

DEVELOPING A
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR DOGTOWN:

A Report to the Mayor
by the
Dogtown Steering Committee

Gloucester, Massachusetts
August 1, 1985

FOREWORD

This report summarizes the work of the Mayor's Dogtown Steering Committee during the 14 months since its establishment. The report incorporates recommendations for a program of management of Dogtown, and also places on record observations by the Committee which should be important for the further development of such a program.

Many talented people have helped with the work of the Committee. A list appears in Appendix C. Of particular importance in the preparation of this report were the Subcommittee Chairmen and several others, including Peter Anastas, Elizabeth A. Bell, Lee Cunningham, Louise Loud James MacDougall, Lt. James Marr, Martha Oakes, Margaret O'Donnell, Linda Parker, Richard Quateman, and James Schoel. Organization and editing of the report and the writing of some sections were the responsibility of the undersigned.

Although the report attempts to give due credit to the Subcommittees, it should be understood that the report has been reviewed and approved by the Steering Committee, and speaks for that body.

August 1, 1985

Robert L. French
Chairman

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. <u>Introduction and Summary</u>	
A. Background	1
B. Summary of Recommendations for Management	2
II. <u>Description of the Dogtown Area</u>	
A. Physical and Biological Features	6
B. Historic Background	8
C. Land Ownership	13
III. <u>Objectives of the Management Program</u>	15
IV. <u>Substantive Recommendations for the Management Program</u>	
A. Public Safety	16
B. Natural Features	19
C. Cultural Features	22
D. Recreational Activities	24
E. Physical Structures	26
F. Cleanups	27
G. Land Acquisition	28
V. <u>Recommendations on Organization of Management</u>	
A. Resource Requirements	29
B. A Possible Joint Program with DEM	29
C. An Interim Organization	30
<u>Appendices</u>	31
A. A Proposal for Dogtown (May, 1984)	
B. Summary of the Land Acquisition Phase	
C. Rosters of Steering Committee and Subcommittee	
D. Maps of Dogtown's Natural Features	
E. Lists of Dogtown Species: Plants, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, Mammals	
F. References and Sources, Natural Features Subcommittees	
G. Maps of the Dogtown Settlement	
H. Dogtown: A selected Historical Bibliography	
I. Map of Protected Lands in Dogtown	

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

A. Background

In May, 1984, representatives of the Essex County Greenbelt Association and the Massachusetts Audubon Society's Resources for Cape Ann office joined with the Gloucester City Planner in outlining to Mayor Richard R. Silva a project for dealing with two urgent problems of Dogtown.

One problem emphasized by this initial working group was the threat of development in the heart of Dogtown. Large parcels of land along Dogtown Road were still in private hands, and could probably accommodate large numbers of private dwellings and condominiums. Development on this scale would threaten the Babson and Goose Cove watersheds and lead inevitably to the loss of this unique, semi-wilderness area as a place for public recreation and enjoyment. With new housing springing up all around the periphery of Dogtown, heavy development along Dogtown Road would certainly occur in a very short time.

The second problem was essentially a lack of management; Dogtown had had almost no attention from the City for a long time. The place was becoming overgrown, and irresponsible visitors were abusing the terrain with automobiles and trail bikes, burning stolen cars, dumping trash, shooting carelessly, holding drunken parties, and in general, frightening away many people who would like to enjoy it. (See Appendix A for proposal.)

1. The land acquisition phase

To avert the threat of development, the working group proposed that the City purchase critically situated land with the aid of a Self-Help grant from the state, and that the Greenbelt Association raise privately the funds needed for the City's share. During the year that followed, the Conservation Commission, aided by the working group, applied for and was awarded a Self-Help grant amounting eventually to \$266,000. In June, 1985, the Greenbelt began its campaign to raise the City's share, or \$66,000 (20% of the appraised value of the 135 acres), plus funds already expended by Greenbelt and Massachusetts Audubon for appraisals and title searches. Meanwhile, the City Council voted to take the land by eminent domain, both to clear some cloudy titles and to bring to a head a series of inconclusive negotiations with one set of professed owners. While the latter may yet challenge the price being paid, the best opinion is that such a challenge will fail. In any event, the land is now safe, and thus far at no cost to the City. (See Appendix B for a summary of the acquisition process.)

2. Management program and Steering Committee

To deal with the problems of irresponsible visitors and deterioration in Dogtown, the working group suggested that the Mayor appoint a Steering Committee to develop a plan for the continuing management of the area, the Committee to include representatives of relevant City agencies, interested private groups,

and the Town of Rockport. The Mayor acted immediately to form the Committee, which numbered eventually 18 persons, with Robert L. French, a member of the initial working group, as Chairman. During the balance of 1984, the Steering Committee met publicly once each month on the average, developed a mailing list of actively interested persons, and evolved a number of technically competent subcommittees which met and worked more or less independently, each gradually assembling its recommendations for the program. (See Appendix C for rosters of the Steering Committee and of the Subcommittees, Public Safety, Natural Features, Cultural Features, Recreational Activities, Physical Structures, Clean-up, and Acquisitions.)

As the problems of financing a management program became clearer, it seemed wise to explore with the state's Department of Environmental Management the possibilities for a joint program. In January, 1985, the Steering Committee agreed to a joint planning exercise with DEM, and shelved for the time its schedule for reporting its recommendations to the Mayor. The joint planning has turned out to be a slow process, however. Hence, the Steering Committee had decided to summarize its activities and recommendations in the present report.

B. Summary of Recommendations for Management

1. Management objectives

Basic objectives, all of high priority, are three-fold: preservation of the important natural and cultural features which make Dogtown such an unusual and attractive area; protection of reservoirs and watersheds; and maintenance of Dogtown as a safe, clean, quiet place for traditional forms of passive recreation, e.g. walking, skiing, berrying, picnicking, hunting, nature study, relaxation. On the negative side, Dogtown should not be manicured or made into a park, and man-made structures should be kept to a minimum.

2. Assuring public safety

a. Control of motor vehicles. A ban on privately owned motor vehicles is the most important single step toward effective management of Dogtown, one contributing not just to public safety (e.g. elimination of car burning, speeding motorcycles and drunken parties) but to all management objectives (e.g. absence of litter, preservation of natural features). An ordinance to do this was drafted at the Committee's suggestion and passed by the Council. The Council exempted snowmobiles from the ban, however. Close study of snowmobile effects will be called for.

The ordinance will, of course, need to be enforced. A system of barriers on access roads, for which the Committee has formulated detailed recommendations (many already carried out by the Gloucester Department of Public Works), will, if adequately maintained, help to keep out four-wheeled vehicles, while allowing access by fire or maintenance vehicles when necessary. Two-wheelers will call for more vigilant monitoring, enforcement of relevant statutes throughout the city, and exemplary arrests.

A parking area should be provided for visitors near Dogtown Road between Cherry Street and Gronblad's Pit. A decision on size and location should take into account considerations of security, allowable usage and potential water pollution.

b. Use of firearms. The principal recommendation is that the present Gloucester firearms ordinance be enforced. This prohibits shooting from April 1st through October 19th, and on Sundays at any time of the year. Public target practice facilities should be considered, and the use of rifles for hunting should be reviewed after a year of monitoring.

c. Enforcement of other laws. A good many other statutes and ordinances have been violated freely by invaders of Dogtown. Where evidence can be obtained, such offenses should be prosecuted. Police officers should be familiar with relevant laws and encouraged to enforce them.

3. Managing physical and biological features.

After provisions for public safety, the measures proposed for control of vegetation and wildlife have perhaps the most important implications for Dogtown. The Committee has been fortunate in assembling a Natural Features Subcommittee well-trained in biology and able to study the area carefully. They have enlisted the aid of some long-time students of Dogtown, conducted soil tests, inventoried plants and a number of orders of animals, and mapped different types of habitats and other features.

During the period of the Dogtown settlement, and for some time thereafter, a large part of the area was open pasture. Now these lands are in various stages of natural reforestation, each stage distinguished not only by a particular series of plants, but also by different species of animals. Hence any cutting back of vegetation should be selective with an eye to the kinds of results desired.

The Subcommittee assumes that species diversity in the area, which is already fairly high, should be encouraged, both to maintain the general health of the ecosystem and to make it more interesting. The principal strategy for accomplishing this is to preserve and expand the less common of the five habitats identified in the area. Thus, the Subcommittee would mow periodically several of the few remaining pastures, and would set aside for preservation the more fertile areas most likely to develop into mature forests.

Several measures are proposed in recognition of specific visitor interests. To maintain blueberry production, the Subcommittee recommends annual hand cutting of trees and tall shrubs on the extensive heathlands. This will prevent their crowding out the low bush blueberries in the normal course of plant succession. In addition, vegetation would be cut back selectively to maintain trails, access to sites of interest, and attractive vistas. Trails or other features deemed particularly sensitive to visitor pressures would be protected, and a number of steps taken to encourage specific animal populations.

4. Preserving and displaying cultural features.

As part of the management program, the historically significant sites should be restored and maintained, and made accessible to interested visitors without disturbing unduly the natural character of the area.

The Cultural Features Subcommittee recommends a complete inventory of Dogtown's cultural, historical and archaeological features, a project for which

outside funding might possibly be found. Cellar holes should be cleaned out, underbrush cleared away and markers refurbished. An excess of historical markers in the area should be avoided, however. Instead, a comprehensive map and historical guide should be prepared identifying all the important cultural and natural features.

Overall, the effort should be made to encourage visitors not only to see and appreciate specific features, but to get an impression of "the lay of the land" as it was in the early settlement. This will be done more effectively with visible cellar holes, old roads, and cleared pastures, than with an "Old Sturbridge Village" type of reconstruction. Indeed, the latter, or other developments such as a visitors center or commercial concessions, should be avoided like the plague.

5. Additional committee activities and recommendations.

a. Fostering public interest. Complementing the management steps already summarized which aim in large part to facilitate popular visitor activities, the Recreational Activities Subcommittee has instigated a variety of special programs to promote public interest in Dogtown and its resources. These include encouraging schools and youth organizations to use the area, and arranging events in the area or through outside organizations, which call attention to Dogtown's unique features and potentialities, e.g. guided tours, art exhibitions, photography contests.

These efforts seem already to have resulted in a considerable increase in public interest. The management program should continue in this direction.

b. Keeping Dogtown clean. The Cleanup Subcommittee organized one clean-up involving public participation and plans another in the near future. A continuation of this activity, as needed, is recommended.

c. Further land acquisition. The Land Acquisition Subcommittee recommends: (1) early steps to acquire several parcels of privately owned land still remaining in the center of Dogtown; (2) a study of land ownership around the periphery of the publicly held land, and identification of areas that should be publicly held (this is already under way); and (3) formulation of a program to acquire those areas.

6. Recommendations concerning management structure

Although the Committee has not made a detailed analysis of the manpower and other requirements of the management program, it assumes that at least two experienced full-time persons should be employed to monitor the area and coordinate the program. They would require certain physical facilities, together with support from municipal or other government agencies (e.g. police, DPW), outside contract firms and/or volunteers.

Since the possibility of funding such a program from either private or municipal sources seemed at present remote, a joint planning program was started with DEM, as noted earlier. While this proceeds, however, it seems wise to develop an interim structure to manage a low-cost program as well as

possible using available city and volunteer resources.

To provide such a program will require the involvement of three agencies: (1) the Conservation Commission, which has ultimate responsibility for conservation land; (2) the Department of Public Works, which has responsibility for the City's water supply and the muscle for heavy work, but not a budget wholly adequate to Dogtown; and (3) an Advisory Committee which could supply volunteers and kinds of expertise not otherwise available. It is the Committee's recommendation that the Mayor establish such a committee to include representatives of Police, Fire and Planning Departments and the Sportsman's Club, together with people knowledgeable in land management, biology, history, and possibly other areas. The Steering Committee recommends further that the heads of the three bodies - Conservation Commission, Department of Public Works, and Dogtown Advisory Committee - function, formally or otherwise, as an administrative commission in decisions affecting the management of Dogtown. A parallel development in Rockport is recommended as a first step toward a joint management program.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE DOGTOWN AREA

a. Physical and Biological Features

Dogtown comprises roughly 3000 acres of open space in the center of Cape Ann, two-thirds of it in Gloucester, the remainder in Rockport. The foundation of this area is a former mountain of very old Cambrian granite which is topped with the terminal moraine of the last ice sheet to cover North America. There is varied and dramatic evidence of the glacier's influence: sphagnum bogs, fresh-water swamps, glacial grooves and scratches, striking erratic boulders, till, and the moraine. The resulting terrain includes boulder strewn hills and large areas of lowlands that have succeeded to red maple swamp. The poor soil has retarded this natural succession on the uplands, where trees are generally stunted and of poor condition. Such organic matter as has accumulated has been periodically burned off by fire.

In the central part of Dogtown there are few bedrock outcroppings (with exceptions along Gee Avenue, southwest of the Bars and just northeast of Whale's Jaw); the higher hills are mainly composed of till and boulders. Hence most of the granite quarrying was confined to the north of Dogtown, with little impact in the more central area. The excavations along Dogtown Road and at the dyke at Briar Swamp were aimed at gravel removal.

The glaciers formed hills and dales. The hills have some exceptional views, and the dales collect rain water for eventual storage in two of Cape Ann's reservoirs, Babson and Goose Cove. Protection of this watershed has been a prime factor restricting development of Dogtown in recent years.

The soils account for the low level of natural prosperity in Dogtown. When Cape Ann was first settled, forestation within Dogtown was probably heavy on the slopes and in the valleys where organics had the opportunity to accumulate. The hilltops were thinly covered with stunted trees and the flooded areas were much as they are today, some possibly less congested with woody growth. Slowly the area was cleared of these trees until nearly all had been removed. It is to this stage that people who knew what Dogtown "really" looked like often refer. Photographs taken over 80 years ago depict miles of open pasture dotted with boulders, against the crisp horizon of the ocean. Pasturing of livestock on the Common kept the area much the same until the last farmer failed to return in the 1840's. Without the competition from grazing animals and men with axes succession has resumed its normal course.

The Subcommittee has identified five habitats in Dogtown. These represent stages in the successional development from barren ground to mature trees, each characterized by distinctive plant and animal species. They are not in a clearly distinct form, however, since the development is a continuous one, and different stages intermingle in many areas (See Appendix D)

1. Grasslands, or former pasture, not yet invaded by woody plants. These are now rare in Dogtown.

2. Heathlands, or grasslands in which there has occurred significant

growth of such woody plants as viburnum, blueberry, bayberry, etc. These are fairly extensive in Dogtown.

3. Wetlands, or bogs, flooded meadows, shrub swamps, red maple swamps, brooks, springs, ponds or lakes.

4. Second growth forest, or a mixture, typically, of deciduous and coniferous tree species growing up from former pasture lands. This habitat covers a large portion of Dogtown. Soils here are so infertile that both hard and soft-wood trees grow poorly, producing little fruit.

