# Technical Proposal
## Dogtown Historic District
Gloucester and Rockport, Massachusetts

*Archaeological/Cultural Reconnaissance Survey*

Submitted to:

*December 8, 2017*

**City of Gloucester**
9 Dale Avenue
Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930

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Dogtown comprises approximately 3,000 contiguous acres of undeveloped public and private land in the heart of Cape Ann, Massachusetts, Spanning the City of Gloucester and the Town of Rockport, the property contains a diverse range of historic properties including seventeenth-century English mill sites; the remains of a colonial village occupied between ca. 1670 and 1840; roadways, trails, and bridges; nineteenth-century quarry sites; the Babson Boulders" engraved by out-of-work stonecutters during the Great Depression; cultural and natural features important to local vernacular history and the subject of influential works of modern art; and later municipal constructions such as reservoirs and water towers.

Approximately 1,600 acres of Dogtown were surveyed in 2007 as part of the Essex County Heritage Landscape Inventory and reported on an MHC Area Form as GLO.AA and RCP.N. In the accompanying NR Criteria Statement Form, the survey form authors recommend the property as eligible for listing under Criteria A, C, and D, and write that

> *The core area of the Dogtown Commons settlement… has already been determined eligible for listing in the National Register… as a rare surviving site of a Colonial village with a high level of integrity. The determination was based on minimal information and while the archaeological resources associated with the Commons Settlement are clearly significant, additional work is required to further document archaeological resources and to determine the boundaries of any potential NR district…* (Berg and Schuler 2007).

Following from the recommendations in the area form, the City of Gloucester has requested that PAL prepare an archaeological reconnaissance survey report for Dogtown in conjunction with the National Register (NR) nomination for the property.

The reconnaissance survey report and NR nomination are being prepared as complementary documents, and PAL anticipates a substantial degree of content overlap between them. However, because the NR areas and periods of significance are justified based on the integrity of extant and field verified contributing resources, important aspects of the property's history may be excluded or only cursorily addressed in the nomination. For example, no pre-contact archaeological sites have been identified in Dogtown, so there are no contributing resources to justify detailed context development or significance statements for that period. As such, the reconnaissance survey report will develop contexts and enumerate and evaluate not only extant resources within Dogtown but

potential pre- and post-contact resources based on known and inferred patterns of land use through time.

The following technical proposal outlines the methods, work products, and schedule associated with the completion of the archaeological reconnaissance survey component of the *Dogtown Historic District Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey and National Register Nomination Project.* All work will be conducted under an archaeological permit issued by the State Archaeologist's office at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC).

## Research Framework

### Environmental Context

Gloucester is in southeast Essex County in an area referred to as the New England Seaboard Lowlands physiographic province, which includes all of Cape Ann and the coastal zone of Essex County. The Seaboard Lowlands topography is characterized by low relief less than 200 feet above mean sea level (ft amsl). Small rivers and streams flow in a southeasterly direction into coastal bays. The topography of Cape Ann is generally uneven and made up of rocky hills, granite ledges, and boulder fields (MHC 1985a:2–3). The major drainage for Gloucester is via Ipswich Bay and the Annisquam River to the north and Gloucester Harbor to the south. Other waterways include the Little River, the Jones River, the Mill River, and Alewife Brook. Areas within and immediately adjacent to Ipswich Bay originally contained important estuaries and tidal flats. Dogtown is within the near-interior region of Gloucester, approximately 1/2-mile north of Gloucester Harbor. Upland areas near Dogtown are drained primarily by small streams originating in ponds and wetlands.

The topography of Dogtown is hilly, rocky, and undulating with elevations ranging from approximately 90 to 200 feet above mean sea level. The area is characterized by a Laurentide terminal moraine glacial till deposits and surrounding glacial bedrock outcrops. The bedrock geology of the greater Dogtown area consists of Cape Ann and Newbury plutonics with occasional dikes of material similar and possibly related to the Lynn Volcanics. The exposed bedrock geology is primarily a variety of plutonic rock, known as Cape Ann granite facies (Sears 1905). This granite type predominates on the peninsula, except for a small shelf consisting of another kind of granite that occurs on both sides of the Annisquam River. The terminal moraine glacial landscape of Dogtown consists of boulder fields and large glacial erratics over 10-feet high that have become iconic signatures of Dogtown, such as Whale's Jaw and Peters Pulpit. Other deposits consist of boulders closely packed together on the ground surface, such as Racoon Ledges.

Dogtown consists of a mix of several soil classifications, most of which are made up of well-drained Annisquam fine sandy loam found on ridges and knolls. Chatfield Hollis Rock outcrops are the second most frequent, followed by a mix of Scituate, Canton, Whitman, Montauk, and Ridgebury fine sandy loams, which are all well-drained till deposits classified as extremely boulder. Water, Freetown Muck, and gravel pit disturbance make up approximately 14 percent of the Dogtown landscape (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1984). The vegetation within Dogtown consists of grasslands, heathlands, wetlands, second growth forests, and mature forests with an understory of blueberries, blackberries, huckleberries, thorn bushes, and scrub trees (Martin 2011:41).

## Cultural Context

### Pre-Contact Period on Cape Ann

Pre-contact Native American archaeological sites on Cape Ann and in Essex County have been studied since the late eighteenth century. The earliest known investigation took place in 1790 when John Lord recorded a Native American burial exposed during construction in Newburyport (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982). In the mid- to -late nineteenth century, studies by historians and avocational archaeologists focused on Native American shell midden sites within the extensive coastal zone and estuarine environments between Newburyport and Gloucester/Rockport.

Over the last 35 years, cultural resource management (CRM) surveys and studies have provided more information about Native American settlement patterns and resource use in Essex County. Numerous CRM surveys have been conducted in the towns of Gloucester, Beverly, Essex, Hamilton, Ipswich and Salem. The most comprehensive review of the history of the archaeological research on Cape Ann was written by Mary Ellen Lepionka in her *Unpublished Papers on Cape Ann Prehistory* (2013). The article details the extensive artifact collections of N. Carelton Phillips (1879–1952) and others housed at the Cape Ann Museum, Sandy Bay Historical Society, Annisquam Historical Museum, and the Robbins Museum. An inventory of the artifact collections at the Peabody Museum of Salem by Eric Johnson and Thomas Mahlstedt (1982) also contributed important information on the pre-contact Native American occupation of Essex County. The current inventory of known sites, especially along the coastal zone of Essex County, includes a sequence of pre-contact Native American settlement dating from the PaleoIndian to Late Woodland periods.

During **PaleoIndian Period (12,000–10,000 Before Present [B.P.]),** northeastern Massachusetts was populated by small bands or family groups equipped with a specialized lithic technology. Artifacts associated with this period include fluted projectile points, scraping tools, gravers, and drills. In a post-glacial landscape, the highly mobile PaleoIndians practiced a diversified seasonal hunting and gathering subsistence strategy, ranging over large distances to exploit floral and faunal resources associated with glacial lake margins. The largest known PaleoIndian occupation area in New England is a base camp at the Bull Brook Site (19-ES-80) in Ipswich, located near the estuarine lower portions of the Egypt River and Muddy Run. Bull Brook contained a number of discrete concentrations of artifacts marking camps used by small groups of hunter/gatherers. The large artifact assemblage from the Bull Brook I and II sites includes over 175 fluted projectile points and numerous scrapers, drills, gravers, flake knives, and other tools made primarily of non-local chert (Grimes et al. 1984).

Three fluted points were reportedly found at 19-ES-64, near Alewife Brook on a terrace below Railcut Hill in Gloucester. Based on MHC site files, the site was next to or just inside the western boundary of Dogtown, within the Blackburn Industrial Park (Waller 1996). Other isolated find spots consisting of PaleoIndian projectile points in Essex County are Muddy Run (19-ES-103) and North Ridge (19-ES-294) in Ipswich, the Missile Site (19-ES-431) in Middleton, and the Saugus Quarry Site (19-ES-256) in Saugus (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982:31). The small number of excavated PaleoIndian sites in the Essex County makes it difficult to predict where these sites may be found but, in general, they are often on high ground adjacent to major rivers or marine estuaries. However, changes in sea level may have resulted in the submergence of many of these sites.

During the **Early Archaic Period (10,000–8000 B.P.),** Native American populations adapted to environmental changes such as rising sea level, a warmer, drier climate, and a shift from spruce- to pine-dominated forests. Sites from this period are rare, and the social and technological systems used by Native American groups are not well understood. The apparent low density of sites may reflect the inundation of coastal sites by rising sea levels rather than an actual absence of settlement (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). Early Archaic sites tend to be small, temporary campsites with little evidence of long-term occupation as groups moved within established territories to hunt and gather animals and plansts within the major river, wetland, and lake or pond environments. Evidence of the Early Archaic occupation of Essex County is limited to a handful of diagnostic bifurcate-base projectile points. The Peabody Essex Museum in Salem has four examples, two points were reocvered at Bull Brook, one is reported from the Pine Swamp Site (19-ES-306) in Ipswich, and another point was reported from a site on Eastern Point in Gloucester (GLOLO6) (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982:31).

The **Middle Archaic Period (8000–5000 B.P.)** is characterized by an expansion of settlement into a broad range of ecosystems. Archaeological data indicate Middle Archaic settlement systems in southern New England were based on seasonally planned movements and oriented to major rivers, lakes, and streams. Subsistence was probably focused on hunting, anadromous fish resources, and plant gathering. Middle Archaic artifact assemblages are identified on the bais of diagnostic Neville and Stark type projectile points, which are often made of rhyolites from the Lynn volcanic complex, and ground stone tools including net sinkers, gouges, adzes, plummets, and atlatl weights (Dincauze 1976) Middle Archaic components have been identified at 35 sites in Essex County including Bull Brook and Muddy Run (19-ES-103) in Ipswich, Four Corners (19-ES-460) in Hamilton, and the Essex Falls Sand Pit (19-ES-374) in Essex (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982). The Essex Falls Sand Pit site is in a transitional area between uplands and the estuarine environment along the lower Essex River, and may have included a fishing station near the head of the tidal zone. Neville and Stark points are also included in the Philips' collection and the collections of the Annisquam Historical Museum (Lepionka 2013:48; 92).

After about 5,000 years ago, pre-contact populations appear to have grown dramatically and broadened their subsistence base to an even broader range of environments. **Late Archaic Period (5000–3000 B.P.)** sites are common in southern Essex County, and reflect an increase in social complexity through elaborate burial rituals and long-distance trade networks. The number and complexity of the sites dating to that period have resulted in its subdivision into three cultural traditions: Laurentian (5000–2500 B.P.), Susquehanna (3900–3200 B.P.), and Small-Stemmed, which spans the entire period. Diagnostic Laurentian tradition points consist of Brewerton, Vosburg, and Otter Creek points, and are the least common of the three (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982:33). Susquehanna Tradition points, such as Atlantic, Wayland Notched and Mansion Inn, have thin, broad blades and are also relatively uncommon. Small Stemmed and Squibnocket Triangle points dating to the Small Stemmed Tradition are by far the most common, and are typically fashioned from locally-available rhyolite derived from the Lynn or Newbury Volcanic outcrops. This preference for volcanics is in stark contrast to the quartz-dominated Small Stemmed assemblages found in other regions.

A Late Archaic site, 19-ES-631, is reported from East Gloucester, and the Phillips Collection at the Cape Ann Museum includes several Late Archaic artifacts from shell middens at the Riverview Site (19-ES-65), including Brewerton, Small Stemmed, and Squibnocket Triangle points, and Mansion

Inn Blades (Lepionka 2013:90). Other artifacts from collections at the Sandy Bay Historical Society and the Annisquam Historical Museum include Late Archaic artifacts from sites on Cape Ann that are not recorded. An Atlantic point was found in the garden at the Sleeper-McCann House on Eastern Point in Gloucester.

Few **Early Woodland Period (3000–1600 B.P.)** sites and artifacts have been identified on the North Shore. Some aspects of the Early Woodland are extensions of the Late Archaic, including a similar diversity of site distributions, resource bases, and artifact types. Small-stemmed points, for example, are found well into the Early Woodland Period. Shellfish became important subsistence resource as inferred from the increased number of sites in coastal/estuarine zones like the Essex and Annisquam rivers. Typical Early Woodland artifacts include thick, cord-marked pottery vessels, and Meadowood and Rossville projectile points. The Meadowood points are often made of non-local cherts. One of the few Meadowood points from the area was found at the Linebrook Road Site (19-ES-659) in Ipswich. Most Early Woodland sites on the North Shore are components of larger sites with extensive long-term occupation, such as the Riverview and Castleview (19-ES-686) sites.

The archaeological evidence for **Middle Woodland Period (1600–1000 B.P.)** settlement in coastal, northeastern Massachusetts is generally more widespread than the Early Woodland Period. Increased sedentism and significant population growth may have led to more complex social patterns, technological diversification, and regional trade. The use of Greene, Fox Creek, Jack's Reef Pentagonal and Corner-Notched projectile points also characterized the period. Middle Woodland groups in southern New England obtained non-local stone such as Pennsylvania jasper and New York State cherts through long distance trade or exchange networks (Luedtke 1987). Pottery forms and decoration also proliferated during the Middle Woodland. The Castleview (19-ES-686) and Riverview (19-ES-65) sites in Gloucester yielded hundreds of pottery sherds and bone tools from shell middens. Sites in the Essex and Ipswich River estuaries show evidence of the intensive exploitation of shellfish which is characteristic of the Middle and Late Woodland periods in southern New England. Many of the known Native American sites in the Essex and Castle Neck River area have Woodland Period components marked by shell midden deposits. A Woodland shell midden, 19-ES-632, is located along Essex River just upstream from the mouth of Ebben Creek.

During the **Late Woodland Period (1000–450 B.P.)**, maize horticulture was introduced to the region but did not substantially change traditional settlement patterns. Late Woodland populations still relied on hunting, fishing, and shellfish, especially along salt marsh fringes, heads of estuaries, and coastal settings. The Peabody Essex Museum has a collection of 59 diagnostic Levanna points from 38 sites in Essex County. These triangular points were used to tip arrows, rather than spears. Johnson and Mahlstedt (1982) note that while the Levanna point is fairly common, it rarely occurred in large numbers on individual archaeological sites. Several Levanna points are in the Phillips Collection from the Riverview Site, along with castellated pottery sherds and bone tools (Lepionka 2013).

### Contact Period (A.D. 1500–1620)

During the Contact Period, the area that would eventually develop into Essex County was occupied by Native Americans of the Pennacook tribe, an Algonquian-speaking group concentrated in the Merrimack River valley of southern and central New Hampshire and parts of northeastern Massachusetts and southern Maine. Pawtucket, or Wamesit, was the name commonly used for all Pennacook of the lower Merrimack, while Saco could sometimes mean the Pennacook of the upper

river (Cook 1976; Sultzman 2006; Perley 1912). A further demographic distinction groups those Penacook settled on the coast under the Agawam and Naumkeag bands, with the Agawam formerly settled at or near present-day Ipswich and stretching east to Cape Ann (Cook 1976:26).

Before sustained European contact, as many as 12,000 Pennacook may have lived in more than 30 riverine and coastal villages; the Agawam band alone may have comprised as many as 900 individuals. Ripley Bullen's (1941) distribution map of pre-contact sites in Massachusetts shows a high concentration of sites, including extensive shell middens, stretching from the mouth of the Merrimac River south to Cape Ann, with a particularly high density on Plum Island. Similarly, Warren K. Moorehead's *The Merrimack Archaeological Survey* (1931) depicts 16 village sites between the mouths of the Merrimac and Ipswich rivers. A continuity of subsistence and settlement patterns from the Late Woodland to Contact periods suggests that Agawam groups occupied these villages at the time of European contact.

The first documented European explorer to Cape Ann was Samuel de Champlain who first visited what is now Whale's Cove in Rockport in 1604, and Gloucester Harbor in 1606. While beached at Rocky Neck to caulk his shallop, he drew an accurate map of the harbor, which he called Le Beauport. That map depicts clusters of wigwams and cornfields all along the coast, and confirms a pattern of dispersed settlement, with individual "farmsteads," surrounded by cornfields. Upland areas along secondary streams and tributaries likely were targeted for smaller, task-specific settlements (e.g. hunting, fishing, and trapping). Based on his observations, Champlain estimated a population of several hundred at the time of his two visits.

Captain John Smith sailed to the region in 1614 and – true to his seemingly boundless narcissism and penchant for unverifiable stories – renamed it Tragabigzanda in honor of the name of a Greek maiden he claims was been kind to him while he was allegedly held captive by Turks. The three islands within sight of the shore he dubbed The Turks' Heads, in commemoration of his claimed slaying and beheading of three Turkish gladiators during his alleged imprisonment. After Smith reported his "discoveries" to the English crown, King Charles renamed the cape after his mother, Anne of Denmark; the Turks' Heads would eventually become known as Straitsmouth, Thacher's, and Milk islands.

Epidemics in the early seventeenth century (1617–1619) devastated Native American groups throughout coastal New England. As the English trader Thomas Morton (1637) wrote

> *in short time after the hand of God fell heavily upon them, with such a mortal stroke that they died on heaps as they lay in their houses… For in a place where many inhabited, there hath been but one left alive to tell what became of the rest; the living being (as it seems) not able to bury the dead, they were left for Crows, Kites and vermin to pray upon. And the bones and skulls upon the severall places of their habitations made such a spectacle after my coming into those parts, that, as I traveled in that Forrest near the Massachussets, it seemd to me a new found Golgatha.*

While the underlying cause of the epidemics has been the subject of long debate among historians and epidemiologists (Marr and Cathey 2010), the Penacook Confederacy was hit hard. Despite high mortality and an almost inconceivable degree of social disruption, the Penacook nonetheless were able to forge new political alliances among the living, and continue to negotiate with the English regarding land use and rights. The combined factors of recurring disease, political infighting, and

the piecemeal and trade and sale of traditional lands to the colonists, however, eventually eroded the Penacooks' political and economic standing and would eventually undermine any coordinated resistance to European expansion throughout the region.

**Post-Contact Period in Gloucester and Rockport**

European settlement of Cape Ann during the **Plantation Period (1620–1675)** began with Plymouth Colony's 1623 establishment of a seasonal fishing station at what is now known as Half Moon Beach on Gloucester Harbor (MHC 1985b:5). Later that same year, the Dorchester Company established a colony which consisted of fourteen fishermen and their families. Tensions between the two groups led to an armed conflict in 1625 in which the Dorchester Company was the victor. Both establishments failed, and Gloucester was abandoned for several years after 1625. During the 1630s, both the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colony governments attempted to revive a seasonal fishing industry in Gloucester by introducing several squatters into the area, but it wasn't until 1642 that Cape Ann had enough permanent settlers to incorporate Gloucester as a town.

