawalls
Safety Concerns	Open pits
Recorded by	P. Eleey, 6/98, walking tour of island – 1.5 hours M. Coffin Brown, E. Duym, (6/15), walking tour of islands – 1 hour
Sources	Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: Christopher Publishing House. 1973. Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor.* Cambridge, MA Moses King, 1888. Reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands, Inc.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Rainsford Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
City of Boston

0′ 100′ 200′ 400′

Drawing 1.25



Figure 25.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View of eastern side of island, remnants of pier on south (right) side of island, 1998.



Figure 25.3a (1998). Photo point 2. Remnants of pier and seawall extending around eastern side of island, 1998.



Figure 25.4a (1998). Photo point 3. Concrete foundation remnants from the Suffolk School for boys, 1998.



Figure 25.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of eastern side of island, remnants of pier on south (right) side of island behind vegetation, 2015.



Figure 25.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View south of remnants of pier and seawall, 2015.



Figure 25.4b (2015).Photo point 3. View northwest across concrete foundation from the Suffolk School for boys, 2015.

SARAH ISLAND

Sarah is one of twelve islands and peninsulas that are found within Hingham Bay, and one of the four islands located within Hingham's inner harbor. Owned by the town of Hingham, the 4.6-acre island is notably known for bird habitat and is difficult to access during nesting season. The island is used for recreation which is often difficult because bird populations and lack of managed trails through the dense undergrowth of successional and invasive species. Much of Sarah's history of ownership and use is connected with nearby World's End, and as such, further research may incorporate the two together in possible National Register nominations. Before its purchase by John Langlee in the late 17th century, the island was known as Sailor's Island or Saylee's Island, and was eventually called Sarah's island in honor of John Langlee's daughter, Sarah Langlee. There are potential risks in approaching the island because of rocky outcropping, and also the threat of aggressive birds during nesting season.

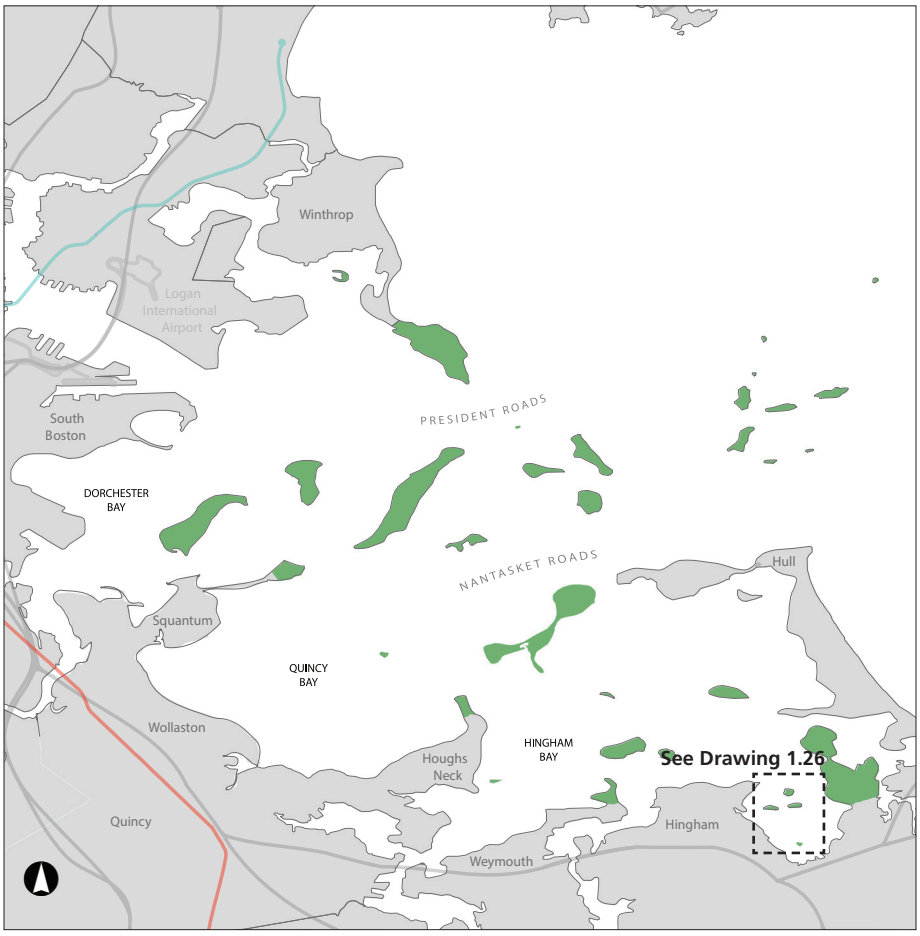


Figure 26.1. Sarah Island is one of four islands found within Hingham Harbor, southwest of World's End. For detailed map of Sarah, see Drawing 1.26.

SARAH ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.26, 4.6 acres, center of Island: 42°, 15' 28.59" N and 70°, 53' 08.21" W	
Current Use	Recreation and nesting birds	
Ownership	Town of Hingham	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was likely used seasonally by Native American Indians. Colonists probably removed trees for firewood. The island was also known as "Sailor's or Sayler's" Island prior to its purchase by John Langlee in 1686. Later it was purchased by John R. Brewer, passed to his children, and then given to the town of Hingham by a descendent. Birds now occupy the island.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1686	Purchased by John Langlee who ran a tavern and a small boatyard in Hingham and also acquired Ragged and Langlee Islands. Ragged Island served as their residence. Sarah Island is remembered for its association with the Langlee family, particularly John's daughter Sarah who became a notable local figure. Depicted in local history books for her transformation from an uneducated but beautiful girl "Ragged Sarah Langlee" to the prominent "Madame Derby," she married the affluent Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, and after his death she married Richard Derby. With her inheritance she founded in 1791 the Derby School in Hingham, later named Derby Academy. It is considered the oldest, incorporated, independent, coeducational school in New England and third oldest in the nation. Though Sarah Island later changed ownership, it retained her name.
	1860	Purchased by John R. Brewer who also purchased Langlee and owned a large parcel on World's End.
	1947	Donated to the Town of Hingham by Helen Brewer Walker, a granddaughter of John R. Brewer.
Access and Circulation	Access is by beach landing on the northern side of the island. Visiting the island during nesting season would be perilous and at other times of year is unpleasant due to the cacophonous resident gulls, cormorants and egrets. There are no paths on the island.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island is composed of large outcroppings and ledges of Roxbury Puddingstone as well as glacial till that rises to an elevation of 30 feet. On the southern side ledges drop into the water, while the north side contains sections of sand beach, boulders, and mud flats with salt grass. Ledges, beaches, and tide pools are strewn with bird carcasses, bones, droppings, crab and mussel shells; the corresponding odor is heightened by the lack of rainfall.	
Constructed Water Features	None visible.	
Vegetation	An 1893 account The History of Hingham describes the vegetation on the island as "clothed with sumacs and other shrubs." The island now supports many mature trees including maple, oak, linden, elm, cedar, hackberry, black cherry, buckthorn, and sumac. Several dead trees serve as popular roosting spots for birds, one large tree is favored by cormorants while another is occupied by white egrets. Seagulls occupy every other tree, shrub, and ledge. Shrub species are typical of other islands.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None visible.	
Small Scale Features	None visible.	
Views and Vistas	Views from Sarah are of the surrounding islands and mainland areas including Langlee, Ragged and Button Islands, World's End and Hingham Harbor.	
Archeological Sites	No studies of Sarah Island were located.	
National Register Eligible Resources	If World's End is nominated for the National Register as a historic designed landscape, Sarah may be considered as a contributing feature.	
Threats to Resources	None apparent.	

