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Harold Parker State Forest is located in Andover, Mass., just an hour north of Boston. With 35 miles of trails, 11 ponds and dozens of campsites, there's something in this Central Hardwood-Hemlock-White Pine forest for everyone. Daily parking fee charged memorial day weekend through November MA residents \$5 Non-MA Residents \$20 Residents and non-resident status determined by license plate Get parking tickets for Massachusetts state parks Get a lifetime senior parking ticket HikingCampingCanoeing and kayakFishingHuntingHorseback rideMountain bikingBikingIcse skatingCross-country skiing Program (non-motorized)Swimming Pavilion - Picnic area covered - Closed Shower Toilet Playground - trailer covered / R.V. dumping – closed beach Available wheelchair beach education program accessible camping – covered Accessible fishing Accessible picnic accessible path Accessible Swimming Camping costs \$17/night for Massachusetts residents and \$55/night for non-residents. The camping season usually lasts from early May to Columbus Day weekend. Discover Massachusetts State Parks Hotels/Motels park programs and events Located on over 100 acres of wooded lakeside, overlooking Ashland State Park. Just outside our front door, you can really enjoy the incredible outdoors. Easy access to hiking trails, and swimming areas. Come and enjoy everything Ashland State Park has to offer, and stay at the Warren Center right next door. Please read the important information below, before making a reservation. Alcoholic beverages are prohibited in all Massachusetts state parks and campsites. Campsite Fee in Harold Parker State Forest \$17 for MA residents/\$54 for non-residents/PLUS\$6 for sites with electricity. THERE IS A NONREFUNDABLE \$8.65 TRANSACTION FEE FOR EACH BOOKING MADE. Massachusetts prohibits the transport of firewood to or from any DCR campground. Firewood must be purchased at the campsite. Transportation of firewood or other wood products, may result in eviction. Check-in time is from 13:00 to 21:00; check out is at 11:00. Quiet hours are 10:00 to 7:00 in the morning. The use of generators is not permitted during quiet hours except for the purpose of operating medical devices. Reservations and Occupancy: Camping and/or camping equipment is limited to 14 cumulative days of occupancy in one park between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Violators of the 14-day limit may have cancelled their reservation and been asked to leave the park. Bookings must be on behalf of the primary occupant, who is at least 18 years old. Photo ID is required upon check-in and must match the name on the reservation. Campsite is limited to four people or two adults and children in their care. The camp is limited to two tents, or one tent and one trailer or RV, and maximum vehicles (including tow trailers) per site. Bookings with departure dates outside the maximum window of 6 months cannot be changed or cancelled up to 18 days after the booking is made. Cancellations and changes will cost you \$10. Cancellation of the day of arrival requires a phone call to the campsite and will result in the loss of the first night's camping fee, plus a \$10 cancellation fee. Booked campsites will be held until 08:00 on the day after your scheduled arrival date. If we're not contacted, your reservation won't show so there's no refund. Camping with Pets: Pets are allowed in most campsites and there is a limit of four pets per camp. A rabies certificate must now be presented upon check-in. Pets should be tied up at all times and can not be left unattended. Pets are not permitted in state buildings or when camping in yurts or cabins. The forest has an extensive network of trails. The wide, straight fire road that runs through the forest is great for cross-country walking and skiing. The one-lane track is narrower, winding, popular with mountain bikers, but also great for hiking. Many intersections are marked with a numbered sign posting corresponding to a number on the map. The intersection of North Andover begins with NA, Andover with A and North Reading with NR. A unique feature here is Berry Pond Rd, about a mile of paved roads that are closed to motor traffic. The road runs from Berry Pond on Middleton Rd in North Andover to the car park on Jenkins Rd in Andover, and is a great route for young motorists and families with strollers. Ada's accessible stone dust trail called the Healthy Heart Trail runs from the pavilion on Middleton Rd to the intersection with many of berry pond Rd.Harold Parker's beautiful ponds make for a great hiking destination. From the car park on Middleton Rd, explore Sudden Pond for a shorter hike, or Salem Pond for a longer hike. Harold Parker is also home to the Berry Pond day use area, and the popular Lorraine Park Campgrounds. Campground closest to Boston, this hotel has 85 campsites, boating, fishing and swimming areas. See the DCR website for details on Berry Ponds and camp operation dates. FLORA AND FAUNA This forest has an incredible range of habitats, including more than 100 certified vernal ponds. The swimming pool provides habitat for rare blue-speckled salamanders. After spending most of the year underground, salamanders come to this temporary pond in the spring to breed. A recent exploration of the Vernal North Andover Trails swimming pool appeared to be a spotted turtle, painted scorpions, water scorpions, giant water bugs, fairy prawns, wooden frogs, and tadpoles. Trees cut down by otters can be found around almost every pond, and dams and beaver