Gloucester's first parish was near present day Grant Circle on Route 128 (near the southwestern corner of Dogtown). Although the soil was rocky, it provided excellent pasturage and Cape Pond Brook (which flows through the southern part of Dogtown) was sufficient to power several mills by the 1640s including Ellery's lumber mill and a nearby grist and fulling mill (Berg and Schuler 2007).

Settlement before and after Gloucester's incorporation consisted mainly of fishing villages clustered around coves, inlets, and creeks created by the Annisquam River, Ipswich Bay, and Gloucester Harbor. The largest settlement was on the east side of the Annisquam River near Trynall Cove, and the second largest was on the west side of the river stretching to the Chebacco (now Essex) border, which had the best agricultural lands. Fishing was a mainstay for the earliest settlers, with cod, haddock, and mackerel taken off the immediate coast and as far away as Georges Banks. Water travel remained the fastest and most convenient mode of transportation between the early fishing stations and the scattered coastal settlements. In 1643, Gloucester was made an island when a canal – known as "the Cut" – was excavated to link the Annisquam River with Gloucester Harbor, and provided a direct, all-water route across Cape Ann, eliminating the long and often hazardous open-ocean route (Carlotto 2012:3).

Despite its prominent coastal location, by the 1660s and 1670s agricultural activities gained importance, and spurred the development of nucleated villages or hamlets around the most productive agricultural lands. After 1690, Gloucester grew steadily in size and population. The first division of land in Gloucester in 1688 recorded 260 individuals; by 1776, this had increased to 4,512 people. Farming dominated the economy during much of the **Colonial Period (1675–177**5), with fishing, lumbering, and shipbuilding playing a secondary role serving local needs only. After 1740, however, Gloucester's inland, agricultural focus pivoted to the sea, and Gloucester Harbor began to emerge as the town's political and social center. Shipbuilding – previously focused on vessels for near-shore scallop fishing – developed into a more robust industry, and resulted in the further clear-cutting of Cape Ann's interior forests for the construction of larger sloops, ships, brigantines, and schooners for a broader market. The village of Annisquam enjoyed economic growth during the late Colonial Period as a result of its safe harborage during the war, and grew to rival in size and commercial importance the village that had developed around the south-facing Gloucester Harbor.

In the last quarter of the eighteenth century Gloucester's population continued to grow steadily. During the **Federal Period (1775–1830)**, the largest growth rates occurred from 1776 to 1790 and again from 1820 to 1830. During and after the Revolutionary War, Cape Ann's economy in general and Gloucester's in particular suffered as the result of a deep financial depression and chronic underpopulation as local men shipped out as soldiers, sailors, and privateers. Trade, fishing, and shipbuilding ceased almost completely, but rebounded in the 1790s when the town's merchants initiated aggressive and profitable trade with the West Indies, exporting fish, beef, pork, ham, lard, and flour, and importing sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, and cocoa. A 1795 map of Gloucester illustrates the importance of this trade with all roadways leading to the waterfront. The slave trade also lined many merchants' pockets, and had the effect of changing the "complexion" of Cape Ann as many Africans were engaged on the docks or in domestic or farm labor.

A thriving fishing base was established at Pigeon Cove, and Sandy Bay developed into an important commercial, institutional, and residential core flanked by a series of linear villages facing east toward the Atlantic Ocean. Subsistence agriculture persisted, but was supplanted for many people by commercial dairying and meat production and logging in support of the maritime economy, and small-scale granite quarrying along the north side of Cape Ann (MHC 1985b). By the close of the Federal Period, the fishing industry was Gloucester's largest employer in the harbor area.

The **Early Industrial Period (1830–1870)** saw Gloucester's emergence as one of the United States' major port cities. Between 1837 and 1865, the number of Gloucester vessels engaged in the mackerel and cod fisheries grew from 221 to 341, and the value of the catch grew from $500,000 to $3,000,000. This rapid growth was attributable to the construction and use of large vessels capable of fishing the stormy waters off the Grand and George's banks, and the 1846 establishment of a railroad linking Gloucester to the ever-hungry markets of Boston. The use of fish as a dietary staple for Union troops during the Civil War further accelerated Gloucester's economy. Only Annisquam, formerly a rival to the Gloucester Harbor settlement, saw little development as its harbor was too shallow to accommodate the increasingly massive fishing vessels. While Gloucester's fishing industry prospered, its West Indian trade dwindled with the dissolution of slavery and the departure of large commercial shipping interests who moved their capital and operations to Boston. Farming limped along in West Gloucester, and granite quarrying and small manufactories (e.g. shoe, snuff, and hat and clothing factories) contributed on a comparatively minor scale to the town's economic base. The 1870 federal census recorded 15,397 people living in Gloucester, making it one of the most densely settled towns in Massachusetts (Pringle 1892:228).

During this period of rapid economic and population growth on Cape Ann, Rockport was incorporated as a separate community in 1840. While the town remained heavily invested in fishing, granite quarrying developed into a major industry in Pigeon Cove and Lanesville, making it a secondary center of commercial and institutional activities to Sandy Bay. The degree to which Pigeon Cove focused on quarrying is graphically illustrated on Walker's (1886) bird's eye view of the town which shows massive steel derricks astride huge quarry pits.

Gloucester, which was incorporated as a city in 1873, suffered from the effects of the Great Depression of 1870 at start of the **Late Industrial Period (1870–1915)**. The economy continued to be heavily dominated by the fishing industry, but the number of men employed in the town's fisheries dropped by 50 percent during the depression. Within 15 years, however, the industry rebounded and reached its peak, with more than 5,500 fishermen employed in Gloucester in 1895.

The most commercially important species of fish were cod, mackerel, halibut, haddock, and herring, and expanded railroad connections were vital for shipping out fresh fish and fish oil to markets in Boston and for shipping in salt for curing dried fish. Thousands of people were employed in related trades such as shipbuilding, wharf labor, fish processing, and fish transport, many of whom were immigrants from the Canadian Maritimes, the Azores, Finland, and Sicily (Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation [DCR] 2005a). Foremost among these trades was shipbuilding. In 1895, Gloucester was home to 22 different boat and shipbuilding companies that employed 80 people who turned out vessels worth more than $175,000 in a single year. The only known manufacturing operations not associated with the fishing industry in Gloucester during the Late Industrial Period were a shoe-making and hosiery factory (MHC 1985b).

The quarrying industry in Rockport continued to boom until the turn of the twentieth century when poured concrete began to replace granite blocks for use in structural foundations. In both Gloucester and Rockport, tourism took on an increasing important economic profile as day trippers and vacationers flocked to the shoreline in a pattern that would boost resort construction and the retail and hospitality trades. Artists also began to venture into Cape Ann, and Rockport in particular, drawn by the rugged, natural landscape and the evocative cultural landscapes formed by the fishing and quarrying industries (DCR 2005a, 2005b).

The early part of the **Modern Period (1915–present)** in Gloucester and Rockport can be characterized as one of stabilization and slowed growth, with fishing and fish processing remaining crucial elements of the town's economy. By the mid-twentieth century, declining fish stocks resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of people working on fishing boats – from 2,057 to 1,461 –and reflected an overall decrease in the regional population, despite seasonal influxes of people from tourism and recreational activities. Rail service into the area was discontinued in 1942 when the Essex Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad was torn out for scrap steel (Story 1975:5) and replaced with bus service to Gloucester and Beverly. Local industries such as shoemaking and shipbuilding were in decline by mid-century, as was farming that continued to produce small amounts of milk, poultry, fruit, and vegetables for the Boston market. Following the completion of Route 128, Gloucester and Rockport became more accessible to tourists and commuter populations from the greater Boston area, stimulating expansion of retail and service enterprises, and the modification or development of all but the most isolated rocky uplands and hills (MHC 1985b).

### *Summary History of Dogtown*[1]

The first land grant in the Dogtown area was made to the farmer James Babson in 1658 for 32 acres. Babson built a small stone cooperage (now part of the Babson Museum on Route 127) and built barrels to ship dried fish from Gloucester Harbor using hoops from the Ellery Mill and possibly wooden staves produced at a sawmill built on Cape Pond (Alewife) Brook in 1642. Babson's business provides a tidy example of the importance of fishing, lumbering, and milling to the Cape Ann economy from a very early date, and the functional connectivity between the interior and the coast.

[1] The summary history of Dogtown has been adapted primarily from Berg and Schuler's 2007 Area Form and supplemented by information contained in Carlotto's *The Island Woods* (2012) and *The Cellars Speak* (2015).

While the deep woods of Cape Ann's interior may have seemed inexhaustible, by 1667 settlers had cut down so many trees that the town was forced to restrict the cutting of firewood in East Gloucester between Good Harbor Beach and Brace's Cove to no more than 20 cords per family. In 1688, land grants were offered to native-born settlers consisting of 6-acre lots with use privileges of the common woodland east of the Mill River. It's unlikely that many of the original grantees moved to the Commons Settlement," but they certainly took advantage of the privileges to the common woodland, so much so that by the first decade of the eighteenth century it had been cleared to the extent that it was referred to as the "Commons Pasture."

In 1722, however, many of the children of the original grantees had taken up residence in the Commons Settlement, and within a generation the area was home to a collection of middling farms connected to the coast and other villages by a network of casually named roads such as "path through the woods" or "Road from Sandy Bay to Squam meeting House through the Woods." While the Commons Settlement and Commons Pasture were entirely in Gloucester, many of the colonial woodlots were in the what would become the north part of Rockport.

Most Commons residents in the mid 1700s were farmers, many of whom had secondary occupations as blacksmiths or cobblers. For example, John Morgan Stanwood's residence (Cellars 29 and 30), now submerged in Goose Cove Reservoir, consisted of his house and "boo," or cobbler shop. The Commons parcels consisted of small houselots with gardens enclosed by stone walls. A Commons house typically was 1 ½ stores and measured from 15 by 35 feet depending on if it was 1 or 2-rooms deep, with a steeply pitched roof and a partial cellar for food storage. The house that would later be associated with Easter Carter (Cellar 15) was unusual as a 2-story building. Stone walls were built throughout the settlement but most notably along Commons Road, which still retains its walled-in character.

The Commons Settlement lay at the north end of Gloucester's First Parish whose center was at Meeting House Green in what is now Grant Circle. But by mid century, a second meeting house was built closer to the harbor on Middle Street to accommodate the expanding Harbor Settlement. This new meeting house, which required that the people "up town" walk twice as far to attend services, was a tactical move to establish the Harbor Settlement a distinct parish, a demand that was granted in 1742. As part of the redrawing of the parish boundaries – a practice similar to redrawing district boundaries for voting purposes today – the old parish center at Meeting House Green and the Commons Settlement was redesignated Gloucester's Fourth Parish.

Josiah Bachelder's 1741 survey map of the original First or Town Parish, which forms the basis of many later maps of Dogtown, was commissioned to establish whether there were enough people to warrant a new parish. The map is invaluable as a snapshot of the Commons Settlement, which was at its occupational peak with about 40 families, and depicts roughly 80 properties east of the Mill River in the north part of the First Parish, several of which were in the area that would later become Dogtown. The map is also valuable as a comparative measure of wealth, recording that 20 percent of Gloucester's population lived in the Commons Settlement but owned only 10 percent of the town's property. This pattern suggests that a fair number of the families in the Commons Settlement leased, rather than owned, their properties.

After the Revolutionary War, the Commons Settlement began to empty out as residents relocated to Gloucester Harbor and the more lucrative job opportunities it provided. Those who stayed behind were generally less affluent, and by the 1780s the area began to acquire a somewhat seedy

reputation. Home to Revolutionary war widows (many of whom were suspected of being witches) and their semi-feral dogs, prostitutes, itinerants, and a cross-section of other socially and economically marginalized people, the area earned the disparaging moniker of "Dogtown." Formerly a comfortable farming community consisting of dozens of homes and businesses, by 1814 only six ramshackle houses were left standing. By 1830, the last "resident" of Dogtown, an elderly black man named Cornelius Finson (Black Neil), was retrieved – nearly frozen to death – from the cellar of one of the crumbling houses and sent to a Gloucester work house where he died a short time later. In 1845, the last house standing in Dogtown was torn down.

Gloucester's, and then Rockport's, emphasis on the maritime economy and quarrying industry meant that new roads entirely bypassed the area in a process that both contributed to and made permanent the demise of Dogtown, a demise exacerbated by its scoured and rock-strewn terminal moraine landscape. Instead, it became convenient "public" pasturage for cattle, pigs, goats, and sheep, and a favored picnicking, berrying, and hiking destination. Private land titles in Dogtown, which could be ambiguous even during the heyday of the Commons Settlement, were a non-issue and the area essentially became a "wilds common" during the second half of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. The wild landscape also became a tourist destination for the likes of Henry David Thoreau, who visited in 1858, and the subject of scientific investigation. Harvard professor Nathaniel Shaler wrote a geology of Cape Ann in 1888 that highlighted the unique geological features of Dogtown, and in 1901, the Cape Ann Scientific and Literary Association sponsored a tour of Dogtown; it during that tour that X.D. Tingley drafted his map, *The Deserted Village of Dogtown in Gloucester, Massachusetts*, based on the recollections of Eben Day.

In 1896, Charles Mann wrote *In the Heart of Cape Ann*, the first major history of Dogtown. The map included in the book shows Dogtown extending west to the Mill River and incorporating the area now known as Riverdale (which is no longer considered part of Dogtown) and south to Alewife Brook to incorporate the 1861 extension of the Eastern Railroad and what is now Babson Reservoir. His map does not extend into Rockport and extends only a short distance north of Commons Road.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the financial tycoon and philanthropist Roger Babson undertook a personal project to document the history of Dogtown. A descendant of one of Cape Ann's earliest families, he wrote a guide to the settlement and carved numbers into boulders at each of the former houselots so they could be easily identified. In 1932, he sold 1,150 acres in the southern part of Dogtown to the City of Gloucester for $1 for the construction of a reservoir by damming Cape Pond (Alewife) Brook; Babson Reservoir was created a year later. During the Depression, he hired unemployed quarry workers to chisel inspirational mottos on boulders near the newly built reservoir. As Babson (1935) wrote in his autobiography

> *Another thing I have been doing, which I hope will be carried on after my death, is the carving of mottoes on the boulders at Dogtown, Gloucester, Massachusetts. My family says that I am defacing the boulders and disgracing the family with these inscriptions, but the work gives me a lot of satisfaction…*

After World War II, several major construction projects have affected the lands in and around Dogtown. In the 1950s, Route 128 was extended through Blackburn Circle to Eastern Avenue, impacting the southern part of Dogtown, and in 1960 Goose Cove Reservoir was created at the western edge of Dogtown, submerging several cellar holes along the Commons Road and forcing

the relocation of a section of roadway. While both Babson and Goose Cover reservoirs constitute major structural intrusions to the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Dogtown landscape, their combined watersheds have been critical to protecting the area from modern development.

Other than the land donated by Roger Babson in the 1930s, most of Dogtown remained in private ownership until the late twentieth century. In 1975, the 121-acre Norton Forest north of the Commons Pasture was gifted to the New England Forestry Foundation by Professor and Mrs. Frederick H. Norton. In response to growing concern about the future of Dogtown, in 1985 the mayor of Gloucester appointed the Dogtown Advisory Committee to explore options for stopping future encroachment and preserving the natural and cultural resources of the area. As a result of that work and the strong public interest it generated, the core of Dogtown is now publicly owned by the City of Gloucester.

## Archaeological/Cultural Reconnaissance Survey

The *Dogtown Historic District Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey and National Register Nomination Project* (Project) is a 4-phase effort as described in the RFP issued by the City of Gloucester. Phase 1, of which this technical proposal and permit application is a required work product, is substantively complete. The work associated with Phases 2–4 are streamlined in the tasks described below to encompass the entire duration of the project as to better reflect the actual work flow going forward.

### Coordination and Consultation

Lead PAL staff will coordinate with the local project coordinator (LPC) and MHC staff on an on-going basis to discuss the content and direction of the reconnaissance survey, and to schedule meetings at critical project milestones as per the RFP. Additional coordination will be handled via telephone or email on an as-needed basis.

PAL also will consult with the many stakeholders identified as part of the Phase 1 component of the project. These stakeholders, many of whom attended the public information meeting held on November 29, 2017, at Gloucester City Hall **(Appendix A),** include:

- Dogtown Advisory Committee (DAC)
- Friends of Dogtown
- Cape Ann Trail Stewards
- Gloucester Open Space and Recreation Commission
- Gloucester Historical Commission
- Gloucester Conservation Commission
- Cape Ann Sportsman Club Inc.
- New England Forestry Foundation
- Rockport Rights of Way Committee
- Rockport Historical Commission
- Rockport Conservation Commission
- Essex County Greenbelt
- Massachusetts Audubon Society
- Gloucester and Rockport residents

PAL anticipates the much of the consultation will be conducted via email or telephone and will include gathering personal recollections about Dogtown; soliciting management information about and concerns for the property; and supplemental information about Dogtown's history (e.g. maps, archival photographs and documents, related books and articles), and any archaeological and cultural resources not identified in documentary sources or during the field survey.

**Historical and Archival Research**

PAL will conduct a program of intensive archival research for Dogtown to develop appropriate environmental, cultural and historical contexts to identify and evaluate its known and potential resources and develop defensible property boundaries consistent with the NR district boundaries. Research repositories identified as part of the Phase 1 component of the project include:

- Cape Ann Museum, Gloucester, MA (maps, books, dissertations, various publications about Dogtown, historical deeds);
- Sandy Bay Historical Society, Rockport, MA;
- Annisquam Historical Society, Gloucester, MA (historical maps, collection of documents related to Dogtown [digitized and available on Digital Commonwealth - includes maps, newspaper clippings, plays and poems, archaeology, and general histories of the area]);
- Massachusetts State Library, Boston, MA (state-level bills, etc. pertaining to town ownership of Dogtown lands; most are digitized);
- Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA (cultural resources inventory files including archaeological site forms, MHC area forms, National Register nominations and eligibility opinions – non-archaeological data digitized and available through MACRIS);
- City of Gloucester Archives-Gloucester City Hall, Gloucester, MA (Overseers of the Poor Records, 1739–1916; Records of Public Property, 1672–1989; Town Papers, 1703–1876 including lists of people 'warned out of town');
- Gloucester City Engineer's Office, Gloucester, MA;
- Rockport Public Library, Rockport, MA;
- Peabody Essex Museum, Phillips Library Reading Room, Salem, MA;
- Gloucester Lyceum and Sawyer Free Library;
- Babson Historical Association, Rockport, MA;
- James Babson Museum, Rockport, MA;
- Library of Congress – American Memory Collection (web resource);
- JSTOR (web resource); and
- Google Books (web resource).