5. Mature forest, or stands of hardwood trees, a very stable habitat that requires 100 years or more to develop. These are almost completely lacking in Dogtown, along with the plants and animals associated with them, such as the pileate woodpecker, barred owl, ovenbird and black-throated green warbler.

Within each habitat species diversity has been affected by the tempering effect of the surrounding ocean on the climate. During the summer the air averages ten degrees cooler than in adjacent inland communities, and during the winter it is warmed to about the same average temperature as Cape Cod. The cooler summer temperatures allow more northern species of plants to survive side by side with southern species which require the warmer winters, e.g. Rhodora & Pinxter azaleas. As a result, Dogtown as a whole exhibits an unusually rich diversity of species.

A major portion of the Subcommittee's time has been spent on the accumulation of historical information relevant to the natural resources of Dogtown. An era of intense floral study was about to end when this group began its inquiries. Only three people live today out of a small fraternity of naturalists who investigated much of this area as it succeeded from pasture to its current state of scrub and forest. They have assisted the Subcommittee in locating rare plants and evaluating the impact of various forces on their survivability. Their list of Dogtown species, as confirmed by recent excursions, appears in Appendix E, along with lists of birds, reptiles and amphibians. Enough information has been reviewed and assessed to formulate a management plan which will not jeopardize any native species and is designed to conserve natural resources and promote diversity of plants and animals.

James MacDougall

b. Historic Background

"Dogtown is soft in every season," writes the Gloucester poet Charles Olson. "High up on her granite horst/light growth of all trees and bushes/strong like a puddle's ice/ the bios of nature in this park of eternal events/this terminal moraine. . ."

What the poet is describing is an area of 3,000 acres, located in the central and northern part of Cape Ann and comprising the former "Commons Settlement" and "Common Pastures" and the present Babson watershed. Set with enormous boulders of an almost primordial quality, deposited eons ago in the wake of a retreating glacier, dotted with scrub pines, juniper trees, and criss-crossed with crumbling stone walls built by the first Anglo-Saxon settlers in Gloucester and Rockport, the two towns whose boundaries it is enclosed within, Dogtown is considered to be one of the most unusual places in all of New England.

For nearly 200 years, until the early 1900's, Dogtown was inhabited by as many as 60 families whose adjoining farm and pasturelands the present stone walls bounded. Now it is a deserted village, a "ghost town," the only reminder of human habitation being the numerous cellars of the old houses, the last of which was demolished in 1845.

First known as the "Commons Settlement" because it encompassed common woodlots, mowing and tillage lots, and grazing and pasturelands, Dogtown was settled on the highlands above Riverdale between 1646 and 1650 after the present Reynard Street was first opened to allow transport of cordwood and timber from the Commons to tidewater and the mill at Mill River in Riverdale. A primary reason for the settlement was its accessibility to all points on the shore of Cape Ann: Rockport, Pigeon Cove, Lanesville, Annisquam and the Harbor. It was close to the fuel supply and afforded ample pasture to the cattle and sheep which were a source of support to the early settlers, along with fishing and what small farming was permitted on the Cape's thin and rocky soil. (The irregular topography of Cape Ann resulted in no one main settlement; rather, there were several smaller settlements and parishes, of which Dogtown was merely one.)

Another reason for the settlement, according to economist Roger Babson, who made an extensive historical and genealogical survey of Dogtown in the 1920's, was its proximity to the Cape's first mill, built about 1642 at Cape Pond Brook and later operated by William Ellery. Remnants of the old dam, the cellar of the miller's house, and the foundation of the original wooden canal may still be seen along with vestiges of a second fall, built near the corner of Poplar and Cherry streets in Gloucester. "Thus these two small falls on Cape Pond Brook which still runs through these pastures," Babson concludes, "were an important factor in locating this original settlement."

The Commons Settlement thrived for about one hundred years, from the building of the first house in 1650 to 1750 when, as the economy gradually shifted from a subsistence-oriented one to a market economy, many of its inhabitants began moving closer to the Harbor. Babson's research reveals that over 60 families were living on Dogtown during this major period of settlement. Of their homes, he writes, "only those having cellars can now be identified. Of these there are 40." But among the early inhabitants, Babson notes, "were members of such well-known families as the Stanwoods, the Allens, the Bennetts, the Elwells, the Davises, the Hiltons, the Wharfs, the Withams, and the Stayceys." Types of dwellings on Dogtown included the more primitive sod huts of the earliest settlers, single-room thatched roof huts with lean-tos for animals and -- more typically -- one story wooden frame houses with cellars and a central chimney. It appears that there was only one two-story house on all of Dogtown, built by the Stanwood family. Abraham Wharf's house (24) had a gambrel roof. (See Appendix G.)

Excavations in the cellars of the Clark Family (9), Joseph Winslow (13), James Dermerit (16), Col. Pearce (23), and Peter Lurvey (25) have unearthed fragments of native redware, imported English and Italian red, yellow and brown earth-ware, Chinese procelain, stoneware from Staffordshire, 1720-1780, and other pieces from New York and Connecticut. White-ware, consisting of Wedgewood, Staffordshire, late 18th century, was also found. The decorations are varied and the types consist of jars, bowls, dishes, pitchers, plates, jugs, cups, tea-pots, crocks and milkpans -- all evidence that daily life on Dogtown was little different from that of the town itself.

Families held fee-title to the small walled-in farms which they occupied, including pastureland. They were also given "cow rights," "mowing and tillage" lots and "wood lots" on a large tract of over 1000 acres, known as the Commons Pastures. Each family then had its own "home and garden" and interest in the Commons where they obtained wood and did their pasturing. The woodlots were laid out in 1722. They numbered 136 in all, were from 10 to 20 rods wide and from 160 to 320 rods long, according to their location. Besides the two main roads, the Commons Road and Back Road into the settlement, there were numerous paths and horseback trails which led from the village to other points on the Cape. Some of these are extant today and are indicated on a map published by the Gloucester Conservation Commission and on the Appalachian Mountain Club trail map of 1972.

Babson pinpoints the "decline" of Dogtown in 1750 when, he writes, "the enterprising families of Gloucester gradually gave up logging and farming to enter the fishing and shipbuilding business. These men saw that it was more economical to use the natural advantages of the harbor for seafaring purposes and to purchase their fuel and food supplies." In their more recent The Saga of Cape Ann, published in 1960, Melvin Copeland and Elliott Rogers posit "several (additional) factors" which brought about the desertion of Dogtown. "The soil was too poor and too dry for profitable farming," they state. "Furthermore, after a new road nearer the shore was opened up through Riverdale to the Willows (Washington Street), the Back Road fell more and more into disuse -- and the fishing and trading activities of the harbor drew many

of the able-bodied people away from the rather barren village at Dogtown." In other words, they conclude, "life on the moors became less attractive to the second and the third generations than it had appeared to be to the settlers."

A new study by Christine Heyrman (Commerce and Culture, 1934) would seem to bear this out. In settlements like Dogtown, she notes, "population exceeded extent and productive capability of arable land." With the growth of commercialism or a market-based economy, which tended also to increase occupational diversity, thereby luring people away from the land, the original land-based subsistence economy of Dogtown and the Cape itself declined.

Accordingly, families began moving out of Dogtown. They rented their former homes to what Roger Babson and his predecessor, Gloucester historian John Babson referred to as "poorer people." "Like most rented property in those days," Roger Babson writes, "no care was given to maintenance and it gradually ran down." Many of the homes were occupied by widows of men who were lost at sea or killed in the Revolutionary War. Living alone with their dogs, the widows gathered peat and cow dung for fuel; with produce they traded for the barest necessities. "The presence of the dogs," Babson notes, who continued to roam in packs long after the last inhabitants were gone, provides at least one "reason why it was known as Dotown."

Some commentators have suggested that the name referred to the area's decline, as in its having "gone to the dogs." Others have offered "Dogtown" as the corruption of an older and now forgotten name. Whatever the provenance, the name Dogtown does not seem to have been used earlier than the 19th century.

By 1814, only six houses of the original 60 or more were left standing. The last of these houses was torn down in 1845, although the final inhabitant of Dogtown, "Black Neil," who had been an itinerant hog butcher and may have been a freed slave, had been removed from the cellar of Judy Rhines' home on Commons Road and taken to the Town Farm in 1830.

"The poor widows have all found rest in the grave," writes John Babson in his History of the Town of Gloucester, "and the old dwellings that scarcely afforded a shelter for their declining years have also disappeared, but the ancient cellars, the grass-grown roads, and the traditions of the place, still impart a melancholy interest to the deserted hamlet."

One last attempt on the part of man to impress himself on the environment of Dogtown occurred a hundred years after the last settler was removed. In the early years of the Great Depression, Roger Babson hired unemployed stone workers to carve a series of mottos on some of the great glacial boulders in the vicinity of Dogtown Square and along the path to Gloucester. The letters are ten inches tall and expertly carved with such phrases as "Get a Job," "Help Mother," "Never Try, Never Win," "If Work Stops, Values Decline." These boulders are part of a tract of 1100 acres given to the city of Gloucester by Mr. Babson. This tract forms part of the watershed of the Babson Reservoir and the land, according to his will, is always to be kept as a public park

for the use of all the inhabitants of Cape Ann.

Before Babson had the boulders on his property carved, there was an abortive attempt in 1922 at reforesting Dogtown. In 1944 a private plane airport was proposed in the Whale's Jaw area. In 1967 the Department of Defense was reportedly investigating the Briar Swamp area of Gloucester and Rockport on Dogtown as a prospective site for a radar emplacement for the short-lived ABM Sentinel anti-ballistic missile system. An "Old Sturbridge Village" project as proposed in 1974, and, most recently, there was an attempt to locate a windmill project or "wind farm" in the Riverdale area of Dogtown. Fortunately, none of those plans ever came to fruition and Dogtown has remained in its natural state.

There have been a number of attempts to ascribe an American Indian presence or habitation to Dogtown prior to Anglo-Saxon settlement, but there exists no archaeological evidence to this effect. Wabanaki, Penobscot and other Maine and Massachusetts groups of Algonkian stock came only seasonally to Cape Ann and they preferred to camp in sheltered places in Annisquam, Bay View and West Gloucester just above the shoreline where they fished or dug for clams or mussels and where ample evidence of this inhabitation has been and continues to be uncovered. Romantic fantasists who see in Dogtown's boulders a counterpart to Stonehenge and other Druidic ritual sites have wished also to locate primitive rites and practices here among the barren spaces between Dogtown's dolmen. Such practices exist, however, only in the imagination of those who are drawn to the peculiar quality of Dogtown's light, the underbrush that clings to its gravelly soil and to the seemingly ageless geologic formations of its rocks and hilly places.

By the same token, legends that Dogtown was originally settled so that colonists could be safe in its interior from the attacks of "Indians," "pirates," or "the British," seem to have little foundation in fact. History records only one such "raid," that made in June of 1814 by seamen from a British barge upon the property of Col. William Pearce of Annisquam, one of Gloucester's wealthiest merchants. Pearce had presumably moved up to Dogtown for safety; and the raiders, according to Rogers and Copeland, made their way from Lobster Cove to Dogtown and carried off some of Pearce's sheep. However, Dogtown had by then been settled for over a hundred years and there had been no such recorded disturbance up to 1814, only 16 years before the complete abandonment of the settlement.

Legends and stories about magical practices on Dogtown may be somewhat closer to the facts. A few of the last settlers, widows and elderly women who eked out a marginal existence by gathering and selling herbs, berries and folk nostrums, appeared also to have told fortunes, sold "love potions" and practiced some mild varieties of witchcraft. Charles E. Mann's In the Heart of Cape Ann, or, the Story of Dogtown (Proctor Bros., 1892) records the tales of "Luce" George, Peg Wesson and Tammy Younger, "The Queen of the Witches." And poet Percy MacKaye's Dogtown Common published in 1921, uses Mann's factual though somewhat romantic accounts as the basis for a far more fanciful epic of witchcraft and young love. S. Foster Damon's Russell Crouse-prize-winning play,

The Witch of Dogtown, is also based upon this material.

There are, however, many more legends and stories about Dogtown and its last inhabitants or frequenters of a less occult and more directly human nature. There is the story of Isaac Dade, an impressed British seaman who escaped when his vessel docked in Gloucester and later fought in the Continental Army at Yorktown. There is also the more sombre history of Abraham Wharf, who committed suicide in 1814 after crawling under one of Dogtown's giant boulders. In particular, there is the powerful tale of seaman James Merry who was killed on September 10, 1892 by a young bull with whom he had been in the habit of "wrestling" after witnessing bullfights in Spain. That story forms the basis of poet Charles Olson's "Maximus from Dogtown" series. (A stone marks the pasture, also known locally as "Bull Field," where Merry met his end. The date is inscribed upon it.) Other stories are to be found in Mann, Roger Babson, John Babson and particularly in Rogers and Copeland whose excellent map of Dogtown's most important settlers, house sites and cultural features is appended, along with Roger Babson's list of cellar holes and Mann's map of the same. (See Appendix G.)

From the days of its earliest settlement, Dogtown has always exerted an attraction on both natives and visitors. In 1856 the Concord naturalist and writer, Henry David Thoreau, hiked and camped there, describing the boulders which comprise the vast terminal moraine of glacial deposits as having "rained down from the skies." In the early 1930's, the American artist and poet Marsden Hartley painted extensively on Dogtown. Deeply moved by what he called "the speechless progress of geologic structures of earth" there, the Maine native produced a series of exquisite oils and drawings of that rugged landscape which have since become classics in American art.

Dogtown has also afforded Gloucester and Rockport people with a wonderful refuge or place of retreat in all seasons -- a source of herbs, wild flowers and plants and the most succulent blueberries and blackberries on the entire North Shore. Anyone who grew up on Cape Ann has come to accept Dogtown as part of their common heritage of natural space. There are few natives who haven't walked or picnicked there from early childhood. Dogtown has also satisfied that ever-increasing need for "wilderness" which people seem to need more and more as an antidote to our crowded cities and the break-neck pace of modern life.

Unfortunately, in recent years Dogtown has begun to suffer the fate of much open and unprotected land. Development is eating into it on all sides, and people have taken to dumping trash there and otherwise abusing the land by riding trail bikes and jeeps over its fields and meadows, causing erosion which is dangerous to its unique ecology and a general unsightliness which mars its otherwise natural and unspoiled beauty. Even more serious, vandals have been in the habit of taking stolen vehicles there to abandon or burn, causing not only further destruction to the land but the increasing hazard of forest fires.

