United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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JAN 18 2013

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District

other names/site number Dana Center

2. Location

street & number Gate 40, off Route 32A (Hardwick Road) ☐ not for publication

city or town Petersham ☐ vicinity

state MA code ___ county Worcester code 027 zip code 01366

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ✓ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ✓ **statewide** ✓ **local**

Brona Simon January 11, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Patrick Andrus 3/4/2013

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Dana Common HD
Name of Property

Worcester, MA.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [X] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
66	0	sites
16	0	structures
1	1	objects
83	1	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure, hotel
Commerce/trade: specialty store
Government: town hall
Education: school
Religion: religious facility
Funerary: cemetery
Agriculture: storage, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding
Transportation: pedestrian-related; road-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and culture: outdoor recreation, monument/marker
Landscape: park, conservation area
Funerary: burial site
Other: archaeological site

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone
walls: N/A
roof: N/A
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District is an approximately 68-acre archaeological district formed from what was formerly the municipal center of the town of Dana, Massachusetts. The town was acquired by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission (MDWSC) between 1927 and 1938, along with three adjacent Hampshire County towns (Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott) to create the Quabbin Reservoir. All structures were demolished or moved away, and in 1938, the towns were formally disincorporated. The former town of Dana, including the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District, was incorporated into the existing town of Petersham. While much of the land taken for the Quabbin Reservoir was flooded, the Dana Common District is above the reservoir flowline in the watershed. The area is characterized by woods, fields, brooks, stone walls, and a network of dirt and paved roads punctuated by sidewalk remnants, as well as the foundations and cellar holes of Dana Common's former buildings.

The Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District comprises the core of Dana Center, the best-preserved and most easily accessible of the former villages that made up the pre-Quabbin, Swift River Valley, towns. The district consists of the sites of the town common, two cemeteries, and approximately 30 buildings. These building sites include those of the Dana town hall, the local school, the Congregational church, a hotel, and some two dozen modest and high-style residences. The cemetery site and common, as well as the sites of the former buildings, are kept open to interpret and memorialize Dana Center and the towns taken by the state. Today the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) manages the Quabbin Reservoir lands, which are open to the public for hiking, cycling, fishing, hunting, boating, stewardship, educational retreats, and special events.

Narrative Description

The former town of Dana is on the western edge of the central uplands region of Massachusetts, also known as the Worcester Plateau. Located on the western edge of Worcester County, Dana was the easternmost of the four towns—Dana, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott—that were disincorporated. Of the four, it lost the least of its total area to inundation by the reservoir. Dana lay wholly within the drainage of the Swift River, itself part of the Chicopee River watershed, a tributary of the Connecticut River. Although much of the former Swift River channel is now beneath the reservoir, what remains of the East Branch of the Swift River still flows through the eastern edge of Dana Center southerly to what, in pre-Quabbin times, had been the largest body of water in Dana, Pottapaug Pond.[1] Although Dana Center, at approximately 570 feet elevation, was developed on relatively level ground, hills of 800-1,000 feet in height are visible in all directions.

The site of Dana Common itself marks the intersection of five roads, which formerly led to Barre and Petersham to the east, North Dana to the north, Greenwich to the southwest, and Hardwick to the south. The northern side of the district is dominated by an open field, the site of the Dana Center Cemetery. Its graves were relocated to a joint "Quabbin Park Cemetery" between 1927 and 1939.[2] Eleven stone fence posts remain to mark the southern edge of the former cemetery.

Dana was incorporated as a town in 1801, and until the railroad arrived in North Dana in 1873, Dana Center was the municipal focus. Dana's earliest institutional, commercial, and residential buildings were located in the Center. Although no buildings remain, the locations of almost all of them can be identified by their extant foundations and cellar holes. Between 1927 and 1930, all of the buildings still standing were systematically photographed, and the following narrative descriptions are based on those MDWSC real estate photos as well as on images and text in Donald Howe's *Quabbin: The Lost Valley* (1951) and J.R. Greene's *Historic Quabbin Hikes* (1994). (See Historic Photos 1-38.) From the photographs, it appears that most of the buildings dated to the mid 19th century and included several good examples of the Greek Revival style. The earliest buildings appear to have been Federal-style houses that likely dated to the early 19th century. While there were a few late 19th-century houses, in general that period was represented by building additions,

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[1] The former pond is now an inlet of the reservoir, although on recent maps, the name "Pottapaug Pond" is sometimes given to a body of water northeast of the Center.
[2] Quabbin Park Cemetery, created by the MDWSC, is today managed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR).

such as Queen Anne-style porches. Most of the barns were New England style, with front gables, which dates them to after ca. 1830. A few side-gabled barns also existed. These may have been English-style barns dating before 1830. In the sequence that follows, the descriptions are presented starting at the northeastern edge of the district (Margaret MacArthur House), and proceeds counter-clockwise, ending at the LaPlante House and Barn. The names used in the following are the names assigned by the Water Supply Commission, which used the name of the last property owner in their documentation; map and lot numbers (xxx/xx), also given by the MDWSC at the same time, identify the properties on the composite Real Estate map (Figure 6) and in the District Datasheet. The 19th-century historic names are noted on the datasheet as well. The resource map numbers (e.g., "Map #1") have been assigned by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for the purpose of this nomination (see also District Datasheet and Site Map).

Map #1. The northeasternmost house on the Petersham Road was the Margaret N. MacArthur House (**433/14**), in 1857 the residence of the village physician, Dr. David Taylor Vining. Both sides of Petersham Road in front of the MacArthur House site retain stone walls (Map #s 1a and 1b). The house reportedly contained eight rooms and was composed of three sections: a three-bay-wide Cape, a 1½-story saltbox, and a connector to a gable-roofed barn. The Cape section of the complex had a 6/9 sash window tucked into the eaves, a center entry that was topped by a transom window, and a narrow off-center chimney. The saltbox section, which projected from and partially obscured the eastern façade of the Cape, had 6/6 sash and a wide opening in its lean-to section. The house was clad with clapboards and framed with narrow cornerboards. Physical remains of this structure (foundation, cellar hole, etc.) are not presently visible, due to a heavy amount of plant and tree overgrowth in the area.)

Map #2. The John A. & Bertha Price House (**433/12**), occupied by Paul Williams for much of the 19th century, had a south-facing, two-story, side-gabled main block, with an ell that connected to a front-gabled barn. The main block of the house was two bays deep and five bays wide, with a center entry sheltered by an open porch with brackets and a balustrade. The first-story windows had 6/6 sash; the second story had three windows, each with six-light sash set just beneath the eaves and located above the entry and end bays. The house was reported to have had six rooms, and a ca.1900 photograph reproduced in *Quabbin: The Lost Valley* shows it shaded by two mature trees flanking the front walk. The barn had a transom above the vehicular entry at the gable end, 6/6 sash, and a fenestrated lean-to projecting from its east flank. Physical remains of this structure (foundation, cellar hole, etc.) are not presently visible, due to a heavy amount of plant and tree overgrowth in the area.

Map #3. Prominently facing the common, west of the Price cellar hole, stood Dana Town Hall (**433/10**). A concrete walk (Photo 2) that exists today led to the front entrance. Built as a Baptist Church in a village in Petersham about two miles northeast of the Center in the late 18th century, it was relocated to Dana Center in the 1790s. Converted to a town hall, the building was a 1½-story, south-facing building with a gable front and a three-stage, telescoping tower centered on the front of the ridge. It was four bays deep and had no fenestration on the façade. A projecting one-story, gable-roofed front porch sheltered the center entry. The building had Greek Revival-style trim, and twelve-light sash filled the tall windows on the west elevation. A pre-1892 photograph (Historic Photo 6) shows the building as a 2½-story structure, then incorporating a schoolroom on the ground floor and a meeting hall above. Today this structure is an archaeological site, containing a dry-laid stone foundation, shallow cellar hole, and the remains of a concrete sidewalk that led up to the building entrance. Directly adjacent to the town hall site are concrete fragments that could potentially be the remains of the base that held the Civil War cannon (Map #3a) that formerly stood on Dana Common. These concrete fragments contain several glass artifacts within them.

Map #4. The Dana Center School (**433/10**), constructed in 1892, was a substantial 2½-story building. Most photographs show it as a front-gabled building that was three bays wide and four bays deep. As seen in the 1930 real estate photo, the first story of the façade (south) had a central window flanked by entries. Windows on the west elevation had 6/6 sash, and one chimney rose near the ridge at the north gable end. The building had a single-story, projecting rear ell. Today the remains of this structure make up an archaeological site, consisting of a mixed dry-laid and concrete foundation and cellar hole (Photo 3). In addition, there are large flagstones that may have served the rear entrances to the school, and fragments of sidewalk towards the front of where the building once stood.

Map #5 and Map #6. Dana Center Cemetery (Map #5)(**433/10**) was a large, nearly square burying ground of 3.1 acres immediately behind the town hall and school. At the time it closed, it contained more than 700 graves, most of which were moved to Quabbin Park Cemetery in Ware. Eleven surviving stone fence posts (Map #5a, Photo 4) still mark the southern edge of the former cemetery. Adjoining the cemetery on the east, parcel 11 appears to have been an extension to the original cemetery, and the remains of a stone gate (Photo 5) linking the two has been found on the line between the

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two sections. On the north edge of the Dana Cemetery was a narrow burial ground between the cemetery and Comee Brook, known in 1870 (See Fig. 3) as "Brown's Evergreen Cemetery" (Map #6)(**433/45**) and so called, according to longtime former residents, because it was originally planted with 2,000 evergreen trees.[3] Although significantly overgrown, some of those evergreens may still be present. Today the former Dana Center Cemetery is an open field. While the cemeteries do not exhibit any visible remains of interments, there are the physical remains of the cemeteries' boundaries. These include the eleven stone fence posts mentioned above, the remains of a possible granite entrance or gate to the Dana Center Cemetery (see photo), and a dry-laid stone wall to the west of the cemeteries.

Map #7. The focus of the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District is the small grassy triangle of land that was once Dana Common (Photo 1). It originally featured monuments to the Universalist minister Hosea Ballou (1771-1852), a Civil War cannon, and a monument to commemorate Dana's veterans of World War I. All three memorials were moved to Quabbin Park Cemetery. In 1996 a granite memorial (Map #7a, Photo 10) was erected at the eastern end of the common with the legend:

Site of Dana Common
1801-1938
To All Those Who
Sacrificed Their
Homes And Way
Of Life
Erected By
Dana Reunion 1996

Map #8. Facing the common, between Tamplin Road and the cemetery, was possibly one of the earliest Federal-period houses in the district, the Herbert H. Flagg House (**432/44**). It was an impressive two-story, five-by-two-bay house with a hip roof. Paired interior chimneys rose through the end bays, sash were 2/2. A one-story, partially screened porch ornamented with a spindled frieze and trellis posts spanned the five-bay, south-facing façade. Today the archaeological site consists of fragments of a dry-laid stone foundation. The rest of the foundation and cellar hole are presently obscured by overgrown vegetation.

Map #9. Opposite the Flagg House, in the fork of the road created by Tamplin and Skinner Hill roads, was the Nellie I. Shattuck House (**432/39**). A modest, three-bay, south-facing Cape, it had a two-bay, one-story shed extending from the northwest corner of the west elevation. Covered with clapboards, the house was three bays wide and two to three bays deep, with a slightly off-center entry and a narrow central chimney on the ridge. A barn stood behind the house. Today, the Shattuck House is an archaeological site that includes a possible foundation and stone wall along the property. The physical remains of the Shattuck House are presently obscured due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #10. The Rollin N. Doubleday House (**432/43**) was a clapboard-covered, two-story building with a side-gabled roof and interior end-wall chimneys. Facing east, the house was five bays wide by two bays deep with a center entry framed by narrow sidelights rising to a shallow pediment. A secondary entrance was located on the south elevation. Sash were 2/2, cornerboards were narrow, and the cornice was close fitting, with the second-story façade windows tucked into the eaves. A one-story wing extended from the north elevation and a rough lean-to extended one bay from the southwest corner of the main block. This former structure is now an archaeological site consisting of a dry-laid stone foundation and cellar hole (Photo 5). Within the cellar hole are several metal artifacts, including springs, buckets, and a washbasin.

Map #11. The Melzar H. Bates House (**432/42**) was a small six-room Cape facing east on Tamplin Road. Four bays wide and two bays deep, the building had a high attic lit by a single double-hung sash window in the gable end. The house was clad in clapboards and retained 6/6 sash. A one-story wing extended to the north. The Bates barn, standing to the rear of the house, was a side-gabled building with both a vehicular entry and a pedestrian entry on flank. The barn had a standing-seam metal roof in the MDWSC photo and vertical-board siding. At least two other sheds and outbuildings were also on the property in 1930. A recent visual inspection showed a dry-laid stone foundation and a deep cellar hole close to the road, most likely belonging to the house. Foundations of the barn were not visible.

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[3] The later real estate sheets used by the MDWSC in taking property are contradictory about the location of Brown's Evergreen Cemetery. The "key" to Sheet 432 depicts the cemetery as Lot 45; the "key" to Sheet 433 indicates that the cemetery is represented by Lot 11, on the east side of the Dana Cemetery. For the purpose of this nomination, the designation of Lot 45 has been retained, based on the identification on the 1870 Beers map, but it is possible that Brown's was expanded to include the burying ground on the east side of the original Dana Center Cemetery (see Fig.3). Department of Conservation and Recreation, Quabbin Educational Packet, "Points of Interest for Dana Common." http://www.mass.gov/dcr/watersupply/watershed/documents/danacommonforschools.pdf, accessed 9/12/2012.

Map #12. A small brook, called "Rogers or Comee Brook" in 1831, separated the Bates House from the Laura E. Stone House (**432/46**) immediately to the north, on the west side of Tamplin Road. The house was a modest example of a 1½-story, front-gabled, Greek Revival-style building. Three bays wide at the façade (south), it had a side-hall plan, pilasters at the corners, a deep cornice with a wide frieze, and deep returns at the gable end. The main entry was distinguished by a trabeated surround with sidelights. A front-gabled, two-by-two-bay, 1½-story ell extended from the northeast corner of the main block. A barn stood to the north of the house. The physical remains of the Stone house and barn are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #13. The Milton L. Vaughn House (**432/40**) was a clapboard-covered, five-by-two-bay, two-story building with a side-gable roof. The façade (south) had a central entry with sidelights sheltered by a balustraded porch and balcony supported by decorative turned porch posts and elaborate brackets. Between 1934 and 1938, the front room of the house was used as the town's temporary post office, run by Ethel White, the wife of a Water Commission engineer, and a ca. 1935 photograph shows a sign reading "Post Office, Dana, Mass" suspended from the balcony.[4] The second story of the house had a central window flanked by a window at each end, for a total of three windows. Visible façade windows had 6/6 sash. The property had a large English barn with attached shed. The physical remains of the former structures are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #14. Probably the most imposing of the 19th-century buildings on the common was the 2½-story, fifteen-room Eagle Hotel (**432/38**). The high-style south elevation, with its front-gabled roof and overhanging attic story supported by four colossal columns, probably dates to 1843.[5] The hotel was five bays wide by five deep, with an elaborately enframed center entry recessed under the overhanging gable end. A full entablature with frieze and projecting cornice ran along the flank of the building, making a full return at the gable end to form a pediment. It appears that the pediment and façade were flushboarded, while the side elevations were clad with clapboards. The roof in 1930 was metal. Pilasters rose up the corners of the façade. Two interior chimneys rose through the ridge of the roof, one near the front of the building and the other at the rear. Sash was 6/6. A one-story porch spanned the east elevation, which faced the common. Thought to have been added in 1894,[6] the porch had decorative posts, elaborate brackets, and a balustrade. The Eagle Hotel is survived by a dry-laid stone foundation, deep cellar hole, and fragments of concrete sidewalk that run parallel to the building (Photo 7).

Map #15. The Eagle Hotel barn (**432/38**), adjacent to the hotel on the south side of Skinner Hill Road, was a large front-gabled building with its flank to the road and its vehicular entry located off-center at the gable end. A stone wall marks the vicinity of the building. The physical remains of this former structure are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area

Map #16. The Howard W. Cotton Storehouse (**432/17**) stood one door to the west of the Eagle Hotel, on the opposite side of the street from Cotton's house and store (Map #25). The clapboard-clad storehouse, which faced south, was a two-story, side-gabled building, with a one-story, side-gabled wing extending three bays to the west. The main block, which was five bays wide and two bays deep, had both a vehicular and a pedestrian entry on its façade. Its sash was a mix of 2/2 and, on the upper floor, 12/12. The ell also had a vehicular entry in its gable end. The physical remains of this former structure are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #17. The Ernest J. Carrington House (**432/30**), probably built in the post-Civil War era by Frank Johnson, rose 2½ stories to a front-gabled roof with deep cornice that had partial returns at the gable end. The south-facing, clapboarded house was three asymmetrical bays wide and two deep, with a wing extending from the east elevation. The main block had a side-hall plan, cornerboards, and 2/2 sash, and the wing had a porch with bracketed posts on its south elevation. The physical remains of this former structure are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #18. The Ernest J. Carrington Barn (**432/30**) was a long, front-gabled building that stood west of the Carrington House. Clad with vertical boards, the barn had a central vehicular entry at the gable end and a row of windows on the first story of its flank. The physical remains of this former structure are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

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[4] Greene, J.R, *Historic Quabbin Hikes* (1994), 90.
[5] Greene, 91; "Death of Joel Johnson of Dana," *Springfield Republican*, 27 January 1892, p. 5
[6] Greene, 91.

Map #19. The Etta Brown House and Barn complex (**412/24**) faced north at the corner of the Greenwich and Hardwick roads. It may have been the residence of the Congregational minister Rev. John Keep in the 1850s. The complex consisted of a 1½-story, side-gabled main block, with an ell extending from the rear (south elevation) to connect with a front-gabled barn. The complex stands on a slope, which enabled the ell to have a walk-out basement. The east gable end of the house had an overhanging second story sheltering a verandah with bracketed posts that continued along the east elevation of the ell. The barn was clad with vertical boards. School House No. 2 stood on this site in 1831, serving until a schoolroom was incorporated into the town hall in 1842. The physical remains of all former structures on the site are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #20. The Etta Brown [small] House (**412/24**), standing immediately to the west of the main house, rose 1½ stories from a high brick foundation to a side-gabled roof. It was four bays wide and two deep, with overhanging eaves. The façade (north) had windows in the eastern two bays and loading dock doors in the western two bays, suggesting that the building may have served as a workshop of some kind. As the ground drops off on the western side, there may have been a basement entrance on that side, but it is not visible in the 1930 photo. The house was clad with clapboards, had 6/6 sash in the principal windows, and one interior chimney near the center of the roof ridge. The attic story was fully lit by a 6/6 sash window.

Map #21. The Gertrude W. Powell House (**412/26**) rose 1½ stories to a front-gabled roof with a broad, overhanging attic story. The main block, which faced east, was approximately four bays wide and four deep. A side-gabled, one-story ell extended from its southwest corner. A flat-roofed porch spanned the first story of the main block's primary facade, and a three-bay, shed dormer spanned the south slope of the roof. One chimney rose near the center of the roof ridge. A freestanding shed stood behind the house. Today the archaeological site consists of the remains of a dry-laid stone foundation.

Map #22. The Samuel S. and Clara J. Darling House (**432/35**) rose 2½ stories to a front-gabled roof with deep eaves and partial returns at the gable end. Facing north, the house was three bays wide and four bays deep with a side-hall plan. The main entry, in the northwest bay of the façade, was sheltered by a shed-roofed, one-story porch, with bracketed posts and a balustrade. A secondary entry was near the center of the west elevation, and what may have been a one-story porch or ell projected from the east elevation. A side-gabled barn with single-story lateral ells at its eastern and western ends stood to the rear and west of the house. The archaeological site is comprised of a parged foundation (dry-laid stone with some mortar added in spots) and an L-shaped cellar hole.

Map #23 The Gertrude Shea House (**432/36**) was 2½ stories tall with a five-bay main block and center entry defined by a fanlight. A one-story lateral wing with rear ell extended from the west elevation; a smaller ell extended from the east elevation; and a front-gabled garage stood southeast of the house. Numerous mature trees lined the street in front of the house. The archaeological site is comprised of a dry-laid stone foundation and cellar hole, but the area is largely obscured by the overgrowth of vegetation

Map #24. The Grace M. Dunn House (**41/18**) faced north and had a 2½-story, front-gabled, Greek Revival-style main block with a one-story rear ell. A one-story verandah with a corner gazebo spanned the east elevation and façade of the house. The cellar hole still holds a large safe, likely left behind because it was too expensive or heavy to move.[7] A large, side-gabled, 1½-story barn was located to the rear of the house. Sliding double-barn doors identified the center entry. Today, the archaeological site consists of the remains of a dry-laid stone foundation and a large flagstone that may indicate the location of the building's front entrance.

Map #25. The Howard W. Cotton House and Store (**432/3**), built in 1840 by James S. Brown, was a two-story, side-gabled building that appears to have been six bays wide at the façade (north) and two bays deep, with 6/6 sash in the principal windows. The building had a slightly overhanging, enclosed east gable end supported by corner pilasters, and an exterior chimney rose up the center of the east elevation. A small, 1½-story wing was set back from the façade of the main block, and an ell extended to the rear. In the 1930 photograph (Historic Photo 27), a modern storefront with display windows flanking a double-door entry projected from the main façade's southwestern three bays, while a balustraded , screened porch fronted the remaining bays and the recessed wing. A photograph from about three decades earlier (Historic Photo 28) shows a ground-floor porch extending the length of the building, where the display windows would later be extended from the façade. The archaeological site today consists of a stone foundation, cellar hole, and sidewalk fragments, presently obscured by the vegetation overgrowth.

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[7]Howe, Donald W. comp, *Quabbin, the Lost Valley* (1951), 94.

Map #26. The Marion I. Johnson House (**433/2**) was the only building in the district to exhibit Second Empire-style features, which were reportedly the result of an 1884 remodeling by Marion's grandfather, Nathaniel L. Johnson. The house rose two stories to a large attic enclosed by a mansard roof punctuated by dormer windows. Dense foliage partially obscured the upper stories of the façade, but the house appears to have been five bays wide and six bays deep. The first story of the façade (north) had a center entry flanked by two-story, square projecting bay windows with paneled bases; a balustraded balcony, supported on turned posts, connected the bays on the second floor while sheltering the entry below. The west elevation also had a projecting bay window, and a secondary entry sheltered by a hood on brackets. Visible windows had 2/2 sash. A large outbuilding stood southwest of the house, and may have been connected to it by a one-story ell. The archaeological site consists of a dry-laid stone foundation and cellar hole with several visible artifacts, including a metal bucket and shards of glass.

