

# LYME LAND TRUST BULLETIN

The Lyme Land Conservation Trust

Spring 2002

## A CORNFIELD AND A HILLSIDE

The recent preservation by Barry and Joan Bloom of 83 acres on two sides of Macintosh Road provides a major link to existing open spaces in the center of town. The donation is in two parts.

On the western side of Macintosh road, a 72.9 parcel extends from the entry to the Pleasant Valley Preserve along that road to Mt. Archer road, and thence uphill to the open field with a pond, on the land of Jonathan Jewett et.al. The boundary then zig-zags north about a half mile, then returns to the Preserve entry. The parcel is close to the 100 acre Chan Eno Preserve on the south side of Mt. Archer and the adjacent former Wilde property which is the site of a proposed 27 lot development by Bruce Josephy's Mt. Archer Farms LLC. The state and the town have been in negotiation to purchase this land for open space, which, if it comes to fruition, would create a very large preserved area on Mt. Archer.

The southern section of this parcel, along Mt. Archer Road, is watered by the brook leading from the Jewett Pond and by a high watertable caused by a fragipan layer. The soils are rich and were therefore farmed longer than the northern section, where shallow bedrock creates dry conditions. The southern section has an understudy of such invasive species as barberry, bittersweet and burning bush, while the northern section, with more mature trees, does not. A jutting rocky outcrop can be seen from Macintosh Road.

The ten acre field on the east side of Macintosh Road, owned by Joan Bloom, has been given outright to the Land Trust with the proviso that Tiffany Farm may continue to cultivate the land, which in recent years has been planted with corn. The field stretches along the Eightmile River for about a half mile and is a buffer for the river. Just across the Macintosh Road, next to the swimming hole, is a one acre wetland on which the Land Trust also holds an easement donated by David Tiffany. The view of the cornfield from the bridge or the road

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The Bloom cornfield



Elsie Aidinoff, Anthony Irving and Michael Newburg check map of new easement.

## FALLS RIVER VALLEY GAINS PROTECTION

Elsie Newburg Aidinoff has donated a conservation easement on 35 acres off Sterling City Road. This is in addition to several earlier donations by the Newburg family that totaled more than 38 acres.

This gift fills many roles. As the combined properties reach from Sterling City Road to the border of the Nehantic State forest, it provides protection of the ridgeline on the eastern side of the Falls River valley, complementing the Land Trust's recent purchase of the Plimpton property which reaches to the northern ridge of the valley and abuts other open space that connects with the Nehantic State

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I was struck by a recent New London *Day* article. The point of the piece was that with southeastern Connecticut's new economic diversity, the region should fare better during down times. What the editorial goes on to imply is that in order to sustain and grow this new economy, towns have to grow. Here's the sentence that got my attention: "Eastern Connecticut also can benefit from the large amounts of land available for residential development." The implication is that successful communities are dependent on continuing development and that the best use of land is towards this end. That certainly was the Fairfield County model, and economically it has been quite successful. It's also what is practiced in a lot of our southeastern towns. But is it the only model? Are there other measures of community success that do not depend on ongoing growth?

Historically, because it was so far out of the way, Lyme could not take the grow approach. Without practical access to the region's business centers and with no significant business of its own, it was largely bypassed. Now with the region's growth pressures, Lyme is being pulled out of the wilderness. But the town is resisting. From its citizens to political leaders, there is a feeling that more is not necessarily better. We have seen what growth has meant to so many other communities. It does not mean lower taxes because services

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## HONEY HILL REVISITED

Last fall, a tour lead by board members Anthony Irving and Ralph Lewis revisited the Honey Hill Preserve, off Clark Road on the East Haddam border. A decade ago, the Land Trust had developed a self guided walking tour which emphasized the flora and fauna of the rocky wetland. Now, much of the old trail has become overgrown.