lodges are a common sight. The Department of Conservation and Recreation has been managing Harold Parker for forestry since its inde days. The big big one standing red pines were found along many paths planted in the 1930s but never harvested. Pine is chosen for its resistance to pests such as gypsy moth caterpillars. HISTORYAfter being widely noted around the turn of the century, Harold Parker State Forest was acquired by the Commonwealth between 1916 and 1934 from dozens of landowners and woodlots under a provision authorizing the purchase of wasteland at a rate not exceeding the average cost of five dollars per hectare. It was one of the first state forests, and was named in honor of the state's first State Forest Commission Chairman, who died in 1916. Reforestation is about to begin. In 1930, the Department of Conservation employed emergency unemployment crews of 30 to 80 people, who worked to plant trees, build roads and combat gypsy moths. Beginning in 1933, the Civil Conservation Corps, a federal jobs program, has two camps here. Thousands of CCC workers plant pine plantations, and build many man-made ponds, dams and garden structures left to this day. The young men live in barracks and earn \$1 a day, most of which can be sent home to family. Of the eleven ponds in Harold Parker, nine are man-made. Bear Pond and Berry Pond are natural boilerhole pools. Until 1983 a series of man-made ponds and spills in Andover were used as fish hatching. All ponds are now open for fishing and boating, and Berry Pond continues to be filled with trout. Most of the park is located 20 miles north of Boston within the boundaries of Andover and North Andover with smaller portions within the boundaries of North Reading and Middleton. Some of the parcels of land that make up Harold Parker were cut off from the main part of the park. The largest are Woodchuck Hill Parcel (about 165 hectares) and Farnums Mill Parcel (about 265 hectares). Both are located in the Northeast of the main park and have a small trace system. According to the 2013 DCR Management Plan, the park includes 56 miles of trails, 9 artificial pools and 2 natural pools (the Bear and Berry Ponds are natural kettle pools). About 18% of the park (301.5 hectares) consists of these ponds and related wetlands. The Skug River flows from North to South through the western part of the park, entering near Salem St. via the adjacent Skug River Reservation and exiting south of Harold Parker Road to eventually flow into Martin's Pond outside the park. The park's lowest altitude is 73 feet above sea level between Field Pond and Lorraine Campground. The park's highest altitude is 333 feet above average sea level in the Woodchuck Hill package. Harold Parker Overview Of Pre-Historic Use History Map and Native American Settlements present in New England for over 10,000 years and Parker State Forest for at least 7,000 years before Europe but there is little knowledge of the people and cultures that exist in the region. 1 No written record exists from a Native American perspective and so archaeology is the primary source of information. There are many archaeological sites located in Andover, most of which are located along the river and riverside. The Skug River that flows through Harold Parker is relatively small with Merrimack, Shawsheen and nearby Ipswich but several sites have been found along its banks. 2 One of the earliest sites along Skug was a stone workshop used between 7,000 and 2,000 years ago. Here, early Native Americans chipped empty soap stones from boulders to hollow into bowls. 3 The site is likely abandoned because ceramic technology replaced the soap stone about 2,700 years ago.4 The second site, just outside the park and from the same time period, lies further south where the Skug River enters Martin's Pond. The site is believed to have been a canoeing workshop break room. It is thought that builders will use the fire to weaken some of the logs, then chip out ash and charcoal using stone tools to complete the canoe.5 The human burial, dated between 5,000 to 350 years ago, was found in a garden on the former Jenkins farm. Several stone implementations were found nearby, including fragments of two Bannerstones, which are highly polished and decorative weights used to improve the performance of spear hunting. 6,7 Overall, six different pre-historic sites were found in or near the park.8 The Skug River itself is estimated by some to have a Native American name Algonquin. Translations include Snake River and Black River.9,10 Sometimes its name is said to be misspelled Skunk but the source is a casual observation of historians that the words sound similar. 11 Contact Period Information regarding the names, groupings and affiliations of Native Americans who inhabited the Colonial Era of Andover is confusing and often contradictory. This is largely due to incomplete and unclear historical records. In addition, historians often mistook place names such as Agawam and Naumkeag by tribal names, while misinterpreted and intersecting family affiliations, tribes and tribal confederations.12,13 At the time of European contact, it was thought that the Massachusetts confederation occupied the northeast coast of Massachusetts and West Abenaki occupied the interior. The exact boundary between their territories is unknown and so Native American Harold Parker may have been affiliated with one of the groups. It has been suggested by some researchers that territorial boundaries are loosely aligned with river watersheds. If this is true, Harold Parker was in the River Watershed, would have placed it in the territory of Massachusetts, although these boundaries may have begun to break down in the year 1600.14 1600,14 1616 and 1659 Native Americans in northeastern Massachusetts suffered from several epidemics of various European diseases including smallpox, influenza and diphtheria. Native Americans suffer more than ninety percent of the victims of their entire population. It is estimated that in the mid-1600s, fewer than 300 adult Native American men remained in the Merrimack Valley. 