Map #s 27, 28. It is possible that the Dwight W. Cooley House and barn (**433/1**) were moved to this location from a nearby site after 1870, since no buildings are depicted on this site on the maps of 1857 or 1870. Dwight Cooley's sister Ida told Donald Howe that the house "was entirely held together by pegs and handwrought nails."[8] Although in photographs the house is somewhat obscured by foliage, the structure appears to have been a two-story, front-gabled, Greek Revival-style dwelling, with corner pilasters and a broad entablature. Facing east, it was three bays wide and three bays deep with a side-hall plan and 2/2 sash in the visible windows. A shed-roofed porch on the north elevation led to a one-story, shed-roofed, mudroom-sized addition, two bays wide. The Dwight W. Cooley Barn was a side-gabled building clad with vertical boards and situated to the north of the Cooley House. Two entries to the barn were located on the flank, which also had slightly overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. A garage and shed were also on the property. The physical remains of these former structures are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #29. The "Edgar O. Vaughn" House[9] (**433/4**) was a 1½-story house with a side-gabled roof and a broad porch spanning the façade (north). The porch rested on stout Tuscan columns. It continued as an uncovered verandah along the house's western elevation, leading to secondary entries for the house and the attached barn. The side-gabled barn was attached to an ell extending from the house's main block. Both the house and barn were covered with clapboards. The house site dropped off to the side and rear, so that the ell stood on an exposed basement. The site is notable today for its extant cobblestone retaining wall (Photo 8), which was constructed of small stones collected from local streams. Myron Vaughn recalled that as a boy he helped build the wall soon after the family moved here in 1899.[10] A row of mature trees lined the street in front of the house. Today this former structure is survived by a dry-laid stone foundation and the noted cobblestone retaining wall, which extends in a north/south direction alongside the house site. Metal artifacts can also be found around the foundation.

Map #30. The Roger F. Langley House (**433/5**) was set back from Main Street behind the Vaughn House. It was a clapboard-covered, three-bay, single-story building of six rooms with a center entry and a narrow center chimney. Its two façade (south) windows had 6/9 sash and were set well below the cornice line. The house was connected to a wing and possibly a barn. (The historic photo is very difficult to read.) The physical remains of this former structure are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #31. The Congregational Church (**433/6**), built in 1853, faced north and was situated on a slope that enabled it to have a high basement toward the rear of the building. Square in plan, the church was three bays wide with a front-gabled roof and slightly recessed central entry flanked by blind bays. The façade was trimmed with wide cornerboards that rose to an even wider frieze beneath a fully pedimented gable end. A roundel with a spokelike muntin pattern was centered in the tympanum. The façade may have been flushboarded, but the visible side elevation was clad in clapboards. The three-part steeple had a square base, octagonal bell section, and a spire that was astride the roof ridge and aligned with the entry. Prior to 1930, the steeple terminated in a dome and weathervane, visible in the February 1928 photograph of the Langley House (Historic Photo 33), instead of the pointed wooden spire seen in the 1930 real estate photograph.[11] The site today consists of a dry-laid stone and concrete foundation, fragments of former concrete sidewalk, and a large flagstone that served the entrance of the church.

(continued)

[8] Howe, 413.
[9] Error by the Water Supply Commission. The house was acquired by the Water Supply Commission from Orrin Edgar Vaughn (1856-1939).
[10] Greene, 96.
[11] Greene, 98.

Map #32. The Josephine Marcille House (**433/7**) stood one door east of the Congregational Church. The north-facing house was situated on a steep slope. At grade along the street, the house was 1½ stories tall with a side-gable roof. It stepped downhill to a full walk-out basement with a door on the east elevation. The house was five bays wide, with its main entry centered on the façade under overhanging eaves. The visible side elevation (east) had two fenestrated bays and an unfenestrated two-story lean-to. The latter may be the three-room addition reportedly built ca. 1900. A small shed stood behind the lean-to. Covered with clapboards, the house had a single interior chimney that rose just behind the center of the roof ridge. The physical remains of this former structure are not presently visible due to the overgrowth of vegetation in the area.

Map #33. The Rollin N. Doubleday Blacksmith Shop (**433/9**) was a 1½-story, side-gabled barn with overhanging eaves on the flanks. Both a vehicular and a pedestrian entry were located in the two-bay-wide western gable, and a large window with 9/9 sash lit the attic. The building, probably constructed in the late 1860s after the sawmill on the site burned, was approximately four bays wide and sided with clapboards. When it was photographed in 1928, the building carried a large sign advertising Firestone tires. Moses Marceille was the blacksmith who preceded Doubleday here, and until 1899 the blacksmith's house stood immediately east of the house. The house burned in 1899, and a large rectangular stone with a bolt sticking out of it carries the date "1899" and the legend "O A MARCILLE." Today, this structure is survived by this stone, as well as several other large stones that may have made up the foundation.

Map #34. The Olean Bosworth Laplante House (**413/24**) stood at the triangle formed by the intersection of the Petersham and Barre roads. The house had a 1½-story main block with a gable roof finished in shallow returns. Behind the main block there extended a one-story wing with integral porch and secondary entry. Clapboard-clad, the main house was three bays wide and three deep, with its gable oriented south toward Barre Road. An exterior chimney rose up the street elevation of the main block, and another rose through the ridge of the wing. While its form and details suggested a mid 19th century construction date, the property did not appear on 19th-century maps of Dana Center, apparently having been considered outside the center despite being only several hundred feet east of the Margaret MacArthur property. The physical remains of this former structure are not presently visible.

Map #35. The Olean Bosworth Laplante Barn (**413/17**) was a gable-roofed building with the entry centered on the flank and a lean-to extending across the gable end. The building appears to have been clad in clapboards.

Description of Archaeological Potential

Ancient Native American Resources

While the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District is primarily significant for its archaeological sites from the historic period, there is the potential for native sites in the area. One known ancient Native American site (19-WR-384) may extend onto the district, and a high potential exists that additional Native American resources will be found in the area. Five ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) of the district. Many of these sites have little information available about site type or boundaries, and are based on information provided by the reports of artifact collectors in the area, specifically the Ellsworth and Bronson collections. Several artifact collections were amassed from ancient resources in the Quabbin Reservoir area, especially during the 1960s when severe droughts lowered the water levels. The two collections that have been analyzed by the MHC are the Early Avery Collection and the Ellsworth Collection. Both contain artifacts that were primarily collected around the Quabbin Reservoir, and in areas of New Salem and Petersham. Both studies indicate that the general Quabbin area has a very high potential for ancient Native American resources, with diagnostic lithic artifacts that ranged in date from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland Period.[12]

Environmental characteristics of the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The district includes several well-drained, level to moderately sloping landforms in close proximity to wetlands. Rogers or Comee Brook crosses Tamplin Road along the northern boundary of the district; and Quabbin Reservoir, originally the East Branch of the Swift River where it flowed into Pottapaug Pond, lies less than 1,000 feet to the east. The entire area lies within the Swift River/Chicopee River/Connecticut River drainage. Soils in the district are well-drained, sandy soils in areas formed in glaciofluvial deposits. Given the above information, recorded collections of Native American artifacts, and limited impact on resources since the creation of the Quabbin Reservoir, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the district.

(continued)

[12] Massachusetts Historical Commission, *Historic and Archaeological Resources of Central Massachusetts*. (1985).

Historic Archaeological Resources

There is a high potential for historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District. Although the buildings were demolished or removed, often the foundations and cellar holes remained. Around the common are several cellar holes that can be linked to specific properties and therefore specific individuals. The majority of the foundations are dry-laid using stones of various sizes. Only a few used concrete or other materials in addition to the stone. When present, the cellar holes vary in depth from a foot to several feet, indicating different uses for the spaces underneath the structures. The Edgar Vaughn (Map #29), Marion Johnson (#26), and Rollin Doubleday (#10) cellar holes contained several kinds of metal objects (buckets, wash basins, springs) and other potential artifacts within them, indicating that Dana residents did leave material goods behind when they were forced to abandon their homes (see Photo 6).

In addition to the residences, many of the properties within the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District contained outbuildings and other structures. The outbuildings recorded by the MDWSC before demolition occurred include barns, outhouses, henhouses, icehouses, garages, and woodsheds. There is also the likelihood of other structures that may not have been listed on maps or real estate records, such as wells. Unfortunately, the specific functions of the outbuildings are not listed on the available maps, but we can assume that they were structures relating to daily farm activity, animal husbandry, cottage industries, or trade. The possibility of outhouses on several properties indicates the potential for several archaeological features that would have had very good preservation. It is possible that when residents were leaving the area in the early 20th century, they might have used the outhouse or well features as dumping sites. All the farm outbuildings have the potential for abandoned tools and other material culture associated with daily life relating to agriculture.

There is also the potential for 18th-century archaeological deposits on several of the properties, as many Dana families (including the Johnsons) were living in the area prior to the town's incorporation in 1801. In the 18th century, the area that would become Dana was used largely for farming, so archaeological remains relating to agriculture as well as homesteads are possible.

Several of the residences within the district are on lots that contained commercial structures, such as stores and workshops, in the 19th century. For example, the Edgar Vaughn House (Map #29) stands on property that was part of the James S. Brown estate in 1870, and may have held the office of Brown's steam mill company. The Howard Cotton House and Store (#16) was both a residential and commercial site, as it served as a residence and the town's general store and post office after its construction in the 1840s. In addition, parcel 432/41 (no residence was depicted in the real estate maps) was the location of N.L. Johnson's palm-leaf shop in 1870. There were several other palm-leaf shops that were present on the 1870 F.W. Beers Map; but by 1898, most had been either turned into residences or other structures. For example, historic maps show that the parcel containing Howard Cotton's Storehouse (#17) in the 20th century was the location of a palm-leaf shop in the 1870s, and later a store owned by Irving Shattuck. The manufacture of palm-leaf hats was important to the Dana economy in the 19th century, so any evidence of that activity would be instructive in our understanding of daily life in Dana.

There was a tannery located along Comee Brook between Tamplin and Skinner Hill roads in the early 19th century. Located about where N.L. Johnson's palm-leaf shop would later stand, the remains of the tannery may extend over several properties (N.L. Johnson shop, Milton Vaughn House, Nellie Shattuck House, Rollin Doubleday House, and Melzar H. Bates House). The Rollin Doubleday Blacksmith Shop (Map #33) stood on the site of the former steam sawmill, which burned in 1866 and was rebuilt as a carriage shop. Today, two large foundation fragments with a metal spike mark this property.

The Eagle Hotel (Map #14) is another important commercial site for the town of Dana. Built about 1843 by Joel Johnson, it was run as a hotel and tavern until the late 1850s, when Johnson opened a store here. After Johnson's death in 1892, the building was purchased by Frank S. Grover, who reopened it as a hotel. Today, what remains of the Eagle Hotel is a dry-laid stone foundation and a several-foot-deep cellar hole that is somewhat obscured by plant overgrowth. In front of the cellar hole, facing the common, there are fragments of a concrete sidewalk that would have led to the hotel (see Photo 7). In addition, there is a stone wall along Skinner Hill Road that marks where the barn and livery stable for the hotel (Map #15) was located.

(continued)

These commercial sites could potentially have left behind archaeological remains and/or features that relate to the town's industrial activity and also its social activity. If preserved, the locations of the former shops could contain tools and other work-related artifacts, as well as potential trash deposits related to the manufacturing process. The site of the town's former hotel has the potential for trash deposits that relate to the social aspects of a 19th-century hotel, and could help us learn more about the use of the district as a summer vacation spot.

The town hall, school, and Congregational Church represent the civic and religious sites in Dana Center. These are all sites that were central to the social environment of Dana, serving as places where residents could congregate and interact. As these are the sites that are mentioned in most historical records, any archaeological resources found in relation to these former structures could expand our knowledge about daily life in Dana Center.

The most sensitive historic resources within the district are the Dana Center and Brown's Evergreen Cemeteries (Map#s 5, 6). On the southern border, the Dana Center Cemetery is bounded by eleven granite fence posts, several of which contain pieces of metal hardware (see Photo 4). During construction of the Quabbin Reservoir, every gravesite within the valley's 34 cemeteries was excavated, and a total of 7,561 bodies were removed. Of that total, approximately 800 bodies came from the two cemeteries located in Dana Center. The first excavations began in 1928 and were completed by 1944. However, within historic cemeteries there is the potential for unmarked graves, and Michael Tsougas has written that "many of the old graves were unmarked and more than 500 nameless bodies were removed" during the construction of the reservoir.[13] Thus, there is the potential for skeletal remains within the Dana Center and Brown's Evergreen Cemeteries today, as well as coffin hardware and any personal affects that were placed with the deceased that may not have been collected in the early 20th century.

Other resources in the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District are historic sidewalks, roadways, and stone walls. There are four roads that run through Dana Center: Main Street (or the Petersham Road) (Map# 36), Tamplin Road (#37), North Dana or Skinner Hill Road (#38), and Greenwich Road (#39). Main Street and Tamplin Road both have sections of dry-laid stone walls that run alongside them. All of the roads are present today and are still used by DCR employees. There are fragments of concrete sidewalk present in front of many of the properties within the district, including the sidewalk that runs right to where the front door of the town hall would have been (Photo 2). These resources contribute to our understanding of the historic landscape of Dana Center, and inform us as to how the common was laid out and used by residents.

The integrity of the archaeological resources within the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District is very good. According to accounts of the Quabbin Reservoir's creation, often the areas around residential sites were graded and some of the cellar holes were cleared of all debris and, in some cases, filled.[14] This does not appear to be the case with the properties within the district. There is no evidence of grading around any of the surviving cellar holes or around the common itself. There are also very few signs of disturbance from human activity, apart from some rockfall within the foundations that likely occurred naturally over time. This lack of disturbance indicates that any archaeological features associated with the properties (trash middens, activity areas, etc.) are likely to have survived.

DCR management practices are very concerned with preserving the historic landscape of Dana Center. After the filling of the reservoir, gates were put up in the 1940s around the limits of the watershed in order to prevent public access. Prior to this, the land had been used for hunting, fishing, and trapping. Gradually, the public was allowed some access to watershed lands. Walking access for fishing began in 1946, followed by hiking being allowed in all areas (except the Prescott Peninsula), and deer hunting resumed in 1991. Thus, apart from the occasional visitor and sportsman, the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District is by and large protected from outside interference.

Initially, the land surrounding the district was planted with Red and White Pine and Norway Spruce in order to protect the quality of the reservoir's water. However, it became apparent that the trees were doing more harm than good, so DCR began the process of field reclamation and forest thinning. This would have affected the Brown's Evergreen and Dana Center Cemeteries, although they were previously affected by the removal of the bodies interred within them. Much of the area around the district is left as forest and open fields, in order to preserve the historic landscape. Very little is done to alter the physical environment of the district, apart from mowing and clearing the paths, which has led to extensive plant and tree growth within the majority of the district. This level of overgrowth meant that some of the properties listed within the district could not be located during recent site visits.

(end)

[13] Tougias, Michael, *Quabbin: A History and Explorers Guide (*2002), 19-20. See footnote 2 concerning the identification of cemeteries.
[14] Bowers, Martha H., R. Michael Stewart and Edward N. Norm, "Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment, Quabbin, Ware and Wachusett Watershed Lands" (1986).

Dana Common HD
Name of Property

Worcester, MA.
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [x] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Archaeology: Historic Non-Aboriginal
Community Planning and Development
Conservation

Period of Significance
Ca. 1756-1938

Significant Dates
Ca. 1756: opening of European settlement
1801: incorporation of town of Dana
1926: passage of Swift River Act and creation of Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission
1938: town of Dana officially dissolved

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from ca. 1756, and the initial settling of the area that would become Dana Common by Europeans, to 1938, the year in which the town of Dana was officially disincorporated.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District, located today within the town of Petersham, Worcester County, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is at the center of the best preserved of the four towns (Dana, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott) that were acquired by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission between 1927 and 1938. The towns were formally disincorporated in 1938 to make way for the Quabbin Reservoir, which would become the major source of drinking water for about two million people in and around Boston.

Incorporated in 1801, the town of Dana had its primary institutional focus at Dana Center for well over a century. Residences, institutional buildings including the town hall, a church, and a school, and various commercial buildings and outbuildings were all built around Dana Common. Most of the principal institutional buildings in the Center were constructed in the decade and a half between 1840 and 1855. Construction slowed after 1870, and the village that was turned over to the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission in 1938 as part of the creation of the Quabbin was physically little changed from that which developed in the middle decades of the 19th century. In preparation for the creation of the reservoir, however, all structures were demolished or moved away, the cemeteries emptied, and their graves relocated. While much of the land taken for the Quabbin Reservoir would eventually be flooded as part of the massive project, the Dana Center area, situated in the watershed but above the reservoir flowline, remained above water. Foundations, cellar holes, roadways, the town common, stone walls, and sidewalk fragments all survive relatively intact at Dana's core. Today, the cemetery sites and the common, as well as the sites of the former buildings, are kept open to interpret and memorialize Dana Center and the four towns taken by the Commonwealth. The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) presently manages the Quabbin Reservoir lands, which are open to the public for hiking, cycling, fishing, and other recreational and educational activities. Dana Center is an area that has yielded, and is likely to yield in the future, information important to Massachusetts history. Significant as a reflection of the town's settlement patterns and development, and significant too for its associations with the development of the Quabbin Reservoir, one of the nation's largest manmade public water supplies, the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District fulfils National Register Criteria A and D at the state and local levels.

Development Summary

Dana Center was the primary institutional focus of the town of Dana, organized around the small town common. Although the earliest settlement of the common area occurred in the middle of the 18th century, most of the center's development occurred a century later. The Baptist meetinghouse (later the town hall), its first and largest cemetery, hotel, tavern, and schoolhouse all brought the village a commercial life that attracted entrepreneurs. Most of the town center's principal buildings were constructed in the decade and a half between 1840 and 1855: the town store and post office (1840); the former meetinghouse purchased and relocated from Petersham to become Dana's town hall and school room (1842); the hotel (1843); and congregational church (1853). This development is closely linked to the annexation of Storrsville from parts of Petersham and Hardwick in 1842. Annexation of Storrsville in the southeast corner of Dana suddenly made Dana Center less an outlier village and more "central" to the town, and thus encouraged institution building. This growth is also

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mirrored in the town's population: between 1830 and 1860, Dana grew by 18%, and by 1860, the census of Dana recorded 876 persons, its all-time high. The arrival of the railroad in North Dana in 1873, and the establishment of new industries there, reoriented the town's commercial focus. Although a new grade school was built next to the town hall in 1892, very little new construction occurred in the village after 1870, and the village ceded to the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission between 1927 and 1938 was physically little changed from that which developed in the middle decades of the 19th century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Pre-Incorporation

The incorporation of the towns of Hardwick in 1739 and of Petersham and Greenwich in 1754 drew numerous new settlers from more eastern parts of the county and of the state. George W. Horr, Dana's first historian, considered that the town's earliest settlement "was on or about the common, now called 'Dana Common,' and a settlement of considerable part of the town must have been made as early as 1756."[15] Petersham's town center, located on a ridge some 530 feet above Dana Common, was less suited to growing crops, and it is likely that the flat plain of Dana Common would have quickly became attractive for Petersham, Greenwich, and Hardwick settlers. Clearing trees would have been the first task, and the potash works to process ash remained active for close to 60 years. Ephraim Whipple's 1831 map of Dana (Fig. 1) shows this potash works, on what Whipple called "Rogers or Comee Brook" on Skinner Hill Road at the western edge of the district. (N.L. Johnson would later build his straw-hat shop on the site in the 1860s.) By the first decades of the 19th century, the plains of Greenwich and Dana were known for their abundant rye and corn, and in the cold year of 1816 were able to supply the surrounding towns.[16]

Numerous families, including Johnsons, Amsdens, Flaggs, and others, settled in the vicinity of the common beginning in the late 18th century, and these names are among those closely associated with the development of the village landscape of Dana Center over the next century. Young Stephen Johnson (1751-1835) arrived with his family from Marlborough in 1763, and his family may have built the earliest of the Johnson homes on the common at this time. Later a magistrate of the Massachusetts Court, Johnson would be elected chairman of the Selectmen of Dana in 1801 and represented the town in the General Court, as did his son and grandson. The grandson, Nathaniel L. Johnson (1822-1902), would become the town's most prominent resident for much of the last half of 19th century, and gave the historical address at the town's 100th anniversary in 1901.[17] Stephen's great grandson and Nathaniel's son, John H. (1870-1929), gave the address at the more somber 125th anniversary in 1926. Another new arrival from Marlborough was Jacob Amsden, the youngest of whose children, Joel Amsden[18] (1768-1831), ran a tavern that stood on the site of the Eagle Hotel.[19] Amsden had married in 1791, and the tavern may date to about that time. In 1801 Amsden would become the first town clerk, a position he held for three years. After his first wife's death in 1805, Amsden was among the first residents of Dana to depart for better agricultural land in New York State.[20]

Dana also played a little remembered but significant part in Shays' Rebellion, the armed uprising that shook central and western Massachusetts in 1786 and 1787. Daniel Shays had established an encampment in Dana, about a half-mile southwest of the Common; in early February 1787, 2,000 men were bivouacked here.[21] In a blinding snowstorm on the night of February 3–4, 1787, former Continental Army General Benjamin Lincoln led his militia from Pelham to what was then Petersham, thereby surprising the insurgents so effectively that the rebellion was broken.

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[15] Horr, George W., "Dana," pp. 408-419 in A History of Worcester county (1879), 409.
[16] Horr, George W., "Dana," Chapter CLXVI in Duane Hamilton Hurd, History of Worcester County (1889), 1324.
[17] Crane, Ellery Bicknell, ed., History of Worcester County (1924), 166.
[18] Most records identify Joel Amsden with the military title "Major." The earliest reference found is in the death record of his first wife in 1805. No explanation of this title has been found.
[19] "Mr. Johnson's Historical Address" "in "Dana's 100th Birthday," *Springfield Republican*, 23 August 1901, p. 12.
[20] Joel Amsden arrived in the town of Malone, New York, close to the Canadian border about 1806, remaining there with his second wife, Abigail Ranger of Greenwich until his death in 1831.
[21] Horr (1879), 412.

It seems probable that the early 1790s was also the moment when the Baptist meetinghouse (Map #3) was moved here from Nichewaug, a village in the southwest corner of Petersham, about two miles northeast of Dana Center. The building would dominate the common for the entire history of the town. Dana's most famous resident, Hosea Ballou (1771-1852), invited to Dana as a schoolteacher in 1794, used the meetinghouse for several years to "proclaim the doctrine of universal salvation."[22]

Incorporation - the Federal Period, 1801-1830

The town of Dana, incorporated in 1801 from parts of Petersham and Hardwick in Worcester County and from Greenwich in Hampshire County, was named in honor of Judge Francis Dana (1743-1811), a delegate to the Continental Congress and later Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court (1791-1806).[23] The population of the town soon after incorporation was 625, and was almost unchanged in 1830, rising only marginally to 691 in 1840.

The first town meeting, March 17, 1801, was held at the Baptist meetinghouse, but Dana Center was at that time not considered central to the town, and in later years, the location of town meeting would alternate between the meetinghouse and the "school-house on the Plain," a reference to the school in Doubleday Village, about halfway between North Dana and Dana Center. Between 1825 and 1840, George Horr wrote, meetings were held alternately at the meetinghouse and the house of John Gleason [in North Dana]."[24] In any case, before the town had acquired its own town hall in 1842, if the weather was too cold for the unheated meetinghouse, meetings "warned" (the 19th-century term for the public announcement of a meeting) at the meetinghouse would often be adjourned to the Flagg Tavern (Map #8).[25] The "Flagg Tavern" had been built as the Flagg Homestead in the first decades of the 19th century. The Rev. Joshua Flagg (1773-1860), farmer, schoolteacher, universalist minister, and friend of Hosea Ballou, is thought to have arrived in Dana prior to Ballou and encouraged Ballou to take up his calling. Although Flagg preached in neighboring towns, he never had a permanent calling in Dana, but taught school and was a member of the school committee. The date of the house is unclear, but architecturally, the two-story, hipped-roof block would appear to have been constructed in the first two decades of the 19th century. Flagg may have built the homestead and tavern after the departure of Joel Amsden for the west.