Officials from Both Rockport and Gloucester, environmentalists and other civic-minded groups and individuals who have long advocated the protection and preservation of this unique part of the Cape's ecological heritage, have begun to take definitive steps toward the realization of that goal. The recommendations of the Subcommittee on Historical and Cultural Features which appears in Section IV has been formulated with these problems and efforts in mind.

c. Land Ownership

The area generally referred to as Dogtown comprises some 3000 acres roughly in the north central part of Cape Ann, approximately two-thirds of it in Gloucester, the balance in Rockport. Exact limits to Dogtown have never been established, however. The best that can be done in defining the area at present is to identify parcels known to be owned publicly or by conservation organizations. The map shown as Appendix "I" does this in a rough way. The Steering Committee is presently putting together a more precise map and attempting to verify the acreage figures given below, some of which may not be entirely accurate.

Publicly Owned Land In Gloucester

Watershed areas. The Goose Cove watershed in the northwest quadrant of Dogtown consists of 263 acres of primary watershed and 167 acres of secondary recharge area. Land was acquired for the Goose Cove Reservoir in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

The Babson Reservoir in the southwest corner of the Dogtown area contains 882 acres of primary watershed and 113 acres for secondary recharge. Land for the Babson Reservoir, including some in Rockport, was acquired from Roger Babson in the 1930's.

The smaller Klondike Reservoir lies in the northern section of Dogtown. Acreage figures are unavailable.

Dogtown Road. Between the Babson and Goose Cove watersheds is the Dogtown Road area. Eleven parcels of land, 165 acres, which are not part of either watershed, flank the road as it runs from Cherry Street northeasterly toward the town line. Two of these parcels, Gronblad's Pit and Adam's Pines, have been owned by the City of Gloucester for some time.

Five of the Dogtown Road properties, totaling 95 acres, have just been acquired by the Conservation Commission (with the aid of the Committee). One parcel was owned by Mary E. Clancey, while the four segments were presumably owned by three individuals in partnership. (Definite ownership will be established through the eminent domain proceeding.)

Four privately owned parcels (approximately 50 acres) remain on Dogtown Road. Owner of one of the parcels has approached the City and expressed a willingness to sell. Ownership of the others was researched by the Commission and is presumed to be unknown.

Woodlots. North of Dogtown Common is an area comprising about 280 acres known as the 'western division of woodlots.' About one quarter of the land is low and wet while the remainder is rolling and rugged. Over a period of five years the Gloucester Conservation Commission acquired most of these woodlots through gift, purchase and tax title taking. The Commission acquired approximately 40 additional acres of woodlots in its 1985 program.

The Conservation Commission has contacted owners of the remaining woodlots during the past 5-7 years inquiring as to the availability of the land. Though not a high priority these remaining lands should be acquired as they become available.

Publicly owned land in Rockport

Watershed areas. Several parcels of open space in Rockport complement the extensive Dogtown area owned by the City of Gloucester. East of Route 127 lies the Cape Pond watershed, site of Rockport's major reservoir built in 1895. The watershed covers 314 acres. Recently, a citizen's committee to protect land adjacent to the reservoir resulted in the addition of 9 acres (Nugent's Stretch) of open space.

Other Rockport reservoirs, Loop Pond and Quarry Reservoir are found respectively to the east and northeast of Dogtown. In addition to water supply, these areas provide open space in the Dogtown Common area. Acreage figures are not available.

The Rockport Conservation Commission owns and maintains several parcels adjacent to Dogtown. The Town Forest located on Pool Hill off Squam Road adds 52 acres of open space to the area. Other small parcels of land owned by the Conservation Commission are scattered throughout the area northeast of Dogtown Common.

Privately owned conservation land

Three private, non-profit conservation organizations also own open space in the Dogtown area. The Essex County Greenbelt Association maintains two parcels in Gloucester and one in Rockport. In Gloucester, the Association purchased 26 acres adjacent to Goose Cove, off Washington Street. An 18-acre parcel off Tucker Street in Lanesville recently was donated to the organization. In Rockport, Greenbelt was given 10 acres near the Pool Hill Town Forest. The Association has no immediate plans for further acquisition in the area.

Early in 1975, the Norton Forest, 115 acres in Gloucester was given to the New England Forestry Foundation by Professor and Mrs. Frederick Norton. The area, northwest of Dogtown Common, is intensely managed, consisting mostly of plantings of pine. The timber stand improvement project provides a startling contrast with the adjacent unmanaged Dogtown area.

Finally, the Rockport Village Improvement Society maintains 15 acres atop Pigeon Hill northeast of Dogtown. Owned by the Society since the early 1920's, the parcel provides a 270° panoramic vista of coastal New England. The Society is beginning extensive clearing of the hilltop in order to restore the view.

Elizabeth A. Bell

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The management program for Dogtown should serve three general objectives, all of high priority.

The first is preservation of important natural and cultural features of the area. Natural features of importance include the general character of the terrain, a highly diversified ecosystem, and such distinctive aspects as the great boulders and other glacial remnants, the rare plant species, and the wilderness character of much of the area. Among the important cultural features are the roads and cellar holes of the 18th century settlement and the Babson boulders.

The second general objective is protection of reservoirs and watersheds which comprise much of Dogtown.

And the third objective is maintenance of Dogtown as a safe and attractive place for passive recreational use by the people of Cape Ann and their visitors. Traditionally, Dogtown has attracted people interested in such physical activities as walking, jogging, skiing and riding horses; in berry-picking and picnicking; in hunting birds or small game; in studying or painting features of natural or historical interest; or in just enjoying quiet areas and scenic vistas. These traditional activities still command wide interest. The management program should seek to facilitate each, while minimizing potential conflicts among such activities or with other objectives.

Keeping Dogtown safe and attractive for those interested in its recreational opportunities is a first priority. People must be able to go there without fear of lawless individuals and reckless shooting. And they should find it reasonably free from trash, noise and man-made structures.

IV. SUBSTANTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A. Recommendations by the Public Safety Subcommittee

1. Control of motor vehicles

a. A ban on privately-owned vehicles. The Committee recommends that privately-owned motor vehicles not be allowed in Dogtown. This is the most important single step in the management program, one that will serve all of the broad management objectives. Properly enforced, the ban will eliminate the noise and damage to terrain and plant life caused by trail bikes and four-wheel-drive vehicles, in watershed areas as well as others. It will eliminate, too, most of the lawlessness recently experienced, including dumping of trash, thefts of plants and wood, set fires, drunken parties, and menacing behavior toward innocent visitors.

An ordinance banning motor vehicles was drafted at the suggestion of the Committee. On July 23, 1985, the Council passed it, exempting snowmobiles and Dogtown Road west of Gronblad's Pit from the ban. The latter exemption allows for possible use of Gronblad's Pit as a parking area.

b. Parking for visitors. The management plan should provide a parking area adequate to accommodate a reasonable number of visitors. More detailed planning will be needed to specify both this number and the location of the area. Control of access might be better close to Cherry Street, but that location could pose difficulties for some people, e.g. those visiting the spring off Dogtown Road. Gronblad's Pit might offer a more popular solution, but one that would complicate control of access and might involve some risk of water pollution (See Section 3b below.) Certainly, the parking area should be no further into Dogtown than Gronblad's Pit.

c. Barriers to access. To aid in controlling access of four-wheeled vehicles to Dogtown, it is recommended that large boulders and/or gates be used to block as many avenues of entry to the area as possible. Gates are appropriate where entry is allowed under certain conditions, e.g. a fire truck or other authorized vehicle.

As of June 1, 1985, the status of barriers already installed by the Gloucester DPW, and of additional Gloucester barriers needed, was as follows:

(1) Already installed.

- (a) Gate at Cherry Street entrance to Dogtown Road
- (b) Boulders on Dogtown Road beyond Gronblad's Pit.
- (c) Gate and boulders at Gee Avenue entrance to Goose Cove Reservoir.
- (d) Boulders on Reservoir Road extension.
- (e) Boulders at entrance to Old Rockport Road opposite Medical Center in Blackburn Industrial Park.
- (f) Boulders on north side of Goose Cove Dam.

(2) Additional barriers needed.

- (a) Replacement of boulders on Dogtown Road by a gate.
- (b) Boulders at the entrance to Old Rockport Road in front of the Varian/Extrion plant in Blackburn Park.
- (c) Gate at the end of Dennison Street.
- (d) Gate on Quarry Road at entrance to road to Vernon's Pit.
- (e) Boulders on Hickory Street near Plum Cove School.
- (f) Boulders at end of Woodbury Street, exact site to be identified.

Barriers will obviously need periodic inspection and repair. It is recommended that the DPW establish a schedule for doing this.

The Cherry Street gate presents some special problems. It was to have been locked every night, but this has not happened. One relevant point is that Sportsman's Club members need it open to get to their rifle range. If they had a road from their clubhouse to the range, it would eliminate this problem. The possibility that the city could help to provide such a road through the parcel acquired from William Clancy should be considered.

In any event, the Cherry Street gate should be locked at night.

In Rockport, cables have been installed at the entrance to Old Rockport Road on Nugent's Stretch, and negotiations are underway for one or two gates on Squam Hill. The Town has appropriated money for such barriers.

d. Recreational vehicles. The ban on privately-owned motor vehicles includes motorcycles, trail bikes, and other so-called "recreational vehicles," with the exception of snowmobiles. Barriers will not keep such vehicles out of Dogtown, of course; regular patrolling will be necessary and eventually possible. Meanwhile, several measures are recommended to assist enforcement of the ban:

1. An occasional, large-scale, well-organized police sweep of the area when numbers of vehicles are known to be in it. One such occasion involving arrests and fines would do more than anything else to abate this nuisance.

2. Enforcement throughout the city of the provisions of the statute governing operation of recreational vehicles. Among other provisions, these require legible licenses, and prohibit use on public ways.

In the case of snowmobiles, there has been too little local experience to make a fair appraisal of their effects in an area such as Dogtown. It is recommended, therefore, that they be observed carefully during the next year or so, and restrictions considered if and when they seem necessary.

2. Use of firearms.

Gloucester's firearms ordinance bans shooting east of the Annisquam River from April 1st to October 19th, and on Sundays throughout the year. It thus allows for hunting during the principal hunting seasons. The Committee recommends that the ordinance be enforced in Dogtown. (Shooting on an

established range, such as that of the Sportsman's Club, is, of course, legal at all times.)

There is considerable feeling within the Committee that rifles should not be allowed in Dogtown at any time. However, it is agreed that if a year's monitoring reveals problems, restrictions going beyond the present ordinance will be considered.

To reduce the number of bullets flying about unpredictably during the hunting season, the Committee recommends that attention be given to shooting for target practice. Establishing a target range for people not members of the Sportsman's Club might be considered as one possibility, provided satisfactory means for monitoring this can be found.

3. Enforcement of other laws

Lawlessness in general can be reduced in Dogtown by enforcement of existing statutes whenever adequate evidence of infraction is found. Common offenses include littering, drinking in public, selling alcoholic beverages without a license (apparently common at youthful parties), arson, destruction of city property and trespassing on city property. Recent arrests of party-goers on watershed land illustrate both the preventive value of arrests and the importance of using the charge of trespass to protect watershed. It is recommended that, pending regular monitoring of Dogtown, occasional police sweeps of the area to deal with unauthorized vehicular traffic also provide for arrests and prosecution in cases of other offenses.

Lt. James A. Marr
for the Subcommittee

B. Recommendations by the Natural Features Subcommittee

The Subcommittee offers the following recommendations for those habitats described in Section II A and depicted on the accompanying maps.

1. Grasslands (moderate priority)

Of the few existing grasslands, there are two which should be mowed periodically. One is the open area just east of Dogtown Square, the other the area on the west side of Adam's Pines overlooking Goose Cove Reservoir. Mowing can be done every other year during the September to November season. It should be started within a year or so before the pioneer trees now seeding become too large for mowing.

2. Healthlands (high priority)

It is the opinion of the Subcommittee that this resource justifies intense management to maintain the current availability of blueberries to the residents of Gloucester. Maintenance and enlargement of the heathlands should also be designed to enhance the presence of the two largest glacial erratics, Whale's Jaw and Peter's Pulpit. The existing heathlands are becoming overgrown with other, taller, shrubby species such as gray birch, virburnum and bay berry. We recommend that these plants be removed from the designated areas to allow the lowbush blueberry to fruit. This might be done in a number of ways: (a) annual handcutting of undesirable trees and shrubs; (b) removal of undesirable trees and shrubs followed by an application of herbicide "Round-up" during the next sprouting season; or (c) controlled burning. The Subcommittee recommends the first option, annual handcutting, and suggests the labor of such an undertaking might be shared by berry pickers with professional supervision.

This exercise in habitat stabilization involves more than just producing blueberries for the residents of Cape Ann. Heath communities harbor other plants which, should be preserved, e.g. *Spiranthes gracilis*, and the mound ant, both found in the young heath sere and not in the more shaded shrub stage. At present, *Spiranthes* is disappearing because of shading.

3. Wetlands management (moderate priority)

The wetlands on the whole take care of themselves. The coastal bogs should, however, be studied further. Active manipulation of this habitat may be necessary to preserve rare specimens.

Briar Swamp can offer high educational value if limited access can be obtained by erecting a boardwalk. This would get people out into the open and closer to the assets of this much misunderstood environment. Also during the winter months, vistas should be cleared to add more interest for the trail hikers. These vistas would be twofold: clearing of pockets of vegetation along the perimeter of the swamp to create windows, and, secondly, the mowing of six-foot wide corridors through the swamp to release more sun-loving plants, thereby creating more wildlife edges and improving the chances of observing wildlife.

There is a spring along Dogtown Road which is used for a source of fresh water by some residents of Gloucester. This spring is also the home of Two-lined Salamanders. For this reason, the site should remain in its natural condition. In addition, the water itself should be tested periodically. The water appears to come from the "Old Duck Pond," now an intermittently flooded meadow, and to flow beneath Dogtown Road to the outlet at the spring. Since the soils along Dogtown Road are extremely permeable, the potential for contaminating this aquifer by maintaining a parking lot at Gronblad's Pit could be significant.

A new study has been initiated to determine the impact of acid rain on the vernal pools which harbor breeding populations of amphibians. The data from the water analysis will be available at a later date.

4. Second growth forest (low priority)

Any active maintenance of this habitat should involve a thinning of the canopy to improve vigor among remaining stems and to increase nut production. One possibility would be to clear-cut one-half-acre blocks within large homogenous stands. This practice is commonly used to improve wildlife habitat, generate income from cordwood sales and perpetuate second growth stands for the future.

5. Mature forest stands (high priority)

The few areas which have attained a mature condition, or which have the greatest potential to attain significant tree size, should be set aside as preservation areas. Potential areas have been identified using soil maps. The most likely are included in the "Environmentally Sensitive" mapping in Appendix D.