15 At the time of the settlement of Andover around 1646, it was unlikely that any Native Americans lived in or near the Harold Parker State Forest. There are only a few records of Native American history in Andover and nothing related to the park. Wolves, wilderness, and Woodlots The history of the park is closely related to the history of Andover and Northern Andover. Until 1855 they were a single city called Andover. 16 Andover was founded in 1646 with nearly 60 square miles of land. 17,18 Following English tradition, the houses are located in a compact village centre in what is now Northern Andover. In addition to their 'lot of houses', each family is given an initial grant of land located throughout the city for farming. Over the next two decades the city made several large 'divisions' of city land between families. In the 1718 division of 1662 only 12 of the original 60 square miles had been allocated to families. The remaining land is held as 'public land' for the use of city dwellers. 19,20 The Osgood family was given 400 hectares during this last division. 21 They will eventually use this grant to claim the tract of land that is now part of Harold Parker's State Forest. 22 (See the following section at Peter Osgood's Farm). It is common for families to wait decades before claiming their grants. 23 The Osgoods did not claim their land at Harold Parker until some time after 1695. 24 Until then, most or all of Harold Parker was part of the 'Common Land' of Andover. The earliest city records tell us that every family is for... have the freedom and general privilege of feeding livestock and the use of wood and wood... Voters are restricting public use and laws are in place to prevent city dwellers from erecting fences or removing wood outside the city. Sometimes, a small portion is rented out for temporary farming, to be returned to general use at the end of a set term. 25 From some accounts it is that this same city record refers to wolves several times. Wolves must have been in Harold parker's country forest throughout the 1600s and before. The majority of entries relate to the bounty offered to kill wolves, the last entry being in 1701. 26 Peter Osgood's Farm Peter Osgood was born in Andover in 1663. He was the grandson of John Osgood (1595-1651) who came to New England in 1638 and was among the first ten families to settle in Andover in 1645. Peter's father, John Osgood Jr. Jr. was a prominent leader in the city and his mother Mary Clements Osgood (1637-1710) was one of several men from Andover who were indicted and imprisoned in Salem for Witchcraft.27 In 1662, the city granted Peter's father a grant of 400 hectares of land. When John Osgood Jr. died in 1693 he left this grant to Peter and his brothers 28. Sometime between 1695 and 1710 the brothers used grants to claim a piece of land in the southern part of Andover surrounded by 'public land'. Peter has moved to Salem, becoming Deacon and Tanner. He bought his brother's shares from the land in 1710 and 1711,29,30,31. In 1745, Peter sold the Northwest corner of Osgood's Farm to Samuel Jenkins32. He died in 1753 and the following year his wife Martha began selling other pieces from his Andover ranch to pay his debts and funeral expenses33. At the time of its sale, the farm was over 500 hectares in size and included at least three houses. While we can't be sure of the exact boundaries, the Northern property trail crosses berry ponds and the Southern property trail runs along the current North Reading city line, which covers most of the central part of Harold parker state forest. Deeds describing this land transaction include references to Salem Road and what is now Jenkins Road, along with Osgood's Hill which is covered in more detail under 34,35,36,37,38,39. In probate papers settled peter's estate, the farm is described as farmland (farmland) and pasture.40 One small mystery of osgood farms is that Peter Samuel's brother told us in deed 1710 that farms are sometimes called 'plaine gibbet'.41 A 'gibbet' is a post with chain hangings and shackles used to execute criminals and displays their remains as a warning.42 No record of executions has ever taken place in Andover and such events are unlikely to be executions in colonial Massachusetts , with the exception of salem witch trials, occurring in the Essex County Court (Ipswich) or Massachusetts Bay Court (Boston).43 Osgood's Hill Not confused with the better known 'Osgood Hill' on the Stevens Estate in North Andover, 'Osgood's Hill' is located in Harold Parker State Forest and can be reached using a loop trail that runs between the NA9 and NA10 trail markers. In 1709 the city of Andover, while it remained a single city, was split into Northern and Southern parishes with separate churches. A committee was appointed to lay a sorting line that began on the Merrimack River in the North and ended in ... white oaks marked A and R, being the trees bound between the towns of Andover and Reading, with stones about it, stand in a hill known as Osgood's Hill. 44 In 1904, a Massachusetts State law was enacted to define the boundary between Northern Reading and Andover: The following lines described will then be the boundary line between cities of North Reading and Andover : — Starting in the current corner of Andover, North Andover and North Reading, on a granite monument that reads A-R, stands at the top of Osgood Hill in latitudes of forty-two degrees, thirty-six minutes, fifteen and eleven hundred seconds and longitude seventy-one degrees, four minutes, thirty-six seconds.... 