In this era the center was also augmented by a post office, in 1823, and a store. In later years, the store owner was usually also the town postmaster. Ephraim Whipple's 1831 map (Fig. 1) clearly identifies "Johnson's store," and the postmaster at that time was Apollos Johnson (1793-1851). Born in Greenwich, Johnson arrived in Dana in 1815, and was postmaster between 1828 and 1841. Johnson has been credited with much of the economic growth in this era. With Italy Foster (1801-1856), Johnson also operated a tannery, and together the pair began the manufacture of leather pocketbooks, which for a number of years was quite successful. Both men also served successively as Town Clerk and subsequently as representatives to the General Court. But the most successful single industry was the home manufacturing of straw bonnets and palm-leaf hats, which Johnson is credited with starting soon after his arrival. The rye grown in Dana was considered the very best for rye straw, and the business of splitting and plaiting rye straw to be made into straw bonnets and hats gave employment to hundreds of women and children in Dana and surrounding towns. The manufacture of palm-leaf hats from imported palm leaves must have been an outgrowth of hatmaking from local rye

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[22] "Mr. Johnson's Historical Address" (1901).
[23] Although Horr and other historians generally credit the help given by the lawyer to the townspeople as the reason the town took his name, N.L. Johnson recalled the intense political rivalry between supporters of the Federalist Dana and the Jeffersonian republican Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814). The nearby town of Phillipston had been named "Gerry" when it was originally established fifteen years earlier, and it is likely that the naming of 'Dana' was seen as a riposte to the inhabitants of Gerry. The similar case of the naming of the towns of 'Waterloo' and 'Austerlitz' in New York State in the same period was entirely due to rivalries that played out among political parties in the State Legislature, and it may be that the naming of Dana was also a political decision taken in the State House in Boston rather than by townspeople themselves. (Gerry was renamed Phillipston after the then Lieutenant Governor William Phillips in 1814.) Johnson had heard the story from his grandfather Stephen, but misremembered it, thinking that 'Gerry' and 'Dana' were both naming options in 1801.
[24] Horr (1879), 410.
[25] John H. Johnson, ""Historical Address delivered by John H. Johnson," *Athol (Mass.) Transcript*, 13 July 1926. copied in the Dana Scrapbook, courtesy of Quabbin Visitor Center. Johnson also mentions that as an alternative location "the Hendricks place (residence of Rollin N. Doubleday)."

straw, and Johnson is also credited with distributing palm leaf imported from Cuba to homes in Dana and the surrounding towns.[26] By 1837, 70,000 hats were being produced, a number that would grow to 540-600,000 with a value of $44,800 in 1875.[27] "The bonnets," Horr recalled, "became quite the fashion. The bonnet was almost as white as snow, and, when trimmed with ribbons, it was called very comely and pretty."[28]

Early Industrial Period, 1830-1870

Dana Center saw its greatest expansion in the middle years of the 19th century. The town's population growth was reflected in the changing landscape of the town center, which took on most of its "final" form in these years. Most of the characteristic features of the town center were constructed within a decade and a half—1840-1855. The new activity was largely the result of three men: James Sullivan Brown, Nathaniel L. Johnson, and Johnson's second cousin, Joel Johnson. James S. Brown (1811-1895), born in Woodstock, CT, had arrived in North Dana about 1832, and erected a store there. Being 40 years before the arrival of the railroad in North Dana, freight had to be drawn by wagon from Boston, and he must have seen Dana Center as the more successful village in which to establish a store. In 1840, at the age of 29, Brown moved to the Center and "erected the large building which is now used as a store, post office (Map# 25) and tenement by [Frank D.] Stevens," his 1895 obituary recalled. "In this building Mr. Brown carried on business for nearly 20 years."[29] For six of those years he was postmaster (1843-1849) and then turned to the manufacture of palm-leaf hats, "employing a great number of women in the adjoining towns to do the braiding. He formed an extensive acquaintance in the towns of Massachusetts and New York, as he visited places in a wagon, exhibiting samples of hats and securing orders for them."[30] Then turning the business over to his son, J.S. Brown, Jr. (1845-1926), Brown next entered the lumber business, in about 1855, establishing a company to erect a large steam sawmill near where the blacksmith shop (Map# 33) stood at the edge of the village. In addition to preparing lumber for building purposes and building wooden pails and buckets, the mill was also equipped to grind grain.[31]

Brown's successor as postmaster was Nathaniel L. Johnson (1822-1902). (Johnson's residence [Map# 26], enlarged in 1884 as a fashionable Second Empire mansion, stood on the south side of the common.) In the 1840s, Johnson had also taken up the manufacture of palm-leaf hats. Most of this work was still home work, but within a decade, the business would begin to consolidate, as Johnson, first with partners and then on his own, began constructing small shops dedicated to the work. The 1857 map of Dana Center shows one such shop; by 1870, there were four. (Dana was one among many rural Massachusetts communities that were producing straw goods, but as a gauge of the size of the industry, by 1880 Massachusetts firms would produce two thirds of all the straw goods manufactured in the United States.[32]) Johnson was on the board of several banks in Barre and Athol; he was for a time a state legislator and senator, and he was active in the Dana Congregational Church.[33]

The third entrepreneur in Dana Center was Nathaniel Johnson's second cousin, Joel Johnson (1815-1892), another successful merchant of mid 19th-century Dana. Born in Greenwich, Johnson had learned the trade of harness and shoe-making, but on his marriage to Abigail Richardson of Dana, he moved to the center and "started a hotel which was for years a popular resort for travelers." In his Centennial address in 1901, N.L. Johnson (who would have been only 21 when his cousin's hotel was constructed) recalled that the hotel was built on the site of Joel Amsden's tavern.[34] The fifteen-room hotel (Map #14), probably completed in 1843, had an impressive, high, two-story columned portico, and its

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[26] Horr (1879), 415.
[27] Horr (1879), 416. Number of hats converted from "45-50,000 dozen" given by 19th-century statisticians.
[28] Horr (1889), 1325.
[29] "Death of James S. Brown of Dana," *Springfield Republican*, 6 November 1895, p. 10.
[30] Howe, 491.
[31] "Death of James S. Brown of Dana." The sawmill burned in 1864 and was replaced by a small shop, eventually the blacksmith shop of Moses Marceille and later Rollin Doubleday.
[32] Report on the Manufactures of the United States at the Tenth Census. 1880. Volume 2, Table III, p. 73. http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1880.html
[33] Howe, 429.
[34] "Death of Joel Johnson of Dana," *Springfield Republican*, 27 January 1892, p. 5. Howe (386) has suggested that Johnson bought the former Flagg tavern from Benjamin Butterfield, moving it to its 1927 site, and rebuilt it in 1843, a scenario accepted by Greene (90-91). This is in apparent conflict with both N.L. Johnson's recollection and his son John H. Johnson's assurance that the Flagg Tavern was the house then (1926) occupied by Herbert Flagg.

position at the west end of the common must have dramatically changed the landscape. Johnson's obituary reported that he closed the hotel in the mid 1850s, converting it to a store for general merchandise, which he operated until his death in 1892.[35]

At the east end of the common, two more buildings completed the landscape. Dana's 1842 annexation of Storrsville changed the debate about whether Dana Center was central enough to be convenient for a town hall. Within months of the legislature's approval of annexation, the town acquired the old Baptist meetinghouse for use as the Town Hall (Map #3).[36] When the meetinghouse had been moved to the common from Nichewaug in the 1790s, it had been erected closer to the Flagg house. In 1842, the meetinghouse building was relocated "a few rods" to the east,[37] and the interior was rebuilt to accommodate the Center School on the ground floor and a large meeting hall on the upper floor (Fig. 2, Historic Photo 6).

The new Congregational Church (Map# 31) was also linked to the annexation of Storrsville. The Congregational church in Storrsville, established about 1832 by the Rev. John Storrs (1801-1854) as a "mission station," had experienced declining local support, and by 1852 was on the verge of closing its doors. The Rev. John Keep (1809-1874), pastor of the church at the time, must have seen the new links with Dana as an opportunity to keep the church alive. In 1852 the Storrsville society was dissolved, the building sold, and within the space of a few months a new Orthodox Congregation was formed in Dana. James S. Brown gave the land for the church and made the first pledge of support, followed by several Dana Center residents including N.L. Johnson and his father Nathaniel, Golieth Charles, Larned Fisher, and others. Pastor Keep was one of those who earnestly pushed forward construction of the new church in Dana Center, completed in 1853. Keep became its first pastor, a position he retained until 1861.[38]

Late Industrial Period Development, 1870-1915

After the development of the previous decades, Dana Center must have seemed a quieter village. The opening of the railroad linking North Dana with Springfield and Athol was certainly one factor, as new businesses opened in that village, drawing commerce and new residents to the vicinity of the railroad depot. So too, the importation of straw braid, especially from China, made palm-leaf hats too expensive for profitable sale, and their manufacture largely disappeared. In an interview with historian George Horr in 1889, Johnson said that his own hat business had become unprofitable, and he expected to close the business.[39]

A graded school system had been introduced in North Dana in 1888. Four years later, the Center School (Map #4), until then still housed on the first floor of the town hall, was also graded, and a new two-story school building was built alongside the town hall, creating primary and grammar schools. Space was also provided for the town library, which until that year had been housed in donated space in Nathaniel Johnson's house on the opposite side of the common.[40]

By the turn of the century, Dana was becoming popular as a summer resort and as a destination for retirees from more urban areas. Joel Johnson's old store had been reopened as the Eagle Hotel under Frank Grover, and families from Springfield and Worcester were increasingly finding Dana an attractive place for summer retreats. Summer cottages and 'camps' began to be built on Pottapaug Pond by the end of this period. In 1915, Dana's population stood at 712 persons, relatively little changed from the figure in 1870. Although the possibility of taking water from the Swift River Valley had been hinted at in an 1895 study for the Wachusett Reservoir,[41] few people in Dana considered that it would threaten their town.

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[35] J.R. Greene writes (p.91) that Johnson converted the hotel to a store when the town voted to ban the sale of alcohol after the Civil War, but at current writing this is hard to justify if Johnson converted the hotel to a store in the mid 1850s, as indicated by his obituary.
[36] Horr (1889), 1325.
[37] "Mr. Johnson's Historical Address" (1901).
[38] Spink, Amy W. and Mabel L. Jones, "The Churches of Dana" (1938).
[39] Horr (1889), 1328; also "Mr. Johnson's Historical Address" (1901).
[40] Greene reports (86-87), that the construction in 1892 was to add a second story to an existing one-story school. No evidence for an earlier school on this site has yet been found. The image of a one-story Center school in Howe does not appear to have been located on the 1892 site (no evidence of the cemetery is visible).
[41] The Swift River watershed in Enfield and Dana was investigated while the Wachusett Reservoir was being planned. The February 1895 Report of the State Board of Health on the Metropolitan Water Supply (House Doc. No. 500, [http://archive.org/details/cu31924012492116]) is the planning document for the Wachusett Reservoir portion of the system and sets in motion the creation of the Metropolitan Water Works system, within which Quabbin would be constructed and operated.

Early Modern Period Development, 1915-1938

The possibility of taking the water of the Swift River to supply the needs of the Boston Metropolitan area and the City of Worcester became more and more of a reality after several particularly dry years during World War I. The first serious investigation of the potential of the Swift and Ware rivers was ordered in 1918, and by 1919 it was apparent that the towns of the Swift River Valley faced a real possibility of at least partial inundation. A decade of arguments and counter arguments, surveys and resurveys would follow. In the end, two plans emerged: the "Goodnough Plan," named after the engineer X. H. Goodnough, chief engineer of the State Department of Public Health and chief advocate for the Quabbin Reservoir project; and the "Bailey Plan," named after James A. Bailey, a member of the MDC who had filed a minority report, calling for every other option to be explored before deciding to take water from the Swift River. Ultimately, while a new study ruled against the Goodnough Plan, the Legislature, faced by an urgent need, adopted the plan, and the Ware River and Swift River Acts were adopted in 1926 and 1927, respectively. The 1926 act also created a special Commission to oversee these mandates, the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission.[42]

While the legislature was still debating the Swift River Act, Dana celebrated its 125th Anniversary on July 12th, 1926. Nathaniel L. Johnson's son, John H. Johnson (1870-1929), gave the historical address on the occasion. In speaking of the unknown future, he noted that the Goodnough Plan would take away from the town "one third of our territory and at least three-fifths of our population, inundating the village of North Dana..." He looked to the coming session of the General Court to define the conditions under which the town was to continue.[43] Ultimately, property owners were given a choice: they could wait for a formal taking by the Water Supply Commission (for most property owners this occurred in 1938) and they would be forced to abandon their homes at that time; or, as most did, they could negotiate an early settlement with the Water Supply Commission to get a satisfactory price, sometimes renting back their property to continue to live in the town until its final day. For some communities, as property owners sold out to the State, the loss of larger and larger portions of its tax base made the support of town services impossible. Simultaneously the rise in assessed valuation necessary to compensate for the loss made staying in the valley much less desirable. In many cases, the Water Supply Commission itself took on town services on a temporary basis. Dana Center's post office had been operated by Howard Cotton and his wife until 1934, but after their departure, the work of the postmaster was taken over by the wife of one of the Quabbin engineers, Ethel White, who served as "acting" postmistress until the office finally closed in 1938. So even though only a third of the town might be flooded, it would not have been possible to continue as an incorporated town. The town of Dana was extinguished by the legislature as of April 27, 1938, and its territory returned to Petersham, from which much of it had come.

Dana Center saw relatively little physical change in this period. As the possible impact of the new reservoir became more and more evident, residents who had opportunities to move or who had family elsewhere took advantage and sold their property to newcomers or to the Water Supply Commission. By the end of the period, cheap real estate may have seemed attractive, even if the new residents, often retirees, knew that it was only temporary. The town's population reflects these changes. Dana lost more than a hundred residents between 1915 and 1920, falling from 712 to 599 in the latter year. During the 1920s, as new short-term residents and retirees moved into Dana, the population stabilized and the decade closed at 595. The last census of 1935 showed a sharp drop, to 387 persons, about half of what the population had been in 1915, and clearly an unsustainable level for town public services. Buildings were already being razed by the beginning of 1938. In March, the town held its last town meeting and three months later, at the graduation exercises on June 15th, the Dana schools closed their doors. By the end of the year, Dana's population was gone.

Construction had begun on the great Winsor Dam in 1935 and was completed four years later. The Swift River, diverted during the dam's construction, began to fill the reservoir in August 1939. Two years later, the first Quabbin water began to supply the Wachusett Reservoir, although Quabbin itself did not reach its design capacity until 1946.

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[42] Chapter 375, Acts of 1926.
[43] Johnson, "Historical Address" (1926).

Dana Center since 1938

Almost all of the elimination of buildings, either by demolition or removal from reservoir property, had been accomplished by the end of 1938. The hurricane that struck New England in September 1938 significantly accelerated the process of clearing the land of deciduous trees. A large steam sawmill was brought to the area immediately outside of the Dana Center district to salvage timber felled by the hurricane. (In 1970, remains of the sawdust and portions of the sawmill created by this mill could still be seen near the road between Gate 40 and Dana Center.)[44] A forestry program, initiated for the reservoir property in 1934, had set a goal of reducing leaf fall in the reservoir so as to minimize decomposing organic material in the water. Simultaneously with the clearing of buildings and cutting back existing deciduous forest growth, the agency began planting stands of coniferous trees, primarily Red Pine, a variety chosen because of its resistance to blister rust and its suitability for transplanting from nursery seedlings. Other species included White Pine and Norway Spruce. In the period from 1935 to 1946, over 8 million pine trees were planted on 6,760 acres of open land. Annotated maps at the Quabbin Visitor Center show that the area of the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District was planted with all three species between 1941 and 1944.

The Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission was abolished in 1947 and its functions transferred to the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC), which would guide the management of the Quabbin for another half century.[45] Successive management plans for Quabbin since the 1960s have revised the way the landscape has developed, both for Quabbin generally, and more specifically for the area of the Historic and Archaeological District. To increase water runoff into the reservoir, some reservoir lands were converted back into fields in the 1980s. In part to better interpret the original landscape of Dana Center, the Dana Center Cemetery was cleared of trees in the 1990s and returned to open field. To maintain and improve native wildlife populations, the MDC began to plant wildlife food species and diversify habitat conditions. Attempts were made to diversify tree species, although hardwood regeneration was difficult due to extensive deer browsing, and public deer hunting was initiated in 1991. In 1997, the MDC became the first public land management agency to receive a "green" certification from the International Forest Stewardship Council.

In the meantime, the Quabbin Visitor Center opened in 1984, using space in the Quabbin Administrative Building in Belchertown as an interpretive facility. The Friends of Quabbin was formed the same year as a nonprofit volunteer organization dedicated to increasing public awareness and appreciation of natural and historical resources of the Quabbin Reservoir and Reservation. Marking the 50th anniversary of the disincorporation of the four Quabbin towns, the Governor declared 1988 the official "Year of Remembrance." Events in that year included an August 21st ceremony on Dana Common.

For many years, the Dana Reunion Committee has organized an annual Dana Reunion on Dana Common, usually the third week in July. In 1996, the group erected a granite monument to commemorate the town. In 2012, with the help of DCR, the granddaughter of one of the last residents of the town initiated a photo interpretation project, providing outdoor photo displays of a number of the important buildings that once stood around the common. The year 2013 marks the 75th anniversary of the disincorporation of the four towns.

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[44] Flinkstrom, Charles Norman, "Development of a Trail System in the Quabbin Reservoir Watershed," (1970), 32.
[45] Chapter 583, Acts of 1947. The MDC itself was abolished in 2003, and its functions transferred to the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR).

Sketches of selected properties

The following discussion provides additional historical context for many but not all of the properties around Dana Common.

Map #1. The easternmost house on the road east toward Petersham was the eight-room Margaret N. MacArthur House (**433/14**). Margaret (born about 1859) and her elder sister Jean MacArthur, second-generation Scots, were born in Illinois and came to Dana in 1902. They gave their farm the Scottish name "Bonnie Blink."[46] Previous owners of the property included the village physician Dr. David T. Vining (1821-1888), who practiced here in the 1850s, and Golieth Charles (1813-1884), one of many "palm-leaf splitters" in the village in the 1850s, reported here in 1870.

Map #2. The John & Bertha A. Price House (**433/12**). John Price (1873-1952) had been a motorman with the Springfield Street Railway for many years prior to his retirement to Dana. Born in Canada, he had arrived in the US in 1894, and married Bertha Gamble three years later. Price bought this house in 1926, just about a year before the MDC began its documentation of property that would be taken for the new reservoir. The Prices remained in Dana for another ten years however, finally moving to South Belchertown about 1937, where they celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1947.[47] Previous owners included Paul Williams (1798-1864), a successful farmer, born in what became Dana shortly before the town was established; and Washington Robbins (1822-1909), a farmer who moved to the center in the latter part of his life from the west part of Dana.[48]

Map #3. The Dana Town Hall (**433/10**) was built as a Baptist Church in the small Petersham village of Nichewaug about two miles distant. Probably in the early 1790s the congregation relocated it to the village that a few years later would become Dana Center, where it became one of the first pulpits for the young universalist preacher Hosea Ballou (1771-1852) when he arrived in Dana as a schoolteacher in 1794. After the incorporation of the town in 1801, the Baptist congregation shared the use of the unheated building with the town for town meetings, but the town used other locations as well, including the nearby Flagg Tavern. After the congregation disbanded, the building was purchased by the town in 1842 as its town hall and moved a few rods to the current location of the excavated cellar. A second floor was installed, and for the next five decades the building housed a meeting hall on the second floor and a schoolroom below.[49] An early photograph of the building (Historic Photo 6) shows the two-story arrangement. In 1886, the "Central School, ... the largest in town," was described as "a cheerful and pleasant school room with modern furniture, which needs only a few maps and charts upon its walls to be a model school room."[50] When the Center school was graded, a new two-story school building was constructed next door, and the town hall returned to a single-story meetinghouse. The last town hall meeting occurred on March 7, 1938, when Dana residents elected town officials for the following year.[51]

Map #4. The Dana Center School (**433/10**) was built in 1892, at the time of the grading of the Center School into grammar and primary schools. Dana Center's first one-room school was located at the other end of the common on the south side of the road, according to Ephraim Whipple's 1831 map of the town. The schoolroom was relocated to the new town hall in 1842, and for another 50 years students were taught in one large class on the ground floor of the town hall.[52] The school served students up to the 8th grade, and was one of five schools within the town of Dana. Students going on to high school were sent to schools in either New Salem or Petersham. The term length typically varied from year to year,

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[46] Greene, 83-84.
[47] *Berkshire Eagle*, 11 August 1947.
[48] Howe, 470.
[49] Johnson, "Historical Address" (1926).
[50] "Annual Report of the School Committee of the town of Dana for the Year ending Feb, 22d, 1886," pp. 13-14. Massachusetts State Library.
[51] Howe, 510.
[52] Howe is responsible for the story that "the Dana Centre School ...was converted into a two-room building, and while the alterations were underway, the sessions were held in the town hall" (Howe, 484). This would seem to be contradicted by George Horr, writing in 1879, that school moved into the first floor of the town hall in 1842 and still housed the school in 1879 (Horr, 413), but Howe's theory may be the origin of the idea that a one-story school was enlarged with the addition of a second story (Greene, 86). The proposal of a one-story school building may be based on the image of a one-room schoolhouse called "Dana Center School" in Howe, p. 455. Either the image is mislabeled and is not from Dana Center, or it is perhaps the original School House No. 2 in a very early photograph. The absence of the cemetery behind this school suggests that it could not have been on the site of the 1892 school building.

depending on the availability of teachers, weather, and illness, but there were separate spring, fall, and winter terms. The decision to grade the school, four years after the North Dana school was graded, created the Center Grammar and Primary Schools. After 1892, the school also housed the town library, presided over by Nellie Shattuck, whose house stood at the other end of the common. The school was renovated in 1930, and was described as having "excellent modern conditions of lighting, heating, ventilation, sanitation and equipment."[53] The last class of eight primary school pupils in Dana Center graduated on June 15, 1938.[54]

Map #5. The Dana Center Cemetery (**433/10**) was the principal cemetery for the town of Dana. Of the ten cemeteries in the town in 1925, the Center Cemetery was the oldest and largest. The vast majority of the deaths recorded in *Vital Records of Dana, Massachusetts to the Year 1850* are for burials in the Center Cemetery. All but three date from after 1802. The graves of three young children of Tilley and Abigail Foster are dated from 1787-1794, and may represent reinterments from another location, possibly associated with the move of the Baptist Church from Petersham to Dana Center. Greene reports that at the time the cemetery closed in the 1930s, it contained 714 graves, most of which were moved to Quabbin Park Cemetery in Ware.[55] After the removal of the graves, the land was allowed to return to forest, but in the 1990s, the trees were cut down and the site of the cemetery re-exposed. Sheet 433 of the MDWSC's Real Estate maps identifies the adjoining parcel 11 (433/11) as a cemetery. It may have been an extension to the Center Cemetery, and the sheet shows the location of stone gateposts identified as "S.B" ("stone bound"). Fragments of this gateway still survive (Map #5b, Photo 5).[56]