6. The subcommittee offers in addition the following general recommendations:

a. Protection of wildlife and terrain is not possible when motor vehicles have unrestricted access to the area. It is imperative to bar them from Dogtown.

b. Some trails are more sensitive to over-use than others. Hence it is recommended that trails be marked to indicate whether they should be used: (1) for foot traffic only; (2) for other recreational uses as well, e.g. horseback riding, skiing, or (3) for all recreational uses plus maintenance vehicles. Recommendations on the capacity of each trail are in preparation.

c. Areas characterized as "Environmentally Sensitive" (See Appendix D) should have at most limited recreational use, and should be monitored to assure satisfactory progress.

d. Introduction of exotic species, e.g. ring-tailed pheasants, can endanger native populations. We recommend that careful consideration be given to any programs for introducing such species to Dogtown.

e. Bluebirds and other cavity nesting species are at a disadvantage in Dogtown due to the poor growth rate of trees. Recently, in nearby towns, small populations have taken up residence in open red-maple swamps. Hence we recommend

that bluebird houses be erected in appropriate swamp habitats and maintained to improve the likelihood of breeding bluebirds. Starlings and English sparrows should be discouraged from utilizing these or any cavities during the nesting season.

James McDougall and Lee Cunningham
for the Subcommittee

C. Recommendations by the Cultural Features Subcommittee

With a view toward the preservation and protection of the cultural, historical and archaeological features of Dogtown, and to help the community become more aware of their value, the Subcommittee makes the following recommendations:

1. First and foremost, we strongly urge that there be no commercial development of any kind on Dogtown -- no "Old Sturbridge Village" reconstruction projects or other "tourist attractions;" no "visitors' center" or recreation or food-service concessions of any kind. Dogtown's unique value is best preserved by leaving the area intact, "as is," after appropriate clean-up operations and the modest control of vegetation.
2. We recommend a complete inventory of the area's cultural, historical and archaeological features, and their present condition and accessibility, to include: cellar holes, historic (early) roads and surviving pathways, dams, pasture and boundary walls, sites where significant events in the settlement's history occurred, and more contemporary features like the Babson boulders.
3. Cellar holes should be cleaned of underbrush which obscure them and of rubbish and debris which hinder their observation and access. Marking stones should be made visible with numbers repainted if necessary. We do not, however, at this point see any need for a multiplicity of signs or historical markers to clutter up the naturalness of the area.
4. Instead of such signs and markers, we recommend the preparation of a concise guide and historical summary of Dogtown, with a list of cellar holes and other historical and cultural features, including one comprehensive map of Dogtown to help those in search of its history and its natural features. Perhaps this could be prepared in cooperation with the Subcommittee on Natural Features. One large map of Dogtown, with a list of cellar holes and historical, cultural and natural features, might be erected at the main Gloucester and Rockport entrances to Dogtown. And visitors could avail themselves of guides and maps available at Chamber of Commerce information centers on Cape Ann or in local bookstores. (See recommendations by Recreational Activities Subcommittee, Section III D below.)
5. We also recommend joint activities with the Recreational Activities Subcommittee to help make the community more aware of Dogtown's true history and the importance of protecting and preserving it. (See Section III D below.)
6. What we would like, finally, to emphasize and to recommend for the protection and preservation of Dogtown is that it not be remembered or described merely as Cape Ann's earliest "shanty-town," or a place of witch covens and occult happenings, either in past times or in the present, or a "red light district," as some have referred to it. If Dogtown is preserved as is -- that is, after appropriate clean-up and control of vegetation, as other committees have recommended, and the enhancement of cellar sites and their markers -- people will have the rare opportunity to experience the "lay of the land," the way Dogtown was before any development took place. There are not many places, on or off Cape Ann, of which this can be said.

Preserving Dogtown as is allows us -- if not compels us -- to use our imaginations, to picture what the early settlement on Dogtown and elsewhere on Cape Ann might have been like. This, we submit would be a good exercise in this "ready-made," no-need-to-think world. The "benign neglect" of Dogtown in the last century has already made this possible to some extent. But, with encroachment a fact, and the irretrievable loss of Dogtown a distinct possibility, it is now time to take action to preserve this rarest of Cape Ann and American places. It is our duty as citizens of the present and our responsibility to those who come after us, for they will need -- indeed cherish -- Dogtown as much if not more than we do.

Peter Anastas
for the Subcommittee

D. Recommendations by the Recreational Activities Subcommittee

Recommendations of the Natural Features and Cultural Features Subcommittees (Section B and C above) are intended in good part to facilitate popular visitor activities noted in the statement of Objectives of the Management Program. Complementing these proposals, the Recreational Activities Subcommittee recommends a number of management steps to develop public familiarity with the resources of the area and public interest in them. These include:

1. Installation of brief and modest signs identifying trails and sites of particular interest.
2. Publication and distribution of an accurate map useful to visitors. (See recommendations of the Cultural Features Subcommittee, Section IV C above.)
3. Encouraging appropriate use of Dogtown for education, recreation, and community service by Gloucester and Rockport public schools, Girl and Boy Scouts, the YMCA, and other organizations concerned with education and physical training.
4. Arranging for special events in Dogtown, such as the "Dogtown Day" scheduled for June 23, 1985, which will feature guided tours, short lectures, and a running contest.
5. Encouraging outside organizations to arrange events which foster local interest in Dogtown and its proper uses. Thus far in 1985, the following have been completed and scheduled, or under consideration:
 - a. Use of Dogtown as a focal subject for student writers at O'Malley School during the spring of 1985. A collection of their writings might be published.
 - b. An exhibition of books on Dogtown at the Sawyer Free Library in July, 1985.
 - c. A photography contest sponsored by the Library, with entries to be shown at the Library concurrently with the book exhibit and the Hartley show at the Cape Ann Historical (Item d).
 - d. "Soliloquy in Dogtown," an exhibition of paintings and poetry by artist Marsden Hartley at the Cape Ann Historical Association, July 26 through September 21, 1985.
 - e. An exhibition of contemporary paintings of Dogtown by local artists, at the Point Hill gallery in Gloucester, June 21 through August 15.
 - f. An evening of songs about Dogtown, by Stephen Scotti and friends, at the Cape Ann Historical Association, August 2 and 3.
 - g. It is hoped that a theater group will produce Foster Damon's The Witch of Dogtown, first staged 30 years ago.

6. To carry out such a program on a continuing basis, the Subcommittee recommends that a volunteer advisory or Auxiliary Group be established as an adjunct to Dogtown management.

Linda Parker and James Schoel
for the Subcommittee

E. Recommendations by the Physical Structures Subcommittee

1. Physical structures in general

The Subcommittee emphasizes the basic tenet that man-made structures be kept to a minimum in Dogtown.

2. Roads

Dogtown Road should be upgraded to the extent necessary to facilitate access by emergency and maintenance vehicles.

Care should be taken to ensure that roads traversing the watersheds are not altered in any ways that might increase erosional effects.

3. Parking

A visitor parking lot should be constructed at some point on Dogtown Road between Cherry Street and Gronblad's Pit; size and location to be determined on the basis of further planning. A location close to Cherry Street offers advantages in security and in minimizing potential impact on surface and ground water.

4. Barriers to access

Gates or other barriers should be installed and maintained in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Safety Subcommittee.

5. Signs

Signs should be as simple, as permanent and as limited in number as possible.

6. Boardwalk in Briar Swamp

The structure recommended by the Natural Features Subcommittee should be built.

Richard K. Quateman
for the Subcommittee

F. Recommendations by the Clean-up Subcommittee

At the beginning of the Dogtown Committee's efforts litter was plentiful in the area. The Public Works Department removed the burnt-out cars and other heavy litter, and in September the public was invited to help in a one-day clean-up. Among the organizations that participated were the Sportsman's Club, Boy Scouts, Project Adventure, Civic and Garden Council, Food Cooperative, Clean City Commission, and the League of Women Voters. A similar clean-up is contemplated for the Babson Reservoir area in the near future.

The Clean-up Subcommittee anticipates that litter will become less of a problem as control of access by motor vehicles is achieved. It will always be a problem to some extent, however, it is important to prevent accumulation. Hence, the Subcommittee recommends that the management program incorporate a system of periodic inspection and clean-up, possibly using volunteers to supplement the efforts of the DPW.

Louise Loud
for the Subcommittee

G. Recommendations by the Land Acquisition Subcommittee

For management purposes it is essential that the limits of Dogtown be defined precisely, and in a way that facilitates achievement of basic management objectives. It is desirable also that all land within these limits be owned publicly or by conservation organizations. With these general considerations in mind, the Land Acquisition Subcommittee recommends the following actions:

1. Definition of Dogtown

A careful study is needed of land ownership in the general area of Dogtown, particularly around the periphery of the publicly owned lands that make up most of the central portion of the area. Maps should then be prepared showing the exact limits of publicly owned land, and outlining parcels that should be added at the periphery to strengthen Dogtown as a public resource. Consideration of desirable additions should take into account relevance to watershed protection, unique natural or cultural features deserving preservation, importance for recreational purposes, and feasibility of acquisition.

2. Acquisition of private lands in center of Dogtown

After the current acquisitions, four parcels on Dogtown Road and a number of more remote woodlots will still remain in private hands. These will not be expensive, but they should be acquired soon by the city. Applications for Self-Help funds should be made now.

3. Acquisition program for the periphery

Once the survey recommended in Step 1 above is completed, a program for acquisition of privately owned land on the periphery should be developed and pursued as rapidly as possible. Opportunities for such acquisitions will not be available indefinitely.

Elizabeth A. Bell
for the Subcommittee

V. RECOMMENDATIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF MANAGEMENT

A. Resource Requirements

1. Management staff

A detailed analysis of manpower and other requirements has not been made. It seems clear, however, that an adequate staff must include at least two persons with professional experience in land management.

They will serve as wardens monitoring and enforcing compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to motor vehicles, firearms, fires and other aspects of public safety. In addition, they will plan and coordinate the other management programs outlined above. They will need some sort of headquarters structure, at least one motor vehicle, and miscellaneous tools and supplies, plus support from various quarters.

2. Support for management staff

Getting the necessary work done will require additional staff or support from city or other government agencies, volunteers, outside contract agencies, or some combination of these. Assuming management by the City, backup by Police and Fire Departments will be needed in matters of public safety and law enforcement. Organization of a reporting network of volunteers living near Dogtown might be helpful as well. Work on roads, parking areas, trails, vegetation and historic sites will call for assistance from the Department of Public Works or its equivalent in outside contract agencies. In organizing recreational activities, and possibly in other capacities, volunteers could be uniquely helpful.

B. A Possible Joint Program with DEM

When the Steering Committee was formed, it assumed that the City of Gloucester and Town of Rockport would be unable to fund the management program, and that the necessary funds would have to be raised privately. Subsequent inquiries suggested that this might prove feasible for a few years, but that a long term program of private financing on the scale desired would be difficult if not impossible.

Following a suggestion that the State Department of Environmental Management would be interested in a joint management program, several meetings were held with DEM officials. It was agreed that DEM and representatives of the Steering Committee would jointly plan a management program, one more comprehensive and detailed than is described in this report. The joint project would also develop a written agreement between DEM, Gloucester, and, it is hoped, Rockport, on the ground rules for conducting the program. It was understood that adoption of the program would be contingent on acceptance of the agreement by the two communities.

Planning discussions have been started. They progress slowly, however, and it seems desirable that Gloucester, preferably in collaboration with Rockport, consider what interim steps can be taken on a local basis to achieve the goals of a management program in Dogtown.

C. An Interim Organization

What is called for on an interim basis is a low cost program structured both to meet statutory requirements and to make the most effective use of available municipal resources and volunteer efforts. At present there seems to be no one city agency in a position to take overall responsibility for such a program.

The Conservation Commission must be involved because many of the issues are conservation issues, and because the state requires that the Commission have ultimate responsibility for care and custody of land purchased with Self-Help funds. But, the Conservation Commission lacks an administrative structure and the resources to get needed work done.

The Department of Public Works has responsibility for the City's water supply, and the muscle for heavy work, but because of budgetary constraints must use most of the latter for other purposes. At present its resources need to be supplemented by volunteer efforts, and also by the kinds of professional and scientific expertise evident in the work of the subcommittees responsible for this report.

To provide the needed special expertise, and means of mobilizing volunteer efforts, it is recommended that the Mayor appoint a Dogtown Advisory Committee in place of the present Steering Committee. It should include representatives of the Police, Fire and City Planning Departments, and of the Sportsman's Club, together with people knowledgeable in land management, natural sciences, cultural history and possibly other areas. The committee should be smaller than the Steering Committee and have a more specifically defined role. Its chairman should not be a city employee.

With the appointment of an Advisory Committee, the ingredients for an effective interim program would all be available. There would remain the task of establishing appropriate working relationships among them. The suggestion that comes most readily to mind is that the Chairman of the Conservation Commission, the Director of Public Works, and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, make up, formally or informally, a sort of administrative commission for Dogtown. They would need to agree on what should be done. Where the doing involved heavy work such as earth-moving, the DPW would usually be responsible. If it was a matter of cutting back certain kinds of vegetation, either DPW or volunteer effort might be involved. And if what was needed was a guide to the area, or a new community program, the Advisory Committee would be expected to find suitable volunteers.

A low cost program would require setting priorities among the various elements of the overall program recommended. This would be a responsibility of the administrative commission. Possibilities for expanding the program through outside funding should, of course, be explored.

The above recommendations have primary reference to Gloucester. A truly cooperative program with Rockport appears to be something to work toward rather than to establish by fiat at the outset. It would be the Committee's recommendation that Rockport set up an essentially comparable structure for its share of Dogtown, and that the parallel bodies work together.

* * * * *

APPENDICES

- A. A Proposal for Dogtown (May, 1984)
- B. Summary of the Land Acquisition Phase
- C. Rosters of Steering Committee and Subcommittees
- D. Maps of Dogtown's Natural Features
- E. Lists of Dogtown Species: Plants, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, Mammals
- F. References and Sources, Natural Features Subcommittee
- G. Maps of the Dogtown Settlement
- H. Dogtown: A Selected Historical Bibliography
- I. Map of Protected Lands in Dogtown

APPENDIX A

A PROPOSAL FOR DOGTOWN

Submitted to Mayor Silva by:

Robert French
Elizabeth Bell, Greenbelt
Richard Quateman, Mass Audubon
Margaret O'Donnell, Gloucester
Planning Office

May, 1984

Objectives

Dogtown, although imprecisely defined, comprises at least 2,300 acres in the center of Cape Ann, 400 of these in Rockport but owned by the City of Gloucester, the remaining 1,900 in Gloucester, about 1,600 owned by the City. It is a beautiful area, important for its history, its ecology, its service as part of the city's watershed, and in many other ways. At present the area is threatened seriously in two respects. First, its attractions and natural features are suffering cumulatively from vandalism, dumping and unrestrained exploitation by trail-bikers, reckless hunters, and the like. Second, at least part of the land still privately owned could shortly become a prime target for residential development.