A preliminary bibliography of the resources identified as part of the Phase 1 component of the project is attached as **Appendix B**; the bibliography is a work-in-progress that will be continually amended as new resources are identified over the course of the project.

**Walkover Survey**

PAL conducted an initial walkover survey of Dogtown from November 14–16, 2017. The purpose of the walkover was to familiarize PAL staff with the property and adjacent areas, and was conducted with the help of numerous local trail guides. During the survey, PAL mapped and

photographed the most iconic cultural and landscape features directly associated with Dogtown including:

- Dogtown Square and its associated cellar holes;
- Dogtown and Commons roads;
- Babson's Boulders;
- monumental stone features (e.g. Whale's Jaw, Peter's Pulpit, Raccoon Ledges);
- Babson and Goose Cove reservoirs; and
- Artistic views associated with the Modernist American painter Marsden Hartley (where possible).

PAL also photographed areas of modern development, disturbance, and intrusions inside and along the periphery of Dogtown, and active and abandoned quarries in Rockport.

Additional field survey will consist of the photo-documentation and mapping of cultural and archaeological resources not documented during the initial site visit, including sites, landscapes, or features necessary to justify arguments regarding the archaeological/cultural potential of the property relative to a specific theme or time period. Additional field survey also will spot-check and photograph proposed district/property boundaries, especially to justify exclusions based on lack of landscape integrity.

**Development of a Project Base Map**

In preparation for the initial walkover survey, PAL prepared a tiled base map consisting of 40 individual sheets overlaid on an aerial map showing the core Dogtown settlement area, major cultural and landscape features as derived from the DAC Google map, and topographic contours **(Appendix C)**. This map was used to record field-identified resources and photo locations.

As part of the reconnaissance survey report and NR documentation, this map will be enhanced and expanded in ArcGIS to include multiple, interactive data layers to identify those archaeological, cultural, and natural features that best represent and define the historical and physical boundaries of Dogtown. As specific to the reconnaissance report, the map – in conjunction with the archival research – also will be used to identify more tangential or "non-contributing" resources that nonetheless have important, potential research value to Dogtown in particular and/or Cape Ann in general.

Data layers that are currently incorporated into the map include:

- Cape Ann Trail Stewards' environmental overlays (the Dogtown boundary used on these maps serves as the preliminary property/district boundary to be expanded or contracted based on additional fieldwork and research);
- DAC Google map resources;
- Babson's Boulders;
- Dogtown Common cellar holes as recorded by Carlotto (2007);
- MACRIS resources;
- Trails and roads;
- USDA soils;

- Topographic contours;
- National Wetland Inventory (NWI)-demarcated rivers, streams, and wetlands;
- Gloucester and Rockport parcel data;
- Lidar hillshade; and
- Historical maps
    - 1794 Mason
    - 1971 Odum
    - 1851 Walling
    - 1872 Beers
    - 1884 Hopkins
    - 1884 Walker
    - 1893 USGS topographic quadrangle;
    - 1899 Stadley
    - 1931 and 1940 Chamberlain

Examples of map overlays are provided in Appendix C; additional data layers will be added throughout the project and will be fully listed and cited in the technical report.

**Report Preparation**

Following the completion of all research and fieldwork tasks, PAL will prepare an archaeological /cultural reconnaissance survey report. The reconnaissance survey report will be a complement to the NR nomination and is anticipated to be organized as follows:

**Management Abstract**

**Acknowledgements**

**Chapter 1 – Introduction**

Administrative summary of the project scope and purpose (inclusive of the NR nomination), funding and authority, personnel, disposition of project materials

**Chapter 2 – Research and Field Methods**

**Chapter 3 – Environmental Context**

Description of the post-glacial environmental development of Cape Ann and how it affected and was affected by pre- post contact human populations; will particularly address its terminal moraine characteristics and how that rugged – but ultimately fragile – ecology and landscape was disrupted during the Post-Contact Period.

**Chapter 4 – Pre-Contact and Contact Period History of Cape Ann**

**Chapter 5 – Post-Contact History of Gloucester and Rockport and the Rise and Fall of "Dogtown"**

**Chapter 6 – History of Archaeological Research at Dogtown**

**Chapter 7 – Archaeological and Cultural Assessment of Dogtown**

To include narrative statements about the kinds, locations, and character of potential historic areas, sites, and features based on well-researched pre- and post-contact historical contexts and know; a proposed methodological approach for assessing the pre- and post-contact archaeological sensitivity of Dogtown; and criteria for the expansion of the District boundaries based on the future collection of archaeological or cultural data as they pertain to identified areas and periods of significance for the property.

**Chapter 8 – Recommendations for Future Research**

**References Cited**

**Appendices**

- Project map illustrating the Dogtown boundaries consistent with the NR documentation and the locations of known and potential resources
- Archaeological site form(s)
- Project bibliography
- Project management documentation

This organization in not intended to be proscriptive, but a general guide to the report content that will likely evolve with additional research.

## Project Schedule

As per the RFP for the project, PAL will submit a summary of the reconnaissance survey research and fieldwork with an attached schedule and plan for completing the remaining tasks, an organized list of field-verified known and potential resources, and a revised project base map showing draft property boundaries and keyed resource locations by March 30, 2018. The draft technical report will be submitted by June 29, 2018. All work products will be submitted to the LPC for review and comment before submittal to the MHC.

## Project Personnel

Kristen Heitert, PAL senior archaeologist, will serve as the project manager and primary point-of-contact for all project-related communications. She will be responsible for research and writing tasks associated with the Dogtown's post-contact history, and will focus on the identification, description, context development, and evaluation of known and potential post-contact archaeological and non-archaeological resources. Dianna Doucette, PAL senior archaeologist, will be responsible for research and writing tasks associated with the Dogtown's pre-contact and environmental history, and will focus on the identification, description, context development, and evaluation of known and potential pre-contact resources. Jane Miller, GIS manager, will be

responsible for the technical mapping component of the project, and will ensure that all digital and hardcopy map products conform to municipal formatting standards and meet established federal and state guidelines. for National Register All PAL staff meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for their respective positions, as applicable.

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# Appendix A

## Public Meeting Documentation

**Public Notices**
**Sign-In Sheet**
**PAL PowerPoint Presentation**
**Notes**

# Enduring Gloucester

## All that endures, abides, and inspires in Gloucester, Massachusetts

# Dogtown Headed for National Register

NOVEMBER 25, 2017 ENDURING GLOUCESTER 2 COMMENTS

**Public meeting on November 29 in Kyrouz Auditorium in Gloucester City Hall, 7pm**

Dogtown. 1934 Marsden Hartley (1877-1943)

By Mary Ellen Lepionka

During the week of November 13 a team of archaeologists from the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) in Providence will be conducting fieldwork in Dogtown. They will begin mapping and describing an area to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, a National Park Service program to honor historically significant buildings and landscapes. National Register listing confers special status on a property or area as a cultural heritage to be proud of and to preserve.

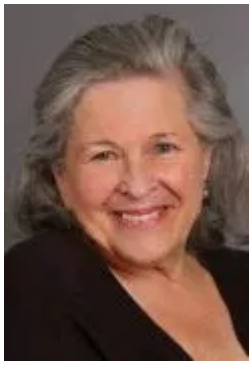
As an honorary designation, National Register status carries no restrictions on the use of property, which is entirely up to the owners and communities to decide. The only condition is that state or federally funded projects will be subject to review by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, which will issue a statement on whether or not a given project will be harmful to any historical and cultural resources identified in the listing.

The PAL archaeologists will identify and scientifically map all the historical and cultural features in Dogtown, including trails, stone walls and bridges, cellar holes and mill sites, quarries and motions, boulders with names and stories, and rock piles and scenes that inspired artists and writers. As a result of National Register status, Dogtown will become more eligible for grants for rehabilitation projects and educational programs. The hope is that our communities will be inspired to undertake landscape restoration and maintenance for public safety and public access and for the protection of Dogtown as a cultural as well as a natural resource. The hope is also that Dogtown will be preserved as the "wilderness" everyone loves for everyone's recreational enjoyment. National Register status will lay a new groundwork—a first step—for the future of Dogtown.

A public informational meeting about the Dogtown project will be held on November 29 in Kyrouz Auditorium in Gloucester City Hall, 9 Dale Ave., starting at 7pm. Presenters will include Betsy Friedberg from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, who will explain how the National Register program works and what it does and does not do, and Kristen Heitert, the lead archaeological on the PAL team, who will present an initial plan for defining the boundaries of Dogtown as a National Register District. People attending the meeting will be asked to respond to that plan and to express their views about what makes Dogtown special. What should be the boundaries of the proposed National Register District? What cultural features should be described as part of it?

The Dogtown archaeological survey is funded through a matching grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the Dusky Foundation and is financed by the City of Gloucester. The Gloucester Historical Commission (GHC) applied for the grant and is coordinating the project in collaboration with the Rockport Historical Commission (RHC). The local project coordinator is Bill Remsen, and the committee includes GHC co-chairs Mary Ellen Lepionka and Bob Whitmarsh, Jude Seminara, RHC chair Jim Ugone, and Tom Mikus of the Rockport Rights of Way Committee. The PAL team will also have the assistance of members of the Dogtown Advisory Committee, the Cape Ann Trail Stewards, the Gloucester Archives, and the Friends of Dogtown, who will be serving as information sources and trail guides.

We hope everyone with an interest in Dogtown will come to the informational meeting on November 29, but anyone who cannot may also send their comments to Bill at wremsen.ipa@gmail.com (mailto:wremsen.ipa@gmail.com) and/or Mary Ellen at melepionka@comcast.net (mailto:melepionka@comcast.net).



**Mary Ellen Lepionka** lives in East Gloucester and is studying the history of Cape Ann from the Ice Age to around 1700 A.D. for a book on the subject. She is a retired publisher, author, editor, textbook developer, and college instructor with degrees in anthropology. She studied at Boston University and the University of British Columbia and has performed archaeology in Ipswich, MA, Botswana, Africa, and at Pole Hill in Gloucester, MA. Mary Ellen is a trustee of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and serves on the Gloucester Historical Commission.

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http://www.gloucestertimes.com/news/local_news/special-status-sought-for-dogtown/article_ba332a85-e658-5f4e-8f89-f3138e732794.html

FEATURED

# Special status sought for Dogtown

Historic area to be mapped in bid for National Register

By Abigail Bliss and Ray Lamont Staff Writers Nov 6, 2017

Desi Smith/File photoA group of 25 people make their way up to one of the 26 boulders and rocks that have a carved message on them during a Babson Boulders Tour in Dogtown hosted by Essex Heritage. A Gloucester group hopes to nominate the area for the National Register of Historic Places.

DesiSmith

The Fishermen's Memorial, City Hall, the Eastern Point Lighthouse and Our Lady of Good Voyage Church are Gloucester landmarks already recognized on the National Register of Historic Places.

Now, members of the city's Historical Commission are hoping to add another, more sprawling landmark to the list: Dogtown.

The commission has hired a team from the Public Archaeology Laboratory in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to kick off a week of exploring and mapping the landmarks within Dogtown, which covers more than 3,600 acres — roughly 5.6 square miles — in the northern part of Gloucester and some of Rockport. The effort is set to run from Tuesday through Thursday of next week, said Kristen Heitert, lead archaeological for the PAL team.

The project is being funded through a $30,000 matching grant the commission received through the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the nonprofit Dusky Foundation.

Local residents with knowledge of the area, Dogtown's notable landmarks, and its trails are invited to offer their assistance as the team maps the area for its nomination to the National Register, and may do so by contacting Historical Commission co-chairwoman Mary Ellen Lepionka at melepionka@comcast.net

"The hope is that our communities will be inspired to undertake landscape restoration and maintenance for public safety and public access and for the protection of Dogtown as a cultural as well as a natural resource," Lepionka said. "National Register status will lay a new groundwork — a first step — for the future of Dogtown."

The experts will identify and chart Dogtown's historical and cultural landmarks, including trails, walls, bridges, mill sites, boulders, and quarries for nomination to the National Park Service Program's honorary designation, according to Lepionka.

**Dogtown history**

"It has such a long and rich history," Heitert said in a phone interview, "and it's unusual for its inland location in a place that's known for its maritime history. It's an example of how the city developed from an inland to maritime community.

"This is just an attempt to formalize that history in a way that's accessible to more people through a National Register nomination," she added. "It's a preliminary assessment for us to get our arms around what the property looks like; we'll be photographing some of the major features and some of the larger geologic formations, and then talk to the people there who can give us guidance."

The recognition of Dogtown would not, Lepionka said, add any restrictions to the use of the area, much of which is owned by the city. Any decisions regarding land usage of properties would still be at the discretion of private property owners who own land within the area.

A spot on the National Register of Historic Places, however, would make Dogtown eligible for rehabilitation and education grants, as well as subject the area to review by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for ruling on whether any project might harm the site's historical and cultural resources, Lepionka said.

Dogtown — popular today for biking, hiking, walking and cross-country skiing, among other pastimes — was settled in 1693 and according to legend, draws its name from the dogs that protected women whose husbands had moved away or, later on, gone off to fight in the Revolutionary War. The area, most accessible off Cherry Street, was abandoned for good as a permanent settlement around 1830, according to information from the Essex Coastal Scenic Byway. Some of the cellar holes from the settlement remain, while the entire area is rich in distinctive boulders, rock formations and stone walls.

**Special presentation**

Once the visiting archaelogists have explored Dogtown's trails and tracked its many features, Heitert will present an initial plan for defining the boundaries of the area in its nomination for the National Register. That public information meeting will take place Nov. 29 at 7 p.m. in City Hall's Kyrouz Auditorium, and will include a presentation by Betsy Friedberg of the Massachusetts Historical Commission on the ins and outs of the National Register Program.

Community members are encouraged to attend both for the sake of learning from the experts on hand to voice their preferences for which cultural and natural features should be included in the proposed historic site, Lepionka said. Residents with views to share but who will not be able to attend the meeting may also contact Lepionka at melepionka@comcast.net or project coordinator and commission member Bill Remsen at wremsen.ipa@gmail.com.

The National Register of Historic Places, the official list of the nation's historic places deemed worthy of preservation, was authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and is a National Park Service program aimed at coordinating and supporting public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's archeological resources.

In addition to monuments and civic sites, Gloucester's landmarks on the list include a number of historic homes, including the White-Ellery House off Grant Circle and the 1657 Edward Harraden House on Leonard Street in Annisquam.

Ray Lamont can be reached at 978-675-2705, or rlamont@gloucesteretines.com

**0 comments**

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## BEFORE DOGTOWN WAS DOGTOWN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT TO BE PRESENTED AT CITY HALL NOVEMBER 29! MAYBE HELLO BLUEBERRIES BYE BYE LYME DISEASE

October 28, 2017 | Catherine | 6 comments

Follow

Dogtown is eligible for the National Register! Will Gloucester earn another major district designation?

# Nov 29th, 7PM, Public Meeting

Come to a special public presentation November 29th in Kyrouz Auditorium in Gloucester City Hall, 9 Dale Avenue, at 7pm.

*Read excerpts from the press release shared by Bill Remsen, local project coordinator, and Mary Ellen Lepionka, co-chair Gloucester Historical Commission, and some Dogtown maps and memorabilia 1633-1961:*

**DOGTOWN COMMON, GLOUCESTER:**
**NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY PROJECT**
**PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING**
**NOVEMBER 29, 2017**

**PLEASE SIGN IN.**

| NAME | STREET ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Pam Pindell | 14 Marmion Way Rockport |
| Cynthia Johnson | 9 Marmion Way RKPT |
| Sarah V. Dunlap | 3 Mason Sq., Gloucester |
| Dawn Sandee | 3 Pirmi Ln #6 Glos. |
| Noel Mann | " " |
| Bob Whitmarsh | 2 Blueberry Lane, Gloucester |
| ED HAND | 20 LANDMARK LANE, ROCKPORT |
| Tom Mikus | 73 Marmion Way, Rockport |
| Ted Tarr | 154 MAIN ST ROCKPORT |
| BRUCE PIPER | 40 ABORN ST PEABODY |
| Lynn Jackson | 42 Woodward Ave. Gloucester |
| Laura Trudel | " " " " |
| Jane Remsen | 23 River Rd Gloucester |
| Mary Jane McPiennon | 24 Norfolk Rd Gloucester |
| Laura Halloweel | 37 High St Rockport |
| Roz Smith | 150 Prospect St, Gloucester |
| John Russell Reilly | 99 Prospect St. Apt 58B Gloucester |
| Steve Whittey | 7 Decatur St, Gloucester |
| monica Lawton | 11 Story St, Rockport |
| Sandra Kee | 10 Merchant St., GLOUCESTER |
| Kevin Martin | 4 Dexter Pl Glo |
| Susanne Altenburger | 66 Atlantic St. Glou 01930-1 |

**DOGTOWN COMMON, GLOUCESTER:**
**NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY PROJECT**
**PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING**
**NOVEMBER 29, 2017**

**PLEASE SIGN IN.**

| NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Carter Whitlock | 34 Webster St, Gloucester |
| Sandra Farrell | 19 N Kilby St, Gloucester |
| Jim Vgone | 33 Main St. Rockport, MA |
| MARY DEVANEY | 1 HOLBROOK COURT, ROCKPORT MA 01966 |
| Catherine Ryan | 17 Highrock Gloucester |
| Kitt Cox | 427 ESSEX AVENUE, GLOUCESTER |
| Robert G. Babson | 34 Indian Hill Rd Medfield, MA |
| Chris Lealy | 67 Perkins St., Gloucester |
| Brian Cutler | 89 Dennison St, Gloucester |
| Corey Moody | 151 Maplewood Av. Gloucester |
| Helen McCabe | 480 Washington St. Glou. |
| NICK HOLLAND | 11 JEBEKA LANE, GLOU |
| Cindy Dunn | 7 ROSE LANE, GLOUCESTER |
| Jeff Brown | 3 Broadway Ave, RKPT |
| Rudina Enos | 16 Riverview Rd. Glo. |
| Greg Howard | Beverly |

From: Bill Thoms <wthomsjr@gmail.com>
Subject: **Dogtown**
Date: November 28, 2017 9:13:45 AM EST
To: wremsen.ipa@gmail.com, melepionka@comcast.net

I have just learned of the efforts to map and delineate areas of Dogtown that might become designated in the National Register of Historic Places. I applaud these efforts and wish to contribute a remark about what I consider the two most salient points regarding this public resource.