Map #6. On the north edge of the Dana Cemetery was a narrow burial ground identified on Beers' 1870 map of Dana Center as "Brown's Evergreen Cemetery" (**433/45**), so called, old-time residents remembered, because it was originally planted with 2,000 evergreen trees.[57] The cemetery may have been in the care of the store owner and merchant James S. Brown (see below). In the 1875 Valuation List, Brown's taxable property included a three-acre cemetery lot.[58] Of the 20 graves dating from before 1850 that were reported in Brown's Cemetery, almost all were from the late 1830s and 1840s. Two of Brown's own small children were buried here in December 1839.[59]

Map #7. The focus of the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District is the small grassy triangle of land that was once Dana Common. In 1923 the Dana Women's Club[60] erected a bronze tablet with a plaque commemorating the life and work in Dana of the Universalist minister Hosea Ballou (1771-1852), and a year later, the town erected a boulder with a plaque commemorating those who served in the World War. Both monuments, as well as a cannon representing Civil War accomplishments, were moved to Quabbin Park Cemetery. The common was also used for both of Dana's anniversaries. The town's Centennial was celebrated August 22nd, 1901, and more than 2,000 people (both residents and former residents) attended. Most of the area's homes were decorated for the occasion. Frank S. Grover's Eagle Hotel served the luncheon and Nathaniel Johnson gave the welcoming address.[61] The 125th Anniversary was held here July 12th, 1926, and Nathaniel Johnson's son, John H. Johnson (1870-1929), gave the historical address.[62]

Map #8. Facing the common, between Tamplin Road and the cemetery, was the Herbert H. Flagg House (**432/44**). In his own "historical address," John H. Johnson, gesturing toward the building from where he stood on the common, identified Herbert Flagg's house as the Flagg tavern.[63] The Federal-era style of the house suggests that it could well have been

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[53] "Annual Report of the School Committee of the town of Dana for the Year 1830," Massachusetts State Library.
[54] Spink, Amy W. and Mabel L. Jones, "25. The Last Graduation," in "Letters from Quabbin," *Springfield Union* 5 July 1938. Copied in the *Dana Scrapbook, Then and Now.* The article includes a winter-time photograph of the eight students.
[55] Greene, 87.
[56] As noted in footnote 2, above, the map further identifies parcel 11 as "Brown's Cemetery," and the original Brown's Cemetery as "Richardson's Cemetery," although the adjoining sheet 432 correctly identifies Parcel 45 as Brown's.
[57] Department of Conservation and Recreation, Quabbin Educational Packet, "Points of Interest for Dana Common." http://www.mass.gov/dcr/watersupply/watershed/documents/danacommonforschools.pdf, accessed 9/12/2012.
[58] Valuation List and Taxes of the Town of Dana for the Year 1875. Massachusetts State Library.
[59] *Vital Records of Dana, Massachusetts to the Year 1850* (1925).
[60] Johnson, "Historical Address" (1926).
[61] Howe, 394. See the account of the celebration in "Dana's 100th Birthday," *Springfield Republican*, 23 August 1901, p. 12.
[62] "Dana's Fine Celebration," *Athol Transcript*, 13 July 1926.
[63] Johnson, ""Historical Address," (1926) .

built by the Rev. Joshua Flagg (1773-1860), perhaps about the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Comee in 1802, and the year after incorporation of the town. He is known to have operated a tavern, perhaps after Maj. Joel Amsden left for New York State about 1806. In any case, before the town had acquired its own town hall in 1842, meetings "warned" (the 19th-century term for the public announcement of a meeting) at the meetinghouse would often be adjourned to the tavern if the weather was cold.[64] Alonzo Flagg (1820-1878), a younger of the sons of Joshua Flagg, is identified here in 1857.[65] In the 1870s, the house was the farmstead of Paul Mandell Stone (1803-1888), the second of ten children of Nathan and Polly Wolcott Stone, who had moved to Dana from Greenwich probably at the time of their marriage in 1838. In the Federal Census of 1870, Paul Stone is listed as a farmer with real estate valued at $1,200. Stone's son Lauriston and his wife Laura, who lived in a house further out from the center on Tamplin Road, would later come to look on the house as the family homestead, and its image features prominently in the family genealogical web page (see Historic Photo 9).[66] The center storekeeper Ezra Comee (1823-1912) purchased the house from Paul Stone's estate about 1889, selling it to Murray Flagg (1822-1902), Alonzo's brother and the youngest of the sons of Joshua Flagg.[67] Murray Flagg, whose own history is recounted in Donald Howe's history, died only four years after he purchased the house and was buried in the Dana Cemetery. The house again passed out of the family until it was purchased by Herbert Hart Flagg (b.1880), possibly in the mid 1920s. (Confusingly, H. H. Flagg's grandfather, Dennis F. Flagg, had married Murray Flagg's sister, Nancy Flagg [1815-1887], but there is no other identified connection between these Flagg families.) After giving up the house to the Water Supply Commission in 1938, H. H. Flagg went to live in Pembroke, MA.

Map #9. Nellie I. Shattuck House (**432/39**). Nellie Isolow Shattuck (b. 1869) was the daughter of Irving Temple Shattuck (1836-1910). I.T. Shattuck and his brother Abijah were both born in Pepperell, MA. They both may have come to Dana about 1859, when the Rev. John Keep, the first pastor of the new Congregational Church, conducted a double wedding the day after Christmas for two Dana girls: Angelica M. Fisher, daughter of Larned Fisher, and Sarah E. Flagg, daughter of Joshua and Fidelia Flagg, who married the two Shattuck brothers, Irving T. and Abijah, respectively. By 1870, the year after Nellie was born, Irving and Angelica Shattuck lived at what would later be the Melzar Bates House (Map #11). Irving Shattuck had run a store in the village for many years before World War I.[68] Nellie Shattuck, the librarian for the Dana Center Library housed in the Dana Center school, may have purchased this house facing the common after her father died. After the State took her house, she retired to the town of Orange, MA. One of the earliest owners of this property may have been Dr. Joseph Giddings (1789-1837), Dana's town clerk between 1829and 1835. Giddings married Mary Night (1788-1843) of New Salem in 1815. Their son, Joseph Giddings (b.1825), was probably still living here according to the 1857 map of Dana. In 1870, the occupant was Adeliza Stevens Amsden, the widow of Frederick W. Amsden (1841-1869).

Map #14. Eagle Hotel (**432/38**). At the time of the town's centennial celebration in 1901, Nathaniel Johnson called up the link between the Eagle Hotel, which was serving the refreshments for the day's celebrations, and the 18th-century tavern on the same site: "I well remember hearing my honored grandfather [Stephen Johnson (1751-1835)] speak of Maj. Joel Amsden as the keeper of a tavern which stood upon the site of the present hotel before the existence of the town."[69] What would later be named the Eagle Hotel was built about 1843 by Joel Johnson (1815-1892), who ran it as a successful hotel before converting it to a store. After Johnson's death in 1892, the store was purchased by Frank Grover (1855-1939), who reopened it as a hotel, giving it the name by which it became known, "Eagle House" (or "Eagle Hotel"). After three years, Frank's elder brother John C. Grover (1851-1910) ran the hotel until his death. David W. Kennedy (1854-1928), who had been running the Mount L Hotel in North Dana, bought the Eagle Hotel, which he in turn would run until his death.[70]

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[64] Horr (1879), 410.
[65] The Flagg ancestry can be found in the Ancestry.com tree: http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/26782090/person/1931992942
[66] "Leave No Stone Unturned" Ancestry.com Genealogy, http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/26548416/person/12547338129.
[67] Greene, 87; see also Howe, 405-406, 422.
[68] Greene, 88.
[69] "Mr. Johnson's Historical Address,(1901).
[70] Howe, 386-7, 431-432; Greene, 90-91. No documented support has been found for the theory proposed by Howe and supported by Greene that Johnson moved the Flagg tavern to this site, rebuilding it as his own hotel in 1843. Both Nathaniel Johnson and his son John H. Johnson in their respective anniversary appear to challenge this theory.

Map #16. The Howard W. Cotton House and Store (**432/3**). The location of this 2½-story store and residence appears to be the location of "Johnson's Store," depicted on Ephraim Whipple's map of the town in 1831 (Fig. 1). Apollos Johnson (1793-1851) was postmaster between 1828 and 1841, and he may have operated the store in this period. Apollos was a Representative to the State Legislature in 1823, and Town Clerk in 1837. Both his son Cyrus (1820-1889) and grandson Franklin Jay (1855-1912) later lived in Dana Center. Johnson's store was replaced in 1840 by the store built by James Sullivan Brown (1811-1895). Brown was succeeded as postmaster by Nathaniel L. Johnson, followed by Frank Stevens (1852-1917), postmaster from 1893-1907. The last storekeeper and official postmaster was Howard W. Cotton (1881-1946). Born in West Hartford, Connecticut, Cotton continued the general store and was the town's postmaster from 1917 until 1929. His wife Alma served as postmaster for another five years,[71] before turning the work over to an "acting" postmistress to serve out the remainder of the town's existence, Mrs. Ethel White, wife of Andrew White, an engineer at the Enfield headquarters of the Water Supply Commission. The Whites had moved into the Milton Vaughn House (Map #13) and converted the front room of the house for use as a post office.[72]

Map #20. The Etta Brown House and Barn complex (**412/24**). On Ephraim Whipple's map of the town in 1831 (Fig. 1), "School House No. 2" stood on this site, probably the original school building in the center. By 1857, this was the site of the residence of the Rev. John Keep (1809-1874), the first pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church, who served as pastor here until 1861. Keep left Dana in 1861, and died in Illinois in 1874. Much involved in the construction of the Congregational Church, Keep may well have built the house, later expanded by Seth Brown, who lived here in 1870, and Nathan Stone Johnson, located here in 1898.

Map #26. The Marion I. Johnson House (**433/2**) may have been the original Johnson homestead when Nathaniel Johnson (1718-1790) settled his family here in 1763. Six generations of Johnsons lived in Dana, beginning with Nathaniel and his son Stephen (1751-1836). Stephen had been instrumental in the establishment of the town, was the first chair of the Board of Selectmen, and later a magistrate. Stephen, his son Nathaniel, and grandson Nathaniel L., all served in the State Legislature, as well as in important town offices. By 1884, when Nathaniel L. modernized the homestead with a Second Empire mansard roof, bay windows, and verandahs, he was one of the wealthiest men in Dana. For a short time, in 1892, he made space available in his house for the first public library, before the library moved to the newly completed schoolhouse a short time later.[73] His granddaughter, Marion Johnson Bartlett (1897-1992), sold the house to the Water Supply Commission.

Map #27. The Dwight W. Cooley House (**433/1**) Dwight Weston Cooley (1863-1939) was born in Somers, Connecticut, where he married Florence Allen Thayer in 1890. He may have moved to Dana the same year, as all six of his children were born in Dana. Cooley served on the town cemetery commission for many years, but toward the end of his life moved to Petersham. J. R. Greene reports that the younger of his two sons, Les Cooley (1895-1966), was one of the last to leave the common.[74] The property is listed as having a barn, garage, and henhouse. Dwight Cooley's sister Ida told Donald Howe that the house "was entirely held together by pegs and hand-wrought nails." When it was razed in 1937, parts of the house were apparently recovered and "rebuilt ... into an antique dwelling" in Palmer.[75] If the story of its construction with "pegs and hand-wrought nails" is true, the house and barn may have been moved to this site after 1870, since no buildings are shown on the maps of 1857 or 1870. In 1898, the building and a barn are shown as part of the J.W. Brown Estate, possibly a reference to the estate of the late James S. Brown.[76]

(continued)

[71] Howe, 491.
[72] "Post Office in Town of Dana Closed," *Springfield Union*, 30 July 1938. Clipping in Dana Scrapbook, courtesy of Quabbin Visitor Center.
[73] Howe, 388.
[74] Greene, 97.
[75] Howe, 413.
[76] "J.W. Brown Est." may be a cartographic error for "J.S. Brown Est." James S. Brown's former store is also curiously labeled as "J.B. Brown Est." when presumably "J.S. Brown Est." was intended. No census or vital records in Dana at this time identify a J.W. or J.B. Brown.

Map #29. "Edgar O. Vaughn" House (**433/4**). The house known in 1930 as the Edgar O. Vaughn House (although the name of the owner at the time was actually Orrin Edgar Vaughn) stood next to the Congregational Church. For much of the 19th century, it was owned by the successful merchant, James Sullivan Brown (1811-1895). Brown provided the first subscription to the building fund for the Congregational Church, and also donated the land on which the church would be built.[77] Brown had come to Dana Center in 1840 and built the store and post office that would become a dominant feature of the Common.[78] After Brown's death, the house was bought by Orrin Edgar Vaughn (1857-1939). Born in Prescott, Vaughn was a mechanic and lumberman. He came to Dana soon after marrying his wife in Hardwick on Christmas Eve 1889, and bought this property from Brown's estate in 1899. The cobblestone retaining wall, today a notable feature of the site, was built soon after using small stones from local streambeds. Vaughn's son Myron (born 1896) later recalled that as a young boy he helped his father find the stones and cement them in place in the wall.[79] O. Edgar Vaughn served in many official roles for the town of Dana, including Surveyor of Wood and Lumber and Cemetery Commissioner. The eight-room house burned in April 1937, and Vaughn died in Gardner, MA, two years later.

Map #31. The Congregational Church (433/6). It is probable that the establishment of the Congregational Church in Dana Center is linked with the annexation of Storrsville from Hardwick and Petersham in 1842. The Congregational church in Storrsville, established about 1832 by the Rev. John Storrs (1801-1854) as a "mission station," had experienced declining local support, and was on the verge of closing its doors. The Rev. John Keep (1809-1874), pastor of the church at the time, must have seen the new links with Dana as an opportunity to keep the Congregational Society alive. In 1852 the Storrsville society was dissolved, the building sold, and within the space of a few months a new Orthodox Congregation was formed in Dana. Pastor Keep seems to have enthusiastically promoted the move, as it is said he was one of those who earnestly pushed forward construction of the new church in Dana Center, completed in 1853. James S. Brown gave the land for the church, and made the first pledge of support, followed by several Dana residents, including N. L. Johnson and his father Nathaniel, Golieth Charles, Larned Fisher, and many others. The Rev. Keep took up his new role as pastor in November 1853 with the dedication of the new church.[80]

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Petersham are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Few ancient sites recorded in the Dana Center locale, combined with the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive townwide archaeological surveys, has resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town had remained primarily a residential and farming community and resisted intensive development, it is highly likely that significant ancient Native American archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites may date from the Paleoindian (10,000-12,000 B.P.) Period to Native contact with Europeans in the 17th century. Sites dating from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods have been documented in the town. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that Native American resources should exist in the district area.

Potential Native sites in the Dana Center area may provide a basis for reconstructing both environmental change within the central Massachusetts/Worcester Plateau area and the process of cultural adjustment, as Native people adopted their settlement and subsistence strategies in response to that change. Archaeological survivals in the district locale may help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements elsewhere along the Chicopee and Connecticut rivers. Smaller, temporary ancient sites in this area may represent a functional adaptation for the exploitation of floral and faunal resources, with larger core-type sites located along the periphery of the Chicopee River and Connecticut River floodplains. Locational information related to later ancient and contact period sites may also contribute evidence indicating where potential 18th-century European sites may be located.

Artifact concentrations could include lithic scatters, ceramics, and features such as hearths. These types of artifacts could answer questions regarding changes in tool production, settlement patterns, and procurement strategies. Sites

(continued)

[77] Spink (1938).
[78] "Death of James S. Brown of Dana," *Springfield Republican*, 6 November 1895, p. 10.
[79] Greene, 96.
[80] Spink (1938); Horr (1879), 411; Howe, 398, 401.

may also contribute information related to patterns of lithic procurement and production, possibly indicating the importance of local raw materials and trade in the manufacture of specific tool types, and changes in technology through time. In particular, the presence of several sources of steatite and soapstone could tell us about local traditions in tool manufacture. Because of the district's proximity to numerous wetland and aquatic resources, ancient sites could provide archaeologists with more information about the introduction of horticulture in the interior of Massachusetts, and whether it had an impact on the settlement patterns of native groups and their use of other resources. Central Massachusetts is largely associated with the history and members of the Nipmuc Nation, so ancient sites around the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District have the potential to contribute to the tribe's knowledge of their history.

Research Questions:

1. How have the prehistoric subsistence patterns of this area changed over time?
2. Are upland resources associated with specific site functions?
3. What is the role of local sources of lithics and its impact on stone tool production?

Historic archaeological resources exist in the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District with varying levels of documentation and integrity. Documented resources with integrity include civic, religious, residential, and commercial sites, with locations verified in the historic literature, documented during the land taking for Quabbin Reservoir, and, where possible, identified during site visits by surface remains including stone foundations, cellar holes, sidewalks, roadways, fence posts, and other visible features. Documented resources have made and are likely to make significant contributions to the overall history of Dana. Documented historic archaeological resources with integrity are contributing resources of the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District under criterion D. The assessment of the integrity of documented sites is based on the lack of land use at the site since the last occupation was terminated in 1938, usually by building demolition or relocation prior to construction of Quabbin Reservoir. The assessment of site integrity was also based on a field examination of each site for signs of grading around past structures, which would have had an adverse impact on associated features, and evidence of related structures and/or outbuildings. Information obtained during the field examination was compared with photographs of each structure and its surrounding landscape for signs of grading and other ground disturbance. No signs of grading were observed. In fact, quite the opposite was found. The survival of sidewalks, roadways, and even doorsteps with many foundations indicated little alteration of ground surfaces around the building sites. While most documented sites have foundations and/or cellar holes that survive, some buildings, usually smaller structures, have no surface features to indicate their presence, possibly as a result of their smaller size, the lack of a basement structure, or filling during reservoir construction. The precise location of these structures, however, can be determined based on cartographic, photographic, tax assessor, and other records compiled for the Dana Center locale prior to construction of Quabbin Reservoir.

Documented historic archaeological resources with integrity may often be significant individually or as part of a district. Documented sites may have earlier occupations or components identified in written records that cannot be visually identified. Those occupations are included as potential resources whose location and integrity may be demonstrated at a future date. Documented historic archaeological resources are usually significant under criteria A and D. The period of significance for documented historic archaeological resources with integrity is based on the period of occupation for the earliest demonstrated physical evidence at the site, usually the last period of occupation. In addition to earlier occupations at documented sites, potential archaeological sites may also exist at locations identified in written documents but lacking surface remains. Physical confirmation of these sites is lacking and their integrity is in question. Many of the historic archaeological sites at Dana Center were not physically verified in the field. However, the high level of documentation for these sites in the literature, on cartographic sources, and in photographs, combined with the records from the land taking for Quabbin Reservoir and the general lack of grading in the Dana Center area, enabled the sites to be considered as documented historic archaeological resources with integrity. Most residential, civic, religious, and commercial historic archaeological sites in the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District are considered documented sites with integrity that can contribute to potential research questions.

Historic archaeological resources described above can contribute important information relating to the social, cultural, and economic development of a late 18th- to early 20th-century agricultural village that developed an institutional and

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commercial component in response to local needs and its central location in the town. Historical research, combined with clearing vegetation, archaeological survey, and testing, could be used to document the full range of settlement and surviving resources in the district. Systematic and intensive survey strategies that emphasize the entire district might identify surface remains that have been overlooked by earlier walkover surveys. These efforts, combined with excavations might locate evidence of 18th-century settlement that no longer exists today above ground and/or has not been identified. Archaeological excavations may be our only source of information for these settlements, since little if any documentation exists for these early periods. Site examination-level testing could also produce important information that would contribute to the district's significance. Documentary research, combined with archaeological testing at historic archaeological sites, can identify the depositional history at each site and the level of integrity for earlier site components. Important information may be obtained relating to the internal configuration of structures, artifacts, and features relating to each site occupation. Archaeological testing in the vicinity of extant foundations and cellar holes may also identify structural evidence of earlier barns and outbuildings, as well as the location of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells). Detailed analysis of the contents from these features can contribute important social, cultural, and economic information relating to the inhabitants of each building. The above information can play a critical role in the analysis of late 18th- through 20th-century changes to farmsteads and residences by contributing detailed information on housing, agricultural, and husbandry-related technologies, cottage industries, and social structure of the family and community.

Comparative analysis of farmsteads, residences, and commercial sites in the district may yield important information on the interrelationships between agriculture, husbandry, and commerce in Dana's rural village economy. Commercial resources in the district, such as the Rollin Doubleday Blacksmith Shop and the several palm-leaf shops that were present in the 19th century, can provide additional information about the local economy and the processes involved in the manufacture of town products. Many of the factories also served multiple purposes. For example, Apollos Johnson constructed a shop for the manufacture of pocketbooks about 1815, but with Italy Foster later expanded it to include a cider distillery, tannery, and palm-leaf hat manufacturing.[81] Historical sources, combined with the detailed analysis of the contents from occupational-related features, and careful mapping of farms, residences, and commercial buildings, may contribute important information on when, where, why, and by whom palm-leaf hat manufacturing was performed, and the role blacksmith shops played in the local economy. Production of these items may have been seasonal. Forms of exchange may have also been influenced by agricultural and commercial production. Trade may have been important in the local economy, with certain products produced for cash in more regional markets. Some owners of commercial establishments might also have been farmers, operating their businesses on a seasonal basis or on a year-round basis with other family members.

Any archaeological contexts dating to the forced evacuation of Dana Center before the construction of the reservoir could give us insight into how residents of Dana coped with abandoning their homes in terms of material culture. The artifacts that were abandoned or intentionally left behind may offer a glimpse into the mindset of former Dana Center residents.

Historic archaeological resources in the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District can contribute important information on the significance of the district that cannot be obtained from written records and extant architectural resources. Archaeological resources may represent our only evidence of the district's earliest settlement, institutional focus, and commercial past. The Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District can demonstrate the complimentary relationship between archaeology, history, and architectural studies. Historic archaeological resources can contribute information on research questions relating to past landscapes, buildings, and activities that no longer survive.

Research Questions:

1. Do the archaeological features and assemblages indicate differing levels of economic status between the residents of Dana Center?
2. Does the archaeological record reflect a shift in economic practices at Dana? Did the use of the town as a spot for summer camps and vacationers cause a shift away from agricultural activities?
3. What kind of material culture was left behind at Dana Center? What could these artifacts indicate about the process of relocation for Dana residents?
4. How did the landscape management practices of the MDC and DCR impact the physical landscape of the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District?

(end)

[81] Howe, 480.

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Dana Common HD
Name of Property

Worcester, MA.
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 68 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Lat/Long Coordinates		**UTM References**		
Deg N Latitude	*Deg W Longitude*	*Zone*	*Easting*	*Northing*
A. 42.421948,	-72.220420	18.	728679.	4700370
B. 42.423617,	-72.220317	18.	728682.	4700555
C. 42.425196,	-72.222314	18.	728512.	4700725
D. 42.424004,	-72.230420	18.	727849.	4700571
E. 42.420040,	-72.232305	18.	727708.	4700126
F. 42.420002,	-72.223006	18.	728474.	4700147

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District is located 1.7 miles west of Quabbin Reservoir's Gate 40, off MA Route 32A (Hardwick Road) in Petersham.

The majority of the boundaries for the Dana Historic and Archaeological District follow property lines visible in the 1927 real estate survey maps assembled by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission at the time of the establishment of the Quabbin Reservoir (Maps 412, 413, 432, 433). At some points as described below, the boundary follows a line of convenience across larger parcels.