45 Osgood's Hill is mentioned in both descriptions with geographical coordinates given in the Granite Monument still standing at this point on the hilltop just off the trail as seen in the photo below. Andover/North Reading Boundary Monument at Osgood's Hill Carlton's Path through Falls Woods A segment of the track that spans the Northwest of the NA25 trail marker has been in continuous use for at least the last 300 years. Occasionally, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts prepares land plans for properties intended to be purchased for the Harold Parker State Forest. Part of one of these land plans from 1954 is pictured below with Carlton's Path labelled the original plan and the current trail system overlain on the map. The trail section that used to be Carlton's Path is indicated by a thick dotted red line.46 1954 The Land Plan Shows the Carlton Line and the current track system A number of old deeds traced to Harold Parker State forest mention this track. One of the earliest of 1729 describes it as John Carlton's Path.47 We know very little about John Carlton other than that he was Cooper (maker of cash and barrels).48 Another from 1746 describes this as the path used by Abraham Foster to bring his hay from Falls Meadow.49 Many of these same documents describe the way running through Falls Woods.50 Falls Woods is mentioned in twenty or more of the deeds of selling land to the State, along with many historical deeds that can be traced to the park. The forest is variously described as Falls Woods, Falls Meadow and Falls Meadow Woods.51 In the oldest document from the 1700s the names 'Fawls Woods' and 'Fowls Woods' appear.5246 The forest is extensive and seems to apply to the entire Eastern part of the park from Salem St/Middleton Rd, East to the Middleton City line. The origin of the name is unclear. One local historian theorized that it might be a surname. He suggested that a wealthy Boston trader by the name of Thomas Fowles might have owned this forest at one time but admitted to having no evidence to support the idea.5344 First Homes In the early 1700s, the land was in short supply and settlements began to spread to the southern part of Andover near the current park boundary. Some houses from today still stand on top of many adjoining the park. Some of these may have been established during Peter's time Farm. Menurrit situs we Andover Preservation Commission, 53 Harold Parker Road Road between 1720 and 1776, 140 Jenkins Road (demolished in the 1970s) was built between 1730 and 1780, 8 Douglas Lane (Jenkins Farm) was built on or before 1758 and 52 Harold Parker Road was built in 1765. Today these houses stand on small plots of land surrounded by subdivisions and gardens but initially they will consist of much larger packages to support pastures, farms and woodlots. Sawmill Before the twentieth century, at least three water-powered saws were built within the confines of the Harold Parker State Forest. The remains of these two plants exist and can be visited, while the remains of a third were destroyed during the construction of the Brackett Pond dam in the 1930s. All three factories are in close proximity making it difficult to decipher their history and identify each individually in the historical record. Holt's Sawmill In 1685, the City of Andover gave Henry Holt the land and rights to operate the Sawmill, provided he did not sell timber outside his town54. We don't know the exact year the plant was built but Holt will be the earliest resident to build a Sawmill in the area. The exact location of the factory is uncertain but it appears to be within the park boundary and it appears to be within the park boundary of 55,56,57. The Jenkins family may have built one of the factories later on this site. Jenkins' Sawmills The Historic Jenkins Mill Site appears just north of the A10 lane junction on the State Trail map. Two parallel stone structures that may have been part of the spill and the factory tail race can be seen not far from the trail. At the time of his death in 1878, William Jenkins left the sawmill to his widow Polly. He also mentioned that the factory was built on land sold to him by Eben Jones and Samuel Abbott58. While the land Jones sold to Jenkins can be traced back to the Holt family, none of the initial deeds refer to sawmills or water privileges, suggesting that William and his family may have built (or rebuilt) the plant itself59. A timber mill and factory building stood on site until the fire in 189360. One local historian (Bessie Goldsmith) tells us that Frank Jenkins described his transporter kneeling with ten pairs of oxen and a horse to Danversport. Another factory owned and operated by the Jenkins family began with Benjamin Jenkins in 179961 but the plant is older and passes through several other owners. At some point in the early to mid-1700s a man named Timothy Fuller Sr. of Middleton had this mill62. Timothy Fuller's son (also named Timothy) sold the factory to Benjamin Upton of Reading in 179963. Upton has a factory of exactly three before selling it to Benjamin