The proposed program calls for cooperation between private and public agencies to head off these threats and to restore and maintain Dogtown as a place that can be safely visited and enjoyed by all of the people of Cape Ann. The program includes two phases: (1) acquisition of the remaining privately owned land, and: (2) a continuing land management program for the entire area.

Phase I. Acquisition of Privately Owned Land

Land Believed to be for Sale

The parcels identified on the attached map as "Subject Property" front on Dogtown Road just off Cherry Street and comprise in all about 150 acres. This land forms part of one or the other watershed and has many valuable resources, — a diverse plant and animal population, including several rare and endangered species, distinctive historic and cultural features, and some other aspects that commend it for human enjoyment, such as a freshwater spring, miles of walking trails, scenic vistas and extensive berry patches.

The land is held by three individuals in partnership. Representatives of the Essex County Greenbelt Association and of Resources for Cape Ann have discussed purchase of the property with the owners, and have the impression that the owners are willing to sell at or near appraised value. The Greenbelt has arranged for an appraisal at an early date, and a second will be arranged by Resources for Cape Ann. The owners have agreed to hold the property off the market while the appraisals are being made.

Plan of Acquisition

Funding. It is proposed that the Gloucester Conservation Commission purchase subject land using funds from three sources:

1. The Massachusetts Self-Help Program which can reimburse the City for up to 80 percent of the cost of land acquired by the Conservation Commission for conservation and passive recreation purposes.

2. The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund which can provide additional funds, say 10 percent, to augment self-help monies. It should be noted that the federal program will also provide funds for purchase of equipment needed for protecting land, such as gates.
3. To provide the balance needed, estimated at 10 percent of the total purchase price, plus expenses for appraisals and other items, the Greenbelt would be prepared to conduct a fund-raising program among residents and businesses of Cape Ann.

Necessary Preparatory Actions.

1. Two professional appraisals must be completed and a price negotiated with the owners as soon as possible. The Greenbelt and Mass Audubon are prepared to assist in these efforts.
2. Applications for state and federal funding must be completed and submitted before August 31, 1984.
3. Prior to submitting the applications, the City must update its Open Space and Recreation Plan. This is being done by Margaret O'Donnell, and is almost complete. Other actions, including a favorable vote by the City Council, will also be required.
4. A plan for effective management of Dogtown will be essential to attract private funds, and may well be required to qualify for state and federal funds. Hence, Phase 2 should also be pursued as soon as possible.

Acquisition of Remaining Private Land

This is the land labelled "Private" and bounded in yellow on the attached map. One owner contacted by the Greenbelt wants to donate his parcel to a conservation organization. No recent contact with other owners have been made to our knowledge, and title work may not be complete. This matter might well engage the City Solicitor at some point. Action with regard to these parcels is not urgent, however, since most are landlocked, and the city can control any development in the watershed.

Phase 2. A Management Plan for Dogtown

An effective management plan must assure preservation of significant natural and cultural features, integrity of the watershed, continuing physical attractiveness of the area, and public confidence that the area can be visited safely and pleasantly. To do this, the plan must command broad public support and involvement, together with appropriate and timely backing from interested agencies.

It is proposed that the plan incorporate two features:

1. A Steering Committee to be appointed by the Mayor representing the major groups interested in the uses of Dogtown or essential to its effective management. This committee should be charged to develop details of the management plan, and to oversee it indefinitely, at least on an advisory basis. Some suggestions for membership are appended. To help get the management program started, Resources for Cape Ann has offered the services of a summer intern as staff for the Committee. He will be available early in June.
2. A part-time manager in daily touch with Dogtown and responsible for identifying and arranging to accomplish the things that need doing in the area, including: cleanups and litter control; control of vandalism, dumping, shooting, fires, threats to the reservoirs, etc., maintaining trails, roads and parking areas; actions to assure desirable conditions for plant and animal life; and acting to improve scenic qualities. For the actual accomplishment of these goals, the manager would need to be able to call on assistance from city departments, e.g. public works, police and fire, and from other groups such as the Cape Ann Sportsmen's Club and the Greenbelt. In addition he would need a budget for special work not within the immediately available resources of those various agencies.

Funding of the management program, and the organizational affiliation of the manager, remain to be worked out. The Greenbelt is exploring possibilities for private endowment for such a program. If such funding can be secured, the management both of the program and of the endowment funds might best be assigned to a private organization under some contractual arrangement with the city. Both the Greenbelt and Mass Audubon have had relevant experience, and either or both might be willing to take on such a contract. Or a private organization, similar to the Ravenswood Trust, might be a possibility. Again, the city itself might properly furnish both funds and organization. There are questions on which decisions should be recommended by the Steering Committee in light of information yet to be secured.

Robert L. French, for an ad hoc committee of
Elizabeth Bell, Executive Director, Essex County Greenbelt Assn.
Richard Quateman, Director, Mass Audubon, Resources for Cape Ann
Margaret O'Donnell, Planner, City of Gloucester

- Enc. (A) Map of Dogtown Common
(B) "Suggested Steering Committee Composition"

APPENDIX B

Summary of the Land Acquisition Phase

Summary of the Land Acquisition Phase

Selection of parcels to be acquired

Investigation by Ms. Bell prior to the May, 1984, proposal to Mayor Silva indicated that four critically situated parcels on Dogtown Road were owned, or at least claimed, by a group of three people (the "von Rosenvinge group") who seemed willing to sell at or near appraised value, and who wanted four woodlots in which they had an interest included in the deal. (All of these parcels totalled about 128 acres.) That would leave four other privately owned parcels on Dogtown Road, but titles to these were very unclear, and their value would be small if the von Rosenvinge land was acquired. Later it appeared that an eight-acre parcel at the Cherry Street entrance to Dogtown Road, owned by Mary Clancey, was also available, and this was included in the total package.

Titles to the parcels selected

John D. Cunningham III, attorney for the project, engaged Attorney Arthur St. Onge during the summer to check the titles of the von Rosenvinge parcels. They proved to be very murky. On January 29, 1985, St. Onge reported that after spending a vast amount of time, he still had nothing very definite. Meanwhile a check of the Clancey title disclosed some lesser but still serious inadequacies. It was evident that all of the parcels would have to be taken by eminent domain, if only to clear the titles.

Initial appraisals

The initial proposal had been, and remained, to apply for grants from the Self-Help program of the Commonwealth and the Federal Land and Water Conservation Program. To get the two appraisals required by these programs, arrangements were made with Avery Associates of Acton and with Meredith and Grew, Inc. of Boston. The two firms started in late July, and during September reported the following appraisal values:

	<u>von Rosenvinge</u>	<u>Clancey</u>	<u>Total</u>
Avery	\$242,500	\$55,000	\$297,500
Meredith & Grew	232,000	58,000	290,000

Applications for Self Help and Federal funds

While appraisals were being made, Ms. O'Donnell of the City Planning Office prepared for the Conservation Commission the applications to the State and Federal agencies. These were approved by the Conservation Commission on August 20, and by the City Council on August 21. In December it was decided to withdraw the Federal application because it required a number of commitments that seemed premature in light of the undeveloped state of the management program for Dogtown.

On January 18, 1985, the Conservation Commission was advised that it would be awarded a Self-Help grant of \$238,000, or 80% (the maximum allowable) of the Avery appraisal of \$297,500.

Discussions with owners

Owners were queried as to the acceptability of appraised values as soon as these were received, late in September. Clancey accepted the appraisal of \$58,000 given by Meredith and Grew, and this was agreed to by the Acquisition Subcommittee.

The von Rosenvinge group considered the appraisal of their land much too low, because the estimates of site development costs, mainly for roads, seemed to them too high. After engaging a third appraiser, Jim Czupryna, and getting about the same appraisal, they obtained an independent estimate of road costs from R.B. Strong of Gloucester, and had E.C. Akerley, also of Gloucester, conduct test borings along Dogtown Road to assess the problem of ledge. The borings proved useful, but Strong's estimate of road costs, which was much lower than that of the appraisers, could not change anything because his assumed road specifications fell far short of what was required for subdivision development.

In February the Acquisition Subcommittee decided to get some further, independent estimates of road costs. One was received in March from the Hagstrom Company of Gloucester which amounted to \$1,272,250, or about one-third more than the initial appraisers had estimated. A second estimate prepared by R.W. Drinkwater of Beverly following a meticulously detailed procedure, came to \$875,450, or very slightly less than the initial estimates. It, therefore, seemed that the latter could safely be relied on.

Final appraisal and award

Since it was now April 1st, seven months after the date of the original appraisals, it appeared desirable to have these updated. The appraisers, after checking the trend of land prices in Gloucester, produced the following figures:

	<u>von Rosenvinge</u>	<u>Clancey</u>	<u>Total</u>
Avery	\$272,500	\$58,500	\$332,000
Meredith & Grew	250,000	63,000	313,000

These were accepted by the Division of Conservation Services, and the amount of the Self-Help grant raised to \$265,600, an action announced in a letter dated April 24, 1985.

Council decision to take the land

Because of the questionable state of the titles, Attorney Cunningham recommended that the City Council vote to take the land by eminent domain, and the Council did so on May 21, 1985.

Greenbelt campaign to raise the city's share

As had been proposed at the outset, the Essex County Greenbelt Association now got underway its campaign to raise the city's share of the purchase price, plus some expenses, as follows:

20% of updated Avery appraisal	\$66,400
Agreement to pay Clancey the higher of the two appraisals -- balance due	4,500
Land plan, appraisals and title search -- Greenbelt	9,375
Same -- Mass Audubon	5,300
Other expenses, Greenbelt, approx.	<u>1,425</u>
Total to be raised	\$87,000

The initial mailing to 1,300 Cape Ann residents and businesses went out on June 5 and 6, using a brochure designed with the aid of Robert Bell of Gloucester Engineering Company. Personal followups of some 175 names on this list started the following week. Active in the fund-raising effort were Sandra Kenyon, Bayness Andrews, Elizabeth Bell, Martin Cohen, Juliet French, Noel Mann, Donald Usher and Robert L. French. As of July 24 over two-thirds of the target sum had been paid or pledged by more than 300 donors, and the campaign was continuing with reasonably good prospects for successful conclusion at an early date. Meanwhile the Greenbelt advanced to the City the sum of \$66,400 needed before the grant deadline of June 30, 1985.

APPENDIX C

Rosters of Steering Committee and Subcommittees

Dogtown Steering Committee

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Richard R. Silva, Mayor City Hall Gloucester, MA	
Robert L. French, Chairman Rockholm Road Gloucester, MA	Board of Directors, Massachusetts Audubon Society and Essex County Greenbelt Association
John H. Alto 21 Wheeler Street Gloucester	Gloucester Dept. of Public Works and Conservation Commission
Stephen Barusso, Fire Captain Fire Dept. Office School Street Gloucester, MA	Gloucester Fire Department
Elizabeth Bell 82 Eastern Avenue Essex, MA	Essex County Greenbelt Association
Leroy F. Cameron rear 41 Summer Street Gloucester, MA	Cape Ann Sportsman's Club
Joseph E. Garland Eastern Point Blvd. Gloucester, MA	Gloucester History
Louise Loud Eastern Point Blvd. Gloucester, MA	Gloucester Civic and Garden Association
Lt. James A. Marr Police Station, Main Street Gloucester, MA	Gloucester Police Department
Robert W. McEachern 7 Harvard Street Gloucester, MA	Gloucester Economic Development and Industrial Commission
Margaret O'Donnell 41 Washington Street Gloucester, MA 01930	Gloucester Planning Department and Conservation Commission
Eleanor M. Pope Way Road Gloucester, MA	Gloucester Historical Commission
Richard S. Quateman 159 Main Street Gloucester, MA	Resources for Cape Ann, a Mass. Audubon project
Sgt. William G. Selig 65 Pigeon Hill Rockport, MA	Rockport Police Department