1) While continuing to respect private property rights in the patchwork of parcels that make up Dogtown, it is important to maintain and improve access by the public. Over the years - and I've been hiking through Dogtown for over 40 years - some property owners have taken steps to discourage pedestrian passage into Dogtown by erecting barriers or by maintaining large guard dogs running loose on their property. An example of this would be the former historic pathway/cart path into the Norton Tree Farm through 85 Quarry Street. A house was built and access restricted. Fortunately, an alternative access was created nearby by Mr. Natti's agreement with the Greenbelt Association.

2) After the Ann Natti murder in the 1980s the City Council banned motor vehicles in Dogtown, excepting only snowmobiles - a rare use . Difficult to monitor and police, motor vehicle use by dirt bikers and ATV riders still occurs and steps need to be taken to identify violators and discourage use of Dogtown trails by motor vehicles.

Bill Thoms
1174 Washington Street

ATTENDANCE con't.

MJ Mazur 311 Hilltop Lane, Columbus, NJ
Rita Stapulonis 5 Highland St, Gloucester MA
Dan & Beth Morris 363 Essex Ave Glou MA
Terry & Elizabeth French 1 Cambridge Ave. Gloucester
Karen + Jake Maslow 11 Rackliffe St., Gloucester
Mary Hilleny + Greg Guckenberg 16 Magnolia Av, Gloucester
Martin & Betsy Basch 33 Maplewood Ave #311, Gloucester
Judith Nast + Paul Cole 15 Plum St., Gloucester
Phil Schwarz 41 Quarry Ridge Ln, Rockport
Eric Hutchins 45 Pooles Lane, Rockport, MA.
Julia McMahon 45 Pooles Ln. Rockport
Richard Jabba 25 Derby St., Glou
Bill REMSEN 23 RIVER RD, GLOUCESTER
David Rhinelander 16 Pine St Glosta

# DOGTOWN NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT

## National Register Nomination and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Project

# PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

## November 29, 2017

## Kyrouz Auditorium
## Gloucester City Hall, Massachusetts

Public Archaeology Laboratory

A History of Preservation and Progress Since 1982

# Project Scope and Goals

**Produce a detailed <u>cultural and historical background</u> for the approximately 3,000-acre Dogtown property in Gloucester and Rockport**

**1831 John Mason map of Gloucester; Rockport was not incorporated as a separate town until 1840**

# Project Scope and Goals

**Establish and describe the <u>historical and archaeological boundaries</u> of the district, its contributing and non-contributing resources, and areas of significance through a comprehensive program of research and field survey**

# Project Scope and Goals

**Produce a <u>National Register nomination</u> and <u>archaeological reconnaissance survey</u> report that meet all state and federal documentation standards by August 2018**

# Project Scope and Goals

**Provide the City of Gloucester, the Town of Rockport, and concerned stakeholders with detailed information about the <u>cultural heritage of Dogtown</u> as a part of the larger goal to preserve and protect the property for the future**

# Project Funding

The archaeological and National Register documentation of the Dogtown National Register District is being funded by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Survey and Planning Grant Program

- Federally-funded, reimbursable, 50/50 matching grant program
- Designed to support historic preservation planning activities in communities throughout the state

Matching funds for the Dogtown project provided by the Dusky Foundation

# Collaborative Effort

## Municipal and State Organizations

- City of Gloucester and Mayor Sefatia Romeo Theken
- Town of Rockport
- Massachusetts Historical Commission
- Gloucester Historical Commission (GHC)
- Rockport Historic District Commission/Historical Commission
- Dogtown Advisory Committee (DAC)
- Rockport Rights-of-Way
- Gloucester Open Space and Recreation Committee

# Collaborative Effort

## Local and Regional Organizations

- Friends of Dogtown
- Cape Ann Trail Stewards
- Babson Museum and Historical Association
- New England Forestry Foundation
- Essex County Greenbelt
- Massachusetts Audubon
- Team Gloucester Running Club

Babson Historical Association
James Babson Cooperage Shop 1658

Cape Ann Trail Stewards

Greenbelt
Essex County's Land Trust

# Collaborative Effort

- Mary Ellen Lepionka and Bob Whitmarsh, Co-chairs, Bill Remsen, Local Project Coordinator (Gloucester Historical Commission)
- Mark Carlotto (Chair, DAC; Friends of Dogtown)
- Jim Ugone (Chair, Rockport Historic District Commission/Historical Commission)
- Mary Devaney (New England Forestry Foundation)
- Tom Mikus and Monica Lawton (Rockport Rights-of-Way)
- Dina Enos (DAC)
- Nick Holland (Cape Ann Trail Stewards)
- Steve Whittey (Team Gloucester Running Club)
- Eric Hutchins and Julkie McMahon (Rockport Residents)
- Ed Hand (Town of Rockport Planning Board)
- Peter Anastas
- Stephanie Buck (Librarian/Archivist, Cape Ann Museum)

# Staff Roles and Responsibilities

## Kristen Heitert

Senior Archaeologist

- **Project manager and primary point-of-contact for all Project-related communications**
- **Responsible for research and writing tasks associated with the district's history for inclusion in the reconnaissance survey report and National Register nomination**
- **Will focus on the identification, description, context development, and evaluation of known and <u>potential post-contact (historical) archaeological resources and non-archaeological resources</u> within the district**

# Staff Roles and Responsibilities

## Dianna Doucette
## Senior Archaeologist

- Responsible for research and writing tasks associated with the prehistory of the district for inclusion in the reconnaissance survey report and National Register nomination

- Will draft the paleoenvironmental and existing conditions contexts for the Cape Ann region in general and the district in particular

- Will focus on the identification, description, context development, and evaluation of known and potential pre-contact (prehistoric) archaeological resources within the district

# Staff Roles and Responsibilities

## Gretchen Pineo
## Architectural Historian

- Responsible for research and writing tasks associated with the preparation of the National Register documentation in collaboration with the senior archaeologists
- Will focus on the identification, description, context development, and evaluation of <u>non-archaeological resources</u> within the district
- Will provide technical expertise in the preparation of the National Register documentation in compliance with all NPS and MHC standards

# Staff Roles and Responsibilities

## Jane Miller

### Geographic Information System (GIS) Manager

- Responsible for the technical mapping components for the archaeological reconnaissance survey and National Register documentation
- Will develop a web-based, GIS district map that can be continuously updated and refined with new information
- Will ensure that all digital and hardcopy map products conform to municipal formatting standards and meet established federal and state guidelines for National Register documentation

# Project Tasks Completed to Date

- Preliminary Archival Research
- Development of Working Base Map for Recording Historic Properties and Defining District Boundaries
- Field Survey

# Archival Research

## Information Sources

**2007 MHC Inventory (Area) Form for Dogtown prepared by Shary Page Berg and Gretchen Schuler**

- **Provides summary history and baseline boundary, resource, and significance information about the property**

**Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (*MACRIS*)**

- **Publicly accessible, on-line database developed and maintained by the MHC that contains information on historic properties and areas in the Commonwealth**
- **Provides information about the types and number of cultural resources that have been identified in and around Dogtown**

# Archival Research

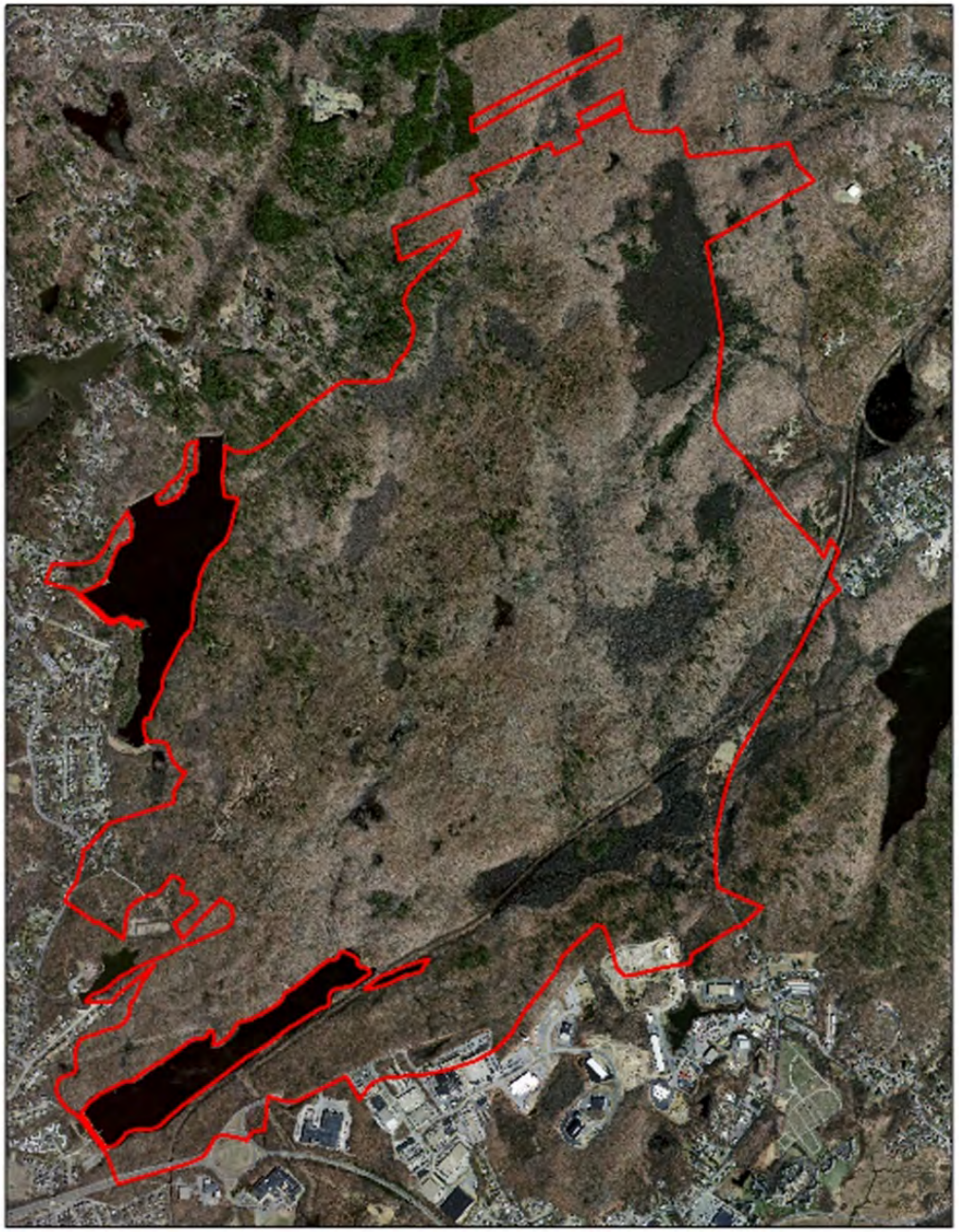
## Information Sources

- Previously published reports on the pre- and post-contact history and archaeology of Dogtown (e.g. Carlotto, Lepionka, Sucholeiki)
- Books, essays, and articles about the ecology, art, industry, legends and lore, and historical development of Cape Ann in general and Dogtown in particular
- Historical maps and photographs
- Municipal management plans

# Archival Research

## Information Sources

- Gloucester Lyceum and Sawyer Free Library
- Gloucester City Archives
- Gloucester and Rockport Historical Commissions
- Rockport Public Library
- Cape Ann Museum
- Sandy Bay Historical Society
- Babson Museum
- Library of Congress
- Google Books
- Digital Commonwealth



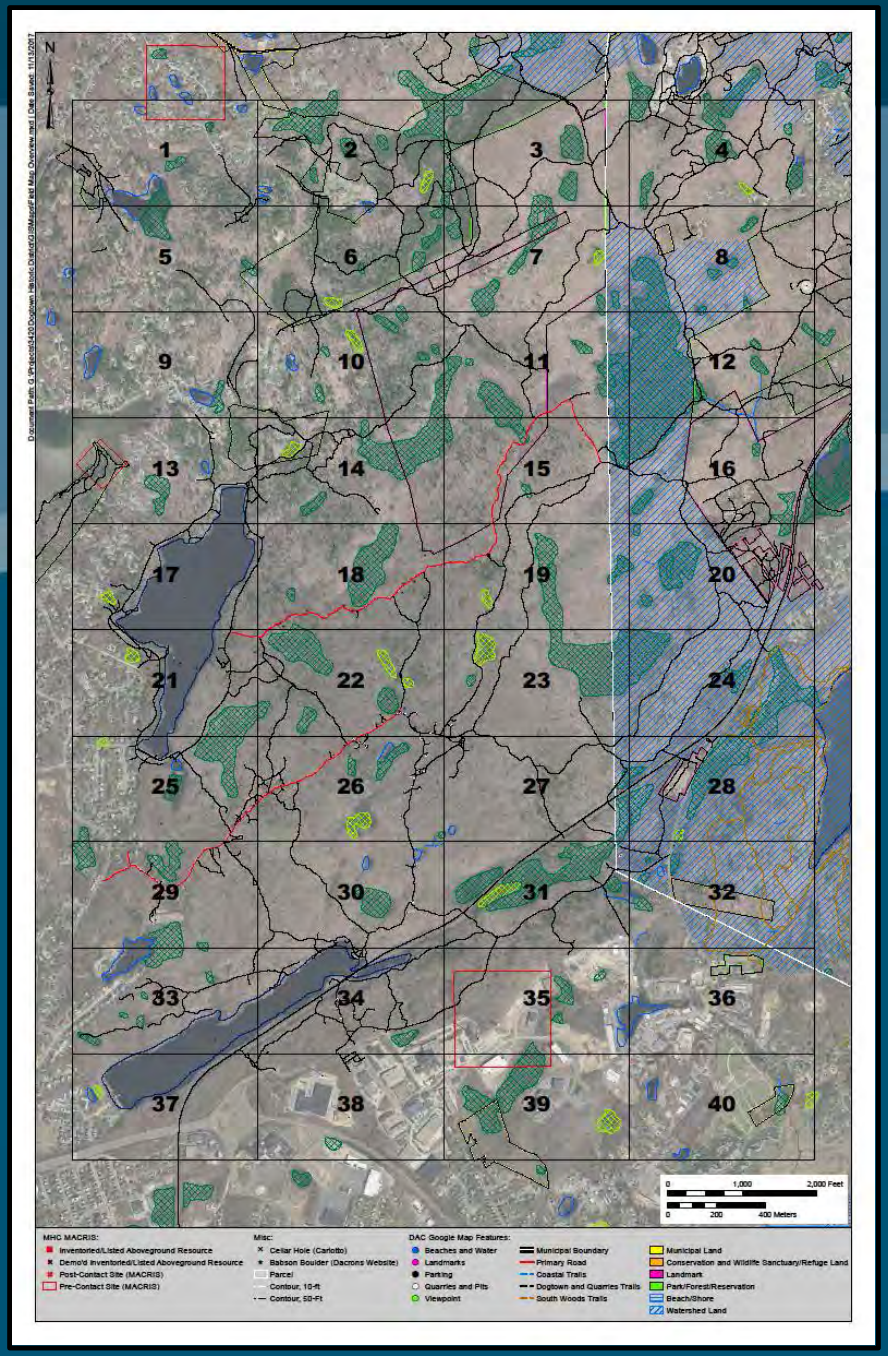
# Development of Project Base Map

**Preliminary district boundary derived from 2016 set of environmental overlays produced by Nick Holland of the Cape Ann Trail Stewards**

# Development of Project Base Map

**Baseline resource information adapted from the DAC's web-based map and Carlotto's field survey data**

- **Land types (watersheds,conservation and forestry lands)**
- **Trails**
- **Cellarholes**
- **Babson Boulders**
- **Stone Features**
- **Landmarks**
- **Views**




# Development of Project Base Map

**Dynamic web-based interface will be overlaid with a range of data categories to refine the district boundary and record historic properties**

- **USGS topographic quadrangles**
- **Trail maps**
- **Wetlands and waterbodies**
- **USDA soils**
- **Topographic contours**
- **LIDAR data**
- **Existing cultural resources information derived from MACRIS**
- **Assessors data**
- **Historical and contemporary maps and aerial imagery**

# Initial Field Survey
# November 14-16, 2017

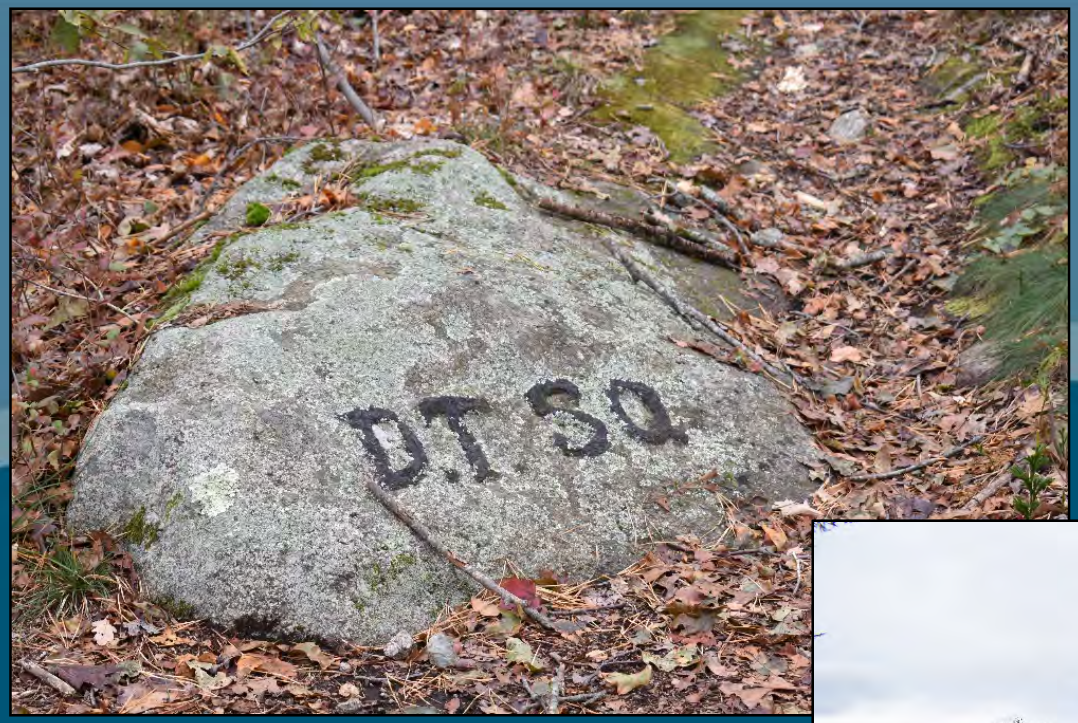
- PAL's field orientation to Dogtown with guided tours of the Gloucester and Rockport portions of the property
- Opportunity to meet collaborating individuals and groups and discuss their specific interests in the Dogtown documentation process
- Designed to photograph and map Dogtown's best known resources