Safety Concerns	Potentially dangerous approaches due to rocks and mud flats. Resident birds are very territorial during nesting season.
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown (7/98) and (7/14)
Sources	Bouve, Thomas T. "Ancient Landmarks" in *History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts, Volume I,* Town of Hingham, 1893.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Sarah Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Town of Hingham

0′ 100′ 200′ 400′

Drawing 1.26

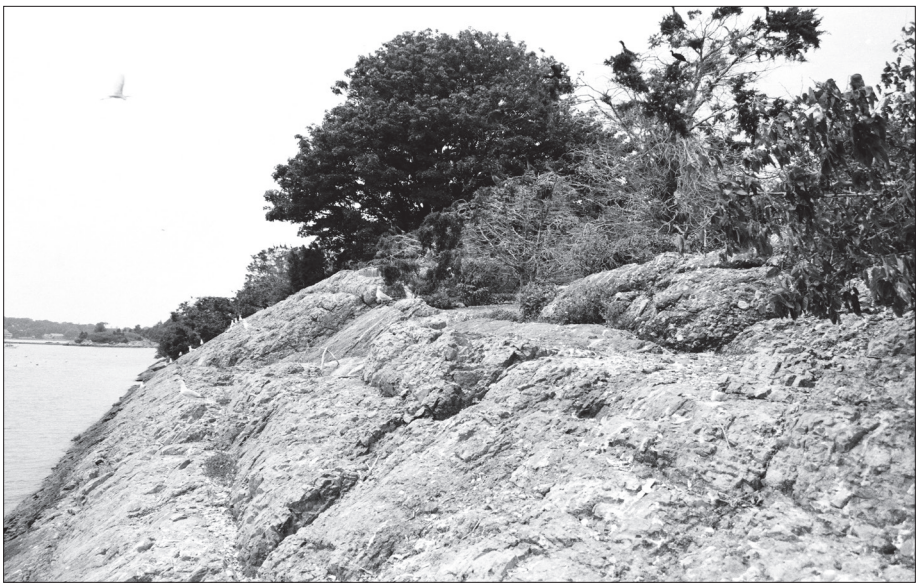


Figure 26.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Rocky ledges and roosting birds, south side of island, cormorants in tree, 1999.



Figure 26.3a (1999). Photo point 2. Rock strewn gravel beach, northeast side, large tree in view, 1999.



Figure 26.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Dense tree and shrub growth in center of island, 1999.



Figure 26.2b (2014). Photo point 1. Rocky ledges and gulls, south side of island, 2014.



Figure 26.3b. Photo point 2. Rock strewn gravel beach, northeast side, 2014.



Figure 26.4b (2014). Photo point 3. Tree and shrub growth in center of island, 2014.

SHAG ROCKS

Shag Rocks is one of nine outer islands that are part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. At 1.3 acres and a series of ledge outcroppings, Shag Rocks is difficult to access, and has played a role in numerous shipwrecks; nearby Boston Light on Little Brewster Island has guided incoming ships away from the dangerous rocks. Owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), it is currently used by birds as a nesting site and habitat. There are no apparent threats to the rock outcrops.

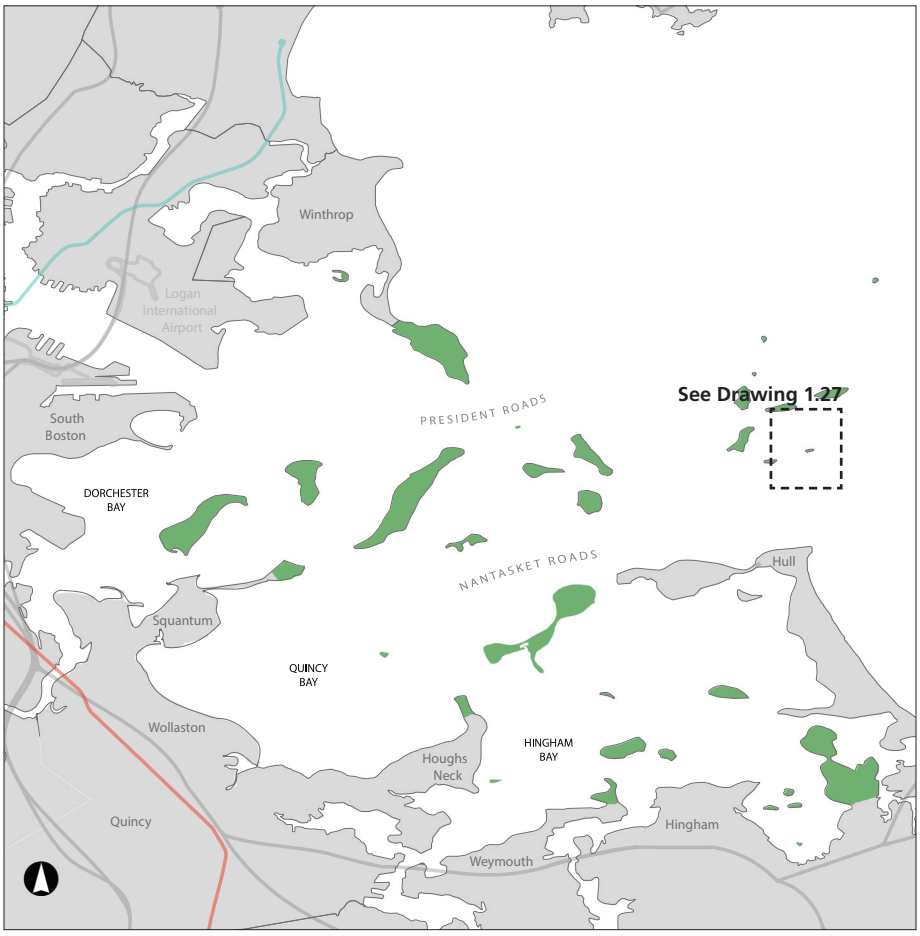


Figure 27.1. Shag Rocks is one of nine outer islands that are part of the park, and is located north of Hull. For detailed map of Shag Rocks, see Drawing 1.27.

SHAG ROCKS	
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.27, 1.3 acres, center of island 42º, 19' 49.01" N and 70º, 52' 53.89" W
Current Use	Perching site for birds
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
History and Cultural Traditions	Shag Rocks have been site of several shipwrecks. Boston Light on nearby Little Brewster Island has served as a warning for mariners to steer clear of the rocks, as well as enabled many rescues.
Access and Circulation	Difficult to access
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Rock outcrop, elevation 26 feet.
Constructed Water Features	None
Vegetation	None
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None
Small Scale Features	None
Views and Vistas	Boston Light, Brewster Island
Archeological Sites	None
National Register Eligible Resources	None
Threats to Resources	None
Safety Concerns	Rocky, dangerous approach
Recorded by	P. Eleey and M. Coffin Brown (6/98) M. Coffin Brown and E. Duym (8/15)
Sources	Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: The Christopher Publishing House, 1973.



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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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SOURCES
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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
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LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Shag Rocks

Existing Conditions, 2015

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 100′ 200′ 400′

Drawing 1.27

Figure 27.2a (1999). Photo point 1. View of Shag Rocks from boat, 1999.



Figure 27.2b (2016). Photo point 1. View of Shag Rocks from boat, 2016.



SHEEP ISLAND

Sheep Island is a 3.2-acre eroded drumlin situated in the northeast portion of Hingham Bay owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). Sheep Island, with a history of agricultural use as a site for grazing sheep, now has become nesting site for birds. Originally the island was about 25-acres and called Round Island, owned by the town of Weymouth and in the 19th century was used by camping parties. Erosion and territorial birds are the main threats to resources and safety concerns on Sheep Island.



Figure 28.1. Sheep island is located in the northeast portion of Hingham Bay. For detailed map of Sheep, see Drawing 1.28.

SHEEP ISLAND	
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.28, 3.2 acres, center of island: 42º, 16' 50.85" N and 70º, 55' 31.62" W
Current Use	Nesting site for birds
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
History and Cultural Traditions	In the 1600s the island covered more than 25 acres and was called "Round Island." The island was deeded to the town of Weymouth in 1636 and used for grazing sheep. In the 1800s the island was used by recreational camping parties. A residence and hunting lodge were constructed then abandoned. The island has eroded to three acres.
Access and Circulation	Access by beach landing.
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Eroded glacial drumlin with rocky shore, elevation 10 feet.
Constructed Water Features	None
Vegetation	Sumac, grass.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None
Small Scale Features	None
Views and Vistas	Houghs Neck, Hull, Bumpkin, Grape, Nut, Peddocks, Slate
Archeological Sites	Due to the loss of land area by erosion, the island is unlikely to contain archaeological resources.
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required.
Threats to Resources	Erosion
Safety Concerns	Birds are aggressive during nesting season.
Recorded by	P. Eleey and M. Coffin Brown (6/98) M. Coffin Brown (7/14)
Sources	Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan.* Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor.* North Quincy, MA: The Christopher Publishing House, 1973. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor, 1888*, reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands.



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NOTES
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SOURCES
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National Park Service
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www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Sheep Island

Existing Conditions, 2015

Massachusetts Department of
Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 1.28

Figure 28.2a (1998). View of southern shore looking west, showing marsh grass, and scrub vegetation, 1998.



Figure 28.3a (1998). View looking east, 1998.





Figure 28.2b (2016). View of southern shore looking west, showing marsh grass and scrub vegetation, 2016.



Figure 28.3b (2016). view looking east, 2016.