NAME

Leroy Silva, Jr.
79-B High Street
Rockport, MA

Councillor Dorothy Talbot
5 Hesperus Circle
Magnolia, MA

Frederick H. Tarr
Malrion Way
Rockport, MA

REPRESENTING

Forest Fire Warden, Rockport

Gloucester City Council

Rockport Board of Selectmen

Public Safety Subcommittee

Lt. James A. Marr, Chairman
Police Station, Main Street
Gloucester

Alfred Ryan
90 Maplewood Park
Gloucester

John H. Alto
21 Wheeler Street
Gloucester

Sgt. William G. Selig
65 Pigeon Hill Road
Rockport

Stephen Barusso, Fire Captain
Fire Dept. Office
School Street
Gloucester

Leroy Silva, Jr.
79-B High Street
Rockport

Jayn Gardner
Whale Cove Road
Rockport

Lawrence Stepanuck
c/o Planning Board, Town Hall
Rockport

Henry J. Lasley
36 Haskell Street
Gloucester

Nick von Rosenvinge
3 Marble Road
Gloucester

Ernest A. Niemi
1 Summer St. Ct.
Rockport

Natural Features Subcommittee

James MacDougall, Co-chairman
Compmeeting Road
Topsfield

Dana Mather
97 Washington Street
Gloucester

Lee Cunningham, Co-chairman
Dennison Street
Gloucester

Daniel H. Pierson
3 Curtis Street
Rockport

Rudina Enos
16 Riverview Road
Gloucester

Eleanor M. Pope
Way Road
Gloucester

Christopher W. Leahy
7 Ledge Road
Gloucester

Thomas G. Wheat (Deceased)
10 Pasture Road
Rockport

Cultural Features Subcommittee

Peter Anastas, Chairman
15 Vine Street
Gloucester

Martha Oakes
6 Eastern Point Road
Gloucester

Joseph E. Garland
Eastern Point Boulevard
Gloucester

Recreational Activities Subcommittee

Linda Parker, Chairman
2 Stage Fort Avenue
Gloucester

Sydney Hayes
828 Washington Street
Gloucester

Laurie Geary
Rockholm
Gloucester

Sandra Kenyon
Bennett Street
Gloucester

Nancy Goodman
1 Shehan Terrace
Rockport

James Schoel
13 Woodbury Street
Gloucester

Physical Structure Subcommittee

Richard S. Quateman, Chairman
159 Main Street
Gloucester

Robert L. French
Rockholm
Gloucester

Cleanup Subcommittee

Louise Loud, Chairman
Eastern Point Boulevard
Gloucester

Judith McCullough
36 Mt. Pleasant Avenue
Gloucester

Ruth Bozarth
3a Grapevine Road
Gloucester

Linda Parker
2 Stage Fort Avenue
Gloucester

Mary Brodzinski
c/o CATA
168 Eastern Avenue
Gloucester

Richard S. Quateman
159 Main Street
Gloucester

Leroy F. Cameron
rear 41 Summer Street
Gloucester

James Schoel
13 Woodbury Street
Gloucester

Lt. James A. Marr
Police Station, Main Street
Gloucester

Frederick H. Tarr
Marmion Way
Rockport

Land Acquisition Subcommittee

Elizabeth Bell, Chairman
82 Eastern Avenue
Essex

Robert L. French
Rockholm
Gloucester

John D. Cunningham, III
59 Main Street
Gloucester

Margaret O'Donnell
41 Washington Street
Gloucester

Richard S. Quateman
159 Main Street
Gloucester

APPENDIX D

Maps of Natural Features: Habitats,
Sensitive Areas, Acid Rain Test Areas

DOG TOWN COMMONS
CAPE ANN
NATURAL FEATURES

■ HEATH



DOG-TOWN COMMONS
CAPE ANN
NATURAL FEATURES

■ WETLANDS



DOGTOWN COMMONS
CAPE ANN
NATURAL FEATURES

▨ MATURE WOODS



DOGTOWN COMMONS

CAPE ANN

NATURAL FEATURES



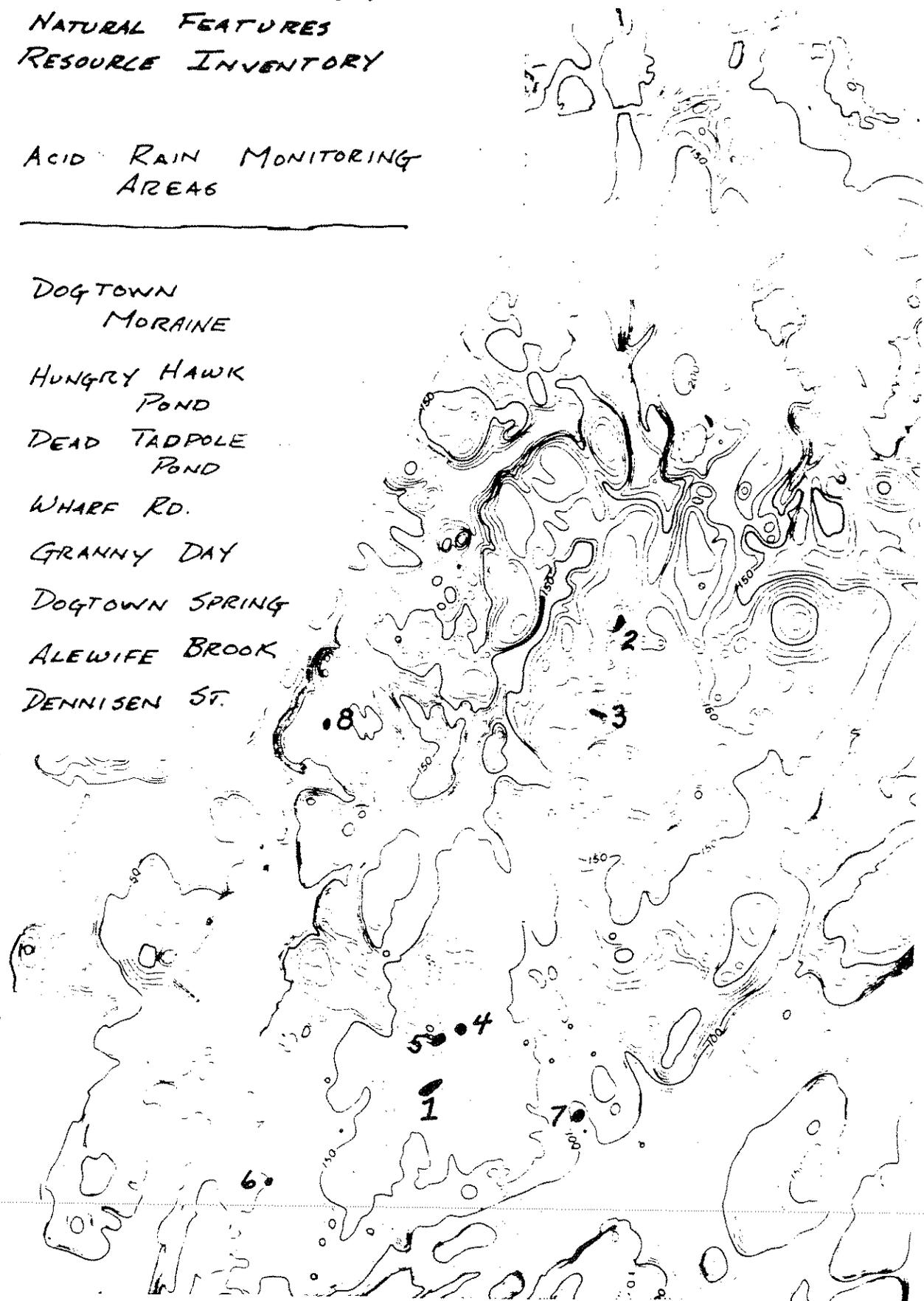
ENVIRONMENTALLY
SENSITIVE AREAS



DOG TOWN COMMONS
NATURAL FEATURES
RESOURCE INVENTORY

ACID RAIN MONITORING
AREAS

1. DOGTOWN MORaine
2. HUNGRY HAWK POND
3. DEAD TADPOLE POND
4. WHARF RD.
5. GRANNY DAY
6. DOGTOWN SPRING
7. ALEWIFE BROOK
8. DENNISEN ST.



APPENDIX E

Lists of Dogtown Species: Plants,
Birds, Reptiles and Amphibians,
Mammals

Plants of Dogtown Commons
and Vicinity,
Gloucester and Rockport, Massachusetts.

May 1985

This list is compiled from observations by Thomas Wheat, Art Hatfield and Jim MacDougall, and those of record in Stuart Harris' "Flora of Essex County", 1975. The scientific names have not been brought up to date to coincide with Kartesz & Kartesz's "Checklist of the Vascular Flora of the United States...", 1980.

Jim MacDougall, 6/7/85

Scientific Name

Common Name

Equisetum arvense	Common Horstail
E. sylvaticum	Wood Horsetail
E. fluviatile	Water Horsetail
Lycopodium clavatum	Running Clubmoss
L. obscurum, var. dendroideum	Round Branch Ground Pine
L. complanatum, var. flabelliforme	Christmas Green
L. tristachyum	Ground Pine
Selaginella rupestris	Spring Rock Spikemoss
Botrychium dissectum	Grape Fern ~
Ophioglossum vulgatum var. pseudopodium	Adder's Tongue ~ T
Osmunda regalis	Royal Fern
O. regalis var. spectabilis	
O. cinnamomea forma frondosa	Cinnamon Fern
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern
Dryopteris thelypteris var. pubescens	Marsh Fern
D. novaboracensis	New York Fern
D. phegopteris	Long Beech Fern
D. spinulosa	Spinulose Wood Fern
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented Fern
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia Chain Fern
Pteridium aquilinum var. latiusculum	Bracken
Polypodium virginianum	Rock Polypody
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock
Larix laricina	American Larch
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine
Pinus rigida	Pitch Pine
Juniperus communis	Ground Juniper
J. virginiana	Red Cedar
Typha angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Cat-tail

Sparganium americanum	Bur-reed
Potamogeton epihydrus	
Alisma triviale	Water-plantain
Sagittaria latifolia	Arrowhead
Bromus tectorum	Brome-grass
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue
Vulpia octoflora	
Glyceria acutiflora	Manna-grass
G. obtusa	Manna-grass
G. canadensis	Rattlesnake Grass
G. striata	Fowl-meadow Grass
G. grandis	Reed-meadow Grass
Poa annua	Annual Bluegrass
P. pratensis	Kentucky Bluegrass
Briza media	Quaking Grass
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard-grass
Eragrostis megastachya	Stink-grass
Agropyron repens	Witch-grass
Hordeum jubatum	Barley
Elymus virginicus	Terrell Grass
E. v., var. halophilus	Wild Rye
Holcus lanatus	Velvet-grass
Avena sativa	Oat
Deschampsia flexuosa	Common Hairgrass
Danthonia spicata	Poverty-grass
Calamagrostis canadensis	Blue-joint
C. epigejos	Reed-Bentgrass
Agrostis alba	Redtop
A. tenuis	Bentgrass
A. scabra	Hairgrass
Phleum pratense	Timothy
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow-Foxtail
Muhlenbergia uniflora	
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal Grass
Hierochloe odorata	Sweet Grass
Digitaria ischaemum	Crab-grass
D. sanguinalis	Crab-grass
Panicum capillare	Old-witch Grass
P. lanuginosum, var. implicatum	
P. oligosanthos, var. scribnerianum	
Cyperus diandrus	Galingale
C. rivularis	
C. filicinus	Galingale
Dulichium arundinaceum	Three-way Sedge
Eleocharis palustris	Spike-rush
E. tenuis	Spike-rush
Scirpus maritimus, var. fernaldi	Salt-marsh Bulrush

<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	Tawny Cotton-grass
<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>	Beak-rush
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Sedge
<i>C. cephalantha</i>	Sedge
<i>C. scoparia</i>	Sedge
<i>C. crawfordii</i>	Sedge
<i>C. argyrantha</i>	Sedge
<i>C. pennsylvanica</i>	Sedge
<i>C. architecta</i>	Sedge
<i>C. nigra</i>	Sedge
<i>C. stricta</i>	Sedge
<i>C. swanii</i>	Sedge
<i>C. debilis, var. rudgei</i>	Sedge
<i>C. lurida</i>	Sedge
<i>C. intumescens</i>	Sedge
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk-Cabbage
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweetflag
<i>Eriocaulon septangulare</i>	White-buttons
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickerelweed
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Bog-rush
<i>J. greenii</i>	Bog-rush
<i>J. canadensis</i>	Bog-rush
<i>J. brevicaudatus</i>	Bog-rush
<i>J. militaris</i>	Bog-rush
<i>J. pelocarpus</i>	Bog-rush
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Woodrush
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Common Orange Day-lily
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Wood-lily
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	Yellow Adder's-tongue
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Wild Lily-of-the-valley
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian Cucumber
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Common Greenbrier
<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	Eastern Blue-eyed Grass
<i>Iris prismatica</i>	Slender Blue Flag
<i>I. versicolor</i>	Blue Flag
<i>Habenaria blephariglottis</i>	White Fringed Orchis
<i>H. lacera</i>	Ragged Orchis
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	Pogonia
<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	Swamp-pink
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	Arethusa
<i>Spiranthes lacera</i>	N.Slender Ladies'-tresses
<i>S. gracilis</i>	Southern Sl.Ladies'-tr.
<i>S. cernua</i>	Common Ladies'-tresses
<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Dwarf Rattlesn.-plantain
<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i>	Spotted Coral-root
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	Green Adder's-mouth

Salix discolor	Large Pussy-willow
S. humilis	Small Pussy-willow
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen
Myrica gale	Sweet Gale
Myrica pensylvanica	Bayberry
Comptonia peregrina	Sweet-Fern
Betula lenta	Black Birch
B. lutea	Yellow Birch
B. populifolia	Gray Birch
B. papyrifera	Paper-Birch
Alnus serrulata	Common Alder
Fagus grandifolia	Beech
Quercus alba	White Oak
Q. rubra	Red Oak
Q. coccinea	Scarlet Oak
Q. velutina	Black Oak
Q. iliciflora	Scrub-Oak
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper-Mulberry
Urtica procera	Nettle
Comandra umbellata	Bastard-Toadflax
Rumex pallidus	Seabeach-Dock
R. patientia	Patience-Dock
R. crispus	Yellow-Dock
R. obtusifolius	Bitter-Dock
R. acetosella	Sheep-Sorrel
Polygonum aviculare	Knotweed
P. hydropiper	Water-Pepper
P. persicaria	Lady's Thumb
Polygonella articulata	Jointweed
Chenopodium album	Pigweed...Lamb's-qutrs.
Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed
Mollugo verticillata	Carpetweed
Spergularia rubra	Sand-Spurrey
Arenaria lateriflora	Grove-Sandwort
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed
Cerastium vulgatum	Common Mouse-ear
Lychnis dioica	Red Campion
L. alba	White Campion
L. flos-cuculi	Campion
Saponaria officinalis	Bouncing-Bet
Dianthus deltoides	Maiden-Pink
Nymphaea odorata	Water-Lily
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup
Thalictrum polygamum, var. hebecarpum	Meadow-Rue
Hepatica americana	Hepatica
Anemone quinquefolia	Wood-Anemone
Clematis virginiana	Virgin's-bower.

<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Coptis groenlandica</i>	Canker-root
<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Red Baneberry
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry
<i>Sassafras albidum, var. molle</i>	Red Sassafras
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	Mountain Fringe
<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	Pale Corydalis
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Poor-man's Pepper
<i>L. densiflorum</i>	Pepperwort
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Pickpocket
<i>Sisymbrium officinale, var. leiocarpum</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>S. altissimum</i>	Tumble Mustard
<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	Bitter Cress
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Sidesaddle-flower
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	Sundew
<i>D. rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch-Hazel
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	Meadow-sweet
<i>S. tomentosa</i>	Hardhack
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear
<i>P. floribunda</i>	Purple Chokeberry
<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i>	Shadbush
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>C. foetida</i>	Hawthorn
<i>C. chrysoarpa</i>	Hawthorn
<i>C. macrosperma</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Potentilla tridentata</i>	Three-toothed Cinquefoil
<i>P. recta</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>P. norvegica</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>P. simplex</i>	Old-field Cinquefoil
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	Bramble
<i>R. hispidus</i>	Bramble
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Rose
<i>R. palustris</i>	Rose
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Rabbit-foot-Clover
<i>T. pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>T. repens</i>	White Clover
<i>T. hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover
<i>T. agrarium</i>	Yellow Clover
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Melilot
<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Vicia angustifolia, var. segetalis</i>	Vetch
<i>V. cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Apios americana</i>	Groundnut
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium

<i>G. robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Polygala polygama</i> , var. <i>obtusata</i>	Milkwort
<i>P. sanguinea</i>	Milkwort
<i>Acalypha gracilens</i>	Three-seeded Mercury
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> p.172	Cypress Spurge~
<i>Callitriche heterophylla</i>	Water-Starwort
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
<i>R. copallina</i>	Dwarf Sumac
<i>R. vernix</i>	Poison Sumac
<i>R. radicans</i>	Poison Ivy
<i>Ilex opaca</i> unconfirmed	American Holly
<i>I. verticillata</i>	Black Alder
<i>I. glabra</i>	Inkberry
<i>Celastrus obtusa</i>	Oriental Bittersweet
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple
<i>A. pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple
<i>A. rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Jewelweed
<i>Rhamnus carthartica</i>	Common Buckthorn
<i>R. frangula</i>	Alder-Buckthorn
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer-Grape
<i>V. riparia</i>	Frost-Grape
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St. John'swort
<i>H. boreale</i>	
<i>H. mutilum</i>	
<i>H. gentianoides</i>	Orange-grass
<i>H. virginicum</i>	Marsh-St. John's wort
<i>Elatine minima</i>	Waterwort
<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	Frostweed
<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	Pinweed
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	Violet
<i>V. fimbriatula</i>	
<i>V. lanceolata</i>	Lance-leaved Violet
<i>V. pubescens</i>	Downy Yellow Violet
<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	Water-Willow
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	Water-purslane
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Willow-herb
<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Bristly Spikenard
<i>A. nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla
<i>Panax trifolius</i>	Ground-nut
<i>Sium suave</i>	Water-parsnip
<i>Coelopleurum lucidum</i>	
<i>Angelica Atropurpurea</i>	
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepperbush

Chimaphila umbellata	Pipsissewa
Pyrola elliptica	Wild Lily-of-the-Valley
Monotropa uniflora	Indian Pipe
Rhododendron canadense	Rhodora
R. viscosum	Swamp Honeysuckle
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
K. angustifolia	Sheep-laurel
K. polifolia	Bog-laurel
Andromeda glaucophylla	Bog-rosemary
Lyonia ligustrina	Maleberry
Chamaedaphne calyculata	Leather-leaf
Gaultheria procumbens	Checkerberry
Calluna vulgaris	Heather
Gaylussacia baccata	Huckleberry
Vaccinium corybosum	Highbush Blueberry
V. atrococcum	Black Highbush Blueberry
V. macrocarpon	American Cranberry
V. angustifolium	Lowbush Blueberry
Lysimachia quadrifolia	Whorled Loosestrife
L. terrestris	Swamp Loosestrife
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
F. nigra (old map A. Chamberlain)	Black Ash
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac
Bartonia virginica	Bartonia
Menyanthes trifoliata	Buckbean
Apocynum androsaemifolium	Spreading Dogbane
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed
Convolvulus sepium	Bindweed
Cuscuta gronovii	Dodder
Echium vulgare	Blueweed
Myosotis arvensis	Forget-me-not
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain
Trichostema dichotomum	Bluecurls
Scutellaria epilobiifolia	Common Skullcap
Leonurus cardiaca	Motherwort
Lycopus americanus	Bugleweed
Mentha piperita	Peppermint
M. arvensis	
Solanum dulcamara	Nightshade
Verbascum thapsus	Mullein
Linaria vulgaris	Butter-and-eggs
L. canadensis	Old Field Toadflax
Scrophularia lanceolata	Figwort
Chelone glabra	Turtlehead
Penstemon digitalis	Beard-tongue
Veronica officinalis	Gypsyweed
V. scutellata	Marsh-Speedwell

V. peregrina
Agalinis paupercula
Melampyrum lineare
Odonotes serotina
Pedicularis canadensis
Epifagus virginiana
Utricularia inflata
U. vulgaris
U. cornuta
Plantago major
P. rugelii
P. lanceolata
Galium tinctorium
G. asprellum
Mitchella repens
Cephalanthes occidentalis
Houstonia caerulea
Diervilla lonicera
Lonicera canadensis
Linnaea borealis
Viburnum alnifolium
V. cassinoides
V. recognitum
V. acerfolium
Sambucus canadensis
S. pubens
Echinocystis lobata
Lobelia cardinalis
Eupatorium dubium
E. perfoliatum
Solidago bicolor
S. puberula
S. juncea
S. nemoralis
S. rugosa
S. graminifolia
Aster divaricatus
A. undulatus
A. ericoides
A. dumosus
A. acuminatus
A. linariifolius
Erigeron annuus
E. strigosus
E. canadensis
Sericocarpus Asteroides
Antennaria neodioica

Neckweed
Gerardia
Cow-wheat
Red Bartsia
Wood Betony
Beechdrops
Bladderwort

Horned Bladderwort
Plaintain

Bedstraw
Rough Bedstraw
Partridge-berry
Buttonbush
Bluets
Bush Honeysuckle
Fly-Honeysuckle
Twinflower
Hobblebush
Witherod
Arrow-wood
Maple-leaved Viburnum
Common Elder
Red-berried Elder
Wild Cucumber
Cardinal Flower
Joe-Pye-Weed
Thoroughwort
Silver-rod

Fleabane
Daisy fleabane
Horseweed
White-topped Aster

Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly Everlasting
Gnaphalium obtusifolium	Cudweed
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Ragweed
Helianthus strumosus	
Bidens cernua	
B. frondosa	
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
Anthemis cotula	Mayweed
A. tinctoria	Yellow Chamomile
Matricaria matricarioides	
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy
Krigia virginica	
Leontodon autumnalis	Fall Dandelion
Taraxacum erythrospermum	Red-seeded Dandelion
T. officinale	Common Dandelion
Sonchus oleraceus	Sow-thistle
S. asper	Spiny-leaved Sow-thistle
Lactuca canadensis	Lettuce
L. biennis	
Prenanthes trifoliolata	Gall-of-the-Earth
Hieracium aurantiacum	Devil's Paintbrush
H. florentinum	
H. canadense	
H. paniculatum	

Birds of Dogtown and Vicinity
Gloucester and Rockport, Mass.
6/10/85

This is a list of the birds found in the central upland region of Cape Ann. There is the possibility of most seabirds and shorebirds flying overhead during migration. Those represented here have been more often seen and have been verified by Chris Leahy, Dana Mather and the records of Russel Norris.

PROBABLE BREEDERS

Broad-winged Hawk	American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse	Morning Dove
Common Flicker	Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird	Great Crested Flycatcher
Blue Jay	Common Crow
Black-capped Chickadee	Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch	House Wren
Gray Catbird	Brown Thrasher
American Robin	Wood Thrush
Cedar Waxwing	Starling
Red-eyed Vireo	Black-and-white Warbler
Yellow Warbler	Prairie Warbler
Ovenbird	Common Yellowthroat
American Redstart	Red-winged Blackbird
Nothorn Oriole	Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird	Scarlet Tanager
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Purple Finch
House Finch	American Goldfinch
Rufous-sided Towhee	Field Sparrow
Song Sparrow	

POSSIBLE BREEDERS

Green Heron
American Bittern
Wood Duck
Ring-necked Pheasant
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Screech Owl
Barred Owl
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Hairy Woodpecker
Least Flycatcher
Tree Swallow
Rough-winged Swallow
Nothern Mockingbird
Eastern Bluebird
Solitary Vireo
Black-throated Green Warbler
House Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow

Black-crowned Night Heron
Mallard
Red-tailed Hawk
American Woodcock
Black-billed Cuckoo
Great Horned Owl
Chimney Swift
Belted Kingfisher
Eastern Pheope
Eastern Wood Pewee
Bank Swallow
Barn Swallow
Veery
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Warbling Vireo
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Indigo Bunting
Swamp Sparrow

PROBABLE MIGRANTS OR NON-BREEDING RESIDENTS

Double-crested Cormorant	Great Blue Heron
Glossy Ibis	Great Egret
Snowy Egret	Black Duck
Blue-winged Teal	Common Merganser
Turkey Vulture	Goshawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Cooper's Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk	Northern Harrier
Osprey	Peregrine Falcon
Merlin	Killdeer
Common Snipe	Spotted Sandpiper
Solitary Sandpiper	Great Black-backed Gull
Herring Gull	Ring-billed Gull
Rock Dove	Barn Owl
Saw-whet Owl	Long-eared Owl
Whip-poor-will	Common Nighthawk
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Horned Lark
Cliff Swallow	Purple Martin
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Brown Creeper
Winter Wren	Carolina Wren
Hermit Thrush	Swainson's Thrush
Gray-cheeked Thrush	Golden-crowned Kinglet
ruby-crowned Kinglet	Water Pipit
Nothorn Shrike	White-eyed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo	Philadelphia Vireo
Blue-winged Warbler	Tennessee Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler	Nashville Warbler
Northern Parula	Magnolia Warbler
Cape May Warbler	Black-throated Blue Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Blackburnian Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler	Blackpoll Warbler
Palm Warbler	Northern Waterthrush
Mourning Warbler	Yellow-breasted Chat
Hooded Warbler	Wilson's Warbler
Canada Warbler	Bobolink
Eastern Meadowlark	Rusty Blackbird
Dickcissel	Evening Grosbeak
Pine Grosbeak	Common Redpoll
Pine Siskin	Red Crossbill
Savannah Sparrow	Dark-eyed Junco
Tree Sparrow	White-throated Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow	Fox Sparrow
Lapland Longspur	Snow Bunting

Reptiles and Amphibians of

Dogtown, Cape Ann.
May 1985

Spotted Salamander
Northern Two-lined Salamander
Redback Salamander

Pickerel Frog
Bull Frog
Green Frog
Eastern American Toad
Wood Frog
Northern Spring Peeper

Eastern Ribbon Snake
Eastern Garter Snake
Northern Black Racer
Eastern Milk Snake

Spotted Turtle
Eastern Painted Turtle
Common Snapping Turtle

JSM

Mammals of Dogtown

ORDER

Genus species

Common Name

Special notes: * occasional, ? hypothetical

Marsupialia

Didelphis virginiana

Virginia Opossum

Insectivora

Sorex cinereus?

Masked Shrew

Sorex fumeus?

Smokey Shrew

Blarina brevicauda

Short-tailed Shrew

Parascalops breweri?

Hairy-tailed Mole

Condylura cristata

Star-nosed Mole

Chiroptera

Myotis lucifugus?

Little Brown Myotis

Myotis septentrionalis

Myotis

Lasionycteris noctivagans?

Silver-haired Bat

Pipistrellus subflavus

Eastern Pipistrelle

Eptesicus fuscus

Big Brown Bat

Lasiurus borealis

Red Bat

Lasiurus cinereus

Hoary Bat

Lagomorpha

Sylvilagus floridanus

Eastern Cottontail

Sylvilagus transitionalis?

New England Cottontail

Rodentia

<u>Tamias striatus</u>	Eastern Chipmunk
<u>Marmota monax</u>	Woodchuck
<u>Sciurus carolinensis</u>	Gray Squirrel
<u>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</u>	Red Squirrel
<u>Glaucomys volans</u>	Southern Flying Squirrel
<u>Glaucomys sabrinus</u>	Northern Flying Squirrel
<u>Peromyscus leucopus</u>	White-footed Mouse
<u>Clethrionomys gapperi?</u>	Red-backed Vole
<u>Microtus pennsylvanicus</u>	Meadow Vole
<u>Microtus pinetorum</u>	Woodland Vole
<u>Ondatra zibethicus</u>	Muskrat
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u>	Norway Rat
<u>Mus musculus</u>	House Mouse
<u>Zapus hudsonius</u>	Meadow Jumping Mouse

Carnivora

<u>Vulpes vulpes</u>	Red Fox
<u>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</u>	Gray Fox
<u>Procyon lotor</u>	Raccoon
<u>Martes pennanti</u>	Fisher
<u>Mustela erminea</u>	Ermine
<u>Mustela frenata</u>	Long-tailed Weasel
<u>Mustela vison</u>	Mink
<u>Mephitis mephitis</u>	Striped Skunk
<u>Lutra canadensis</u>	River Otter

Artiodactyla

<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	White-tailed Deer
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APPENDIX F

References and Sources, Natural Features Subcommittee

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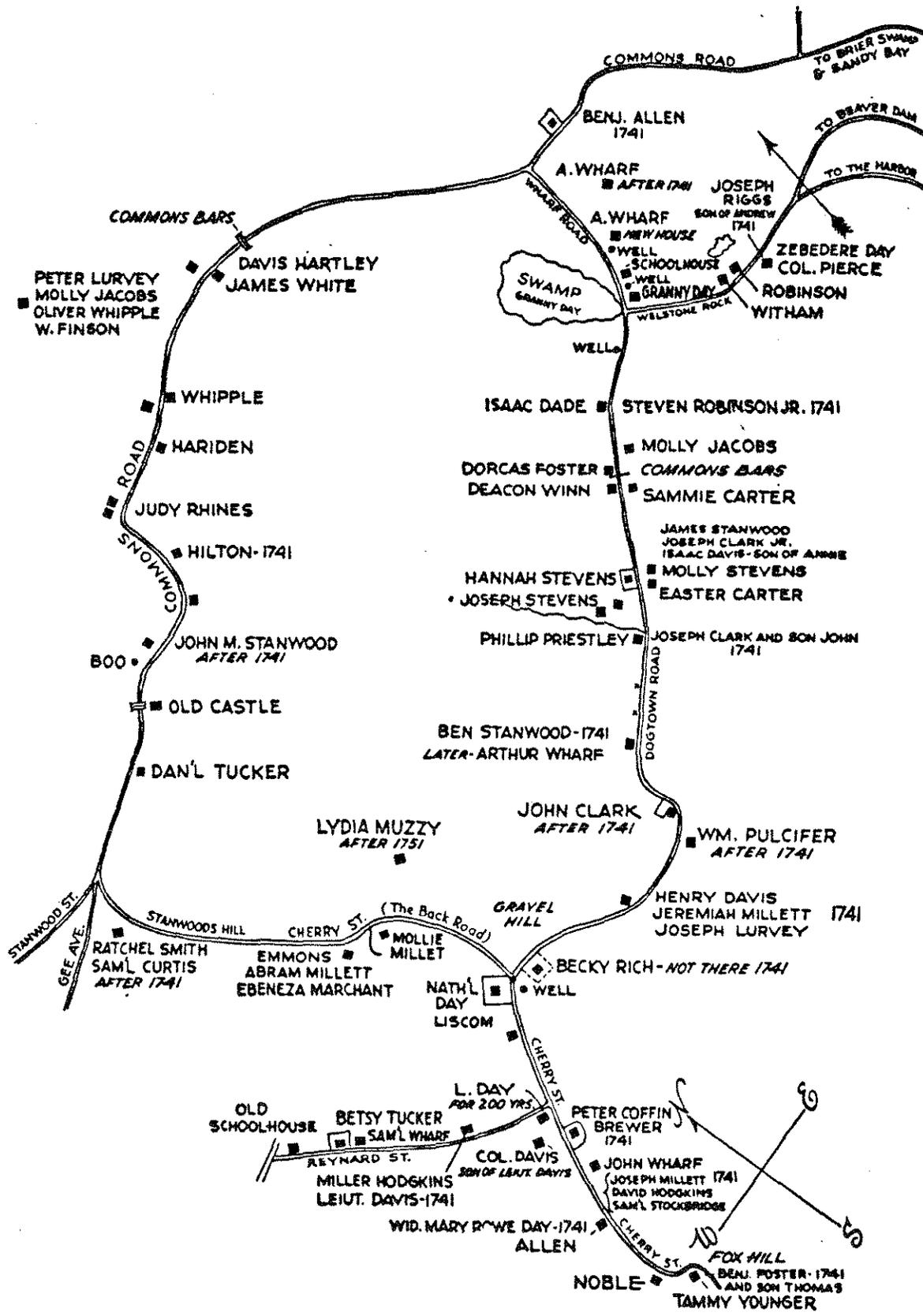
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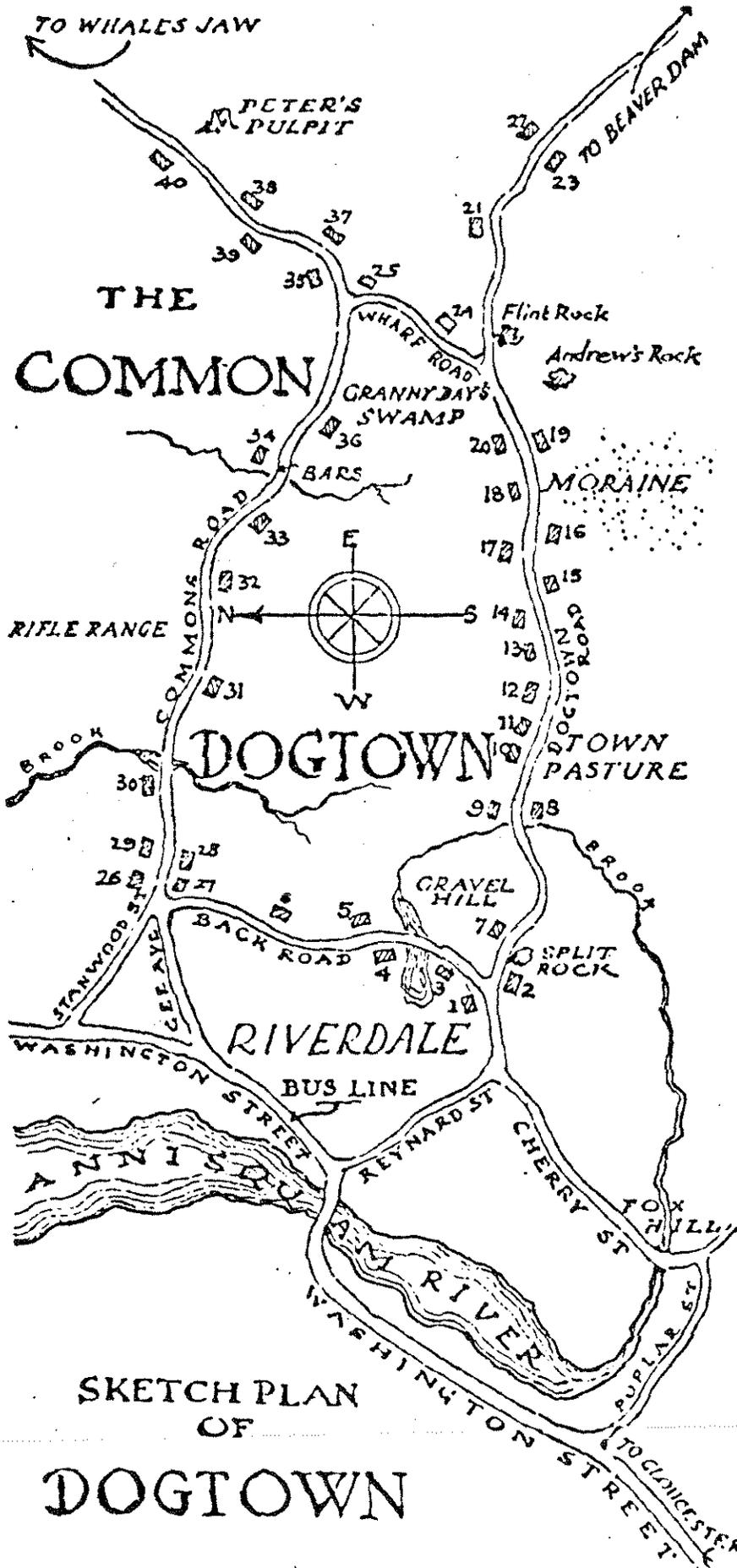
APPENDIX G