Jenkins for thirty-two dollars64. Benjamin Jenkins sold it to his son William in 182965. There is some bitter irony in its owner, Fuller, held a number of African-Americans in slavery66,67, while its last owner, William Jenkins, was known for his anti-slavery activities68,69,70. It is unclear which of the three factories was sold to Jenkins by way of Fuller and Upton. Perhaps the factory was eventually sold to Henry J. Gray (described below) or the 'Jenkins Mill #2' pictured below. On Harold Parker Road near the one-lane bridge lies the remains of a stone dam, likely used as a sawmill. The property was in the Jenkins/Butterfield family until it was sold to the State. The remains of Jenkins Mill #2 can still be seen from the road. Jenkins Sawmill #2 near Sawmill Harold Parker Road Gray Henry Jenkins Gray bought the sawmill from Ebenezer Jenkins in 1853 for Four hundred and twenty dollars, with the privilege of 'repairing the top dam' using stone and gravel from Jenkins' property. The deed states that Gray had the right to run a sawmill only from October 20 to April 20 each year.71 Local history says that the plant was built by Ebenezer Jenkins Samuel's father some time before 1837 and handed over to Ebenezer in his will.72 In 1920, the Andover Natural History Society visited the newly created State Forest. A note about their journey appeared in a local newspaper where they described Gray's sawmill on Old Mill Road. They told us that the factory was operating until 1898 and the only remaining ones at the time were some large wood and fragments of the factory's wheels. 73, 1934, Civil Conservation Corps workers found the remains of gray's plant while building the Brackett Pond Dam. They described excavating many planks and wood and uncovering the stone walls that make up the old rural dam to make way for the new concrete dam.74There are several retaining walls of field stones that still stand along this part of Harold Parker Road that may have come from the original dam, however, the CCC also uses field stone construction making it difficult to distinguish the two. The 1854 award offered by Henry Jenkins Gray to vandalized sawmill Sawmill Road At a town meeting in December 1850, the Harold Parker Road section that stretched through the West side of the park from Route 125 to Jenkins Rd, was officially renamed Sawmill Road.75Later was shortened to 'Mill Road', the name of which continued to appear on the map until at least 1951. 1856 Map Showing Sawmill Gray and Jenkins Sawmill Jenkins Quarry In 1834, William Jenkins (1796-1878) signed an agreement with Addison Flint and Mitchell Finelley (both from Reading) to work on the Blue Free Stone to be found at Jenkins Said Saw-Mill Yard. This marks the beginning of the Jenkins Soapstone mine featured on the State Trail Map. near the track including a tool mark of the mine's activities. Addison and Flannelly will be \$2.50 for each day they work plus ten percent of mine profits. An 1834 contract between William Jenkins, Addison Flint and Mitchell Flannelly to work on Jenkins Quarry. Subway's William Jenkins and his wife Polly Saltmarsh Jenkins are said to be eager abolitionists. According to historian Kate Noyes, she represented Andover at the Freeman Northern Reading Convention organized to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act. They both left Southern Parish Church over the controversy over the issue of slavery and joined the Free Christian Church. Jenkins Farm (8 Douglass Ln) is known to be a site on the Subway. On February 28, 1850 William Jenkins sent a letter to Wendell Phillips in Boston describing his concern for the fugitive slave he lived in: a man came to me & brought a letter from you asking me to find him work or make him stay otherwise, he stayed a few days and became restless in a place like me where everyone searched & asked who it was, wondering if he was a slave and it was a fact that anything would spread faster then it would be in Boston and he winter i couldn't keep him out of sight he was scared when 2 or 3 people called to talk to me he asked me what better he would do if he had ben to Canada & couldn't stay there i suggested him to steer towards Cape Ann maybe he could get a chance to get a chance to go to the W. I. British Islands I dare not send him to Boston I have nothing to adventure in this matter. 76 While its sources have lately been criticized, Wibur H. Siebert received a letter from Marion LaMere describing Jenkins Farm as the main rural underground station, and is said to have operated from the 1830s onwards... Anti-slavery speakers are often guests at his home and Harriet Beecher Stowe is often a caller. He named William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglas as ranch visitors alongside George W. Latimer as among the fugitives who passed him by. LaMere tells a story from William Jenkins' daughter Elizabeth Butterfield who says fugitive George Latimer lived in the house, and while there he stood on a table to describe how a slave girl was sold and then sent him a doll as a gift78. The recent history of the Southern Church of Andover during the era of the removal movement shows that the fugitive hid by posing as a worker in Jenkins' sawmill. No source of information was provided. He ran a series of factories and when they were suspected of being detected, the escaped slaves took up positions Factory. 79 The house itself contains a hollow room next to a chimney believed to be a hideout. Wasteland In the early 1900s forests have been destroyed by accelerated logging, forest fires and invasive species. Boston Daily Globe 1916 article announcing the creation of a new State described land purchased by the state as 'wasteland'. 