# Dogtown Common

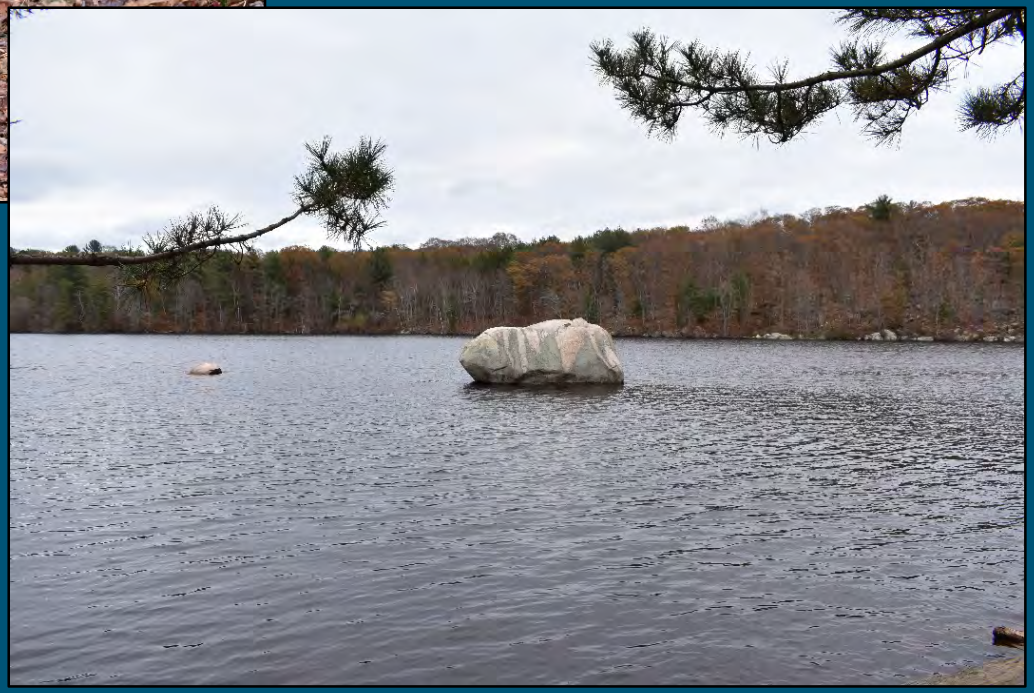
One of dozens of carved boulders marking the locations of former buildings and structures in Dogtown

Joseph Stevens cellarhole, circa 1741

# Dogtown Common

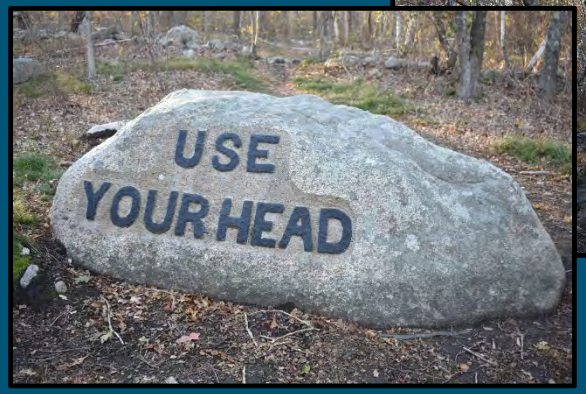



Boulder marking Dogtown Square



Site of William Hilton House /John Morgan Stanwood's cobbler shop (boo) submerged in Goose Cove Reservoir

# Babson's Boulders



# Monumental Stone Features

Peter's Pulpit

Whales Jaw

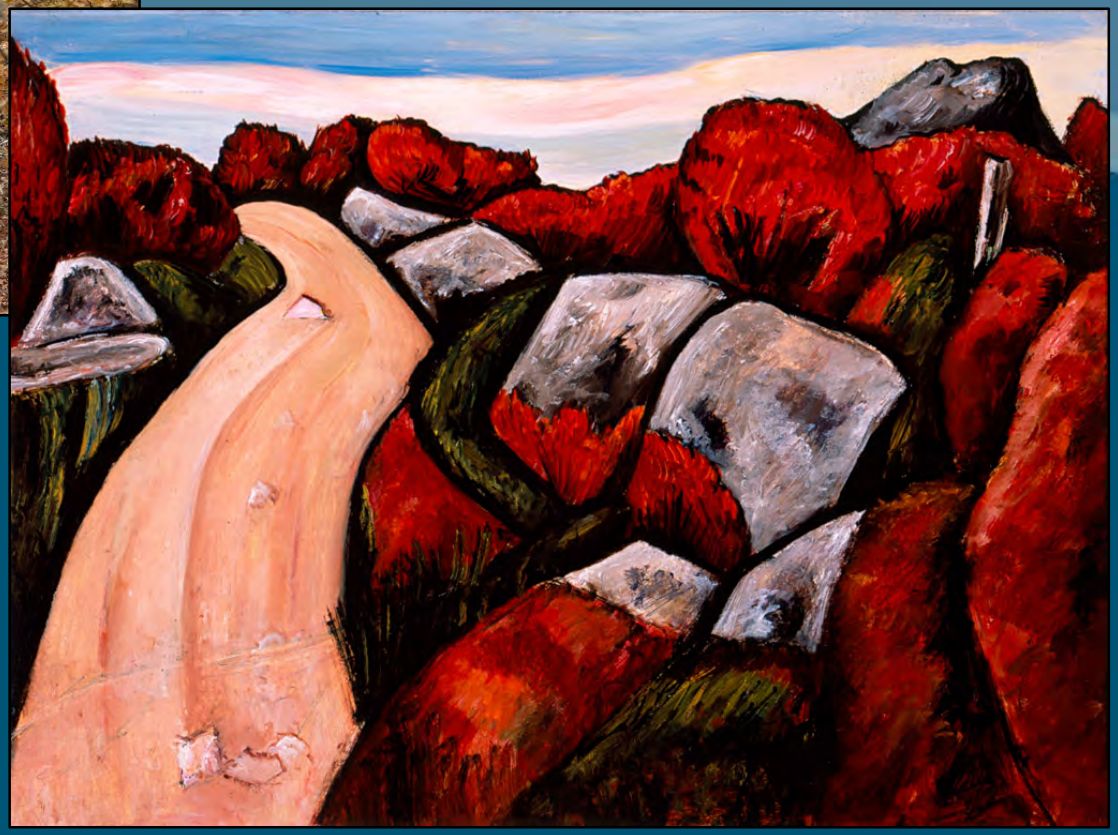
Raccoon Ledges

# Iconic Artistic Views

View east up Dogtown Road between Cellars 15 and 16

***Summer Outward Bound, Gloucester***
**(1931)**

# Iconic Artistic Views



***Blueberry Highway, Dogtown* (1931)**

# Iconic Artistic Views

# Goose Cove and Babson Reservoirs

West side of Goose Cover Reservoir

Babson Dam

View southwest down Babson Reservoir from Babson Boulder Trail

# Granite Quarries and "Motions"

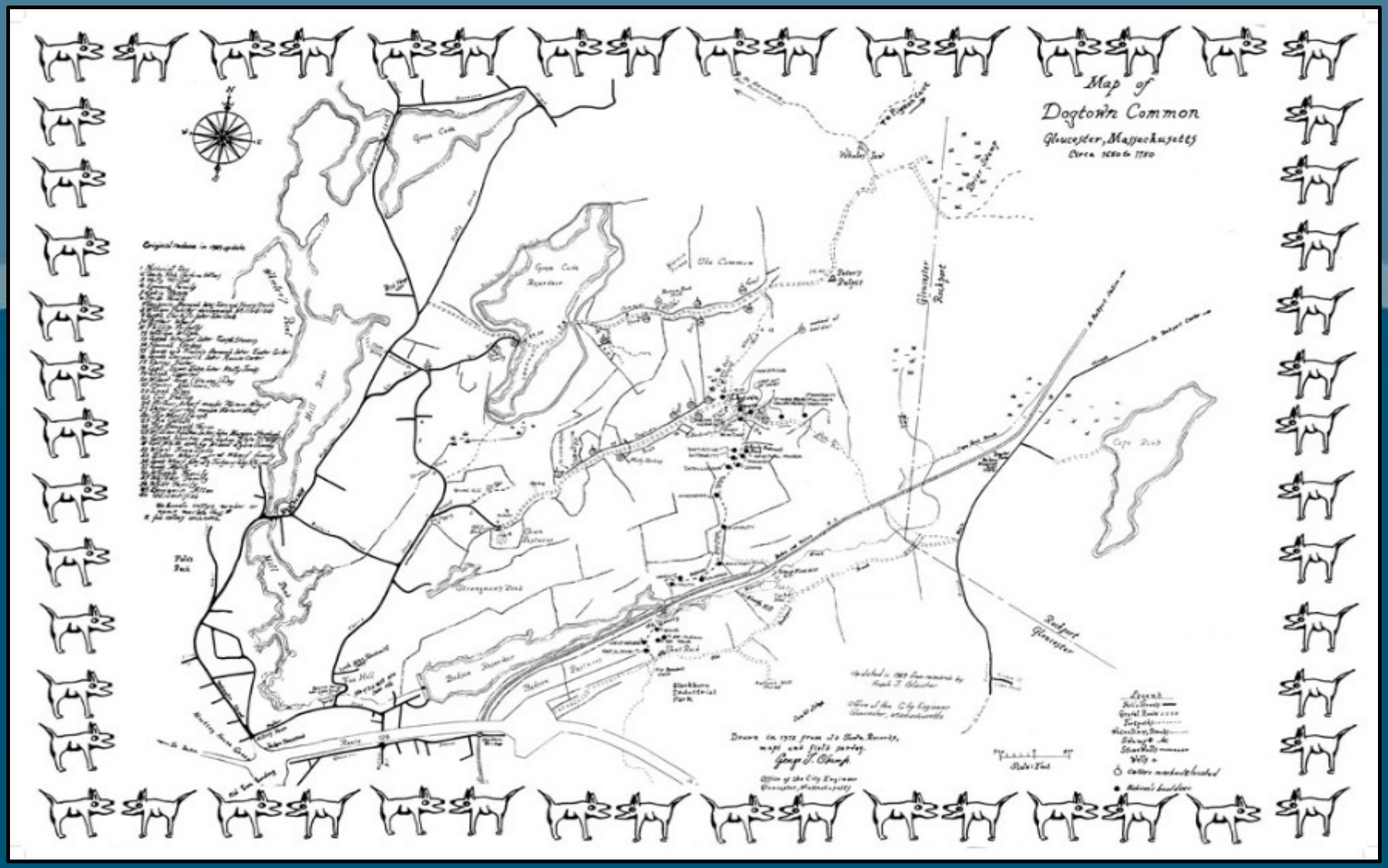
Nickerson's Pit, Rockport

Motion in Rockport

# Next Steps

- Intensive archival research to identify areas and periods of significance for the district
- Supplemental field survey to document additional resources identified during research and to refine district boundaries
- Identification of contributing and non-contributing resources within district
- Production of National Register district documentation
- Production of archaeological reconnaissance survey report to document pre- and post-contact resources not included in the district nomination

# Questions?


Map of
Dogtown Common
Gloucester, Massachusetts
Gloucester Rockport
Budget Gloucester

**Dogtown National Register Nomination**
**Public Meeting Notes**
**Kyrouz Auditorium, Gloucester City Hall**
**November 29, 2017**
**7–9 PM**

Mary Ellen Lepionka, Gloucester Historical Commission (GHC) opened the meeting, introducing the project, and emphasizing that the National Register nomination is only a first step in a potentially larger management plan for Dogtown.

Bill Remsen, Local Project Coordinator and GHC member, acted as the moderator for the evening, which was structured into three parts:

1. A presentation by Betsy Friedberg, Massachusetts Historical Commission National Register Coordinator, about what the National Register of Historic Places is, and what it does (and does not) do. This was followed by a question and answer period.
2. A presentation by Kristen Heitert, Senior Archaeologist, the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., about the Dogtown project, what has been accomplished so far, and what our next steps are. This was also followed by a question and answer period.
3. An open question and comment period.

Betsy Friedberg's presentation gave an overview of the National Register, including types of resources, examples of those types, and the four NR Criteria, followed by an explanation of the difference between a National Register District and a Local Historic District, and the benefits of listing a property on the National Register.

**Q: Are there examples of undeveloped or open space areas that are listed in Massachusetts as National Register Districts?**
**A:** (Betsy Friedberg) Yes, such as the Middlesex Canal Archaeological and Historic District, and Haywardville in the Spot Pond Archaeological District.

**Q**: **Will the current status with respect to development in Dogtown change as a result of National Register listing?**
**A**: (Bill Remsen) Whatever zoning controls are in place will not change as a result of the NR listing – any zoning changes are up to the City of Gloucester and Town of Rockport.

**Q**: **Are there resources available to support the creation of educational tools?**
**A**: (Betsy Friedberg) NR Nominations are frequently used in classrooms. The Teaching with Historic Places program is always looking for more modules, but unfortunately has no funding. Suggested that local communities might have funding available for such a project.

**Q**: **Dogtown Common was historically used for industrial purposes including logging and quarrying. Will there be a restriction on future industrial uses, or restrictions on the construction of various public venues which may be used to generate revenue for the towns to offset rising taxes? Concern that Dogtown is being frozen in time, rather than looking forward.**
**A**: (Bill Remsen) Any changes in use are decided by the local communities through the zoning and planning processes.

**Q: Can a property come off the National Register?**
**A**: (Betsy Friedberg) Yes, if it has lost the characteristics for which it was listed. Delisting is a low priority in Massachusetts.

**Q: Most of the Dogtown area is within the Babson watershed – does that mean it can't be developed?**
**A:** (Bill Remsen) Referred to explanation that development falls under zoning and planning decisions, not National Register, as noted above.

**Q: Is there anything about this project that's unprecedented that could create problems with the nomination process?**
**A:** (Betsy Friedberg) There are similar districts in Massachusetts, so this is not a new type of project for MHC. It is certainly a challenging one, but MHC would not have agreed to the project if they didn't feel it would be successful.

During transition between presentations, Ed Bell (Deputy MA SHPO) briefly spoke to encourage people to share stories about Dogtown with the PAL team, noted that there were business cards for the team near the back of the room.

Kristen Heitert's presentation gave an overview of the Dogtown National Register and reconnaissance survey project consisting of its scope and goals; an introduction of the PAL team; a review of what tasks have been completed to date including photos of types of resources were documented during the initial field survey; and an explanation of the next steps in the process

Following her presentation, the audience was invited to ask questions.

**Q: To whom does the NR nomination get submitted and what is the approval process?**
**A:** (Betsy Friedberg) The nomination will be submitted to Gloucester, Rockport, and the MHC, and notification letters will be sent to local officials and property owners with the defined district boundaries to invite comments from those groups/people. Following MHC and municipal review, the nomination will go to the State Review Board (SRB) – which meets 4 times/year – and will be reviewed within 1 year of the submittal date. There will also be a public information meeting held by MHC approximately 1 month before the SRB meeting. Following the SRB review and acceptance of the nomination, it will be sent to the Keeper of the National Register for review. Once the document is accepted by the Keeper, it is signed and the property placed on the National Register.

**Q: If Dogtown is put on the National Register, would reservoirs like Babson and Goose Cove be permitted to be constructed today?**
**A:** (Ed Bell) if after a review by the State Historic Preservation Office (if the undertaking is funded with state and/or federal funds), the undertaking is allowed, a mitigation process would follow. The review process is about looking for alternatives or mitigation of damage.

**Q: What's the difference between a contributing and non-contributing resource?**
**A:** (Kristen Heitert) What makes something contributing or non-contributing depends on the period and areas of significance. For example, if a house built in 1945 is within a proposed district, but the period of significance for the resources encompassed by the district (example: a Civil War battlefield) ends before the date of construction of the house, the house would be non-contributing. Using the same resources, if the house has no associations with the areas of significance (military, etc.), then it might also be non-contributing.

**Q: Looking at our field map overlay (tiled maps), is it any easier to determine the Dogtown district boundary by starting with public lands then moving outward? Can public lands and other resources be shown on the map?**

**A:** (Kristen Heitert) We have assessors' data to overlay on the base map, but we're not really looking at that right now as the resources can be anywhere, regardless of ownership.

**Q: The tentative boundary looks like it covers everything south of an 18th century road – there's a significant amount of land to the north associated with the granite industry (~1830–1930). Are there any plans to address the granite quarry lands? Is PAL choosing one over the other?**
**A:** (Kristen Heitert) We aren't choosing anything yet, but rather are looking at everything including lands north and south of the preliminary boundary and the different uses of that land through time.

**Q: The topography of Dogtown has changed, and the topography to the north of Rockport and Lanesville has significantly changed due to quarrying – would the quarry lands be archaeological?**
**A:** (Kristen Heitert) Probably a cultural landscape with respect to the commercial quarrying industry with structures and sites within.

**Q: What about what's been buried in the quarries or is underwater? Would those be archaeological?**
**A:** (Kristen Heitert) No, they wouldn't be archaeological because there is no stratigraphic context for them. Cleats, pulleys, etc., would not be archaeological.