Maps of the Dogtown Settlement

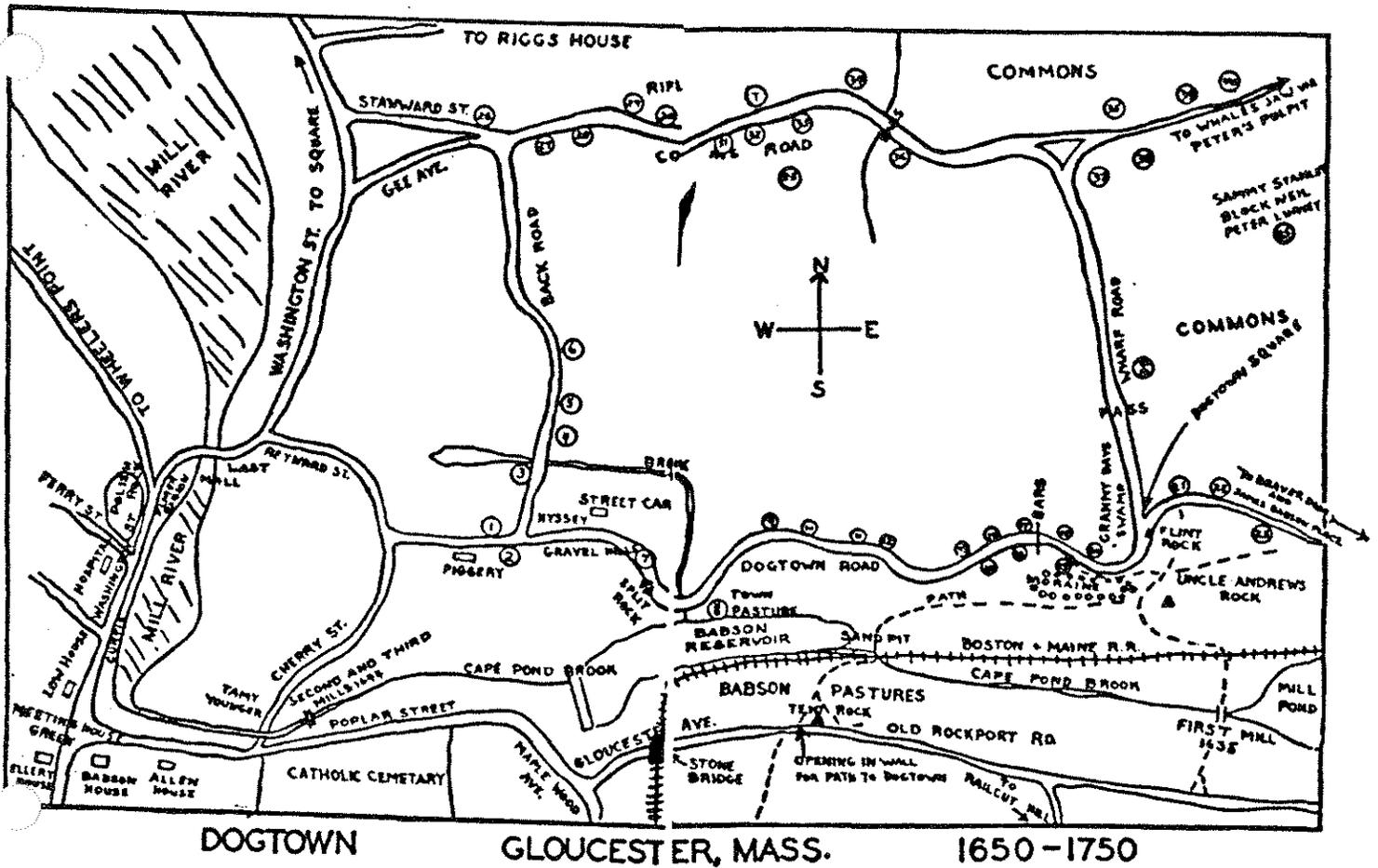


DOG TOWN

from: Copeland and Rogers, THE SAGA OF CAPE ANN, 1960.



- 1 Nath'l Day
- 2 Becky Rich
- 3 Molly Millett
- 4 Emmons Family
- 5 Lydia Mussey
- 6 Smith Family
- 7 Benj. Stanwood
- 8 Jeremiah Millett
- 9 Clark Family
- 10 Arthur Wharf
- 11 Philip Priestly
- 12 Wm. Wilson
- 13 Jos. Winslow
- 14 Hannah Stevens
- 15 Easter Carter
- 16 James Dermerit
- 17 Dorcas Foster
- 18 Isaac Dade
- 19 Jos. Ingersol
- 20 Jane Day's Schoo.
- 21 Stephen Robinson
- 22 Joseph Riggs
- 23 Colonel Pearce
- 24 Abram Wharf
- 25 Peter Lurvey
- 26 Stanwood House
- 27 The Castle
- 28 Bennett Farm
- 29 William Hilton
- 30 Jos. Hunter and
Cobbler Shop
- 31 Jim White
- 32 Ann Davis
- 33 Mrs. Arthur Wharf
- 34 James Wharf
- 35 { Judy Rhines
{ Liz Tucker
- 36 Whipple Family
- 37 Wither Family
- 38 White Family
- 39 Benjamin Allen
- 40 Unidentified



SUMMARY OF THE OLD CELLARS

- BACK ROAD** (Starting from Cherry Street)
- 1. Nathaniel Day
 - 2. Becky Rich
 - 3. Molly Millett
 - 4. Emmons Family
 - 5. Mussey Family
 - 6. Smith Family
- WHARF ROAD** (connecting Dogtown Road with Commons Road to Whale's Jaw)
- 24. Abram Wharf
 - 25. Peter Lurvey
- DOG TOWN ROAD** (Starting from Cherry Street)
- 7. Benjamin Stanwood
 - 8. Jeremiah Millett
 - 9. Clark Family
 - 10. Arthur Wharf
 - 11. Philip Priestley
 - 12. William Wilson
 - 13. Joseph Winslow
 - 14. Hannah Stevens
 - 15. Easter Carter
 - 16. James Dermerit
 - 17. Dorcas Foster
 - 18. Isaac Dade
 - 19. Joseph Ingersoll
 - 20. Widow Day
- COMMONS ROAD** (Starting from junction of Gee Ave. and Stanwood St.)
- 26. Stanwood House
 - 27. "The Castle"
 - 28. Bennett Farm
 - 29. Hilton Place
 - 30. Joseph Hunter and cobbler shop
 - 31. Jim White

- 21. Stephen Robinson
- 22. Joseph Riggs
- 23. Colonel Pearce
- 32. Ann Davis
- 33. Esther Wharf
- 34. Unidentified
- 35. James Wharf
- 36. Whipple Family
- 37. Wither Family
- 38. White Family
- 39. Benjamin Allen
- 40. Unidentified

Other cellars will be found but all are not numbered because the owner is not known. An identifying number is cut into a granite boulder near each cellar to help visitors find the cellars and hence follow the trip outlined herein.

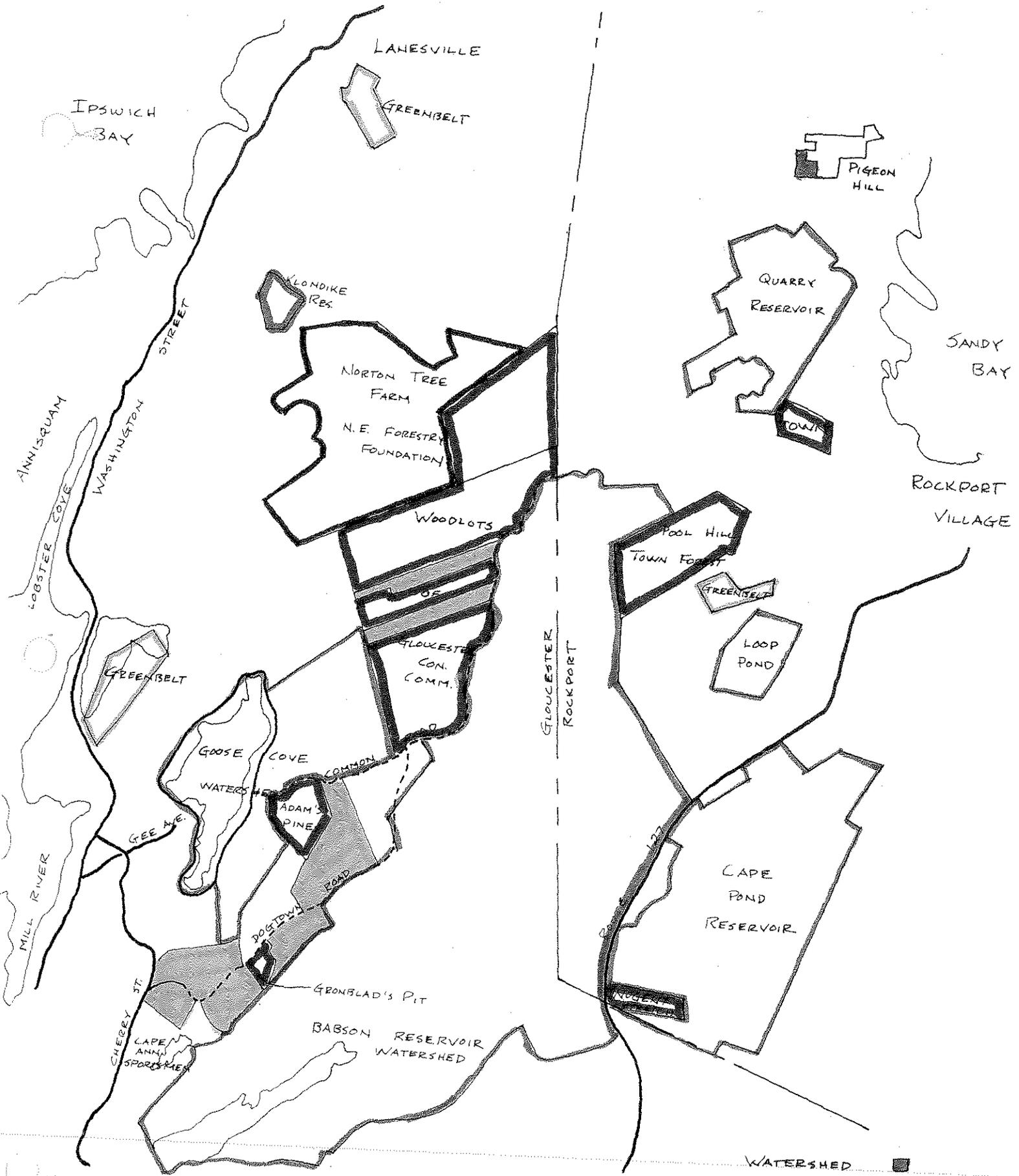
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APPENDIX I

Map of Protected Lands in Dogtown



PROTECTED LANDS IN AND AROUND DOGTOWN
 one inch equals two thousand feet
 1985

- WATERSHED [shaded square]
- CITY CONS. [solid black square]
- N.E. FORESTRY [stippled square]
- GREENBELT [dotted square]
- POTENTIAL PURCHASE [dashed square]