80 The stated purpose of the commission that created Harold Parker State Forest was to buy 'wild land and waste' to be converted into state forests. 81 Many marked the beginning of the Industrial Revolution with the invention of the James Watt steam engine in the late 1700s. The 82 Watt engine has a wide range of applications including a steam wheel patented in 1798. 83 While slow to use, he made his way into the forests of South Andover some time before 1867. John B. Jenkins, nephew of William Jenkins, owns a farm north of the current park boundary near his Uncle. 84 1867 local newspaper reported that its steam sawmill was destroyed in a windstorm. 85 In 1872, the same paper reported that its steam plant had been rebuilt and running again. The previous 86 water-powered Jenkins and Gray plants were run seasonally in winter and early spring to avoid disrupting other agricultural activities. They operate at the whitt of water currents and have a relatively low output. 87 New steam plants can run all year round. Many are 'portable' and can be operated away from any water supply. Various other improvements improved the efficiency and output of these machines throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s. 88 At the same time that improvements were being made to sawn technology, the nearby Lawrence and Lowell industries increased the demand for wood. Forests are no longer managed as family-owned small businesses, they become part of a much larger industrial supply chain. In 1880, one of William Jenkins' living daughters sold timber on her 70-acre estate to a box company. 89 In 1888, an editorial declaring forest cutting was published in a local paper describing three separate large-scale steam plants operating on the boundaries of what is now Harold parker's State Forest. 90 Wildfires were rampant in the late 1800s. In at least one case, sparks from a steam plant engine were to blame for a 100-acre fire on William Jenkins' estate. Ironically, this is the same fire that destroyed Jenkins' original sawmill building in 1893. 91 The Boston Daily Globe describes a massive fire in 1896 that covered several square miles covering the entire Andover, North Reading city line from Wilmington to Middleton. 92 In the late 1860s a French naturalist named Leopold Trouvelot was experimenting with imported European Gypsy Moths at his home in Medford, Massachusetts. A number of moths escape, are bred in the wild and begin to deflate and kill trees in the area. 93 In 1905 moths had spread to North Andover, arriving in Soon. 94,95,96 Uncut or burned forest trees undergo defoliation and possible death with arrival new pests. The Scene Conservation Movement in Andover was not uncommon during the 1800s. Throughout

most of this century there have been several laws in place to prevent forest fires, little understanding of invasive species and no public or private entity with the authority and resources to conserve land. In 1620 it was estimated that 90% of Massachusetts was covered with forests, by 1850 only 30% were forested. A number of factors coalesce to evoke the conservation movement in the second half of the 1800s. Starting in the middle of the century, writers such as Henry David Thoreau and George Perkins Marsh lamented overexploitation and loss of natural landscapes. Artists associated with hudson river school inspire the public with romantic paintings of natural landscapes. The influence of unions offers greater leisure time to industrial workers involved in more outdoor recreation and desirable spaces closer to urban areas to do so. These and other factors were the basis for an early popular environmental movement rooted in aesthetics, spirituality, and public health. White pine has long been the main building material in the country. After the Civil War, high demand combined with local inventory fatigue began to increase in prices in Massachusetts and throughout New England. At one time, New England provided most of the timber for construction and fuel from its own forests but now wood is being imported from southern and western states in large quantities. Around these concerns is the rise of conservationist movements based on utilitarian and economic motives. These two sets of motifs are not mutually exclusive. Conservation and conservation advocates argue both perspectives. Organizations concerned with conservation, conservation and recreation began to take shape in the late 1800s. One of the earliest in Massachusetts was the Appalachian Mountain Club in 1876. The country's first land trust, the Reservation Trustee (formerly The Trustee of Public Reservations) was formed in 1891. Massachusetts Audubon was formed in 1896 and the Massachusetts Environmental League (formerly the Massachusetts Forestry Association) was formed in 1898. The organization's officers are often well connected and influential in advancing state laws to make public reservations and protect natural resources. In 1882 the legislature passed a law allowing individual cities and towns to create city forests, leading to the creation of Lynn Woods in 1888 and the Andover Indian Ridge Reservation itself in 1897 along with a number of others. In 1893 the state passed a law providing loans to 37 surrounding towns and cities and Boston cooperatively created a Metropolitan Parks system including the Middlesex Fells Reservation and the Blue Hills Reservation. Due to concerns that commercial activities will