SLATE ISLAND

Slate is one of twelve islands and peninsulas found within Hingham Bay, southwest of Boston's inner harbor. The 12.7-acre island is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), and was once the site of a slate quarry. The center of the island is densely covered with vegetation, and there are only a few unmanaged social trails that traverse the island. Views of the Hingham Bay and surrounding islands can be seen from the shorelines of Slate Island. The island was quarried for slate historically, occupied by a hermit in the 19th century, and used as a summer camp, and then transferred to private ownership, and lastly to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



Figure 29.1. Slate island is located southwest of Grape island, in Hingham Bay. For detailed map of Slate, see Drawing 1.29.

SLATE ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.28, 12.7 acres, center of island: 42°, 16' 06.04" N and 70°, 54' 45.84" W	
Current Use	Recreation	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	The island was occupied seasonally by Native American Indians. Colonists extracted slate from the island. During the 1800s the island was occupied by a hermit. The island also served as a summer camp and was privately held until the 1970s.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1630	Higginson writes in New England Plantation, of "plentie of Slates at the Ile of Slate."
	1631	Slate could not be quarried without the permission of the colony's General Court.
	1650	Granted to William Torrey with the condition that "any man shall be free to make use of the slate."
	1651	Grated to Hull.
	1800s	Occupied by a hermit who lived in a small hut near the southern cove.
	c. 1890s	Owned by Edwin Clapp,of Weymouth, who deed the island to the Clapp Memorial Association, a charitable non-profit organization.
	1937	A summer camp for about 36 boys run by the Clapp Memorial Association is established on the island.
	1938	Summer camp closed due to lack of sanitary facilities.
	c. 1970s	Transferred from private ownership to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Access and Circulation	Access is by beach landing. There are no trails on the island due to the abundance of poison ivy.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island consists of slate outcrops covered with glacial till and rises to an elevation of 32 feet. The slate outcrops are surrounded by a rocky shoreline and extensive mud flats that connect the island to Hingham at low tide.	
Constructed Water Features	Further research is required.	
Vegetation	Poison ivy, grasses, salt-spray rose, sumac and ferns	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None	
Small Scale Features	Quarry remains	
Views and Vistas	Hingham, Hull, Bumpkin, Grape, Peddocks, World's End	
Archeological Sites	Further research is required	
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required	
Threats to Resources	Further research is required	
Safety Concerns	Abundant poison ivy Rocky, unstable terrain	
Recorded by	P. Eleey, (7/98), circumnavigation-15 minutes E. Duym, (7/2015), walking tour of island-30 minutes.	
Sources	Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor*. Cambridge, MA Moses King, 1888. Reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands, Inc.	



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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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SOURCES
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2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- 10 Foot Contours
- Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Slate Island

Existing Conditions, 2015

Massachusetts Department of
Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0′ 250′ 500′ 400′

Drawing 1.29

Figure 29.2b (1998). Photo point 1. View of approach to island from west, 1998.



Figure 29.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of approach to island from west, 2015.



SNAKE ISLAND

Snake is the only island owned by the Town of Winthrop that is incorporated as part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park, and at 3-acres, is known for its significance as a bird habitat. With little history of direct human use, much of the island was once utilized as grazing land for early settlers, and now is occasionally used for recreation by local residents. Its low marshland and successional forest can be seen clearly from Deer Island, as well as from Winthrop's town pier.



Figure 30.1. Snake Island is located to the northwest of Deer Island and the President Roads shipping channel. For detailed map of Snake, see Drawing 1.30.

SNAKE ISLAND	
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.30, 3 acres, center of island 42º, 21' 56.22" N and 70º, 58' 45.44" W
Current Use	Bird sanctuary
Ownership	Town of Winthrop
History and Cultural Traditions	The island is named for its serpentine shape. In 1689 it was known as Bare Island. Sometime in the 1700's the island was owned by John Tenny. Livestock was grazed on the island. In the 1900's a grounded steamer United States served as residence for the Treworgy brothers, lobstermen from Winthrop. Owned by the Tewksburys, Belchers, then Captain Samuel G. Irwin. O.E. Lewis purchased the island circa1900. Later squatters with cabins on the island were lobstermen and clammers, and included James Adams, Horton D. Fullerton, Bill Carey, John Green, and Judson G. Fullerton, and Hunt. Squatters were ordered to leave by the Winthrop Board of Health. The island has also been used as a recreational destination by Winthrop residents.
Access and Circulation	Difficult to access, and not advised during nesting season.
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island rises to an elevation of approximately 10 feet.
Constructed Water Features	None
Vegetation	Salt marsh, grasses, and sumac.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	None
Small Scale Features	None
Views and Vistas	Logan Airport, Winthrop, Deer Island and Coughlin Park (Winthrop)
Archeological Sites	Further research is required
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required
Threats to Resources	Further research is required
Safety Concerns	None
Recorded by	P. Eleey, (7/98) and M. Coffin Brown (6/98) E. Duym (9/15)
Sources	Snow, Edward Rowe. *The Islands of Boston Harbor, 1630 – 1971*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1971.



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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files, Mass GIS Files
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
High Tide line (elevation zero)
Low Tide/Park Boundary line
Photo Points

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Snake Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
Town of Winthrop

0′ 100′ 200′ 400′

Drawing 1.30



Figure 30.2 (1999). Photo point 1. View of island looking southeast from Winthrop, dredging equipment in foreground, Long Island in background to left, 1999.



Figure 30.4a (1999). Photo point 3. View of island looking west with Logan Airport and Boston in background, 1999.



Figure 30.3 (2015). Photo point 2. Photograph of island looking southeast into marsh area, Shirley Point in Winthrop visible in the background, 2015.



Figure 30.4b (2015). Photo point 3. View of island looking west, Logan airport and Boston partially seen in background, 2015.

SPECTACLE ISLAND

Spectacle is located between Long and Thompson islands and is owned by the City of Boston and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). The 114-acre island has been enlarged considerably over time as it was once used as a landfill for excavated ground from Boston's Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel Project. Spectacle also has a history of use as an immigrant quarantine hospital for those inflicted with smallpox in the eighteenth century, as well as for a meat rendering facility and city garbage landfill in the mid-nineteenth century into the late 1950s. Spectacle Island has also been called Ward Island in the past. Views from Spectacle cover much of the Boston Harbor and surrounding islands. Today the island is used for education, recreation, and renewable energy. Because of recent infill, most of the cultural resources are buried under around 100 feet of fill.



Figure 31.1. S. Spectacle island is located between Thompson and Long islands. For detailed map of Spectacle, see Drawing 1.31.

SPECTACLE ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.31, 114 acres : 85.5 upland, 28.4 intertidal benchmark: 42°, 19' 38.76" N and 70°, 59' 16.89" W	
Current Use	Education, renewable energy, recreation	
Ownership	City of Boston and Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	Spectacle Island has a varied history that included farming, a quarantine hospital, a glue factory, resort hotels and a garbage dump. In recent history, Spectacle's landfills have been capped, adding area to the landscape which is characterized by two small drumlins that are connected by a land spit. The addition of excavated earth has allowed for reconstructed circulation, additional plantings, and covered structures providing grounds for active recreation.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1600s	Used by colonists for timber harvesting, agriculture, and pasture land.
	1717	Quarantine hospital established to detain immigrants with smallpox.
	1737	Quarantine facilities moved to Rainsford Island.
	1800s	The island served as a popular destination for boaters and picnickers.
	1847	Two resort hotels opened and carried on gambling activities until closed by police after which the hotels closed.
	1857	The Island was purchased by Nahum Ward who built a rendering plant to render horses into hides, glues, horsehair, and neat's foot oil.
	1910	The rendering plant closed due to the declining use of horses for transportation and the diminishing interest in horse products.
	1921	A private company operated a grease reclamation facility using the City of Boston's garbage. The plant was located near the pier on the southwest side of the island and included a 90-foot draft chimney. The rest of the island served as a dump site for the refuse.
	1930s	The grease plant closed but the City of Boston continued to dump solid waste on the site.
	c. 1980s	The Spectacle Island Park Advisory Committee (SIPAC) formed to lobby for the cleanup of the island.
	1992	"Big Dig" begins, excavated earth from Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel project is transferred to Spectacle to cap the old dump and create a man-made island park.
	2006	"Big Dig" completed, island reopened to the public
Access and Circulation	Marina pier, public access by ferry. Gravel and stone dust roads many with granite coping stones, mowed grass and gravel pathways.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island was initially composed of two small drumlins connected by a spit. Beginning in the 1920s deposition of the city's garbage expanded the size and the island by 36 acres. The island is now two technological earth mounds, terraced with retaining walls, roads and vegetation. An irrigation system snakes across the island terraces to water newly planted trees with fresh water pumped from a barge.	
Constructed Water Features	Irrigation system, further research needed.	
Vegetation	Planted deciduous and conifer trees, and meadow grasses.	

Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The building shell of the grease reclamation facility built in the 1920s that included a 90-foot draft chimney was removed at the outset of construction in the 1990s. Further research required to determine whether any historic structures remain in the vicinity of the pier. 1. Riprap retaining walls 2. Remnant piers 3. New piers 4. Visitor Center 5. Maintenance sheds 6. Krystle M. Campbell Gazebo 7. Gazebo (South Drumlin) 8. Gazebo (North Drumlin) 9. Yurt (in center of Island above visitor center)
Small Scale Features	Further research required
Views and Vistas	The island offers views of much of Boston Harbor, the surrounding islands and peninsulas.
Archeological Sites	Further research needed to determine whether archeological surveys have been conducted on Spectacle.
National Register Eligible Resources	Further research is required.
Threats to Resources	Most of the island's cultural resources are now buried under up to one hundred feet of fill. The only remaining visible historic remnant is the pier.
Safety Concerns	None
Recorded by	(7/98) P. Eleey, T. Stakely, circumnavigation, 15 minutes, and M. Coffin Brown. M Coffin Brown, E. Duym, walking tour, 1 hour. (7/15)
Sources	Kales, Emily and David. *All About the Boston Harbor Islands*. Hingham, MA: Hewitts Cove Publishing, Co., Inc. 1993. Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor*. North Quincy, MA: Christopher Publishing House. 1973. Metropolitan Area Planning Council. *Boston Harbor Islands Comprehensive Plan*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, October 1972. National Park Service. *State of the Park Report for the Boston Harbor Islands National and State Park*. Washington, DC, National Park Service, 2016. Sweetser, M. F. *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor*. Cambridge, MA Moses King, Reprinted by the Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands, Inc, 1888.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
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2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- Photo Points
- 10 Foot Contours

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands
Spectacle Island
Existing Conditions, 2015
City of Boston and Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0' 300' 600' 1200'

Drawing 1.31

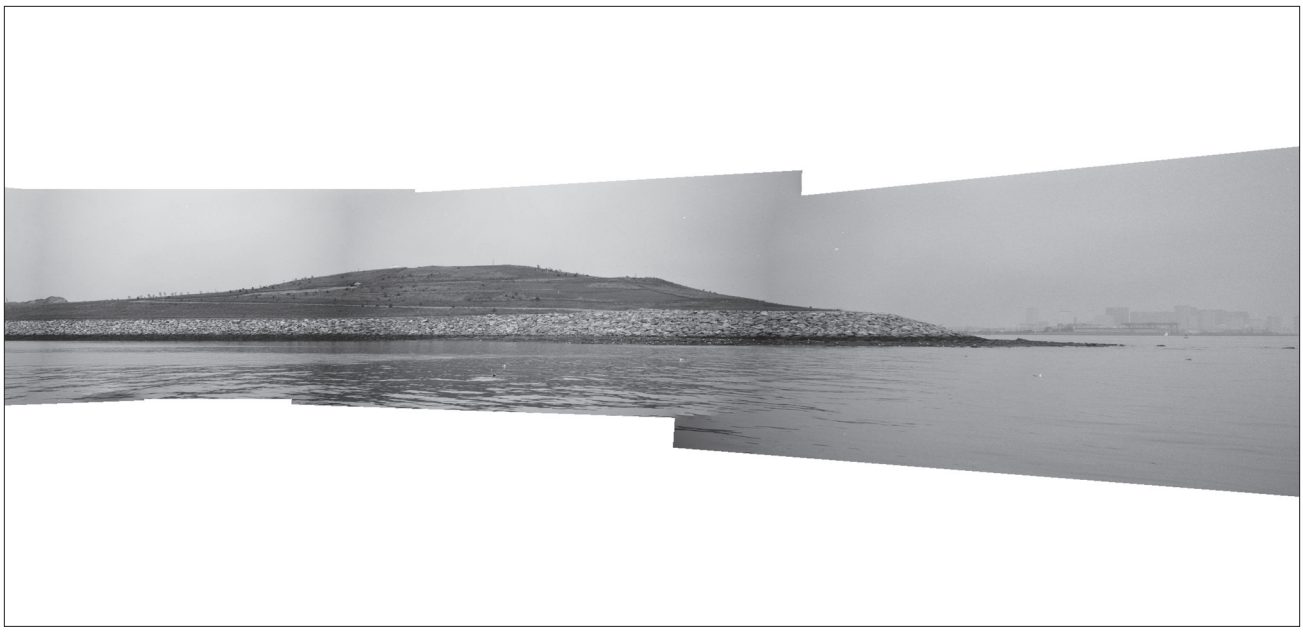


Figure 31.2a (1998). Photo point 1. View of north drumlin, Boston skyline in the distance, 1998.



Figure 31.3a (1998). Photo point 2. View of southeastern shore, 1998.



Figure 31.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of north drumlin, Quincy and South Boston skyline in the distance, 2015.



Figure 31.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View of southeastern shore, pier in the foreground, 2015.

THOMPSON ISLAND

Thompson Island is the nearest to Boston Harbor of the thirty four islands and peninsulas that are part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The 169.9-acre island is owned and managed by the Thompson Island Outward Bound Education Center, which maintains and utilizes the former campus of the Boston Farm School as a center for youth education and recreation. The island was named for David Thompson, a Scotsman who established a trading post on the island in the early 17th century. As a former site of early active agriculture within the islands, Thompson retains much of its original character with a present orchard, and several areas of open field. The islands landscape is comprised of a single drumlin, and rolling hills with open fields and marsh. Walking along trails and gravel roads, views of downtown Boston can be seen. The main threat to the island's resources is exposure to the elements causing deterioration of the built environment. Many remaining structures are in need of stabilization.

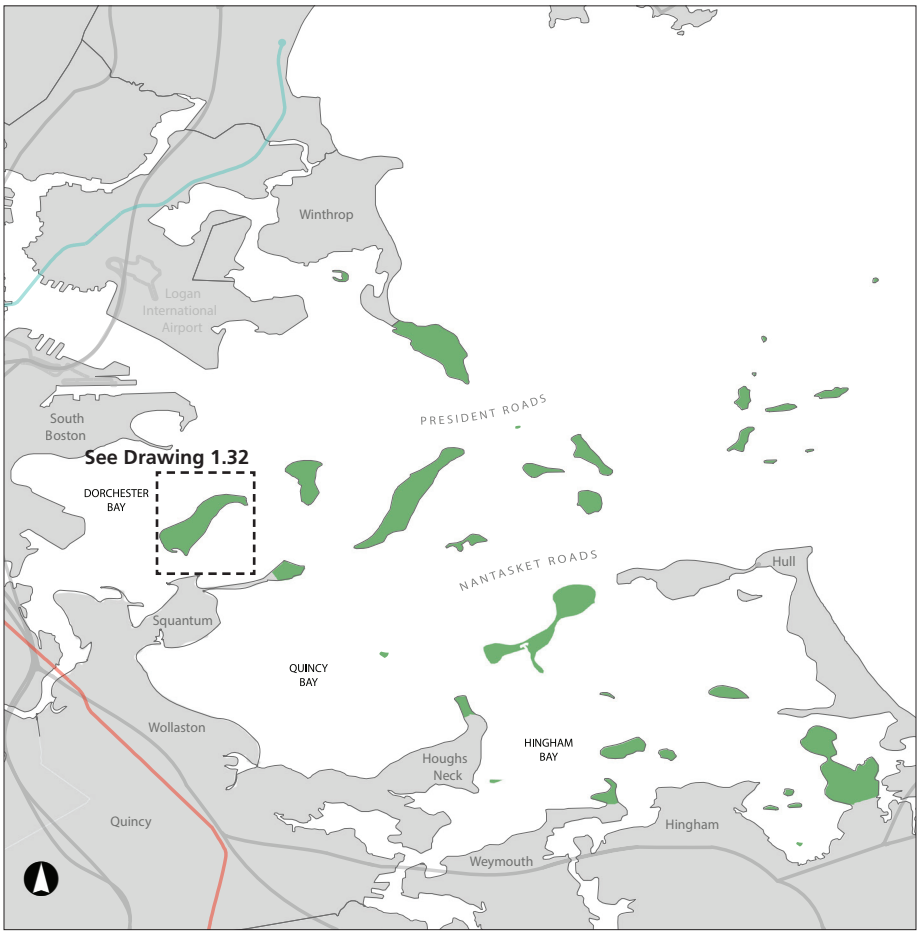


Figure 32.1. Thompson island is located closest to Boston Harbor in the eastern portion of Dorchester Bay. For detailed map of Thompson, see Drawing 1.32.