Beginning in the southwest corner of the district, the boundary runs along Greenwich Road, following the northern property line for the Etta M. Brown property (Map #19/412-24), crossing Greenwich to follow a line of convenience through the property of Ernest and Goldie Carrington (Map #17/432-30) to North Dana/Skinner Hill Road, crossing North Dana/Skinner Hill Road to follow the western and northern boundaries of the Lara Stone property (Map #12/432-46), crossing Tamplin Road to follow the northern boundaries of Dana Cemetery (Map #5/433-10) and Brown's Evergreen Cemetery (Map #6/433-45) , follows a line of convenience across a vacant lot and then follows the northern boundary of the John and Bertha Price property (Map #2/433-12), then turning north to follow the northwestern line and eastern lines of the Margaret MacArthur property (Map #1/433-14). The boundary then crosses the Petersham Road to encompass a portion of the Olean Laplante property at the intersection of Petersham and Barre roads (this portion being a line of convenience drawn at a point approximately 400 feet east of the intersection to include the sites of the house and outbuildings of the Laplantes), crosses Barre Road to include the site of the Laplante barn on the south side of Petersham Road at Barre Road, then turns south, southeast, and west to follow the property line of the Milton and Ann Vaughn property (433-13). The boundary then follows the southwestern edge of the Dwight Cooley (Map #27/433-1) property,

(continued)

follows a line of convenience that bisects the Grace Dunn property (Map #24/413-8) to join the rear southern lot lines of the Gertrude Shea (Map #23/432-36) and Samuel and Clara Darling (Map #22/432-35) properties, crosses an unnamed farm road to include the northern edge of the Gertrude Powell House property, and returns to follow the southern edge of the Etta Brown property to Greenwich Road.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries of the Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District were drawn to include the concentration of sites historically associated with the landscape features, buildings, and structures that comprised Dana Center during the period of significance. The atlas maps of 1857 (Walling), 1870 (Beers), and 1898 all served as guides in defining the boundaries. The Real Estate Survey of 1944 provided the basis for specific boundary lines. Beyond the defined boundaries, known properties and associated archaeological sites generally become more widespread, no longer associated directly with Dana Center.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter Stott, Linda Santoro, Karen Davis, and Leonard Loparto, MHC staff, with Betsy Friedberg, MHC National Register Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission, with assistance of staff, Massachusetts DCR

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2013

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

List of Figures and Historic Photographs:

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Fig. 1. Detail of Dana Center from Ephraim Whipple's "Plan of Dana," 18 May 1831.1830 Series, vol. 1, p.14, Massachusetts Archives.
Fig. 2. Detail of Dana Center from Henry Francis Walling's *Map of Worcester County, Massachusetts* (Boston, 1857)
Fig. 3. Dana Center in 1870, from F.W. Beers, *Atlas of Worcester County* (New York, 1870)
Fig. 4 Dana Center in 1898. From *New Topographical Atlas of the County of Worcester, Massachusetts*. Philadelphia, PA: L.J. Richards & Co, 1898.
Fig. 5 Plan of Proposed Reservoir on the Swift River and its Tributary Watershed (January 1922).
Fig. 6. Boundary map compiled from MDC Real Estate taking sheets 432, 433, 412 and 414 (rev.February 1944).

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Historic Photographs

All historic Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) real estate photographs, courtesy of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, Quabbin Visitor Center, Belchertown, MA.

HP 1. Dana Common, viewed north, showing (L-R): Eagle House, Flagg residence, School and Town Hall. (After 1892). Howe, 436.
HP 2. Dana Common, viewed south, showing (L-R) Homes of James S. Brown, Nathaniel L. Johnson, O.E. Vaughn and Store/Post Office. Howe, p. 436
HP 3. Margaret N. MacArthur House (Map #1). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1518, June 1930.
HP 4. John A. Price House (Map #2). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1517, June 1930.
HP 5. View northeast of the Dana Center School (left) and Town Hall (right) (Map #s 3 & 4). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1512, June 1930.
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HP 7. Dana Common (foreground) (Map # 7) ca. 1895, looking east. from Peirce, p. 9
HP 8. Herbert H. Flagg House (Map # 8). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1510, June 1930.
HP 9. Flagg House, ca. 1880. From Stone Genealogy, "Leave No Stone Unturned" Ancestry.com Genealogy.
HP 10. Nellie Shattuck House (Map #9), from Howe, p. 447
HP 11. Nellie Shattuck House (Map # 9). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1508, June 1930.
HP 12. Rollin N. Doubleday House (Map #10). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 778, July 1928.
HP 13. Melzar Bates House (Map #11). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 988, April 1929.
HP 14. Laura E. Stone (Map #12). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1509, June 1930.
HP 15. Milton L. Vaughn House (Map #13). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1507, June 1930.
HP 16. [Eagle Hotel] David W. Kennedy Est. (Map #14). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1503, June 1930.
HP 17. [Eagle Hotel Barn] David W. Kennedy Est. (Map #15). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1504, June 1930.
HP 18. Howard W. Cotton [storehouse] (Map #16). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1474, May 1930.
HP 19. Ernest J. Carrington House (Map #17). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 555, April 1928.
HP 20. Ernest J. Carrington Barn (Map #18). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 556, April 1928.
HP 21. Etta M. Brown House (Map #19). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1499, June 1930.
HP 22. Etta M. Brown [small house] (Map #20). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1500, June 1930.
HP 23. Gertrude W. Powell House (Map #21). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1501, June 1930.
HP 24. Samuel S. Darling House (Map #22). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 642, May 1928.
HP 25. Gertrude Shea House (Map #23). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1502, June 1930.
HP 26. Grace M. Dunn House (Map #24). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 433, December 1927.
HP 27. Howard W. Cotton [Store and Post Office] (Map #25). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1473, May 1930.
HP 28. James S. Brown/ Frank D. Stevens Store and Post Office, ca. 1895, Howe, p. 447
HP 29. Marion Johnson House (Map #26). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1506, June 1930.
HP 30. Dwight W. Cooley House (Map #27). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1515, June 1930.
HP 31. Dwight W. Cooley Barn (Map #28). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1516, June 1930.
HP 32. Edgar O. Vaughn House. (Map #29). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1511, June 1930.
HP 33. Roger F. Langley House. (Map #30). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 369, February 1928.
HP 34. Dana Congregational Church (Map #31). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1513, June 1930.
HP 35. Josephine Marcille House. (Map #32). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1514, June 1930.
HP 36. Rollin N. Doubleday Blacksmith Shop. (Map #33). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 777, July 1928.
HP 37. Olean Laplante House. (Map #34). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 689, June 1928.
HP 38. Olean Laplante Barn. (Map #35). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 691, June 1928.

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District

City or Vicinity: Petersham

County: Worcester County State: Massachusetts

Photographer: B. Friedberg, L. Santoro, P. Stott and E. Berkland, as noted

Date Photographed: August and October 2012, as noted

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 11. Dana Common (Map #7), looking east from the site of the Eagle Hotel (#14) (Photo: B. Friedberg, August 2012).

2 of 11. Sidewalk leading southwest from site of Town Hall (Map #3). Dana Common (#7) in distance with 1996 Memorial (Photo: P. Stott, August 2012).

3 of 11. Foundation walls of Dana Center School (Map #4), with site of Dana Center Cemetery (#5) to rear (Photo: L. Santoro, October 2012).

4 of 11. Line of stone posts, marking south side of Dana Center Cemetery (Map #5), looking north from Dana Common. Brown's Evergreen Cemetery (#6) marked by line of tall pines at left rear (Photo: L. Santoro, October 2012).

5 of 11. Cemetery gate posts (Map #5b), Dana Center Cemetery, separating parcels 10 and 11 (marked "S.B." on Real Estate Boundary Map) (Photo: E. Berkland, October 2012).

6 of 11. Artifacts and foundations of the Rollin N. Doubleday House, Tamplin Road (Map #10). View looking west (Photo: L. Santoro, October 2012).

7 of 11. Site of Eagle Hotel (Map #14) with sidewalk. View looking west from Dana Common (Photo: P. Stott, August 2012).

8 of 11. Cobblestone retaining wall (ca. 1906) of the Edgar Vaughn House (Map #29) (Photo: P. Stott, August 2012).

9 of 11. Rear foundation wall of Congregational Church (Map #31), looking southeast from front stoop of church (Photo: L. Santoro, October 2012).

10 of 11. Granite memorial on Dana Common, erected at the 1996 Dana Reunion (Photo: P. Stott, August 2012).

11 of 11. Stone walls lining an abandoned roadway in front of the site of the Margaret MacArthur House (at left, in trees, Map #1) (Photo: P. Stott, August 2012).

Dana Common HD
Name of Property

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County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

street & number 251 Causeway Street telephone 617-626-1250

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02114

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Figures

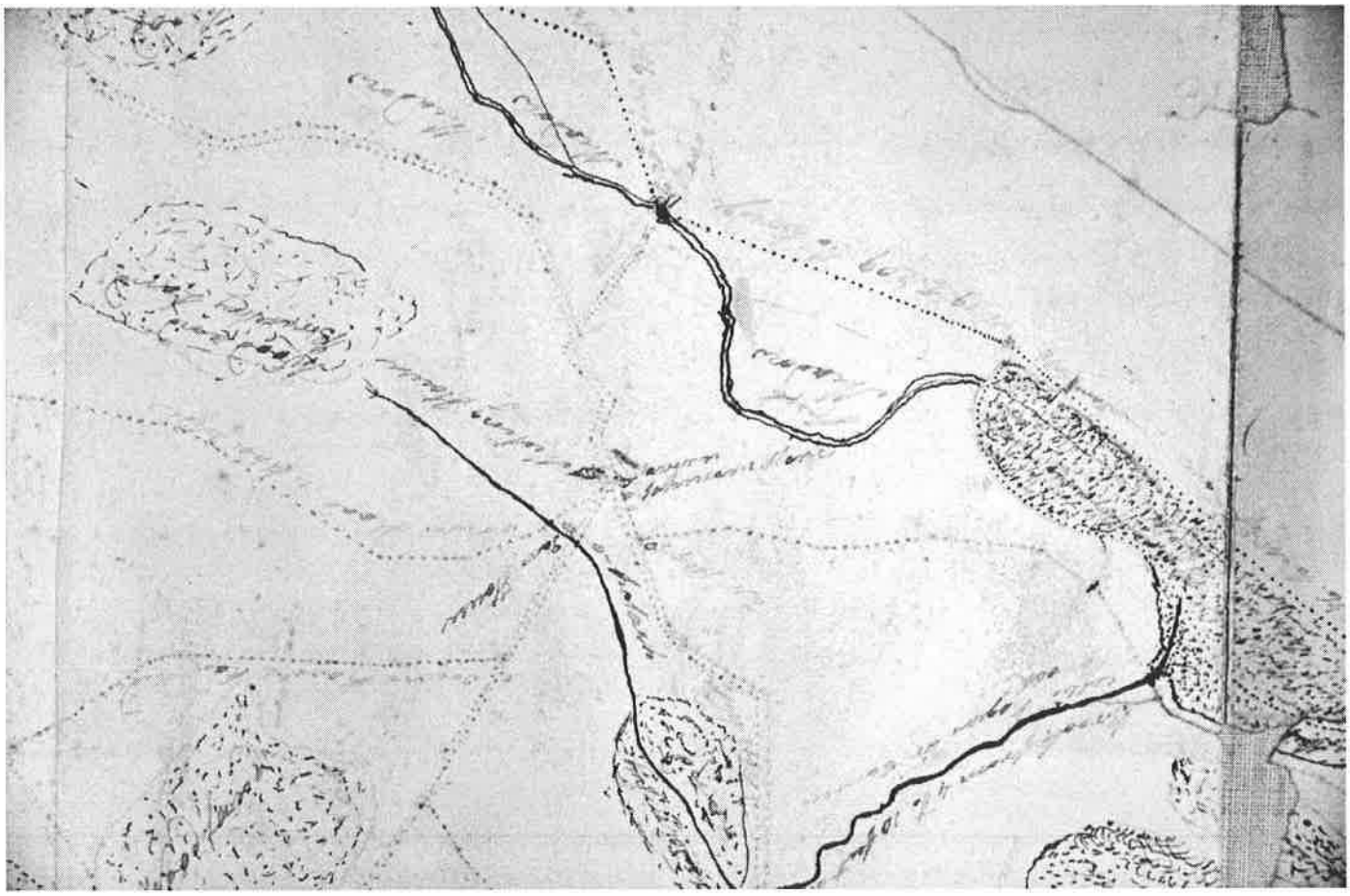

Fig. 1. Detail of Dana Center from Ephraim Whipple's "Plan of Dana," 18 May 1831.1830 Series, vol. 1, p.14, Massachusetts Archives. Map is oriented with east at top. At the center road intersection are identified, clockwise from upper left, Meeting House, Tavern, Johnson's Store, School No. 2, Potash, Tan House. What is considered today the East Branch of the Swift River runs near the top of the map, with a portion of the town's southern boundary (dotted line), which until 1842 ran through the middle of Pottapaug Pond. "Rogers or Comee Brook," toward the lower right of the map, swings around to the west of the center passing by the potash works and tannery. Map maker Ephraim Whipple (1781-1862) lived in Dana all his life. His father Jacob (1755-1818) was one of the three town selectmen elected in 1801; his daughter Arabella married the center storekeeper Ezra Comee.

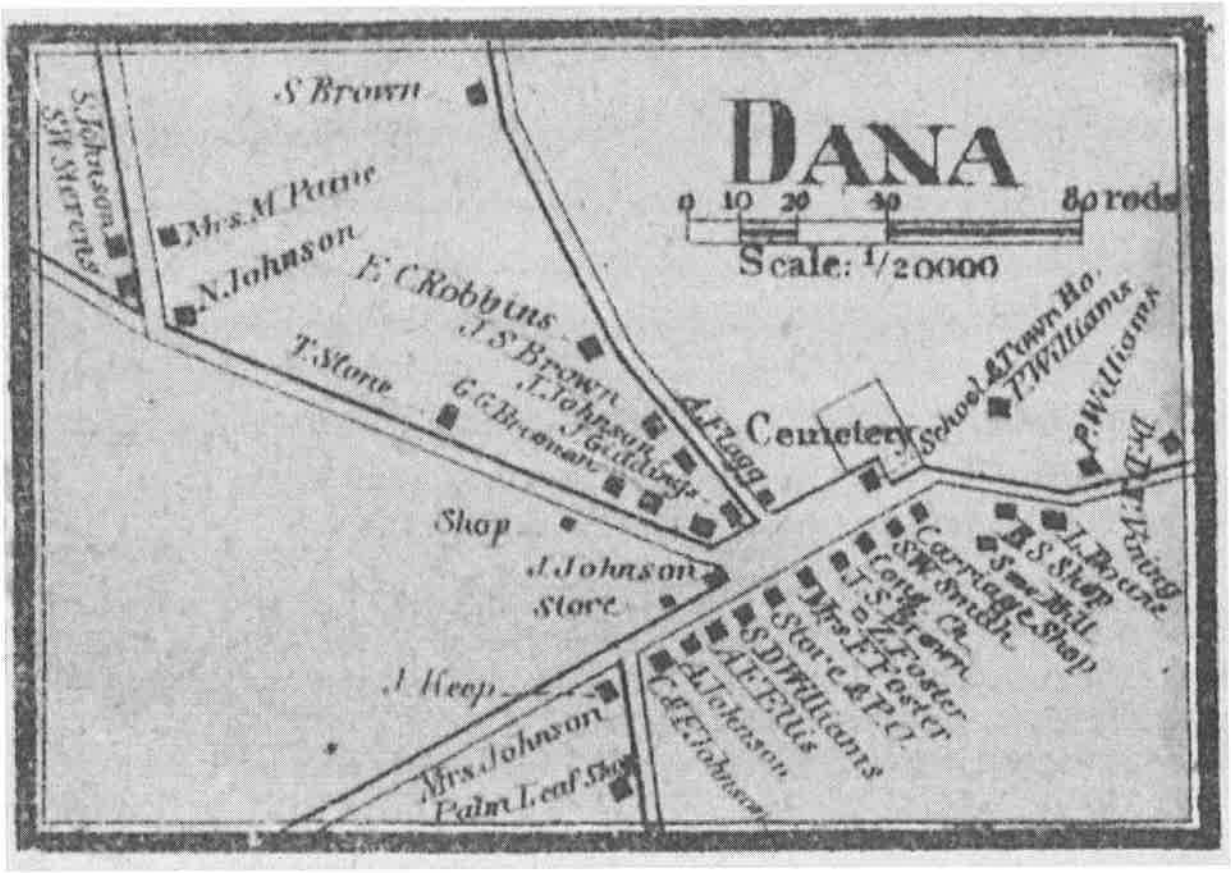

Fig. 2. Detail of Dana Center from Henry Francis Walling's *Map of Worcester County, Massachusetts* (Boston, 1857)

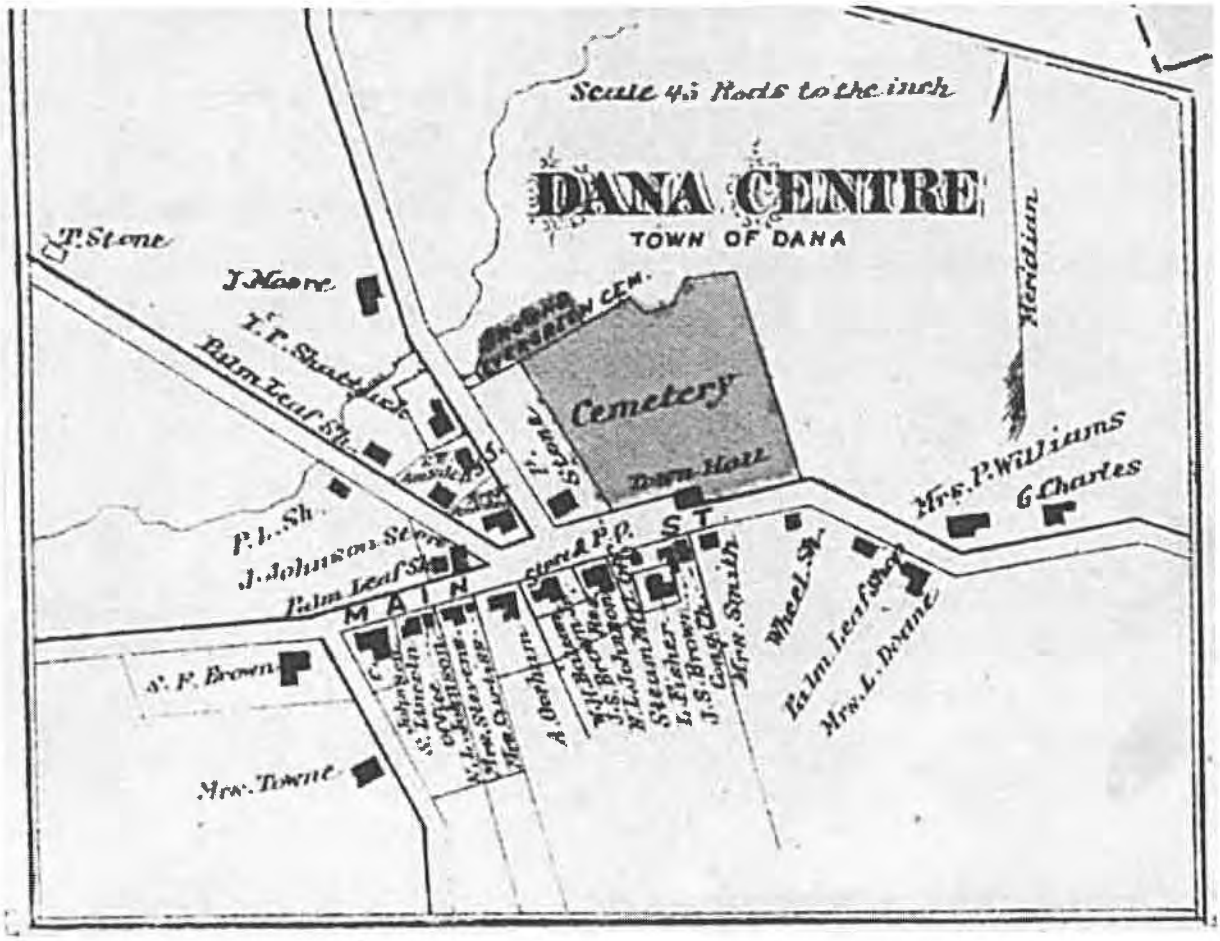

Fig. 3. Dana Center in 1870, from F.W. Beers, *Atlas of Worcester County* (New York, 1870). The map is the first to identify "Brown's Evergreen Cemetery," located along Dana Center Cemetery's north line. Palm-leaf shops are numerous.

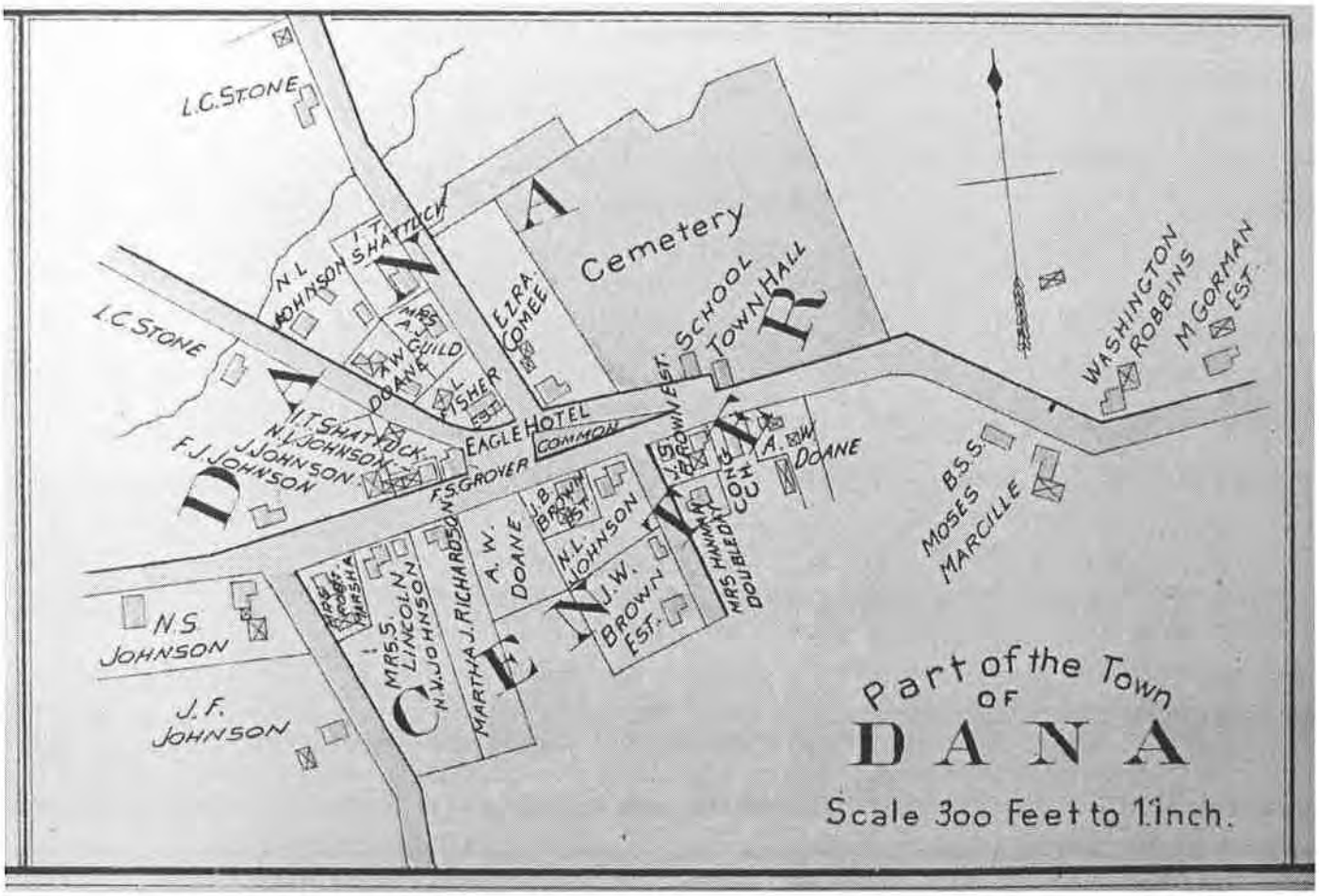

Fig. 4. Dana Center in 1898. From *New Topographical Atlas of the County of Worcester, Massachusetts*. Philadelphia, PA: L.J. Richards & Co, 1898.