Ralph Lewis, geologist with the state's Department of Environmental Protection, brought an added perspective. Honey Hill is the name of a major geologic fault line in Connecticut. It formed some 200-300 million years ago when the tectonic plate which is now Africa pushed a row of islands called Avalonia into an upraised seabed, now the southeastern section of the state. The hard rock of Avalonia pushed over the sedimentary rock of the former seabed with the pressure of the continental drift. Lewis stood on a slope on the northern section of the preserve, and picked up two rocks lying close to each other. One was a metamorphized sedimentary rock from the deposits of the sea: the other a gneiss of the African heritage. It was a dramatic moment.

Irving spelled out the effects of these and later geologic changes on the types of growth found on the preserve. A new trail will incorporate the areas displaying the geologic as well as the natural history.

## MORE THANKS

The Land Trust wishes to thank the following donors to the Plimpton Fund, whose contribution missed the publication deadline for the last newsletter:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Anderson  
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Aetna Foundation  
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Ralph Lewis explains movement of tectonic plates.

*PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE continued from page 1*

escalate and residential development sends school budgets upwards. To expand the tax base, more economic growth is needed, but this creation of new jobs in turn invites more people, and the development spiral continues. People have a place to live, but do they have a sense of place?

From my point of view, as a representative of the land trust, there are other, non-economic values of land that contribute to our quality of life. These include preserving rural character and the town's history and culture, maintaining habitat for wildlife, appreciating the beauty of where we live and living in an environment that is in touch with and provides access to nature. Lyme realizes that our open spaces define us and bring satisfaction to our lives. It is what makes us a successful community. So our social and spiritual needs, as realized in our open spaces, do have great value, although they are difficult to measure monetarily.

This doesn't mean that more people can't live here or that all development is unwelcome. It is more a question of scale. The competition for land in our region is constant. It ebbs and flows over the years, but the trend is upwards. In Lyme, growth has been slower than in our neighboring towns, but even so development is chipping away at the landscape. In fact over the past 10 years about 170 home building permits were issued. So at what point do we cross the line and become a suburban community? How do we maintain the rural qualities of life in Lyme with an increasing population and the subsequent development that comes with it? One way is to save our open spaces before they are developed. Another is to devise regulations that guide development so that it is more com-

## PLIMPTON PRESERVE OPENING

The dedication of the new Elizebeth Plimpton Preserve, named for Ken Plimpton's wife, will take place on **Saturday, May 4 at 10:00 p.m.** There will be a ceremony and refreshments at the Sterling City Preserve at the intersection of Sterling City and Birch Mill Roads. This will be followed by a walk on the new trail, which is across the road, to the spectacular view at the top of the hill. This is a somewhat strenuous walk, so wear good shoes. Rain date is the Sunday, May 5, at 2 p.m. Those who wish, may bring a picnic to have after their walk.

### Help Wanted

The Land Trust Stewardship Committee will begin clearing the trail, which has already been marked out, on **April 20, at 9:30 a.m.** Rain date: April 21. Extra help would be much appreciated as it is a big job. To volunteer, call Ralph Lewis at 526-8886.

## GARDENING FOR WILDLIFE

"Gardening for Wildlife" will be the topic for the Land Trust's Winter Forum. The slide presentation will include information on plants and tips on how to attract certain wildlife to the garden, while avoiding others.

Jennifer Beer, senior education coordinator for the National Wildlife Federation's Northeast Natural Resource Center in Montpelier, VT will present the program and explain the Federation's program for certification of Backyard Wildlife Habitat for individual landowners. The program will be on **Saturday, April 6, at 9:30** at the Lyme public Hall in Hamburg. Refreshments will be served.

*PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE continued*

patible with protection goals.

The impression in some quarters is that Lyme is elitist for this attitude. But is it elitist to want to protect something that is valuable and increasingly rare? There just aren't many places like Lyme left in the state. There should be. And not just for us to enjoy. All lands in Lyme owned by the land trust, state, town and most Nature Conservancy properties are open to the public. So instead of providing a mall or other commercial conveniences, our town, and some of our neighbors, are the protectors and maintainers of the natural landscape. This is an important contribution to a region that seems to equate growth with success. Putting a high priority on land protection ensures that we do not become another piece of the regional sprawl puzzle. And not only do open spaces not require municipal services or funds, they last forever.