THOMPSON ISLAND		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.32, 169.9 acres, center of island: 42°, 18' 59.38" N and 71°, 00' 31.39" W	
Current Use	Education, nature preserve	
Ownership	Thompson Island Outward Bound Education Center	
History and Cultural Traditions	Thompson Island Outward Bound Education Center is a non-profit organization serving Boston's urban youth through Outward Bound programming.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1619	Trading post established by David Thompson, a Scotsman.
	1620	Claimed by William Trevour for David Thompson, but called "Island of Trevour."
	1626	Resettled by David Thompson and renamed Thompson Island.
	1627	David Thompson died, island acquired by Massachusetts Bay Colony.
	1634	Granted to the Town of Dorchester and used for grazing cows.
	1648	Claimed by David Thompson's son, John.
	1654	Forfeited by John Thompson.
	1666	Purchased and farmed by the Lynde family.
	1775	Occupied by British troops, then seized by American troops who burned buildings and destroyed crops.
	1776	British evacuated from Boston.
	c. 1814	Sold by the Lynde family and purchased by Ignatius Sargent. (Boston Asylum for Children founded in Boston.)
	1820s	British evacuated from Boston.
	1832	Island owned by George W. Beale
	1833	Island sold to the trustees of the The Boston Farm School Society. An old farmhouse served as the schools classroom until a school building was built, which was designed by prominent Boston Architect, Charles Bulfinch.
	1834	Island purchased to house the Boston Farm School Society. The island was transferred from Norfolk to Suffolk County and annexed to the City of Boston.
	1842	A school boat capsized, killing 1 instructor and 23 boys.
	1846	Theodore Lyman, former superintendent of the school, donated and planted 4,000 larches and 2,000 English oaks. Most were planted on the southwestern slope, thereafter known as "Lymans Grove."
	c. 1850	In the mid 1800s, the cove on the western end of the island damned and diked for fresh water to irrigate garden crops. A large stock barn was built.
	1868	Island's orchard expanded, according to Farm school records.
	c. 1870	New Barn erected under the direction of William A. Morse, superintendent of the school.
	1888	"Cottage Row," a cluster of 12 cottages built by students, established as part of the school.
	1889	Students located the remains of the David Thompson homestead, though most is lost to shoreline erosion.
	1907	Renamed the Boston Farm and Trades School.
	1935-41	New residence for the headmaster, a dining hall and infirmary building, and three dormitories constructed.
	1956	School renamed Thompson Academy and farming and trades eliminated from the curriculum.
	1963	Large barn destroyed by fire.
	1971	School Administration Building, designed by Architect Charles Bulfinch.
	1975	Renamed Thompson Island Education Center.

	1978	The Blizzard of '78 caused 10 feet of cliff erosion.
	1988	Reorganized as the Thompson Island Outward Bound Education Center.
	1993	Willauer School established.
	1997	Island of Hope founded by Kitty Dukakis. The group began rehabilitation of the orchard just southwest of the school complex.
	2002	Thompson Island Conservation Easement purchased from Thompson Island Outward Bound, guaranteeing public access to the island, limits future development on school campus, and prohibiting future development on 80% of the island. The inlet to the previously closed off salt marsh is re-opened.
	2015	New ropes course added to the Outward Bound Education Center
Access and Circulation	The island is privately held and offers limited public access via ferries from Boston. A pier is located on the north side of the island near the school. Approximately one half mile of paved roads are located in the school complex and two miles of gravel roads extend along the length of the island. Paths extend throughout the campus area and into woodland areas.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	The island's highest drumlin rises to an elevation of 78 feet on the northeastern half of the island, where the school complex is located. The remainder of the island is composed of low rolling hills dissected by a wetland and salt marsh. At low tide, a sand spit and mud flats on the south side of the island almost connect with Squantum.	
Constructed Water Features	The source of freshwater for the school was not determined.	
Vegetation	The island is a mix of hardwood tree stands, remnant pear and apple orchards, ornamental trees and shrubs, open meadows, shrubby areas of successional growth, sumac groves, salt marsh grasses, and manicured lawns, including a soccer field.	
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The campus of the Thompson Island Outward Bound Education Center includes several buildings on the northeast half of the island, which are concealed by a surrounding dense grove of trees. On the southern end of the island a ropes course including an "Alpine Tower" is highly visible. The sites of the former administration building, barn, compost shed, weather station, root cellar, and farmhouse site are marked either foundations or with educational signs. The following is a rough list of buildings, structures and foundations, further verification is needed. 1. Pier 2. Picnic and boat Shed 3. Maintenance Building 4. Corn Barn 5. Small shed 6. Foundation of Poultry barn 7. Composting Toilet near orchard 8. Staff residence along campus access road 9. Foundation of administration building designed by Bulfinch 10. Gardner Hall 11. Willauer School building 12. Office building 13. Dormitory 14. Dormitory 15. Faculty house 16. Faculty house 17. Dining hall 18. Foundation of compost shed 19. Foundation of weather station 20. Foundation of root cellar 21. Foundation of barn (barely evident)	
Small Scale Features	Features in the landscape include a soccer field surrounded by a track, a ropes course on the northeastern end of the island, and second ropes course on the south end of the island associated with the Alpine Tower, fencing for livestock (pigs), interpretive signs throughout the island	

Views and Vistas	Views to Dorchester, Downtown Boston, South Boston, Quincy (Squantum), and Long, Moon, Spectacle, and Castle Islands.
Archeological Sites	Archeological surveys have been completed.
National Register Eligible Resources	The island may be eligible for the National Register for its significance as an early agricultural school.
Threats to Resources	Exposure to the natural elements and deterioration of built resources. For example a beach stone-lined drainage system along the roadway is in need of stabilization.
Safety Concerns	Unsupervised use of rope courses is dangerous and is marked with warning signs.
Recorded by	P. Eleey, M. Coffin Brown, site visit, 2 hours, (9/99) M. Coffin Brown, site visit, (6/14)
Sources	Mikal, Alan. *Exploring Boston Harbor.* North Quincy, MA: Christopher Publishing House. 1973. Nicholson, E. "Thompson Island." May 1993 from Thompson Island files Snow, Edward Rowe. *The Islands of Boston Harbor, 1630 – 1971*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1971. Rivers, Deborah. Learning by Doing: An Orchard Rehabilitation on Thompson Island. Cambridge, MA: Radcliffe Seminars Graduate Program in Landscape Design, Independent Project Summary. August 1999. Thompson Island files.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
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National Park Service
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LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- Photo Points
- 10 Foot Contours

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Thompson Island

Existing Conditions, 2015

Thompson Island Outward Bound Education Center

0' 200' 400' 800'

Drawing 1.32



Figure 32.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Campus quadrangle, looking northeast, foundation of Bullfinch administration building in foreground, 1999.



Figure 32.3a (1999). Photo point 2. Gravel road from pier to campus with cobblestone-lined side drains, barns in distance, 1999.



Figure 32.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Soccer field and track, looking southwest with campus buildings in background, 1999.



Figure 32.2b (2014). Photo point 1. View of campus quadrangle looking northeast, foundation of Bullfinch administration building in foreground, 2014.



Figure 32.3b (2014). Photo point 2. Gravel road from pier to campus with cobblestone lined drains, 2014.



Figure 32.4b (2014). Photo point 3. View of soccer field looking southwest, 2014.



Figure 32.5a (1999). Photo point 4. Road from pier to maintenance building, pier visible on left and road to campus on right, 1999.



Figure 32.6a (1999). Photo point 5. Orchard, looking northeast towards campus hill, composting toilet on left, and sign describing 'Island of Hope' orchard rehabilitation project, 1999.



Figure 32.7a (1999). Photo point 6. Pigs near old farm house site used as first school building in 1833, looking northeast towards pier, 1999.



Figure 32.5b (2014). Photo point 4. Road from pier to maintenance building, pier visible on left and road to campus on right, 2014.



Figure 32.6b (2014). Photo point 5. View of orchard looking northeast, 2014.



Figure 32.7b (2014). Photo point 6. View in the vicinty of old farm house site, 2014.



Figure 32.8a (1999). Photo point 7. Foundation of school's weather station with boostscraper, looking west from center of north side of island, 1999.



Figure 32.9a (1999). Photo point 8. Dump in center of north side of island, 1999.



Figure 32.10a (1999). Photo point 9. Road along the north shore of island, looking southwest, 1999.