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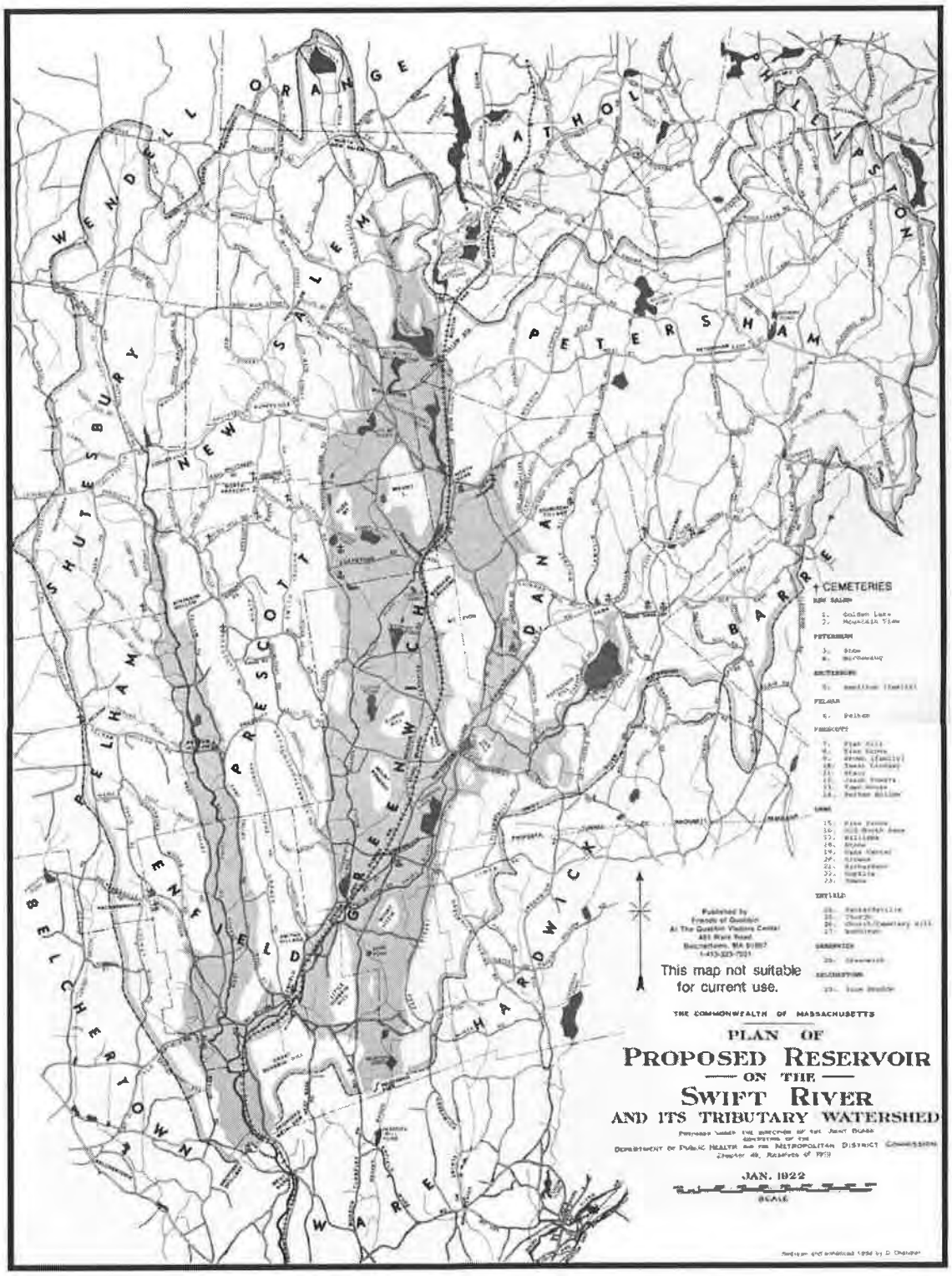


Fig. 5. "Plan of Proposed Reservoir on the Swift River and its Tributary Watershed" (January 1922). Courtesy of Quabbin Visitor Center, Belchertown, MA

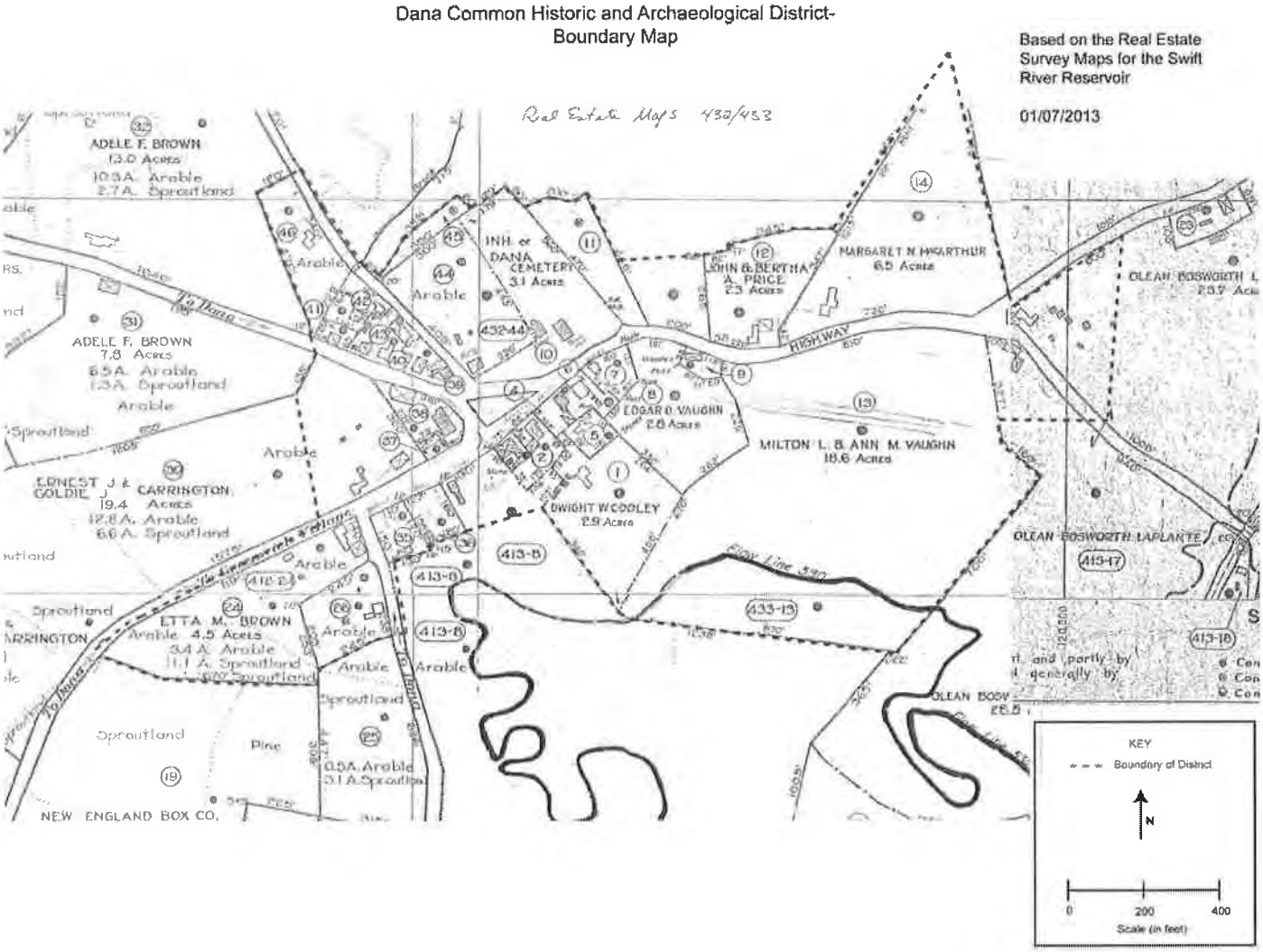
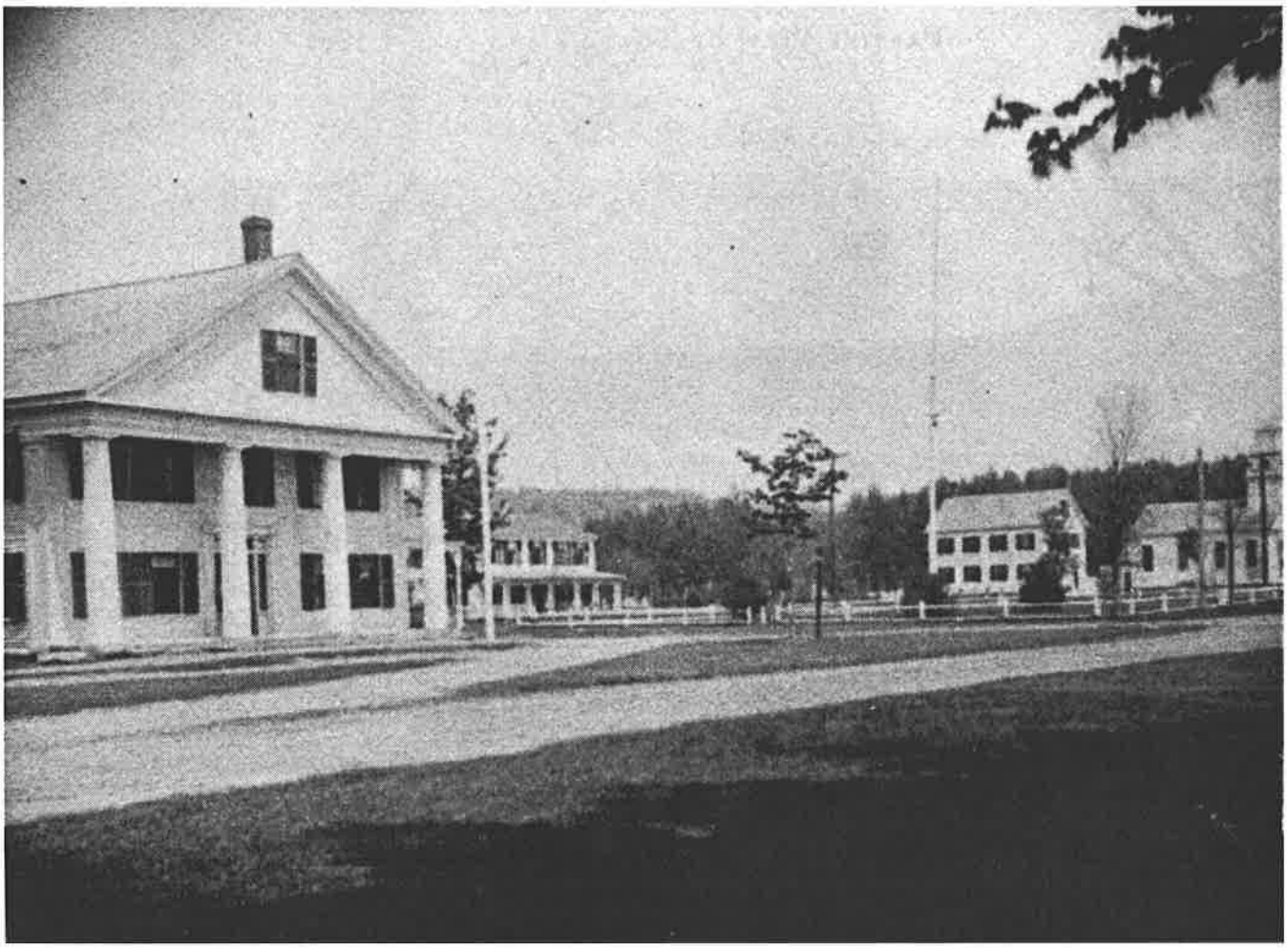
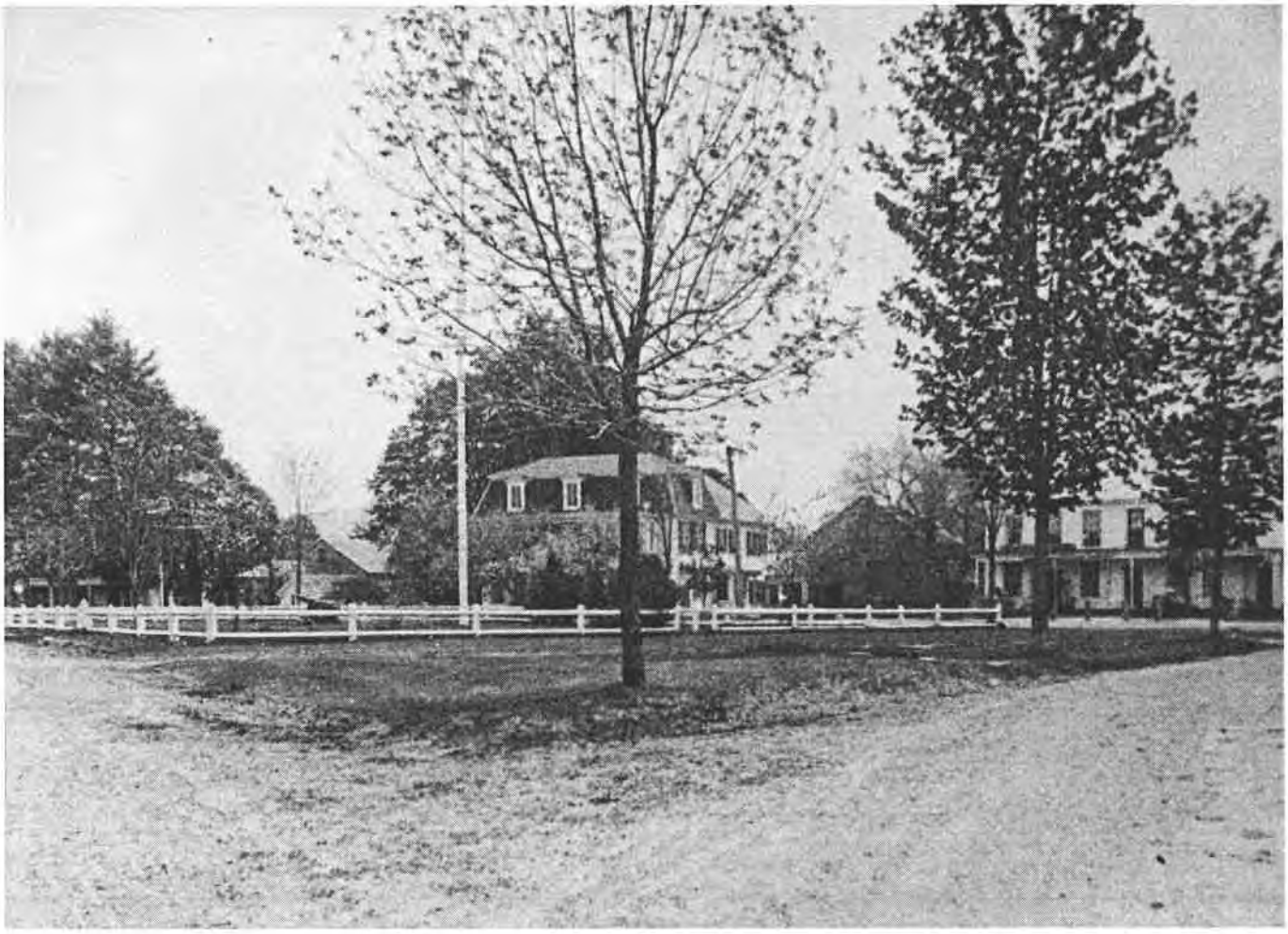


Fig. 6. Boundary map compiled from MDWSC Real Estate taking sheets 432, 433, 412 and 414, carrying revision date of 14 February 1944. Original maps courtesy of Quabbin Visitor Center, Belchertown, MA



Historic Photo 1. Dana Common, viewed north, showing (L-R): Eagle House, Flagg residence, School and Town Hall. (After 1892). Howe, 436.



Historic Photo 2. Dana Common, viewed south, showing (L-R) Homes of James S. Brown, Nathaniel L. Johnson, O.E. Vaughn and Store/Post Office. Howe, p. 436

Historic Photo 3. Margaret N. MacArthur House (Map #1). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1518, June 1930.

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Historic Photo 4. John A. Price House (Map #2). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1517, June 1930.

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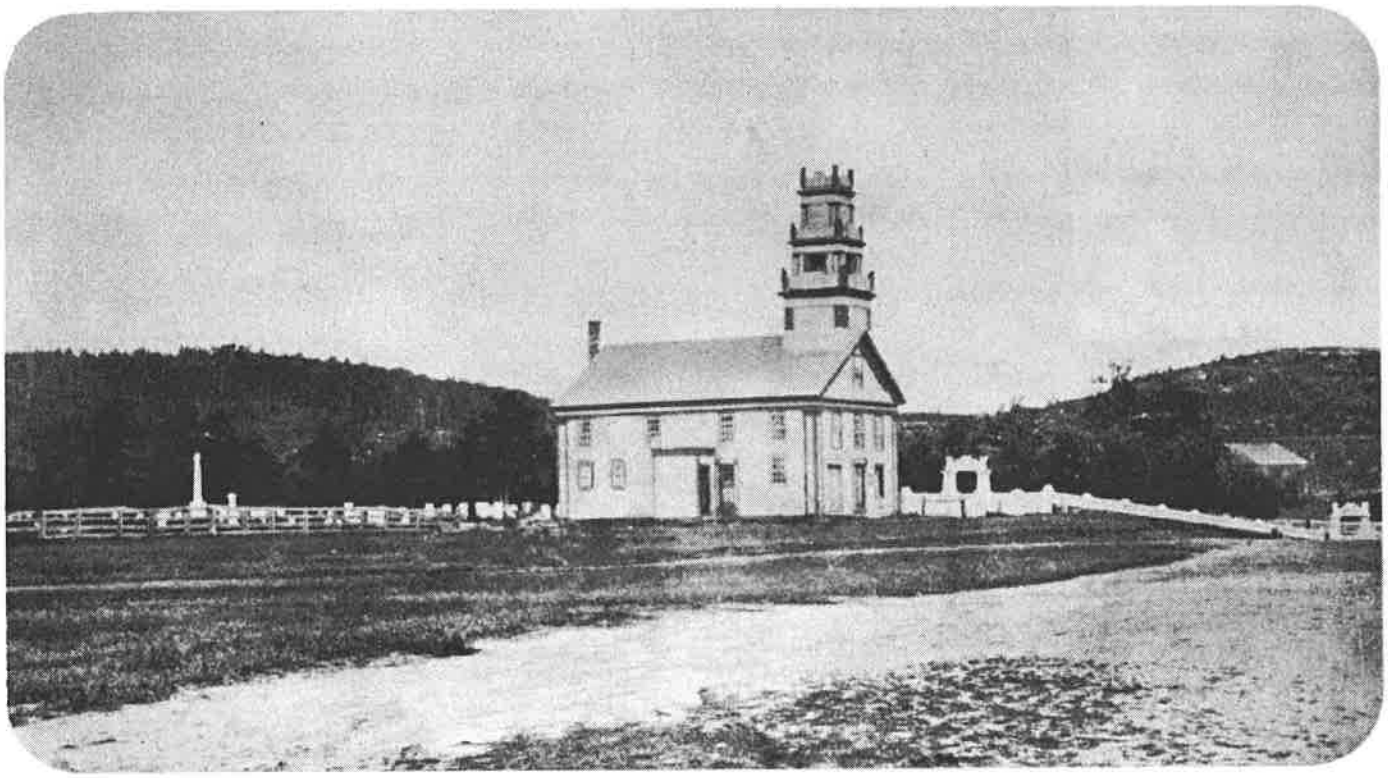
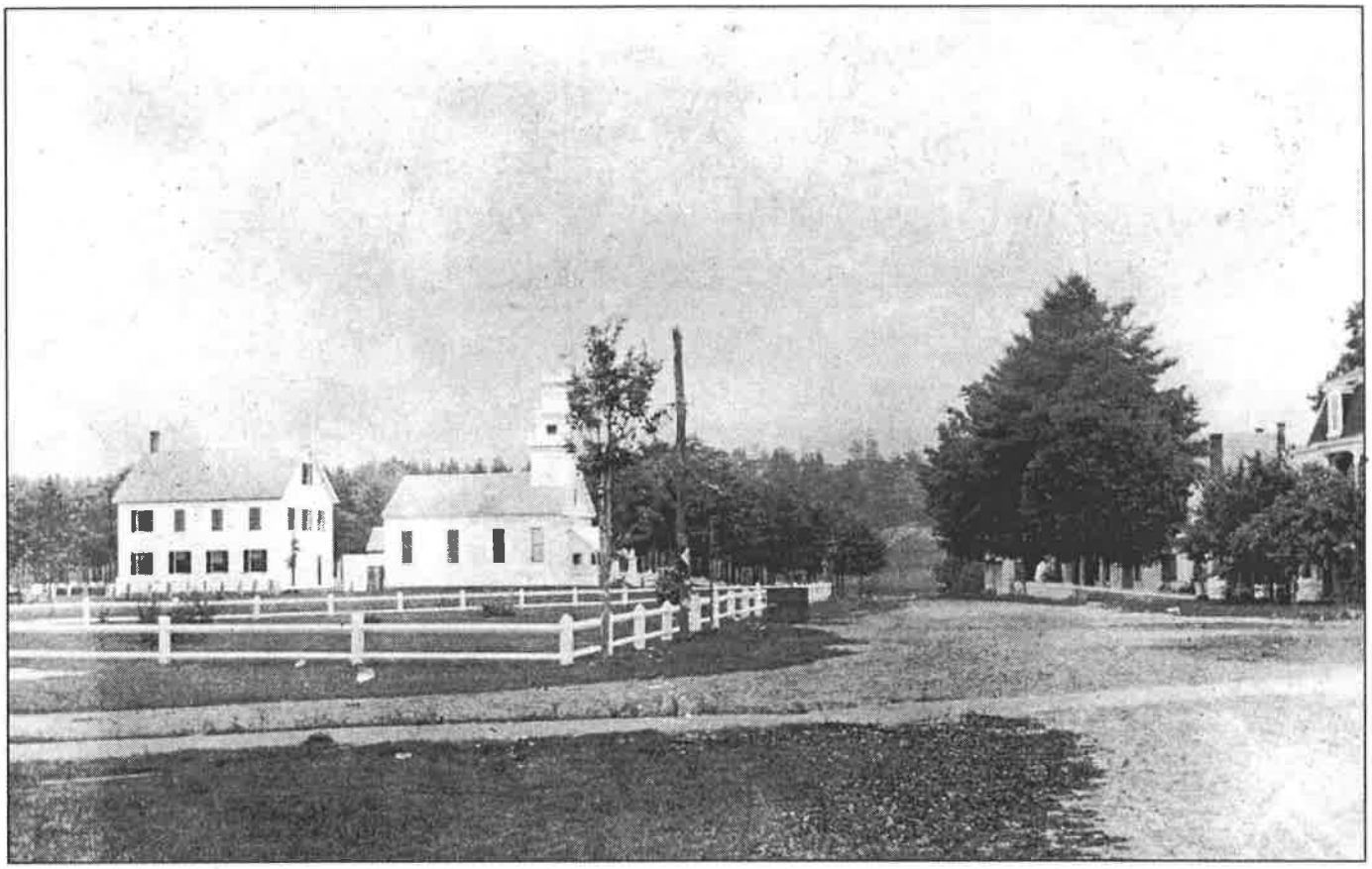
Historic Photo 5. View northeast of the Dana Center School (left) and Town Hall (right) (Map #s 3 & 4). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1512, June 1930.