**Q: At the last Dogtown Advisory Committee meeting, there was a discussion of Cape Pond being included – is this part of the boundary?**
**A:** (Kristen Heitert) PAL is considering it as part of the boundary delineation process, but hasn't made any determinations yet.

**Q: What about the granite pier in Rockport? Dogtown tends to refer to the Colonial settlement, but not the later industrial development – is there a connection between the two?**
**A:** (Kristen Heitert) Yes there is, as there are connections across many themes over time. This is what makes the process such a challenge.

<u>Open Comment/Question period</u>

Numerous comments were made noting the value of Mark Carlotto's work at Dogtown.

**Q**: **During the State Review process, regarding the objection to being listed – what about properties that are not privately or municipally owned?**
**A:** (Betsy Friedberg) explained the objection process, and that if a signification percentage (usually more than 50%) of the property owners object, the nomination will not go forward.

**Q: Is there anyone from ACTION representing the homeless people?**
**A:** (Kristen Heitert) Not at this time, but we will look into that moving forward.

**Q: Will PAL's raw data and working documents (interviews, etc.) be made available to the public?**
**A:** (Kristen Heitert) The NR nomination will have a bibliography of all sources consulted. The reconnaissance report will address things left out of the NR for whatever reason.

**Q: Could the NR/reconnaissance report be the foundation for another project (i.e. archaeology)?**
**A**: (Kristen Heitert) They can and likely will be used to scope additional cultural resources work in Dogtown, but not under the current project.

**Q: For the boundaries determined as part of the process – will objecting people/parcels be excluded to get the nomination passed?**
**A:** (Betsy Friedberg) explained that as part of the process, property owners are not asked whether or not they would like to participate before finalizing the boundary. If objections are filed, but do not constitute a majority, the objection will be noted as part of the final documentation.

# Appendix B

# Dogtown Bibliography

## Dogtown Bibliography

The following resources are organized topically based on content or PAL's preliminary identification of historic contexts and areas of significance for the Dogtown National Register District. Given the historical complexities of the property, there is some degree of narrative overlap among them. For example, many of the general histories discuss Dogtown as "ghost town," but are not as detailed in their descriptions as other resources devoted to that topic. Cartographic, or map, data and geo-spatial data have been listed separately even when they occur as components in other formats. This separation is deliberate; the cartographic and geo-spatial data is being used to build the interactive, GIS-based web map to physically define the boundaries of the District by reference to the historic contexts and themes derived from the non-map resources.

The resources in this bibliography cover a lot of territory, both geographically and thematically. This broad scope reflects the long and dynamic history of Dogtown in Essex County, and is necessary to contextualize many of the arguments regarding its proposed areas and periods of significance. It is important to note that following list is a work-in-progress that will be continually amended as new resources are identified over the course of the project.

### Histories and Resource Guides


Babson, Roger
1927 *Gloucester's Deserted Village*. Leo A. Chisholm, Gloucester, MA.

Babson, John
1860 *History of the Town of Gloucester, Cape Anne, including the Town of Rockport.* Electronic document, https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=ORhFAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en&pg=GBS.PP1, retrieved October 2017.

Cape Ann Scientific and Literary Association
1923 *Along the Old Roads of Cape Ann.* F. S. & A. H. McKenzie, Gloucester, MA.

Cook, S.F.
1976 *The Indian Population of New England in the Seventeenth Century*. University of California Press, Berkely, CA.

Carlotto, Mark J.
2012 *The Island Woods: Abandoned Settlement, Quarries, and Enigmatic Boulders*. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, Gloucester, MA.

2015 *The Cellars Speak: The Old Cellars and What They Tell Us About Dogtown and Its People*. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, Gloucester, MA.

2017 *The Dogtown Guide.* Mark J. Carlotto, Gloucester, MA.

City of Gloucester, Massachusetts
2017 *Cellar Hole Registry*. Electronic document, http://www.gloucester-ma.gov/index.aspx?nid=715, retrieved October 2017.

Copeland, Melvin Thomas
1960 *The Saga of Cape Ann*. The Bond Wheelwright Company, New York, NY.

Cox, Frank G.
1921 *The Gloucester Book.* Fernwood, Gloucester, MA.

Dresser, Thomas
1995 *Dogtown, a Village Lost in Time*. Electronic resource, http://www.thedacrons.com/eric/dogtown/story_dogtown_gloucester.php, retrieved October 2017.

Enduring Gloucester
2017 Electronic resource, https://enduringgloucester.com/.

Gage, Mary Elaine
2012 *The Stones of Dogtown and Beyond: Dogtown to Poole Hill.* Powwow River Books, Amesbury, MA.

Garland, Joseph E.
1981 *The Gloucester Guide*. Little Brown and Co., Boston, MA.

Hawes, Charles Boardman
1923 *Gloucester by Land and Sea*. Little, Brown & Company, Boston, MA.

Holder, Alan
1980 *The Imagined Past: Portrayals of Our History in Modern American Literature.* Bucknell University Press, Lewisburg, PA.

Hurd, D. Hamilton
1888 *History of Essex County, Massachusetts*. Electronic document, https://ia800307.us.archive.org/15/items/historyofessexco01hurd/historyofessexco01hurd.pdf, retrieved October 2017.

Karlberg, Britta
2000 *Dogtown: Cape Ann Mass: A Guide to Sources*. Typescript at Sawyer Library, Gloucester, MA.

Mann, Charles
1896 *In the Heart of Cape Ann or the Story of Dogtown Common*. Gloucester: Proctor Brothers, Gloucester, MA.

Pringle, James R.
1892 *History of the Town and City of Gloucester, Cape Ann, Massachusetts*. Electronic document, https://archive.org/details/historyoftowncit00priniala, retrieved October 2017.

**Pre- and Post-Contact Archaeological Research**

Bawden, Garth
1977 *Cultural Resource Survey Report—Cape Ann Well Development: Gloucester,*

*Massachusetts.* On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Casjens, Laurel
1977a *Phase II/Intensive Survey Cultural Impact Study: Dykes Meadow Reservoir and Related Construction Projects, Gloucester, Massachusetts*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1977b *Site Development Project at Railcut Hill: Gloucester, Massachusetts*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

Erkkila, Barbara
1954a Archaeologist Unearths Ancient Relics of Dead Town. *Gloucester Daily Times*, August 6, 1954.

1954b Dogtown Diggers Start Excavation at Mill Site. *Gloucester Daily Times*, August 28, 1954.

1987 Remembering a Colonial Archaeologist. *Gloucester Daily Times*, March 11, 1987.

*Series of articles detailing Roland Robbins' excavations in Dogtown.*

Holler, Sophia
2014 *Dogtown, Cape Ann: Finds Analysis from an Abandoned Early Colonial Settlement on the Coast of Massachusetts.* Ph.D Dissertation.

Lepionka, Mary Ellen
2013 Unpublished Papers on Cape Ann Prehistory. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society*, Vol. 74(2):45–92.

2017 *The Settlement of Cape Ann: What is the Real Story*. Manuscript provided by author.

*Excellent review of the checkered history of archaeological research on Cape Ann, and it implications for the pre-contact signature at Dogtown.*

Moorehead, Warren K.
1931 *The Merrimack Archaeological Survey: A Preliminary Paper, with Supplementary Notes by Benjamin L. Smith on the Concord Valley*. Peabody Museum, Salem, MA.

Nathan, Norma
1976 The state official assigned to protecting yesterday. *North Shore Magazine*, November 6, 1976, pp. 8–9.

*Article discussing Frank McManamon's role in protecting Dogtown during his brief tenure as State Archaeologist.*

Sandy Bay Historical Society
n.d. *Dogtown Archaeological Collections*. Curated at the Sandy Bay Historical Society, 40 King Street, Rockport, MA.

Sucholeiki, Irving.
1992 *A Return to Dogtown: A Look at the Artifacts Left Behind by Cape Ann's Early Settlers*. Chisholm & Hunt, Gloucester, MA.

**Art and Literature**

By the turn of the twentieth century, Dogtown's scoured and austere landscape would become an inspiration to dozens of artists including two of America's most celebrated and influential Modernist painters and poets, Marsden Hartley and Charles Olson.


Blessington, Francis

1987 *Dogtown*. Electronic document, http://myweb.northshore.edu/users/ccarlsen/poetry/gloucester/blessington_dogtown.htm, accessed November 2017.

1992 *Paper Like Snow*. Electronic document, http://myweb.northshore.edu/users/ccarlsen/poetry/gloucester/blessington_paper_like_snow.htm, accessed November 2017.

2000 *Afloat in Dogtown Moraine*. Electronic document, http://myweb.northshore.edu/users/ccarlsen/poetry/gloucester/blessington_afloat.htm, accessed November 2017.

2001 *The Last Witch of Dogtown*. Curious Traveller Press, Gloucester, MA

Cape Ann Historical Association

1985 *Marsden Hartley: Soliloquy in Dogtown - Catalogue of Exhibition*. Cape Ann Historical Association, Gloucester, MA.

*Collection of Hartley's paintings of Dogtown accompanied by thoughtful essays discussing their importance to his personal and artistic maturation.*

Diamant, Anita

2005 *The Last Days of Dogtown*. Scribner, New York, NY.

East, Alyssa.

2010 *Dogtown: Death and Enchantment in a New England Ghost Town.* Free Press, New York, NY.

*Non-fiction account of the 1984 murder of Gloucester resident Ann Natti in Dogtown; highlights the contested meanings and uses of the property over time.*

Ferrini, Vincent

1979 *Wat Dogtown Doan Tell*. Electronic document, http://myweb.northshore.edu/users/ccarlsen/poetry/gloucester/ferrini_wat_dogtown_doan_tell.htm, accessed November 2017.

1984 *Dogtown Songs.* Electronic document, http://myweb.northshore.edu/users/ccarlsen/poetry/gloucester/ferrini_dogtown_songs.htm, accessed November 2017.

1986 *The Priestess of Dogtown.* Electronic document, http://myweb.northshore.edu/users/ccarlsen/poetry/gloucester/ferrini_priestess_of_dogto

wn.htm, accessed November 2017.

McKaye, Percy
1921 *Dogtown Common.* Electronic document, http://myweb.northshore.edu/users/ccarlsen/poetry/gloucester/mackaye_dogtowncommon.htm, accessed November 2017.

Olson, Charles
1985 *The Maximus Poems*. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

Parson, Kitty
1936 *Dogtown Common*. Electronic document, http://myweb.northshore.edu/users/ccarlsen/poetry/gloucester/parsons_dogtown_common.htm, accessed November 2017.

**Industry**

Frontiero, Wendy and Candace Jenkins
1999 *The Granite Industry in Gloucester, Massachusetts.* Typescript on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

St. Germain, Paul
2015 *Cape Ann Granite*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC.

**Social History**

Dogtown's trajectory from a moderately prosperous inland settlement before the American Revolution to a collection of economically-marginalized, social outcasts after the war occurred as a result of Cape Ann's commercial re-orientation from farming to maritime trades. This process of community growth and abandonment has been explored at national and local levels, including its manifestations at Dogtown.

Feder, Kenneth L.
1994 *A Village of Outcasts: Historical Archaeology and Documentary Research at the Lighthouse Site*. Mayfield Publishing Company, Mountain View, CA.

Isenberg, Nancy
2016 *White Trash: The 400-Year Untold History of Class in America*. Viking, New York, NY.

Martin, Elizabeth
2011 *Deconstructing Marginality: Exploring the Foundations of Dogtown Common, Massachusetts.* City University of New York, ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, 3481753.

Titterington, Patrice
1988 *An Historical and Archaeological Perspective on Community Abandonment: Dogtown, MA.* Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence, RI.

Vickers, Daniel
1994 *Farmers & Fishermen: Two Centuries of Work in Essex County, Massachusetts, 1630–1830*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC.

**Landscape and Environment**

City of Gloucester, Massachusetts
2017 *Geology.* Electronic document, http://www.gloucester-ma.gov/index.aspx?NID=718, retrieved October 2017.

Dennen, William H.
1992 *Bedrock Geologic Map of Gloucester and Rockport Quadrangles, Essex County, Massachusetts.* Electronic resource, http://www.geo.umass.edu/stategeologist/Products/Bedrock_Geology/Gloucester_Rockport/gloucester_rockport.pdf, accessed October 2017.

Johnson, Katherine M. and William B. Ouimet
2016 *Physical properties and spatial controls of stone walls in the northeastern USA: Implications for Anthropocene studies of 17th to early 20th century agriculture.* Electronic resource, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ancene.2016.07.001, accessed November 2017.

*Seminal article about the use and value of LIDAR in identifying relict landscapes in southern New England.*

Naismith, Helen
1994 *Walking Cape Ann with Ted Tarr: Exploring the Trails of Rockport, Gloucester, Essex and Manchester-by-the-Sea with a Favorite Native Son.* Ten Pound Island Book Company, Gloucester, MA.

Pope, Eleanor
1981 *The Wilds of Cape Ann: A Guide to the Natural Areas of Essex, Gloucester, Manchester, and Rockport, Massachusetts*. Nimrod Press, Boston, MA.

Sears, John Henry
1905 *The Physical Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, and Paleontology of Essex County, Massachusetts.* The Essex Institute, Salem, MA.

Shaler, N. S.
1889 Geology of Cape Ann, Massachusetts. *U. S. Geological Survey Ninth Annual Report*, pp. 529–611.

Washington, Henry S.
1898 *The Petrological Province of Essex County, Massachusetts. The Journal of Geology*, Volume 6(8): 787–808.

**Legends and Lore, or Dogtown as "Ghost Town"**

Anderson, Cynthia
2008 *The Mystery of Dogtown, New England's Most Famous Abandoned Settlement.* Electronic document, https://newengland.com/yankee-magazine/travel/massachusetts/dogtown/#, retrieved October 2017.

Dobrowski, Maria
1958 Village of 100 Ghosts. *Yankee Magazine*, December.

Fisher, Richard B.
1955 *The Dogtown Bull Fight.* Electronic document, http://www.gloucester-ma.gov/index.aspx?NID=717, retrieved October 2017.

Seminara, Jude
2017 A Not So Merry Tale. *Good Morning Gloucester*, October 31, 2017.

*Article debunking the story that James Merry was killed while "bull fighting" in Dogtown.*

Titterwell, Timothy
1838 *Decline and Fall of the City of Dogtown*. In *Yankee Notions*, pp. 173–182. Otis, Broaders, and Company, Boston, MA.

**Notable People**

Babson, Roger
1935 *Actions and Reactions: An Autobiography of Roger Babson*. Harper & Brothers, New York, NY.

*The Warren Buffet of his day, Roger Babson accurately predicted the Great Depression and went on to invest his saved wealth in a range of public and private interests, including commissioning the famous Babson Boulders and selling the City of Gloucester a huge chunk of family land on Cape Ann for $1 to build Babson Reservoir. While many – including his family – decried his defacing of the stones in Dogtown, the construction of Babson, and later Goose Cove, reservoirs and their associated watersheds effectively preserved Dogtown from residential, commercial, or industrial development.*

Case, Kristen
2017 Henry Thoreau, Charles Olson and the Poetics of Place. *The Concord Saunterer, New Series*, Vol. 17 (2009), pp. 44–72

Cassidy, Donna M.
1994 "On the Subject of Nativeness": Marsden Hartley and New England Regionalism. *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (Winter, 1994), pp. 227–245.

Kenyon, Paul
1982 *Roger Babson: A Reminiscence*. Published by the author.

Tovay, Bradford and Francis Allen (editors)
1962 *The Journal of Henry David Thoreau, Volumes VIII–XlV, November 1855–1861*. Dover Publications, New York, NY.

**Planning and Management Documents**

Berg, Shary Page and Gretchen G. Schuler
2007 *Dogtown.* Form A – Area. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

City of Gloucester, Massachusetts
2010a *Open Space and Recreation Plan (2010–2017).* Electronic document, http://gloucester-ma.gov/index.aspx?NID=271, retrieved October 2017.

2010b *North Gloucester Woods Study.* Electronic document, http://www.gloucester-ma.gov/index.aspx?nid=592, retrieved October 2017.

Dogtown Steering Committee (DSC)
1985 *Developing a Management Program for Dogtown: A Report for the Mayor by the Dogtown Steering Committee, August 1, 1985.* Electronic document, http://www.gloucester-ma.gov/DocumentCenter/Home/View/549, retrieved October 2017.

Friends of Dogtown
2015 *Dogtown Project Planning Concept – Draft*. Document provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

2016 *A Vision for Dogtown*. Electronic document, https://www.friendsofdogtown.org/, accessed November 2017.

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
2005a *Essex County Landscape Inventory - Gloucester Reconnaissance Report.* Electronic document, http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dcr/stewardship/histland/recon-reports/gloucester-with-map.pdf, retrieved October 2017.

2005b *Essex County Landscape Inventory – Rockport Reconnaissance Report.* Electronic document, http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dcr/stewardship/histland/recon-reports/rockport-with-map.pdf, retrieved October 2017.

Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)
1985 *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Gloucester.* Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

**Tourist Guides**

With the advent of the automobile, Cape Ann became a favored vacation destination with Dogtown touted as one of its most "wild" attractions.

Babson, Roger and Foster Saville
1936 *Cape Ann, A Tourist Guide*. Cape Ann Bookshop, Gloucester, MA.

Essex Coastal Scenic Byway
2017 *Dogtown (Dogtown Common or Dogtown Village)*. Electronic resource, http://www.essexheritage.org/attractions/dogtown-dogtown-common-or-dogtown-village, accessed October 2017.

Proctor Brothers
1896 Pleasure Drives Around Cape Ann. Proctor Brothers Publishers, Gloucester, MA.

Webber, John
1885 *In and Around Cape Ann, A Handbook of Gloucester, Mass., and its Immediate Vicinity for the Wheelman Tourist and the Summer Visitor*. Cape Ann Advertiser Office; Gloucester, MA.

**Cartographic Resources**

Allen, Raymond C.
1937 *Plan of Land in Gloucester, Mass, formerly belonging to The Rockport Granite Co.* Electronic copy provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

Bachelder, Josiah
1741 *Map of Dogtown*. On file, Gloucester City Engineer's Office, Gloucester, MA.

*The earliest map to clearly show the area that would come to be known as Dogtown; used as the basis for many later maps of the neighborhood.*

Beers, D.G.
1872 *Atlas of Essex County, Massachusetts.* Map reproduction courtesy of Historic Map Works, http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/US/6757/Essex+County+1872/, accessed November 2017.