Figure 32.8b (2014). Photo point 7. View of foundation of school's weather station reconstructed to lookout shelter, Boston skyline in distance to the west, 2014.



Figure 32.9b (2014). Photo point 8. Dump in center of north side of island, 2014.



Figure 32.10b (2014). Photo point 9. Road along north shore of island, looking southwest toward Quincy, 2014.



Figure 32.11a (1999). Photo point 10. Road along meadow, at eastern end of island, looking east toward Long Island, 1999.



Figure 32.12a (1999). Photo point 11. Inland marsh and Lyman tree grove on southwest end of island, 1999.



Figure 32.11b (2014). Photo point 10. Road along meadow, at eastern end of island, Long Island to east in distance, 2014.



Figure 32.12b (2014). Photo point 11. Inland marsh and Lyman tree grove on southwest side of island, 2014.

WEBB MEMORIAL STATE PARK

Webb Memorial State Park is one of five peninsulas that are part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The 36-acre park is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), and serves as a memorial to former Weymouth Police Captain, William K. Webb, with several smaller scale memorials situated within its landscape. The landscape has been capped and redesigned from its past uses as a site for a fertilizer company and NIKE missile installations, and now is a popular destination for hikers and bikers that utilize its paved trail system, as well as picnic areas. From the center of the park, views of Slate and Grape islands have diminished with the growth of vegetation, however views can still be found from the top of the lookout on the southern end and from perimeter circulation paths. Threats to resources are mainly erosion of the shoreline that may damage archeological sites.

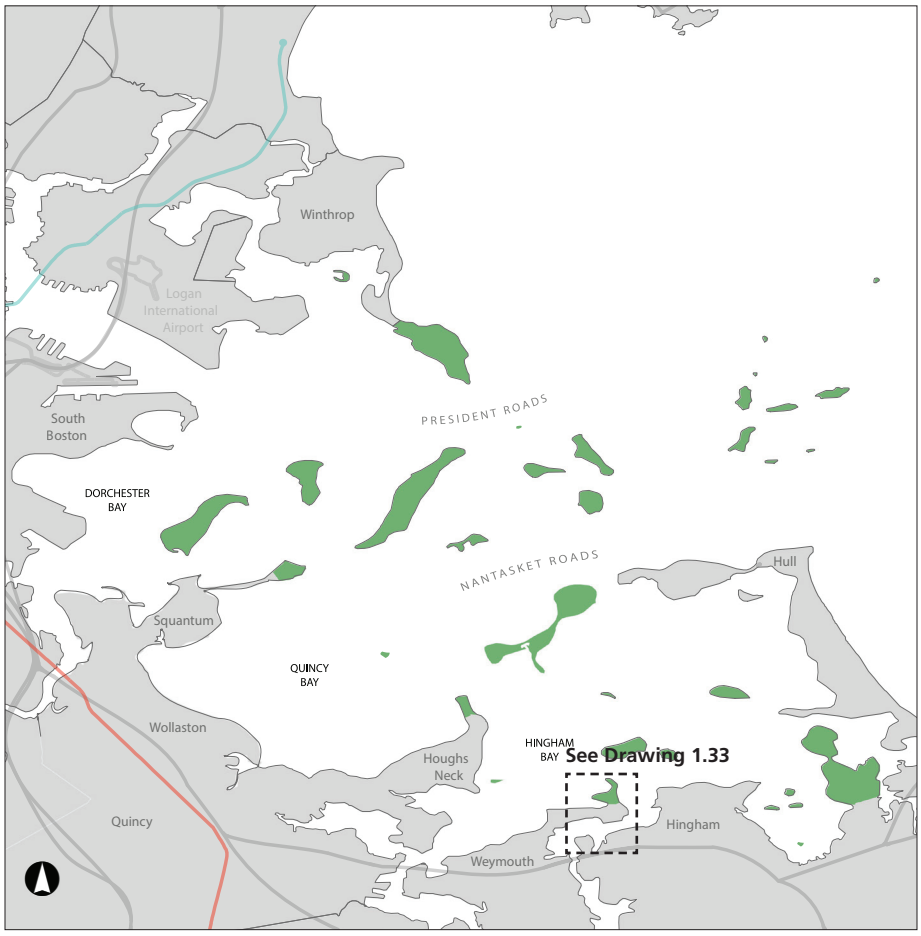


Figure 33.1. Webb Memorial State Park is located to the south of Hingham Bay in the town of Weymouth. For detailed map of Webb, see Drawing 1.33.

WEBB MEMORIAL STATE PARK		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.33, 36 acres	
Current Use	Recreation	
Ownership	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	Pre-historic evidence indicates that Webb was a seasonal campsite for Native American Indians. After European contact, the site was likely used for farming and grazing. In the 1860s the site became part of the Bradley Fertilizer factory, and was used for dumping industrial waste. In the 1950s the property was owned by the U.S. Government to house NIKE missiles in underground silos, and was one of approximately ten sites in the Boston area controlled from Hog Island (now Spinnaker). Military use ended in 1977 and the site was transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since this time, the site has been reconfigured to serve as parkland.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1620s	Weymouth area settled by Europeans
	1600s	Webb area likely used by colonists to graze cattle and sheep, farm, and harvest firewood.
	1775	During the War for Independence, the peninsula served as a gathering place for American troops to prevent British troops from taking hay from Grape Island.
	1861	Bradley Fertilizer Company constructed on Weymouth Neck, which included a back and container factory, a blacksmith shop, pyrite furnaces, and grease extraction tanks. On the east shore, the company built "homes: for employees, many of whom were immigrants from Ireland, Lithuania, and Poland. The factory's odor earned it the name "Skunk Island" (Most of the fertilizer plant was located to the south of the current park, while later dumping was done within the park.)
	1900	Bradley Fertilizer bought by American Agricultural Company (Agico). Waste burned on the site including iron oxide, lead sulfate, sludge, coal ash, demolition debris, animal bones, and leather and wood scraps. The fertilizer plant was one of the largest in the world.
	1920s	A portion of the property was used as a dump site.
	1946	Sulfur operation destroyed by fire.
	1954	A NIKE missile site is installed on the western peninsula, containing 2 radar-controlled missiles placed in underground silos. The missiles were later converted to nuclear warheads.
	1966	Agico fertilizer factory closed.
	1967	Weyport Peninsula Corporation demolished the factory and constructed Weymouthport, completed in 1973.
	1977	NIKE missile site closed, land transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to become part of the Boston Harbor Islands State Park.
	1978	NIKE silos capped with clay fill. Ornamental tree and shrub plantings installed throughout the property.
	1980	Transferred to the Department of Environmental Management (now the Department of Conservation and Recreation) to be managed as parkland. Park named in memory of Captain William K. Webb, a former Weymouth police captain. An "outlook" viewing area was constructed and dedicated in memory of John H. Cole of Weymouth. An interpretive sign was installed at the end of the peninsula describing the War for Independence skirmish on Grape Island.
Access and Circulation	The property is accessible by Weymouth Neck and contains a parking lot and walking trails.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	Webb is a peninsula that extends into Hingham Bay and is composed of three connected drumlins and a low marsh area. At low tide a narrow dredged channel separates the mud flats at the tip of Webb from those of Grape Island.	

Constructed Water Features	Fresh water is piped into the buildings on the southern end of the property.
Vegetation	The peninsula contains a mix of successional vegetation, mowed meadow and turf areas, and ornamental tree and shrub plantings.
Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The site contains three buildings that remain from its use as a U.S. Government military reservation. Two belong to DCR: one is used for a maintenance garage and public restrooms; the other is leased to the South Shore Association for Retarded Citizens. The third building belongs to the latter organization. 1. DCR building, maintenance garage and public restrooms 2. Edward T. Henley Memorial Assembly Building, DCR owned, leased to South Shore Association for Retarded Citizens 3. South Shore Association for Retarded Citizens building 4. Picnic shelter
Small Scale Features	Small scale features include fences, picnic tables, the John H. Cole Memorial Outlook, and the Alarm of Grape Island Monument.
Views and Vistas	Views to Grape and Slate Islands
Archeological Sites	An archeological survey was conducted by the Institute for Conservation Archeology of Harvard University in 1979
National Register Eligible Resources	Two areas of significance merit further study. First, Webb may be eligible to be included in the existing National Register listing for the Boston Harbor Islands Archeological District. Second, the property may be eligible as part of a military district, though its post 1950s military use may preclude consideration.
Threats to Resources	Erosion of the shoreline may damage archeological sites.
Safety Concerns	The area of dumping is separated from the park by a fence.
Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown, (6/00) E. Duym (9/15)-walking tour 1 hour.
Sources	DCR, Hingham Office, Webb Memorial State Park files.