damage or destroy Beauty, provides state funds to purchase several state reservations including the Mount Greylock Reservation, Mount Wachusett Reservation and Mount Tom Reservation. In 1904 the state created the State Forester office. With the appointment of Frank William Rane as the second State Forester in 1906 and assistance from the Massachusetts Forestry Association (later ELM) the legal turmoil to protect and restore the state's forests peaked with the creation of the Massachusetts State Forest Commission in 1914. The creation of the Park In 1914, due to concerns surrounding wood shortages and foreign timber purchases, the Massachusetts State Legislature created the State Forest Commission with the aim of buying and hence 'wild land' that had been stripped of trees. The commission consists of Harold Parker, Harvey Shepard and Frank Rane with Parker as chairman. In 1915 the commission identified 800 hectares of land in North Andover and Reading to establish the State Forest. The commission's report commented that the Country adapts well to the growth of white pine; in short, it is a typical pine country, the standing trees show unusual size and spirit. 97 On 14 April 1916 thirteen acts filed in Essex County bought about five hundred and fifty acres of land from ten families. The largest tracts were purchased from the Campbell family, Upton, Gray (from Gray's saw) and Butterfield (william jenkins' daughter)98. On November 29, 1916 the Chairman of the State Forest Commission, Harold Parker, died after a short illness. The park was named in his honor.99 Harold Parker - First Chairman of the State Forest Commission Between 1916 and the start of World War II, the State Forest Commission and then the Department of Conservation continued to acquire land and make improvements including road maintenance, pest control and reforestation. Hundreds of thousands of pine trees are planted, many of which can be observed today because of the almost pure standing of red and white pine. Civil Conservation Corps In the fall of 1929, the United States economy collapsed. For the most vulnerable Americans, it's devastating. People of all ages and backgrounds find themselves without a job or income, many of them homeless. The government's initial response was anemic and little has changed over the next few years. In 1933, the unemployment rate approached 25% when the newly elected Franklin D. Roosevelt began enacting a series of public works and aid agencies collectively known as the 'New Deal'. The first of these institutions to be created is the Civil Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC is made at an unprecedented pace. Roosevelt's inauguration took place on March 4, 1933. He sent a draft bill that made it to the CCC to Congress at 21 p.m. and after much debate and negotiation, both houses of Congress passed the bill with bipartisan support and Roosevelt signed it into law on March 31, 1933. The advisory board appointed to implement the bill only decides single men between the age of 18 and 25 are eligible. Where possible, enrollees will be recruited from each state's welfare rolls. A six-month commitment will be required, and they will be paid \$30 a month, which, \$25 will be sent back to their families. Later in the year it was agreed that veterans and Native Americans who did not meet these requirements could also apply. Each camp will consist of about 200 people. Camp and logistics operations will be overseen by an Army commander while conservation work will be directed by camp supervisors with forestry backgrounds. To ensure the safety of these urban youth with little outdoor experience, the camps are also staffed with some local experienced men to oversee daily work. On April 14, 1933, two weeks after C.C.C. was officially made, the first 87 Massachusetts men arrived by train at Fort Devens for physical examination and training. Six weeks later, on May 30, 1933, 190 people from cities including Worcester, Chicopee, Springfield, Salem and Lynn arrived in the woods in Andover. Another 20 will arrive later. This will be the 110th Company of the Civil Conservation Corps. The CCC Lunch Line at Harold Parker's second CCC Camp arrived in the woods on December 7, 1933. The 167th company of the Civil Conservation Corps was moved from Danby, Vermont to the Harold Parker State Forest. These men, mostly from Vermont, set up camp at the northern end of Frye Pond just off Lorraine Road. The CCC was assembled so quickly that no preparations were made for their arrival. The 110th company spent their first day in Harold Parker clearing space in the woods near what is now Brackett Pond to set up large tents and makeshift stoves for food preparation. While originally an austere, one year later the 110th camp boasted a recreation room with a large stone fireplace, four wooden barracks, twenty-five table mess halls, hospitals, toilets, supply barracks, garages and a small gym. Although no longer identifiable, the remains of some of these structures can be seen next to the footpath that passes the south bank of the pond. Over the next eight years the CCC will make extensive changes and take place on Harold Parker and the surrounding State Forest. While the 110th company would be relocated to Freetown, MA in 1935, the 167th company would continue to operate at Harold Parker until 1941, becoming one of the last remaining CCC camps in Massachusetts, the great work done by the CCC in Massachusetts fell under the auspices of forestry. Forestry. registered people create fire paths, plant and thin out standing trees