Bickernicks, Eric
2006 *Babson Boulder Trail Map.* Electronic resource, http://thedacrons.com/eric/dogtown/boulders/Babson_Boulder_Trail_Map.pdf, accessed November 2017.

Carlotto, Mark
2016 *Exploring Dogtown on Cape Ann: Map showing Trails, Cellar Holes, Babson Boulders, and other Features of Interest.* Hardcopy map provided by author.

*This map consists of a 1:25,000 scale, aerial USGS topographic quadrangle detail of Gloucester showing the locations of the primary cultural and natural features of Dogtown as recorded through GPS survey by Mark Carlotto. Extremely valuable as both a trail guide and GIS map*

*layer*.

Chamberlain, Allen
1931 Dogtown Common and Cape Ann Footpaths. Electronic copy provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Based on data provided by Roger Babson.*

1940 Map of earliest roads and paths in Sandy Bay. In *Pigeon Cove: Its Early Settlers and their Farms. 1702–1840.* Thomas Todd Company, Boston.

Griffin, Tristen
1917 *Map of Riverdale or Town Parish Gloucester, Showing Houses, Mills, Roads, etc. as they were in 1741*. Electronic copy provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Yet another variation of the Bachelder map with additional annotations.*

Day, Eben
c. 1880 *Dogtown Draw* (sic). Electronic copy provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Crudely drawn map – likely from the late-nineteenth century – with notes about each of the house sites in Dogtown. Difficult to read but contains detailed information about occupants not available elsewhere. Tingley would essentially redraw the map several years later during a walk through the village with Day in 1901 (see below), but with different annotations.*

Dogtown Advisory Committee
1996 *Dogtown Common Trail Guide*. Cape Ann Museum, Gloucester, MA.

Holland, Nick
2016 *Dogtown Map Overlays.* Electronic copies provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Set of 9 maps by produced by Nick Holland (Cape Ann Trail Stewards) showing Dogtown watersheds, wetlands, biomap, topographical map, heathlands, abutters, surficial geology, roads and trails, and satellite view. Dogtown boundary illustrated on maps used as preliminary district boundary.*

Hopkins, G.M.
1884 *Atlas of the City of Gloucester and Town of Rockport, Massachusetts: from official records, private plans and actual surveys*. Map reproduction courtesy of the Massachusetts Real Estate Digitization Project, http://archives.lib.state.ma.us/handle/2452/206032, accessed November 2017.

Mann, Charles E.
n.d. *Map of the Town Parish showing Dogtown Village in 1742*. Electronic copy provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Hand drawn map derived Massachusetts Archives, Volume 243, Ancient Plans and Grants, 1649-1774, that consists of General Court records relating to early land grants and boundary disputes.*

1894 Dogtown. In In the Heart of Cape Ann or the Story of Dogtown Common. Gloucester:

Proctor Brothers, Gloucester, MA.

*Hand drawn map by the author at the beginning of the book showing the homes and business in Dogtown in the early nineteenth century.*

Mason, John
1794 *Map of Gloucester, Cape Ann*. On file, Massachusetts State Archives, Boston, MA.

1831 *Map of Gloucester, Cape Ann: shewing the roads, harbours, rivers, coves, islands & ledges surrounding that important cape, with directions for entering the harbours*. Map reproduction courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library, https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:cj82ks41h, accessed November 2017.

*1831 map is a more detailed and elegant copy of the 1794 map; Dogtown labeled as "Pasture Land" on both; Commons and Dogtown roads are depicted on both but unlabeled except for Commons Road called "the road through the woods" on the 1794 map..*

Odum, George
1971 *Map of Dogtown Common, Gloucester, Massachusetts, ca. 1650–1750*. Electronic copy provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Drawn by Gloucester City Engineer George Odum and updated by Frank Glaister in 1989 with Babson Boulder information. Detailed map of Dogtown area showing extant features such as roads, stone walls and water bodies and historic features such as mill sites and foundations keyed to Roger Babson's numbered list.*

Perley, Sidney
1912 *Map of Indian Land and Titles, Essex County, Massachusetts*. On file, Massachusetts State Archives, Boston, MA.

Reilly, J.C.
1973a *Early Gloucester Industries*. Provided electronically by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Annotated map showing the location of Cape Ann's earliest commercial ventures; focused primarily on coastal and near-coastal resources - no sites are depicted within Dogtown*

1973b *Dogtown, 1650–1815 – Our Deserted Village*. Provided electronically by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Hand drawn map showing enumerated cellar holes, Babson and Goose Cove reservoirs, and "1st Mill"*

Sampson, Murdock & Company
1919 *Map of the City of Gloucester, Massachusetts*. Map reproduction courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library, https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:9s161b975, accessed November 2017.

Stadley, George W. & Company
1899 *Atlas of Cape Ann, Gloucester, Rockport and Manchester, Essex County, Massachusetts.* Map reproduction courtesy of the Massachusetts Real Estate Digitization Project, http://archives.lib.state.ma.us/handle/2452/206033, accessed November 2017.

*Illustrates several Dogtown parcels and the location of quarries, but not the core of the former settlement. This absence suggests that Dogtown was so unused/undeveloped by the late nineteenth century that the cartographers didn't bother to record it as separate map plates.*

Sultzman, Lee
2006 *Pennacook History*. Electronic document, http://www.dickshovel.com/penna.html, accessed February 22, 2017.

Tapley, George
1864 *Dogtown cellar holes.* Electronic copy provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

Tingley, X.D.
1901 *The Deserted Village of Dogtown in Gloucester, Massachusetts.* Electronic copy provided by the Dogtown Advisory Committee.

*Hand drawn map recorded by Tingley based on the recollections of Eben Day during a walk through the village with the Cape Ann Scientific and Literary Association.*

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1893 Gloucester, MA USGS topographic quadrangle, 15-minute series. Image courtesy of the University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections, http://docs.unh.edu/nhtopos/Gloucester.htm, accessed November 2017.

1917 Gloucester, MA USGS topographic quadrangle, 15-minute series. Image courtesy of the University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections, http://docs.unh.edu/nhtopos/Gloucester.htm, accessed November 2017.

Walker, George H.
1884 *Atlas of Essex County, Massachusetts*. Map reproduction courtesy of Historic Map Works, http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/US/6924/Essex+County+1884/, accessed November 2017.

1886 *Bird's Eye View of Pigeon Cove, Rockport, Massachusetts.* Map reproduction courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library, https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:x633f928v, accessed November 2017.

*Illustrates Babson Farm and the numerous quarries that were in operation in Rockport by the last quarter of the nineteenth century.*

Walling, H.F.
1851 *Map of the Towns of Gloucester and Rockport, Essex County, Massachusetts.* Map reproduction courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library, https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:x633f9073, accessed November 2017.

**Geo-spatial Resources**


Dogtown Advisory Committee

2017 *Rockport & Dogtown Trail Map (in progress)*. Dogtown Advisory Committee via Google Maps. Digital map data, https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1zfbLOmas-yNbLt9OX-Kkplhhik8&ll=42.644203078651756%2C-70.61070150824582&z=13, downloaded November 14, 2017.

Massachusetts Geographic Information System (MassGIS)

2016 *Elevation Contours.* MassGIS (Bureau of Geographic Information), Commonwealth of Massachusetts EOTSS. GIS dataset, http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/download-elevation-contours-15000.html, downloaded November 14, 2017.

2016-2017 *Level 3 Assessors' Parcel Mapping*. MassGIS (Bureau of Geographic Information), Commonwealth of Massachusetts EOTSS. GIS dataset, http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/l3parcels.html, downloaded November 14, 2017.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

2016 *National Wetlands Inventory*. United States Fish and Wildlife Service via Esri ArcGIS Online. Digital map service, https://landscape1.arcgis.com/arcgis/rest/services/USA_Wetlands/MapServer, accessed November 14, 2017.

Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)

2017 *Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System*. Massachusetts Historical Commission GeoServer. Digital map services, http://maps.mhc-macris.net:8080/geoserver/web/, accessed November 14, 2017.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2017 *Soil Survey Map*. United States Department of Agriculture via Esri ArcGIS Online. Digital map service, https://server.arcgisonline.com/ArcGIS/rest/services/Specialty/Soil_Survey_Map/MapServer, accessed November 14, 2017.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

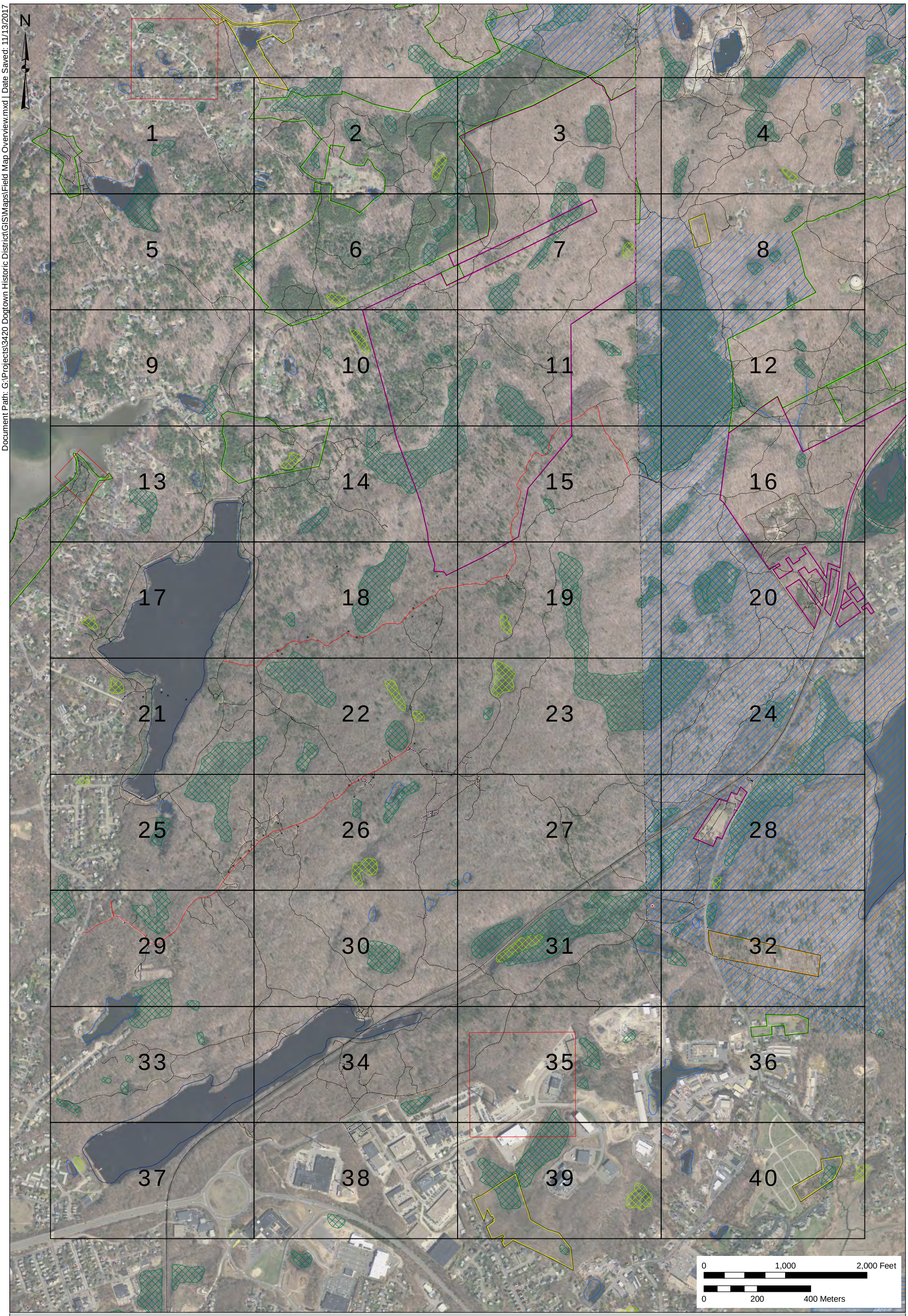
2013-2014 *New England CMGP Sandy Lidar*. U.S. Geological Survey via MassGIS (Bureau of Geographic Information), Commonwealth of Massachusetts EOTSS. GIS dataset, http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/lidar.html, downloaded November 14, 2017.

# Appendix C

## Project Base Map

**Master Tiled Base Map**
**Individual Tiled Sheets**
**Historical Map Overlays**

Document Path: G:\Projects\3420 Dogtown Historic District\GIS\Maps\Field Map Overview.mxd | Date Saved: 11/13/2017




MHC MACRIS:
- Inventoried/Listed Aboveground Resource
- Demo'd Inventoried/Listed Aboveground Resource
- Post-Contact Site (MACRIS)
- Pre-Contact Site (MACRIS)

Misc:
- Cellar Hole (Carlotto)
- Babson Boulder (Dacrons Website)
- Parcel
- Contour, 10-ft
- Contour, 50-Ft

DAC Google Map Features:
- Beaches and Water
- Landmarks
- Parking
- Quarries and Pits
- Viewpoint
- Municipal Boundary
- Primary Road
- Coastal Trails
- Dogtown and Quarries Trails
- South Woods Trails
- Municipal Land
- Conservation and Wildlife Sanctuary/Refuge Land
- Landmark
- Park/Forest/Reservation
- Beach/Shore
- Watershed Land

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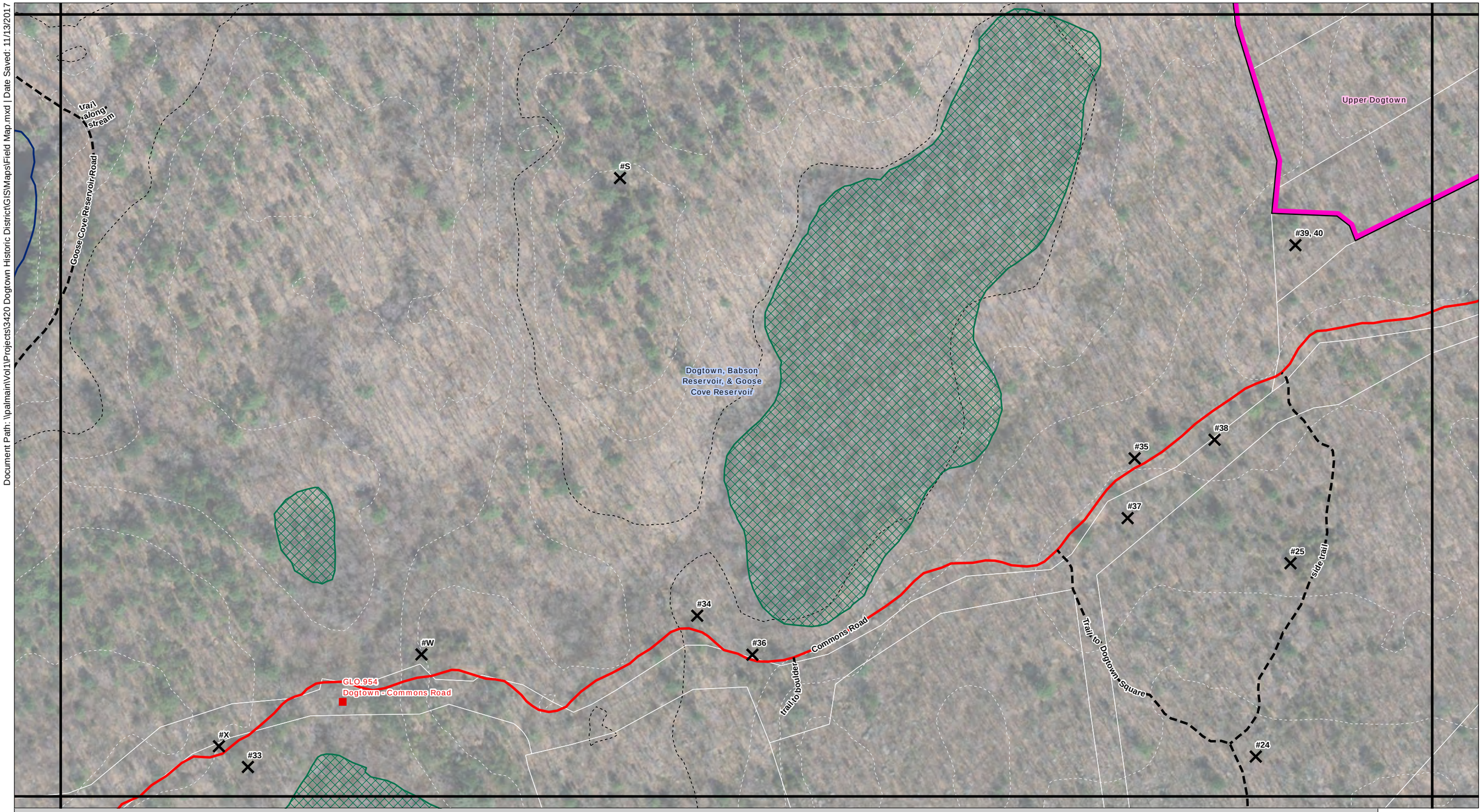


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- Pre-Contact Site (MACRIS)

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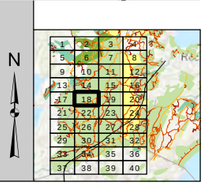
- Landmark
- Park/Forest/Reservation
- Beach/Shore
- Watershed Land