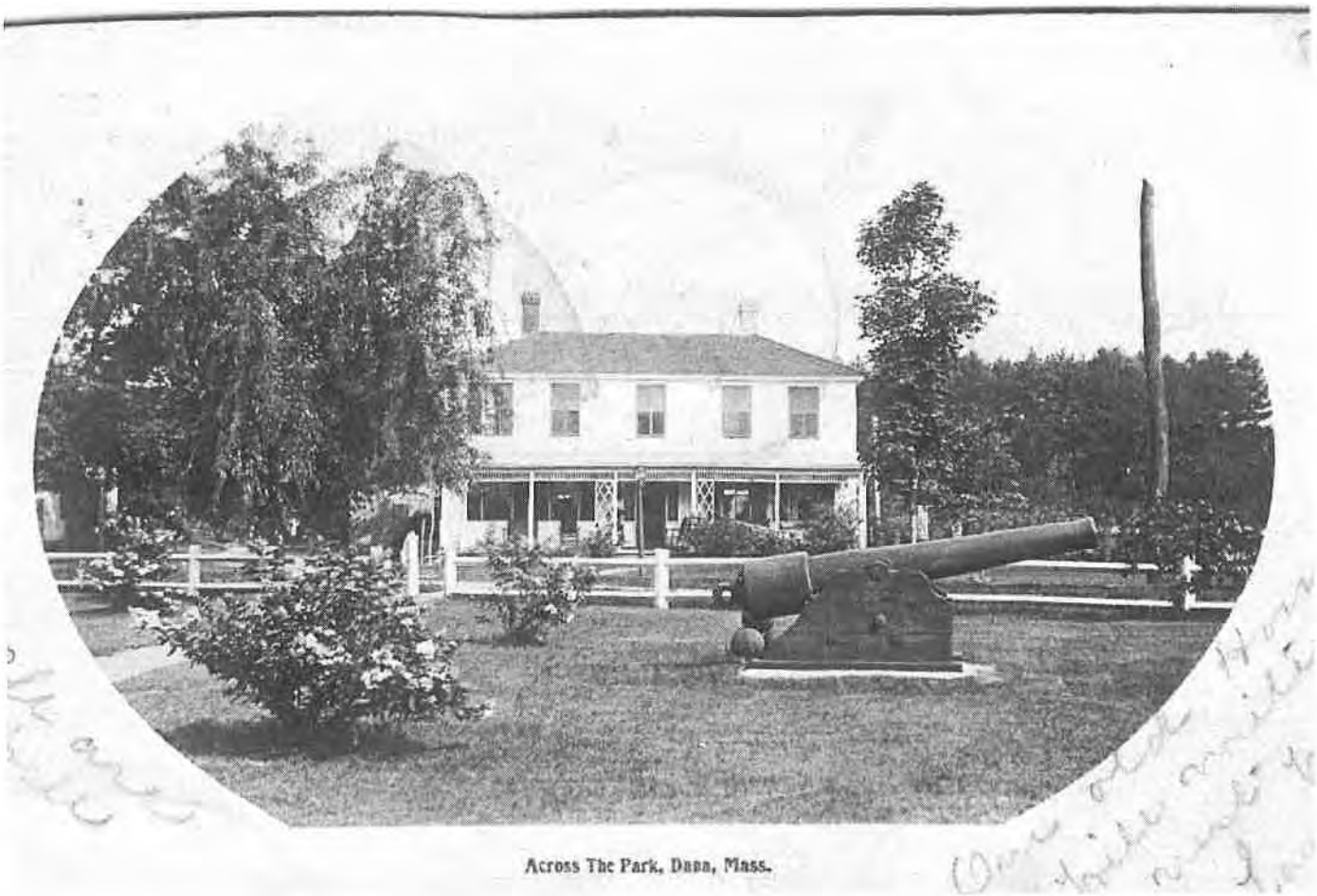


Historic Photo 6. Town Hall (Map # 3) and Dana Center Cemetery (Map #5) in an early photograph before the construction of the school in 1892. Note that the façades of the town hall show windows indicating two full stories: a schoolroom below, and the meeting hall above. From Donald Howe, *Quabbin: the Lost Valley* (1951), p. 442

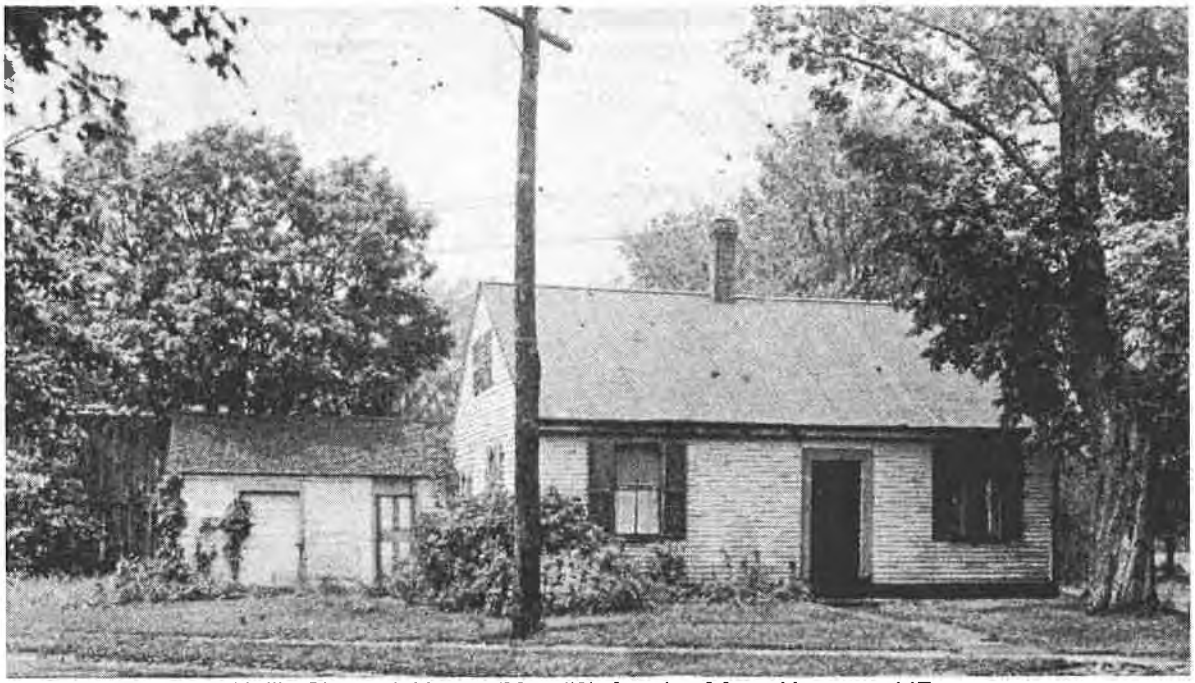


Historic Photo 7. Dana Common (foreground) (Map # 7) ca. 1895, looking east from Peirce, p. 9, showing the new school (left) and Town Hall

Historic Photo 8. Herbert H. Flagg House (Map # 8). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1510, June 1930.



Historic Photo 9. Flagg House, ca. 1880. From "Leave No Stone Unturned" Ancestry.com Genealogy, http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/26548416/person/12547338129



Historic Photo 10. Nellie Shattuck House (Map #9), [no date] from Howe, p. 447

Historic Photo 11. Nellie Shattuck House (Map # 9). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1508, June 1930.

Historic Photo 12. Rollin N. Doubleday House (Map #10). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 778, July 1928.

Historic Photo 13. Melzar Bates House (Map #11). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 988, April 1929.

Historic Photo 14. Laura E. Stone House (Map #12). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1509, June 1930.

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Historic Photo 15. Milton L. Vaughn House (Map #13). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1507, June 1930.

Historic Photo 16. [Eagle Hotel] David W. Kennedy Est. (Map #14). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1503, June 1930.

Historic Photo 17. [Eagle Hotel Barn] David W. Kennedy Est. (Map #15). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1504, June 1930.

Historic Photo 18. Howard W. Cotton [storehouse] (Map #16). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1474, May 1930.

Historic Photo 19. Ernest J. Carrington House (Map #17). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 555, April 1928.

Historic Photo 20. Ernest J. Carrington Barn (Map #18). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 556, April 1928.

Historic Photo 21. Etta M. Brown House (Map #19). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1499, June 1930.

Historic Photo 22. Etta M. Brown [small house] (Map #20). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1500, June 1930.

Historic Photo 23. Gertrude W. Powell House (Map #21). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1501, June 1930.

Historic Photo 24. Samuel S. Darling House (Map #22). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 642, May 1928.

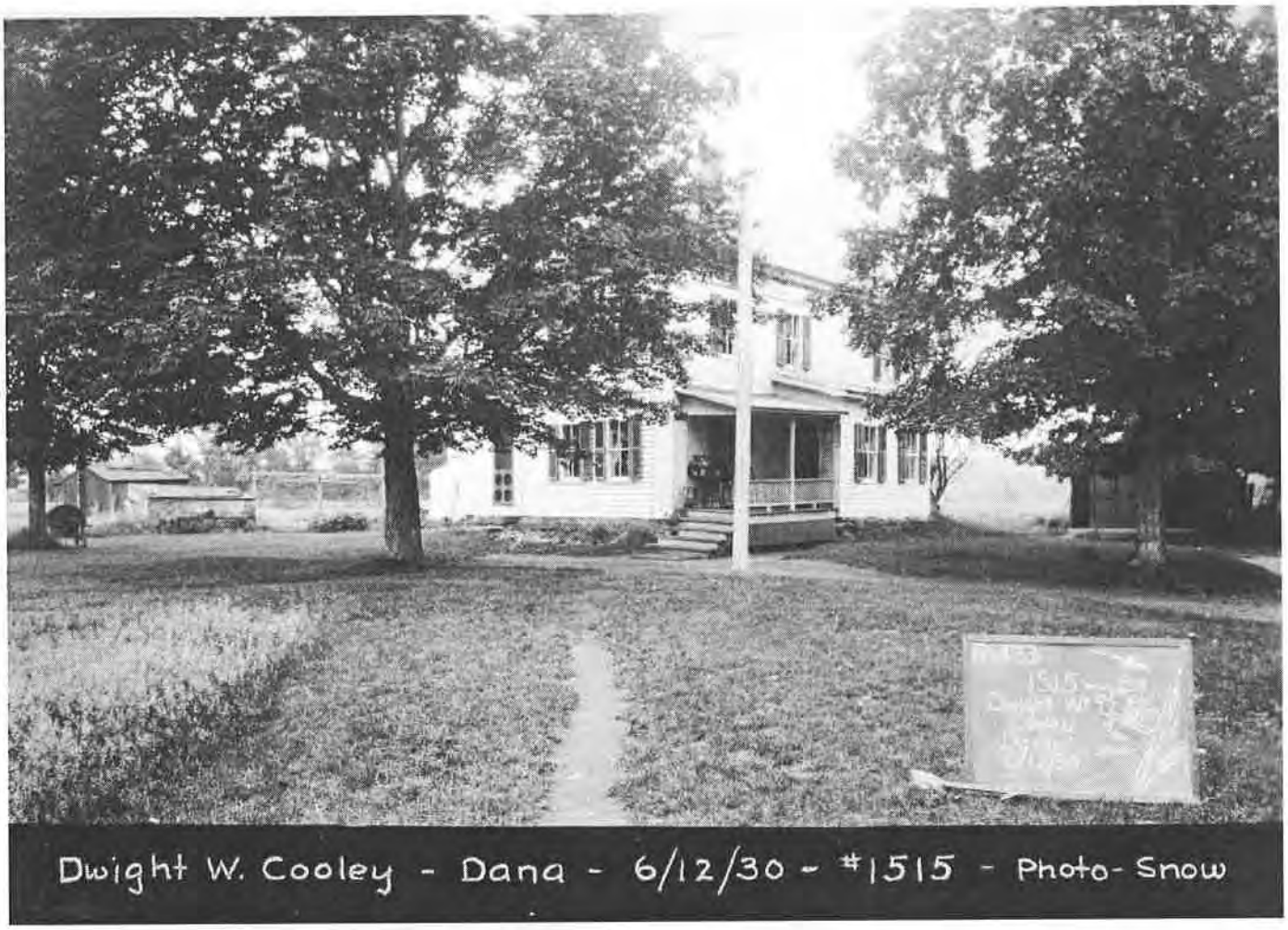
Historic Photo 25. Gertrude Shea House (Map #23). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1502, June 1930.

Historic Photo 26. Grace M. Dunn House (Map #24). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 433, December 1927.

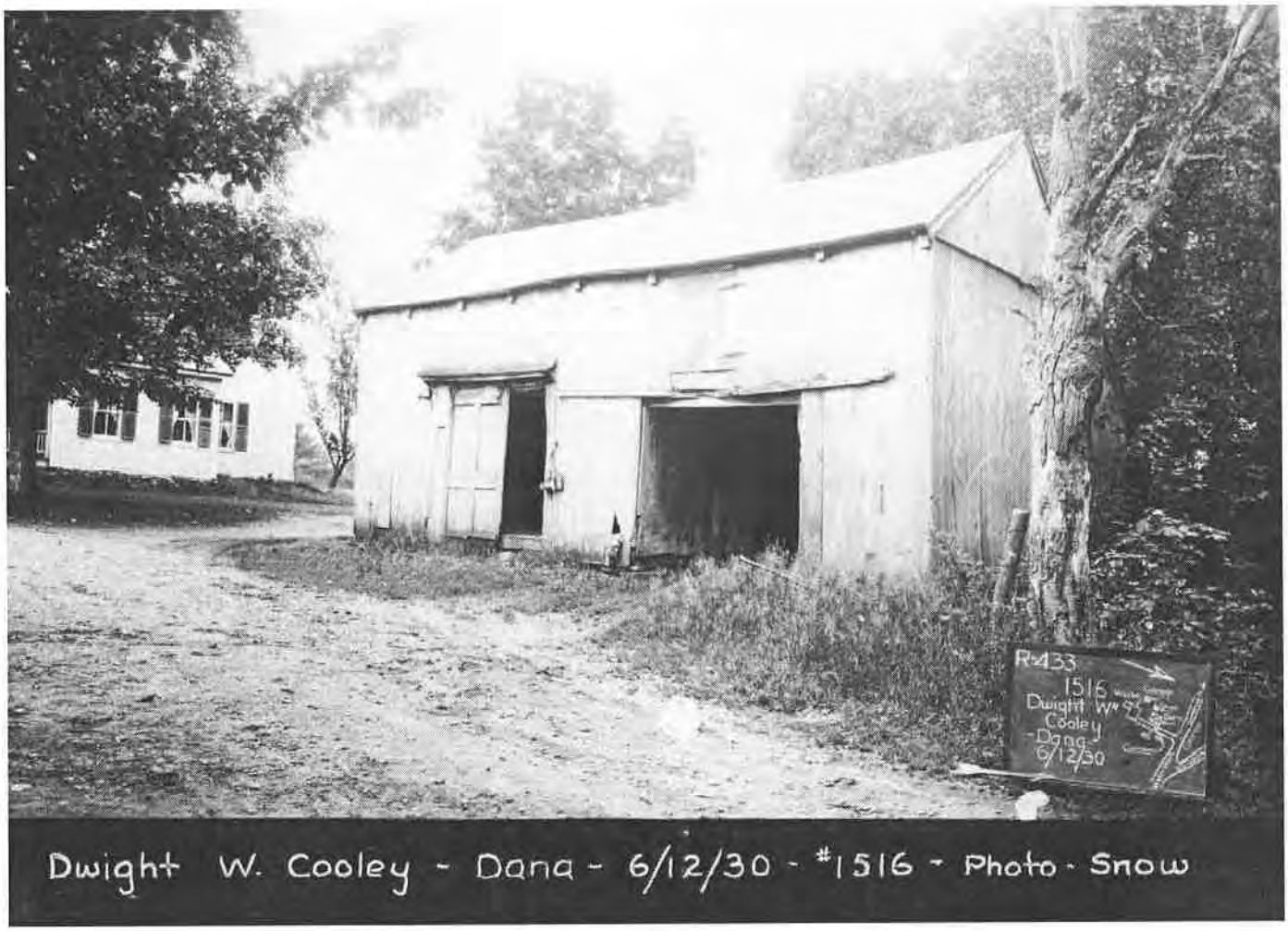
Historic Photo 27. Howard W. Cotton [Store and Post Office] (Map #25). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1473, May 1930.

Historic Photo 28. James S. Brown/ Frank D. Stevens Store and Post Office, ca. 1895, Howe, p. 447 Stevens (1852-1917) was postmaster between 1893 and 1907.

Historic Photo 29. Marion Johnson House (Map #26). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1506, June 1930.



Historic Photo 30. Dwight W. Cooley House (Map #27). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1515, June 1930.



Historic Photo 31. Dwight W. Cooley Barn (Map #28). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1516, June 1930.

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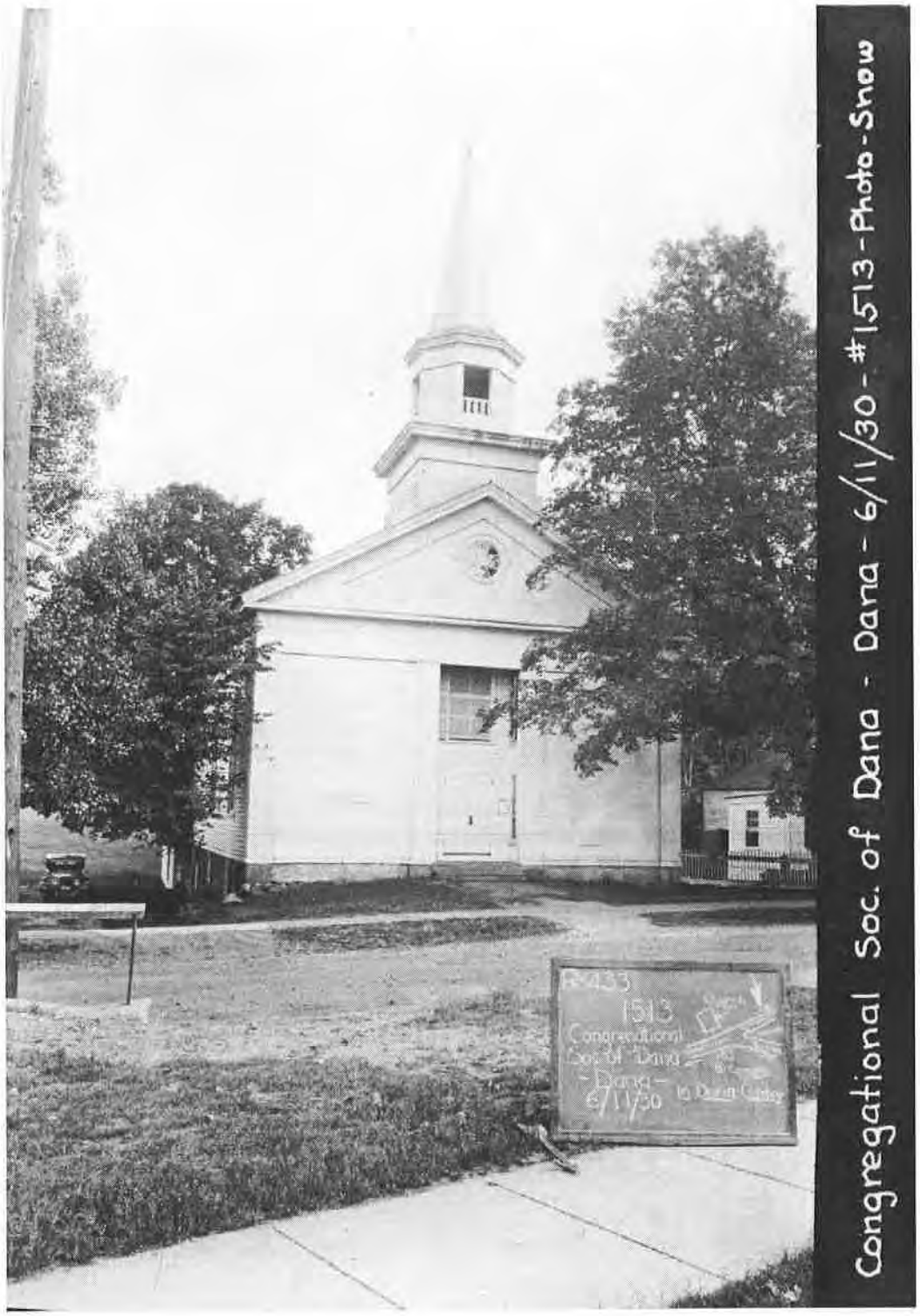
Historic Photo 32. Edgar O. Vaughn House. (Map #29). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1511, June 1930.

Historic Photo 33. Roger F. Langley House. (Map #30). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 369, February 1928.