to encourage marketable wood growth and remove gypsy moths and brown-tailed moths from forests. Work was also carried out on Harold Parker but the forest was designated as a recreation area soon after the arrival of the CCC. The work to be done here will be more labor-intensive and distant. One of the first projects completed by the 110th company in 1933 was a pair of eight-foot-tall stone pillars that adorned the entrance to the park from Route 125. They also expanded Harold Parker Road (formerly Mill Street) from Route 125 to reach Jenkins Road, built a small bridge spanning the Skug River and built many lanes and fire roads. The 167th company laid out Lorraine Park Campgrounds, built the Park Headquarters and facility building on Salem Street, built Berry Pond Beach and picnic pavilions along with many other baths, fireplaces and retaining walls throughout the park. The largest and most transformative project for both companies is the construction of nine man-made ponds scattered in the forest. The four West pools, Field, Collins, Brackett and Delano are the company's 110th. Originally designated by simple numbers (pools one through four), the pools were renamed in 1936 for four former Massachusetts Fish and Game Commissioners (Charles Field, Joseph Collins, Edward Brackett, and John Delano). By the time the 110th company was moved to Freetown (1935), the first three dams had been completed and work on the dam for the Delano pond was suspended. It was determined in the same year that the Field Pool dam was leaking. It was put to repair with work on the Field and Delano completed in 1936. The East Pool, Stearns, Salem, Sudden, Frye and Bradford were all c:ompleted in 1935. In addition to being a recreation area, all ponds served to various levels as fish hatchers for the Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game until 1983. Many species are bred and bred here for use in hoarding lakes and other local ponds. The now partially submerged Fish Sorting House built in 1940 can be seen along Harold Parker Road at the southern end of Collins Pond. Harold Parker's 1937 map showing CCC Camp and WWII Headquarters and Later Throughout the park's history, Harold Parker has been used as a source of firewood and commercial timber. During the 1940s and again in the 1970s, programs were established to allow local homeowners to cut wood umbilical cords in the park. More recently, the State has been harvesting commercial timber since the 1980s and continued until 2010. Much of the eastern part of Harold Parker was classified as the Forest in State Landscape Designation Guidelines. This means that the land is mainly managed for forestry. West West (west of Jenkins road) designated as Parkland and managed for recreational purposes. Geologic geological map and the name 'Geological Unit' which shows the bedrock formed in the same way, usually at the same time. Harold Parker had four such units: Andover Granite, Sharpners Pond Diorite, Shawsheen Gneiss and Nashoba Formation. Shawsheen Gneiss is a metamorphic, medium-gray rock, with irregularly sized crystals but generally medium graining, mica-quartz-feldspar white and black gneisses in layers. Granite Andover is igneous, light rock, generally pink with muscovite and garnet. The slightly younger Granite Andover was formed between 450 and 412 million years ago. Andover granite is formed from the melting of sedimentary rocks buried deep and disturbs (cuts) the older Gneiss. Sharpners Pond Diorite is a dark igneous rock consisting mainly of mica biotite and black hornblende. Sharpners Pond diorite disrupted the older Andover granite formations about 430 million years ago. The Nashoba formation is a complex formation consisting of layers of schist and gneiss and amphibolite. Amphibolite is the most abundant component in the garden. There's heavy evidence of Wisconsinan glaciation all over Harold Parker. The soil is scraped naked by glaciers and a thin layer of glacial till it covers most of the area. Woodchuck Hill is a glacial drumlin, Bear and Berry Ponds is a kettle pool, there is a glacial outdoor washing area on the Northeast coast of Stearns Pond and part of the west coast of Salem Pond. Glacial erratics are strewn throughout Harold Parker, the largest of which can be seen on the Bay Circuit Trail just west of Jenkins Road near the A9 trail marker. Glacial Erratic near the A9 Plants and Vegetation Moch trail mark. If not all of Harold Parker's forests were at one time pasture or farmland. The stone walls that line the edge of the fields now run through dense forest. When farmland and pastures were abandoned in the 1800s, a second growth forest was allowed to grow. During the late 1800s and early 1900s these second growth forests were widely harvested for timber and often experienced forest fires, potentially caused by nearby railways. After the creation of the garden, a very large pure stand of White and Red Pine was planted for reforestation of the area. All these factors contributed to and shaped Harold Parker's current plant composition and vegetation. Harold Parker Forest Type Map As seen on the map above, most of the park is covered by Mixed Oak and White Pine forests with Red Maple swamps occurring in low wetland areas. White Water Lily (Nymphaea odorata) at Harold Parker White Tailed Deer at Harold Parker Sources: 1 Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Harold Parker planning unit, termasuk Harold Parker State Forest dan Boxford State Forest : management plan 2 Bullen, Ripley P. 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