NWI:
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- River or Stream

0 100 200 Feet
1 inch = 167 feet

1 centimeter = 20 meters
0 20 40 60 80 Meters

N



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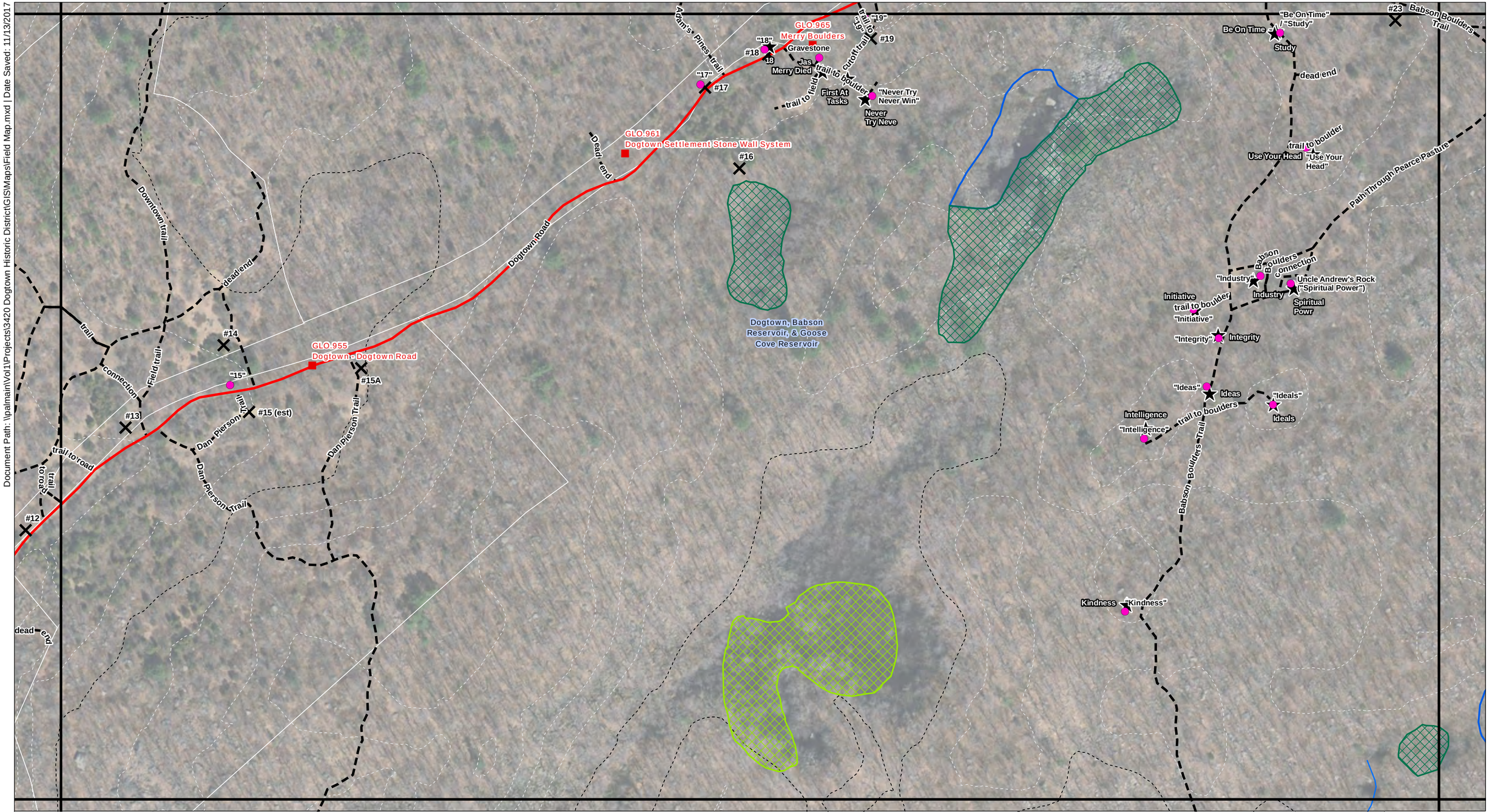


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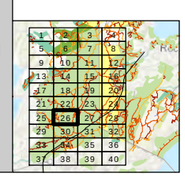

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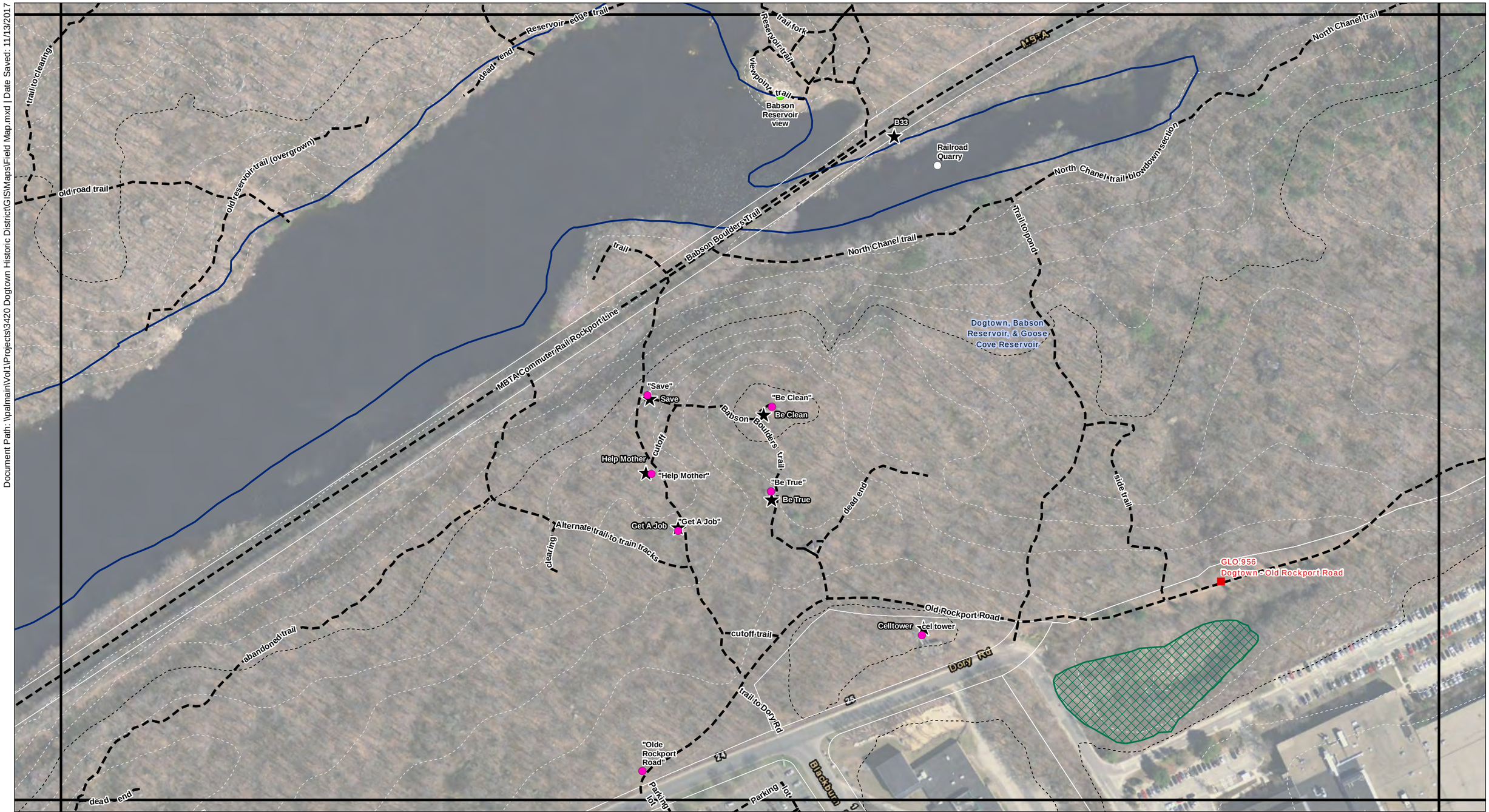


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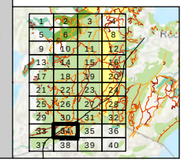
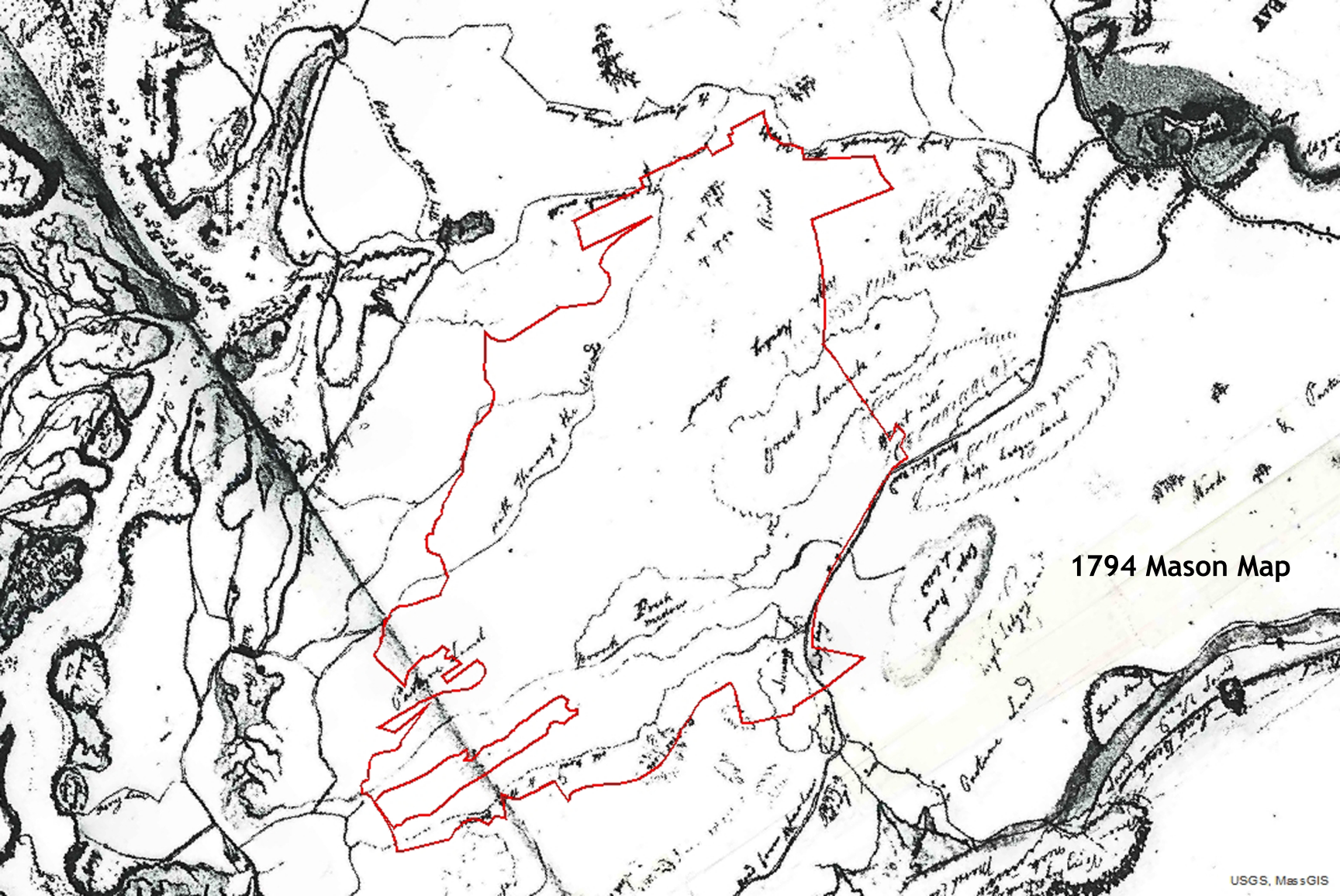
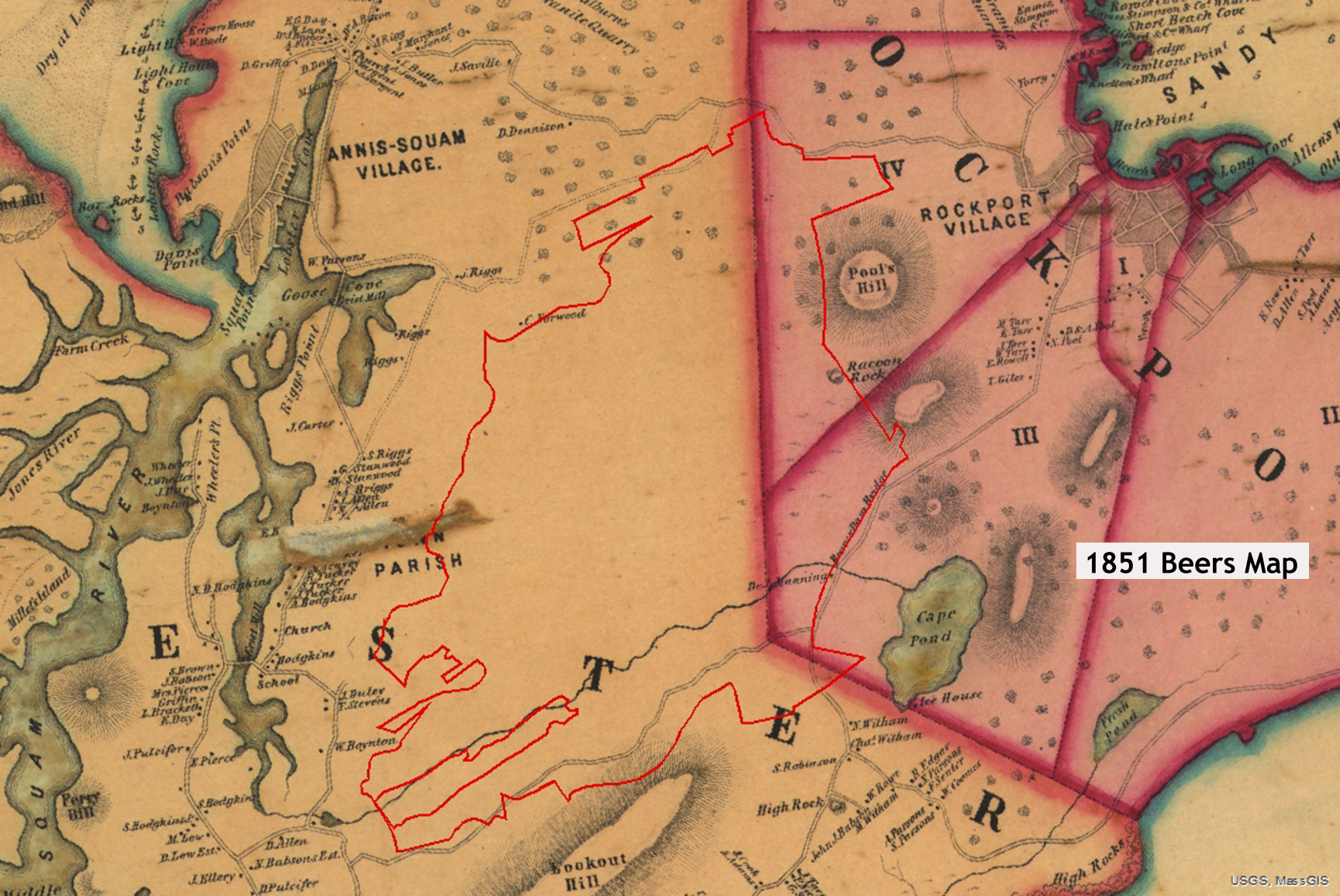
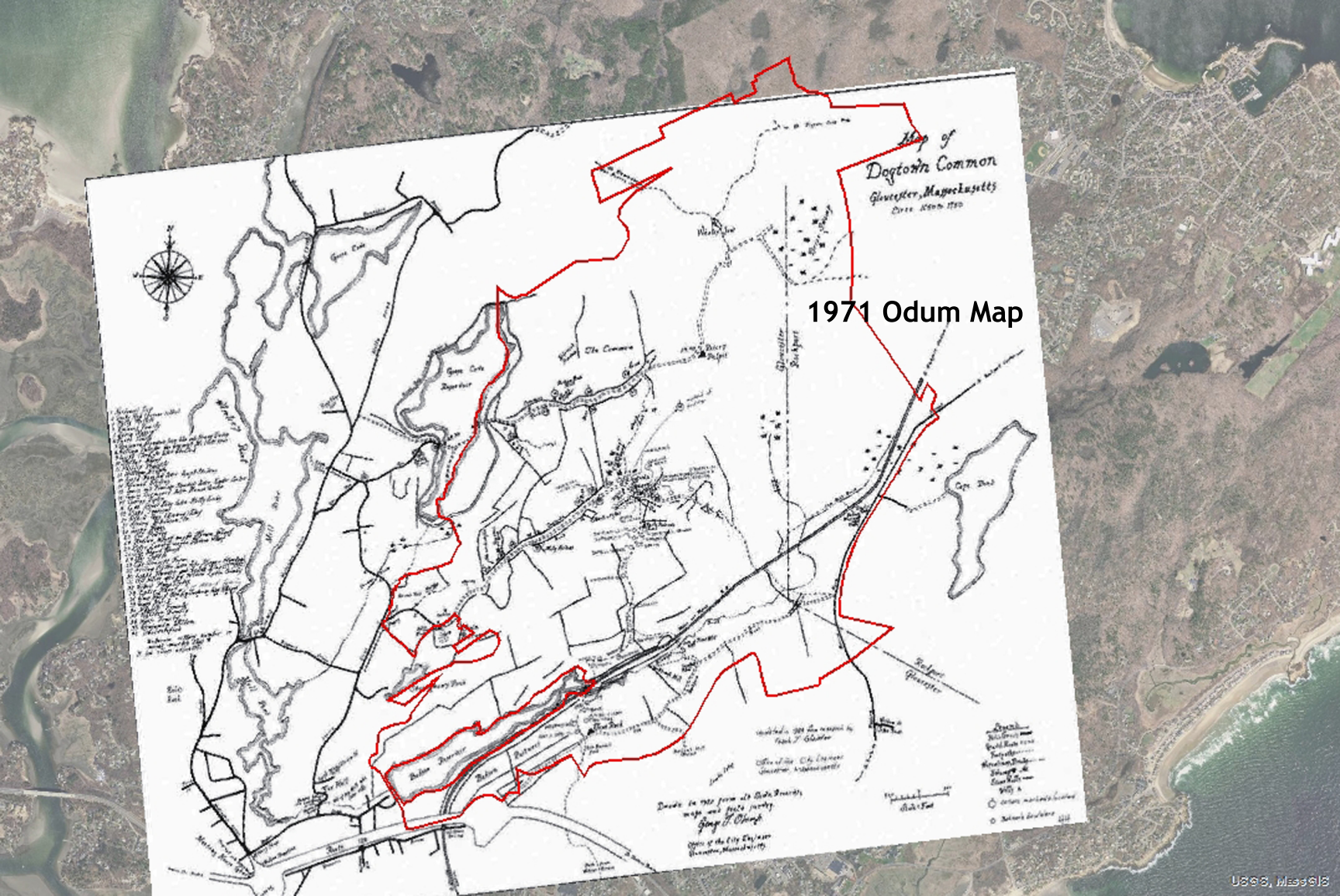



1794 Mason Map
USGS, MassGIS




USGS, MassGIS


Map of
Dogtown Common
Gloucester, Massachusetts
1971 Odum Map