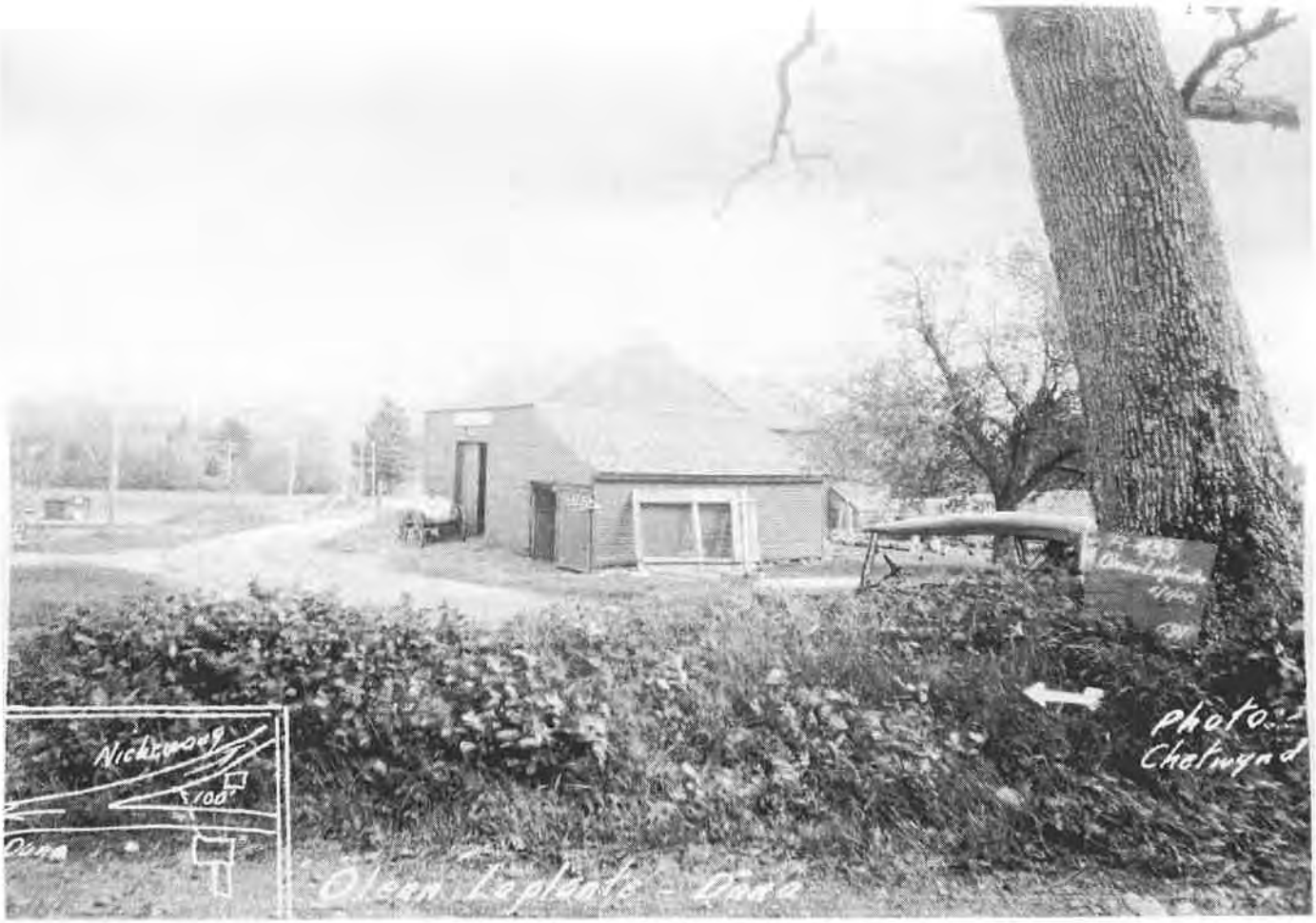


Historic Photo 34. Dana Congregational Church (Map #31). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1513, June 1930.

Historic Photo 35. Josephine Marcille House. (Map #32). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 1514, June 1930.

Historic Photo 36. Rollin N. Doubleday Blacksmith Shop. (Map #33). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 777, July 1928.

Historic Photo 37. Olean Laplante House. (Map #34). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 689, June 1928.



Historic Photo 38. Olean Laplante Barn. (Map #35). MDWSC Real Estate Photo 691, June 1928.

DANA COMMON HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
DATA SHEET

Map #	MHC #	Map/Lot#	MDC Assigned Name	19th Century Historic Name	Street Location	Est. Date of Former Building	Style/Type of Former Building	Condition	Resource type	C/NC STATUS	Photos #
1		433-14	MacArthur, Margaret N. House*	Dr. David Vining House	Petersham Road	ca. 1850	Cape	Removed	Site	C	HP 3
1a			Stone walls		Petersham Road			Visible	Structure	C	P11
1b			Stone walls		Petersham Road			Visible	Structure	C	
2		433-12	Price, John A. & Bertha House*	Paul Williams House	Petersham Road	ca. 1850	House	Removed	Site	C	HP 4
			Barn*				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site		
3		433-10	Town Hall	Baptist Meeting House / Town Hall	Main Street	ca. 1800	Greek Revival	Removed	Site	C	HP 1, 5, 6, 7
3a			Stone Feature, possible Cannon Base					Visible	structure	C	
			Sidewalk Fragments				Concrete	Visible	structure	C	P2
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	site	C	
4		433-10	School	Dana Center School	Main Street	ca. 1870		Removed	Site	C	HP 1, 5, 7
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Mixed dry laid stone and concrete	Visible	site	C	P3
5		433-10	Dana Center Cemetery	Dana Center Cemetery	Off Main Street		Open space	Visible	Site	C	HP 6
5a			Stone Fence Posts				Granite/stone	Visible	structure	C	P4
5b			Gate Posts				Granite/stone	Visible	structure	C	P5
6		433-45	Brown's Evergreen Cemetery	Brown's Evergreen Cemetery	Tamplin Road		Open space	Visible	Site	C	
7			Dana Common	Dana Common	Main Street		Open space	Visible	Site	C	HP 7, P1
7a			Granite Memorial			1996		Visible	Object	NC	P10
8		432-42	Flagg, Herbert H. House	Flagg Tavern / Paul Stone House	Tamplin Road	ca. 1810		Removed	Site	C	HP 8, 9
			Foundation				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	site	C	
			Outbuilding*				Utilitarian	Visible	site	C	
9		432-39	Shattuck, Nellie I. House*	Joseph Giddings / Larned Fisher House	Tamplin Road	ca. 1850	Cape	Removed	Site	C	HP 10, 11
			Outbuilding				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	
10		432-43	Doubleday, Rollin N., House		Tanplin Road	ca. 1850		Removed	Site	C	HP 12
			Foundation/Cellar Hole*				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	site	C	P5
11		432-42	Bates, Melzar H. House	Irving Shattuck House	Tamplin Road	ca. 1850		Removed	Site	C	HP 13
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	site	C	
			Barn*				Utilitarian	Visible	site	C	
			Henhouse*				Utilitarian	Visible	site	C	
12		432-46	Stone, Laura E House*	L.C. Stone House	Tamplin Road	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	Removed	Site	C	HP 14
			Outbuilding				Utilitarian	Not visible		C	
13		432-40	Vaughn, Milton L. House*	Seth W. Amsden House	Skinner Hill Road/ North Dana Road	ca. 1850		Removed	Site	C	HP 15
			Barn*				Utilitarian	Not visible	site	C	

Features indicated by an asterisk (*) are considered part of the overall site

HP = Historic Photo; P = 2012 Photo

DANA COMMON HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
DATA SHEET

Map #	MHC #	Map/Lot#	MDC Assigned Name	19th Century Historic Name	Street Location	Est. Date of Former Building	Style/Type of Former Building	Condition	Resource type	C/NC STATUS	Photos #
			Henhouse*				Utilitarian	Not visible	site	C	
14		432-38	Eagle Hotel of Dwight Kennedy Est.	Johnson hotel/store - Eagle Hotel	Main Street	ca. 1843	Gabled	Removed	Site	C	HP 1, 16
			Sidewalk Fragments				Concrete	Visible	structure	C	
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	site	C	P7
15		432-38	Eagle Hotel Barn*	Dwight Kennedy Barn				Removed	Site	C	HP 17
16		432-37	Cotton, Howard W. storehouse*		Main Street	ca 1850	Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	HP 18
17		432-30	Carrington, Ernest J and Goldie J. House*	Frank Jay Johnson House	Greenwich Road	ca. 1870		Removed	Site	C	HP 19
18		432-30	Carrington, Ernest J and Goldie J. Barn*	Johnson barn	Greenwich Road		Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	HP 20
			Henhouse*				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	
19		412-24	Brown, Etta, House*	Rev. John Keep / Seth F. Brown House	Main Street	ca. 1850		Removed	Site	C	HP 21
			School House #2 Site*					Not visible	Site	C	
			Barn*				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	
20		412-24	Brown, Etta, small house*		Main Street			Removed	Site	C	HP 22
21		412-26	Powell, Gertrude W. House			ca. 1850		Removed	Site	C	HP 23
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	Site	C	
			Outbuilding*				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	
22		432-35	Darling, Samuel S. and Clara J. House	Cyrus Johnson House	Main Street	ca. 1850		Removed	Site	C	HP 24
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Parged	Visible	Site	C	
			Barn*				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	
			Henhouses*				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	
23		432-36	Shea, Gertrude M. House	Sylvester Lincoln House	Main Street	ca. 1850		Removed	Site	C	HP 25
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	Site	C	
24		413-8	Dunn, Grace M. House	Asa Ellis House	Main Street	ca. 1870	Greek Revival	Removed	Site	C	HP 26
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	Site	C	
			Safe					Visible	Object	C	
25		432-3	Cotton, Howard W., House and Store	James S. Brown House and Store / Frank D. Stevens Store & Post Office	Main Street	1840		Removed	Site	C	HP 2, 27, 28
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	Site	C	
			Sidewalk Fragments				Concrete	Visible	Structure	C	
26		433-2	Johnson, Marion I. House	Nathaniel J. Johnson House	Main Street	ca.1800 / 1884	Second Empire	Removed	Site	C	HP 2, 29
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	Site	C	
			Barn*				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site	C	

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HP = Historic Photo; P = 2012 Photo

DANA COMMON HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
DATA SHEET

Map #	MHC #	Map/Lot#	MDC Assigned Name	19th Century Historic Name	Street Location	Est. Date of Former Building	Style/Type of Former Building	Condition	Resource type	C/NC STATUS	Photos #
27		433-1	Cooley, Dwight W., House*			ca. 1870	Greek Revival	Removed	Site	C	HP 30
28		433-1	Cooley, Dwight W., barn*				Utilitarian	Removed	Site	C	HP 31
29		433-4	"Vaughn, Edgar O." House (house owned by Orrin Edgar Vaughn)	James S. Brown House	Main Street	ca. 1870		Removed	Site	C	HP 2, 32
			Cobblestone retaining wall			ca. 1900	Stone	Visible	structure	C	P8
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	site	C	
			Sidewalk fragments				Concrete	Visible	structure	C	
30		433-5	Langley, Roger F. House*	Hannah Doubleday House		ca. 1900		Removed	Site	C	HP 33
			Outbuilding*				Utilitarian	Not visible	Site		
31		433-6	Congregational Church	Congregational Church	Main Street	1853		Removed	Site	C	HP 34
			Sidewalk Fragments				Concrete	Visible	Site	C	
			Foundation/Cellar Hole				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	site	C	P9
32		433-7	Marcille, Josephine House*	S.W. Smith / A.W. Doane House	Main Street	ca. 1850		Removed	Site	C	HP 35
33		433-9	Doubleday, Rollin N. Blacksmith shop	Doane Carriage shop	Main Street	ca. 1870		Removed	Site	C	HP 36
			Potential Foundation					Visible		C	
34		413-24	Laplante House*		Petersham and Barre roads	ca. 1850		Removed	site	C	HP 37
35		413-17	Laplante Barn*			ca. 1850		Removed	site	C	HP 38
36			Main Street/Petersham Road					Visible	structure	C	
37			Tamplin Road					Visible	structure	C	
			Stone Wall				Dry laid fieldstone	Visible	structure	C	
38			North Dana/Skinner Hill Road					Visible	structure	C	
39			Greenwich Road					Visible	structure	C	

RESOURCE TOTALS

	contributing	noncontributing
buildings	0	0
structures	16	0
sites	66	0
objects	1	1
total	83	1

Features indicated by an asterisk (*) are considered part of the overall site

HP = Historic Photo; P = 2012 Photo

Google earth

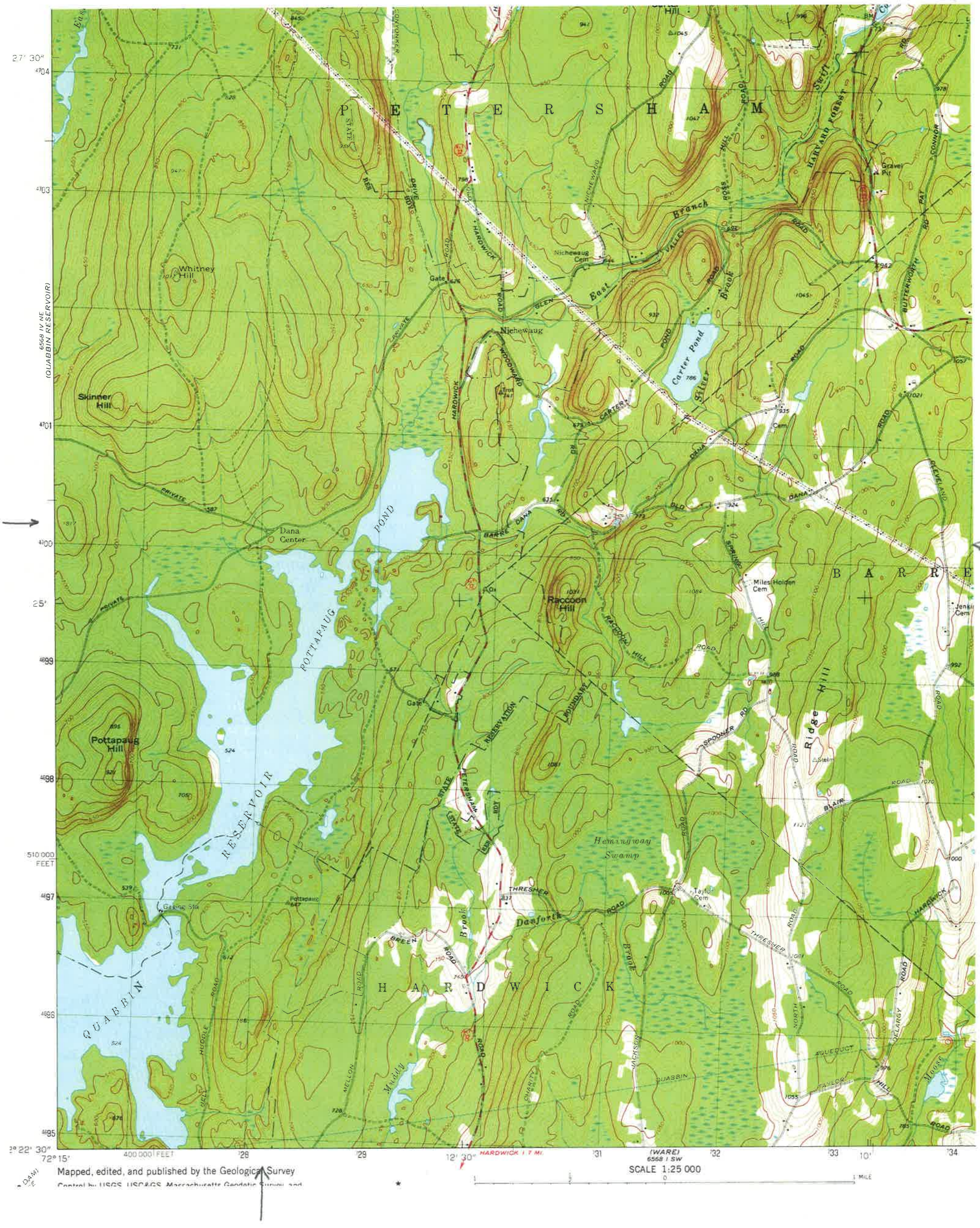
feet 3000
km 1

Coordinates:

A. 42.421948, -72.220420; B. 42.423617, -72.220317; C. 42.425196, -72.222314;
D. 42.424004, -72.230420; E. 42.420040, -72.232305; F. 42.420002, -72.223006

DANA COMMON HD

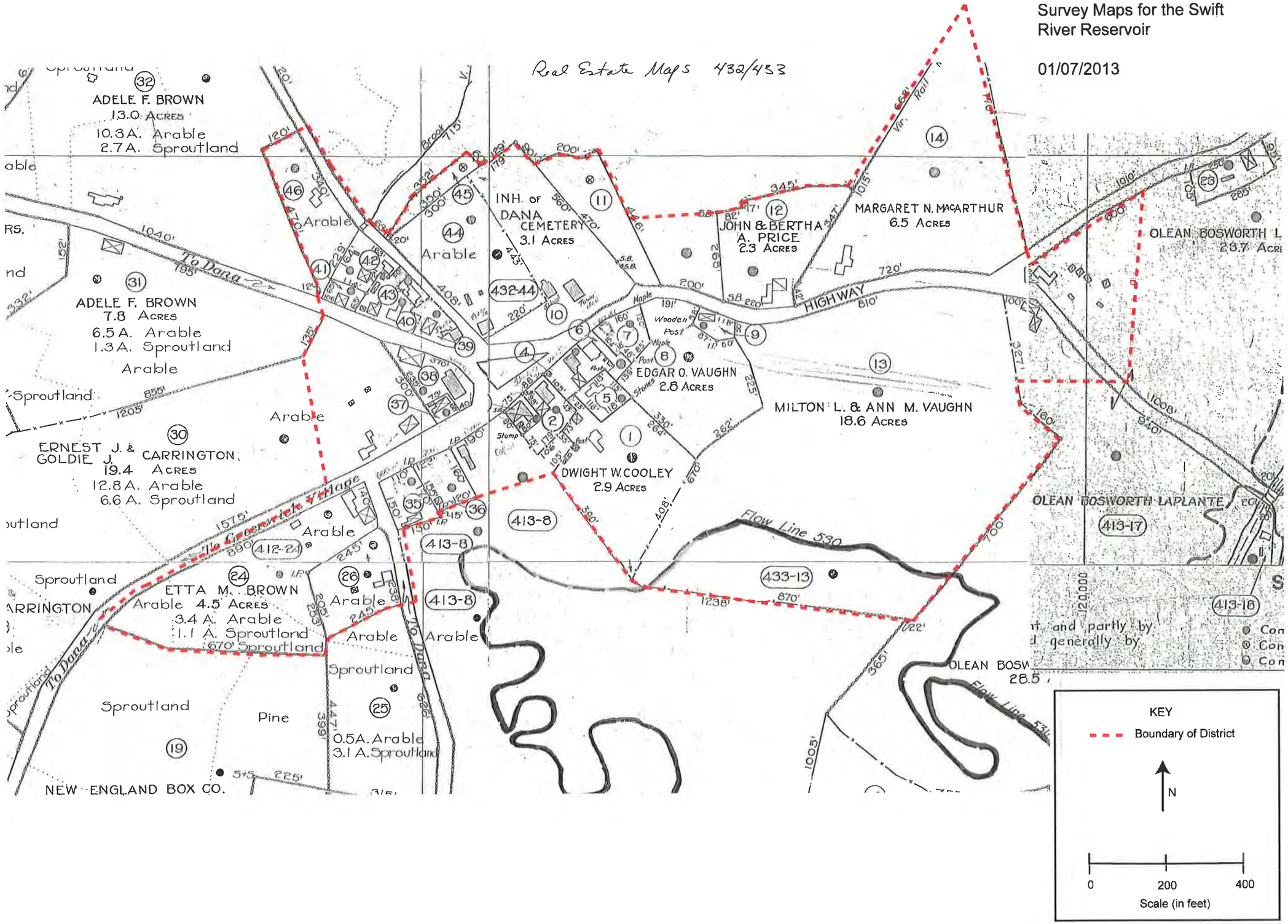
PETERSHAM (WORCESTER) MA



Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District-
Boundary Map

Based on the Real Estate Survey Maps for the Swift River Reservoir

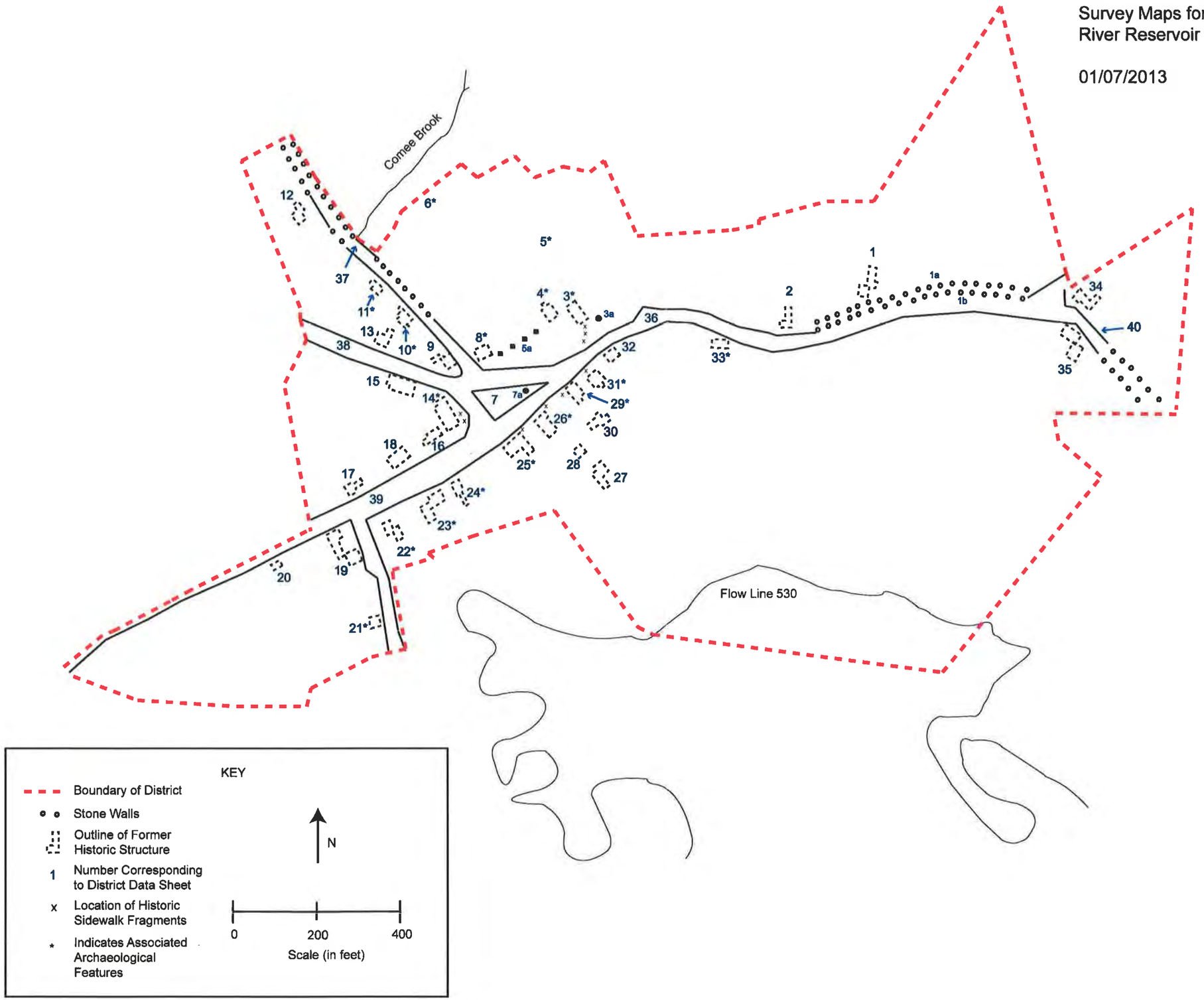
01/07/2013



Dana Common Historic and Archaeological District
Sketch Map

Based on the Real Estate Survey Maps for the Swift River Reservoir

01/07/2013



10/18/2012 10:39

10/18/2012 12:41

08/23/2012 11:48

10/18/2012 11:07

SITE OF DANA COMMON
1801 — 1938
TO ALL THOSE WHO
SACRIFICED THEIR
HOMES AND WAY
OF LIFE
ERECTED BY
DANA REUNION 1996