DRAWN BY
Ericka Duym, OCLP, 2015
Melissa Eloshway, OCLP, 2016
Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
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SOURCES
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LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- Photo Points
- 10 Foot Contours

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

Webb Memorial State Park
Existing Conditions, 2015
Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

0' 100' 200' 400'

Drawing 1.33



Figure 33.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Entry sign and gate, 1999.



Figure 33.3a (1999). Photo point 2. Parking area, looking north towards welcome sign, flagpoles and picnic shelter, 1999.



Figure 33.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Pedestrian path and view northeast to Grape Island and Hull, 1999.



Figure 33.2b (2015). Photo point 1. View of entry sign and gate, 2015.



Figure 33.3b (2015). Photo point 2. View of parking area looking north toward entry sign, flagpoles and picnic shelter, 2015.



Figure 33.4b (2015). Photo point 3. Pedestrian path and view northeast to Grape Island and Hull, 2015.



Figure 33.5a (1999). Photo point 4. Park maintenance building and restrooms near entrance, 1999.



Figure 33.5b (2015). Photo point 3. View of restroom facilities, park maintenance building to right behind vegetation near entrance, 2015.

WORLD'S END

World's End, owned and managed by the Massachusetts Trustees of Reservations, is one of five peninsulas that are part of the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. The 274.3-3 acre peninsula was once used as agricultural land for early settlers, with many of its trees cleared for hay and crop fields. In the late 19th century, landscape architect Fredrick Law Olmsted was commissioned to develop a master plan to divide the land for house lots. Although the homes were never built, the tree lined, gravel carriage road system can still be found. The landscape of World's End is characterized by four glacial drumlins which connected together have formed rolling hills within the landscape. The peninsula has a large portion of inland rock, and smaller rock outcrops to the southeast, providing for a diverse terrain and shoreline. Views of many nearby islands can be seen from a variety of vantage points throughout the landscape, most notable being Planter's Hill, from which a view of the Boston skyline is found.

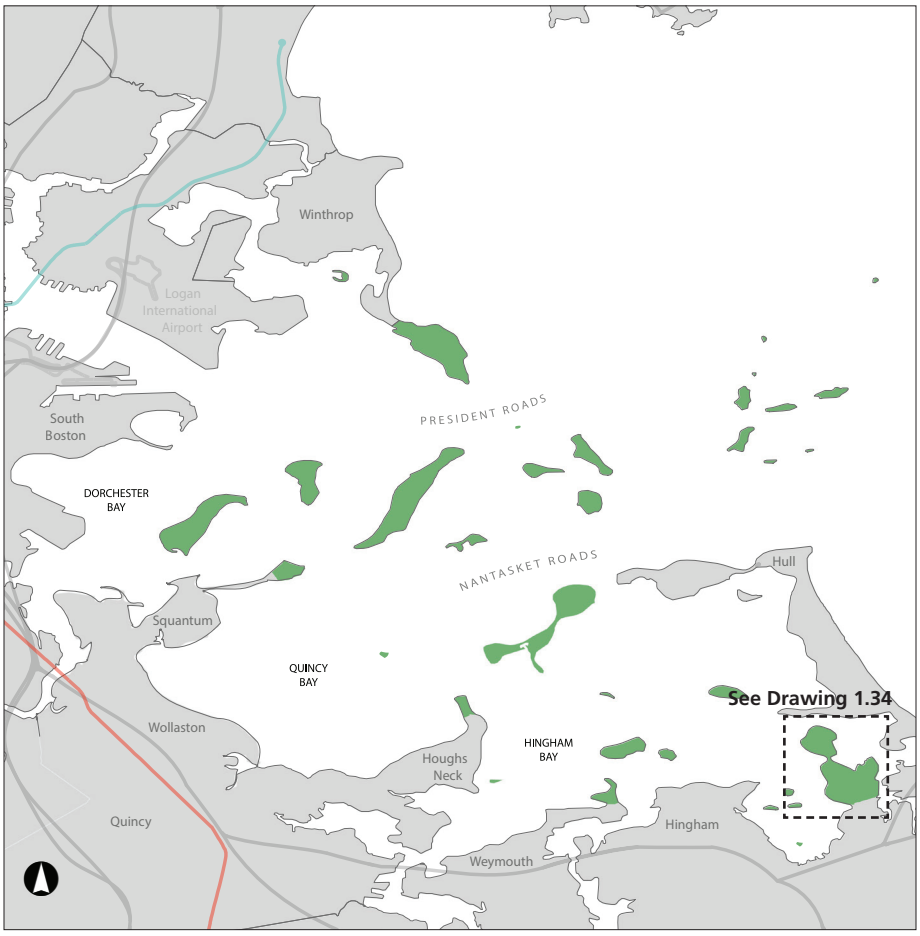


Figure 34.1. Location map showing the islands and peninsulas that make up the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park. World's End is located southeast of Boston's inner harbor between Hingham Harbor and the Town of Hull. For detailed map of World's End, see Drawing 1.34.

WORLD'S END		
Location and Acreage	Drawing 1.34, 274.3 acres, benchmark: 42º, 15' 38.78" N and 70º, 52' 44.60" W	
Current Use	Conservation, Recreation.	
Ownership	The Trustees of Reservations (TTOR)	
History and Cultural Traditions	Pre-historic evidence indicates that World's End was a seasonal campsite for Native American Indians. After European contact, farming continued for over three hundred years. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, there was an attempt by property owner John Brewer to subdivide World's End into 163 house lots. The plan was never realized, though the groundwork was laid by the landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted. The Trustees of Reservations purchased the northern half of the peninsula in 1967 to preserve and protect it for public enjoyment.	
	Pre 1600	Seasonal occupation by Native American Indians.
	1633	Hingham area settled by Europeans and the town of Hingham incorporated.
	1662	All Hingham land deeded to the town by three Indians, Wompatuck, Squmuck, and Ahahden in return for an unspecified "valuable consideration."
	1600s	World's End used by colonists to graze cattle and sheep, farm and harvest fire-wood. Settlers built two dams, one in the west at the Weir River end and one in the east at the Martin's Cove end, at the wooded area of Cedar Gables, which at the time had been separated from the mainland. This area came to be known as the "Damde Meddows." Around the same time a second causeway, "the bar," was constructed from the north end of Planter's Hill to the small island now known as World's End. Other causeways were built east of the present Porter's Cove Road, connecting another small island in Porter's Cove to Cushing's Neck at two points, and reclaiming the "East Meadow" from the sea. A well was built by seventeenth-century settler, Abraham Martin at Martin's Cove.
	1700s	Though Hingham grew as port of international reputation and many commercial enterprises sprung up along the Weir River (foundry, woolen and flour mills, lime kiln), there was little development on World's End. Ringbolt Rock, one of the Lincoln Rocks on the eastern shore of the Damde Meddows, has a large iron ring for the accommodation of vessels hauling up the Weir River and Rocky Neck.
	1800s	Hingham farmers used World's End for cropland, hay meadows, and pasturage. Fox hunters drove the animals to the end of the World's End peninsula.
	1832	Old Colony House, a summer resort, built on Cushing's Neck on top of Old Colony Hill. It attracted wealthy Bostonian vacationers until 1872, when it burned to the ground.
	1855	John R. Brewer began to buy parcels of land on the peninsula.
	1860s	A dilapidated barn stood on the land to be purchased by Brewer.
	1865	Sheepfold constructed and remained in use for nearly a decade, until the removal of the flocks to the mainland. The stone foundation remains visible just above the Bar.
	1872	Old Colony House resort burned.
	1882	John R. Brewer owned most of the peninsula and established a large family farm, centered on the land south of the present reservation. The Brewers used the land within the reservation for cropland, hay meadows, and pasturage.
	1886	Brewer hired Landscape Architect Frederick Law Olmsted to layout roads for a subdivision of 163 house lots. Brewer modified the plan slightly, built the roads, planted double rows of street trees, but never subdivided the land.
	1893	John R. Brewer died, leaving the farm to his children.
	1916	Cement pump house constructed east of the causeway between Martin's Lane and Pine Hill, which housed a pump for the artesian wells in the Damde Meddows until its demolition in the 1940s.

	c. 1930s	Retreat cottage constructed on Nilson's Island, a small island near the Ringbolt Rock, which served as the weekend retreat of Hans Nilson, a Norwegian cigar-maker, until his demise in 1935 or 1936. Though the camp was demolished shortly after Nilson's death, the cement foundations remain.
	1936	The last of John R. Brewer's children, Fannie Brewer, died and the peninsula was no longer farmed. Employees of the Brewer family continued to mow grass, clear dead trees, and maintain the roads, drainage ditches, and tide gates.
	1940s	During WWII the U. S. Army placed a searchlight on the northernmost drumlin of World's End.
	1967	The Trustees of Reservations acquired the property and the Damde Meddows was allowed to revert to marsh.
	2000s	Damde Meddows restoration initiated and completed
Access and Circulation	The property is accessible by Martin's Lane in Hingham. The reservation contains approximately 3.5 miles of gravel roads and 2.3 miles of mowed grass trails. The shoreline is 5.7 miles long.	
Topography, Geology, and Natural Water Systems	World's End is composed of four hills drumlins of glacial till deposited on underlying bedrock and running roughly north to south. The highest drumlin is 140 feet above sea level, offering one of the highest vantage points in the harbor. An enormous inland rock outcrop is located near the visitor parking area and "Damde Meddowes." Smaller rock outcrops are located along the Weir River, including Ringbolt Rock, and throughout Rocky Neck. The shoreline contains sections of outcroppings, rock -strewn beaches, sandy coves, and salt grass marshes. There are two inland water bodies, the Ice Pond on Rocky Neck and the Damde Meddowes.	
Constructed Water Features	The Damde Meddowes, now a brackish wetland, is the result of an unmaintained constructed water feature; two dams and a pump house built in the seventeenth century to remove standing water from this area for agricultural use. Once the pump house ceased to operate, the area filled with water. A well, located near the entry gate, believed to date to seventeenth century owner, Abraham Martin, is no longer visible. TTOR Staff member Joseph Lincoln, who resides adjacent to the entry gate, recalls that his father filled in the well for the safety of his children. Drainage ditches line roads and paths throughout the property. Water is directed into culverts, some stone capped and others concrete, and passes under roads by metal or ceramic drainpipes. Some hillside roads have surface water bars consisting of two timbers anchored with metal plates.	
Vegetation	World's End contains a fascinating mix of planted and natural vegetation and, without structures, is a very dramatic planted, designed landscapes worthy of more in depth study. The original planting configuration along the roads, double rows on each side is still visible in most area but obscured by encroaching vegetation in others. A single row of enormous oaks, planted perpendicular to the road over Pine Hill is spectacular. The summit of Pine Hill is marked by an enormous pine. The summit of Planters Hill is a meadow. The Trustees cut meadow areas for hay once or twice a year. The northern most drumlin, World's End, and the Rocky Neck area are maintained as woodland. The property offers an excellent example of how a landscape architect's vision can define spaces and mark the land. Tree species lining the road are mixed, including several varieties of oak, maple, ash, larch, catalpa, tulip tree, and pine. In many areas it is apparent that trees have died and been removed. No doubt elms were originally included in the palette of street trees. In some places trees have been replaced though it is unclear whether they are replaced in kind and in the same location. Further research and documentation is recommended in the format of a Cultural Landscape Report. A long term maintenance program is recommended in the format of a Preservation Maintenance Plan.	

Buildings, Structures and Fortifications	The property contains a few remnants from colonial farming, the nineteenth and twentieth century Brewer farm, and Nilson residence. These include the dams at the east and west ends of the Damde Meddowes, a stone well, all dating from the 1600s, and the stone foundation of the sheepfold constructed in 1865, and the concrete foundation of a pumphouse built in 1916 and demolished in the 1940s. In addition there is an undated small cellar hole located near the shore in the hollow between Pine Hill and Planter's Hill. The 1930s foundation of the Nilson home on Nilson's Island is still visible. These historic remnants are discussed in detail in Dr. Barbara Luedtke's 1990 report on archeological sites. The Trustees have constructed a gatehouse for greeting visitors at the entrance to the property. Portable toilets are installed seasonally near the parking lot. The Trustees of Reservations gatehouse Portable toilets (seasonal) Martin's Cove dam at the west end of Damde Meddowes Weir River dam at the east end of Damde Meddowes Pump house concrete foundation Sheepfold stone foundation, 72 x 28 feet Nilson house concrete, brick, marble, cobble, and boulder foundation on Nilson's Island, 22 foot square
Small Scale Features	There are many small-scale features throughout the property that reflect its earlier uses. Weathered cedar fence posts are visible in many areas including at the east end of Damde Meddowes and the south end of the World's End drumlin near the former Sheepfold. Field stone portals, dating from the Brewer period are located at the entrance to the reservation. A concrete base that formerly supported a flagpole is located at the summit of Planter's Hill. A granite monument, inscribed F. Arthur Edwards, 1907 - 1967, is set on the flagpole base. Buried at the base are the ashes of F. Arthur Edwards, who was a descendant of John R. Brewer. Simple drainage systems are located along the roads. At Ringbolt Rock and Nilson's Island, iron rings are set in the rock outcrops. The Trustees have constructed granite post and chain gates to contain automobile access. Benches are placed throughout the reservation to allow visitors to enjoy harbor views.
Views and Vistas	When seen from Hingham Bay, Hull or by airplane from overhead, World's End presents itself as a conundrum, roads lined with trees and open fields, but no houses. Seasonal changes in the colors of the fields and trees heighten its visibility. There is no other place quite like it. From within its views are even more appealing. Distant views are framed by mature tree trunks, an interlocking canopy above, and convex grassy meadow below. The great size of the property and changes in views allow for a multitude of wonderful views over Hingham Harbor and its small islands, Hingham Bay and Grape, Slate, Bumpkin and Peddocks Islands, and Hull and the Weir River tidal flats.
Archeological Sites	Archeological studies were completed in the 1970s. Another archeological study was completed in 1987 and documented in 1990 by Dr. Barbara Luedtke.
National Register Eligible Resources	Two areas of significance merit further study. First, World's End may be eligible to be included in the existing National Register listing for the Boston Harbor Islands Archeological District. Second, the property should be evaluated for its significance as a late nineteenth century historic designed landscape, laid out by Landscape Architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and carried out by its owner, John R. Brewer. The property should be examined in comparison with the carriage road systems conceived by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in Tarrytown, New York, in Forest Hills, Ohio and at Acadia National Park in Maine. In addition World's End should be examined in comparison with other Olmsted designed suburban communities such as Riverside in Chicago, Illinois.
Threats to Resources	Erosion of the shoreline poses a threat to archeological sites and in several areas The Trustees have piled stones and brush to reduce erosion. Such practices should continue. Old age and storms are taking out many of the shade trees that line the roads. A Cultural Landscape Report and Preservation Maintenance Plan are recommended to document the landscape history of the site, analyze the significance of resources with respect the National Register of Historic Places, and develop management and maintenance recommendations for the extensive tree allees and other cultural landscape resources
Safety Concerns	There are no apparent safety concerns.

Recorded by	M. Coffin Brown, (7/99) E. Duym, (9/2015)
Sources	Walker, William H.C., and Willard Brewer Walker. *A History of World's End.* The Trustees of Reservations, 1973. Luedtke, Barbara. "Report on an Archaeological Survey of World's End, Massachusetts." Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, June 1, 1990.



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Arc GIS, AutoCAD, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. Projection: Massachusetts State Plane Mainland Zone, NAD 83, Feet
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. BOHA GIS Files,
2. Ortho Imagery, USGS Earth Explorer, 2013

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND
- High Tide line (elevation zero)
- Low Tide/Park Boundary line
- Primary Circulation
- Photo Points
- 10 Foot Contours

Cultural Landscape Report
Boston Harbor Islands

World's End
Existing Conditions, 2015
The Trustees of Reservations (TTOR)

0' 200' 400' 800'

Drawing 1.34



Figure 34.2a (1999). Photo point 1. Stone wall dam at west of Damde Meddows, 1999.



Figure 34.3a (1999). Photo point 2. Bench at scenic vista from summit of Pine Hill, 1999.



Figure 34.4a (1999). Photo point 3. Tree lined road between Pine Hill and Planter's Hill, 1999.



Figure 34.2b (2014). Photo point 1. Stone wall dam at west of Damde Meddows, 2014.



Figure 34.3b (2014). Photo point 2. Bench at scenic vista from summit of Pine Hill, 2014.



Figure 34.4b (2014). Photo point 3. Tree lined road between Pine Hill and Planter's Hill, 2014.

Figure 34.5a (1999). Photo point 4. Headstone on former flagpole base at summit of Planter's Hill, "F. Arthur Edwards 1907-1967," 1999.



Figure 34.5b (2014).Photo point 4. Headstone on former flagpole base at summit of Planter's Hill, "F. Arthur Edwards 1907-1967" 2014.



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