*Farm lane on the Bingham land, Salem.*

## A VERY LARGE FAMILY COLLABORATES

The East Branch of the Eight Mile River winds its way for more than a mile through the 475 acre farm on which the Bingham family of Salem have recently placed a conservation easement by sale to The Nature Conservancy.

It was a major accomplishment for Dr. David Bingham, who lives in one of the original farmhouses, to gain the agreement of a large family for the sale. The property was left by Harry Bingham in the form of a corporation for his eleven children, each of

whom had a share. The families have now grown to include not only children but grandchildren, all of whom were consulted.

Asked about such a major diplomatic negotiation, Bingham admitted, "Yes, it took five years." But, he added that interestingly enough, in the end, when the environmental benefits of land and river conservation were understood, the second and third generations were even more enthusiastic than the older generation. Many members of the family had come back for

reunions from time to time, and there was general agreement that they wanted to maintain the agricultural uses that had continued for centuries. The sentimental attachment proved to be determinant.

Any doubts that the town of Salem might have harbored about the loss of so much developable land, were put to rest when Bingham pointed out that under current regulations, some 150 house lots could be developed. This in turn would require a new school.

The property begins where the river passes under Darling Road, just over the Salem border from Lyme. The river runs parallel to the road for a half mile, passing behind a few houses, then turns north to the property border at Route 82 and opposite Mitchell pond. Large farm fields stretch from White Birch road, the eastern border of the parcel, to a hill ridge on the west side.

The historic farmhouse, on nine acres, is not included in the sale and will remain for use by family members. It is currently undergoing restoration.

At the bridge on Darling Road, the river winds south through the Winslow property, recently acquired by the Nature Conservancy, and the Firestone property in Lyme, now owned as open space by the state. Thus the web of protected properties in the Eightmile River watershed expands in Lyme, Salem and East Haddam as residents see it as a region.

## WILD AND SCENIC UPDATE

In November, President George W. Bush signed the bill passed in the House and Senate to authorize funds for the Department of Interior to study the potential designation of the Eightmile River as a Wild and Scenic River.

This concludes the first phase of the efforts begun in 2000 when an ad hoc group including members from the Lyme Land Conservation Trust, the Salem Land Trust and the East Haddam Land Trust began meeting with Nathan Frohling of The Nature Conservancy to undertake measures to protect the special nature of the river by including it in the Wild and Scenic River Program. This would help protect the area from federal projects, but allow land use decisions to remain a local prerogative.

The group approached Representative Rob Simmons and Senator Christopher Dodd to have study bills introduced in the House and Senate and gathered local support in all three communities. Both Simmons and Dodd introduced the bills and worked for their passage. Frohling and local residents testified before Congressional committees.

Now that the study has been authorized, the National Park Service (Depart-

ment of Interior) will supervise the study, but local stakeholders will serve on a committee to direct the study which will acquire concrete scientific information on the natural resources, how to sustain them, and what might threaten them. The information will then be the basis to develop a Management Plan for the river watershed. This plan will rely on local control, and an incentive based approach to conservation. Only after the plan has been approved by the towns will the actual designation of a Wild and Scenic River occur.

The special nature of the Eightmile River has become increasingly apparent since 1995 when the University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System and The Nature Conservancy developed an educational effort to assist government and landowners in the three towns in protecting the natural resources which are under increasing development pressures. As a result of this outreach, the towns of Lyme, Salem and East Haddam signed the Eightmile River Conservation Compact in December of 1997.



*East Branch of the Eightmile River, as it flows through the Bingham land. It is part of the Wild and Scenic River study.*

## LYME AS PART OF A REGION

This map of Lyme's protected open spaces was produced by the Connecticut River Estuary Regional Planning Agency (CRERPA). It shows the impressive strides made in recent years to preserve the important water, agricultural, wildlife, forestry, scenic and historic resources of Lyme.

This accomplishment is the result of work of many agencies as well as many private landowners who have provided for conservation easements on their land. CRERPA is one of the state's fifteen regional planning agencies and covers the towns on both sides of the river from Haddam/ Killingworth and Lyme to the river mouth.

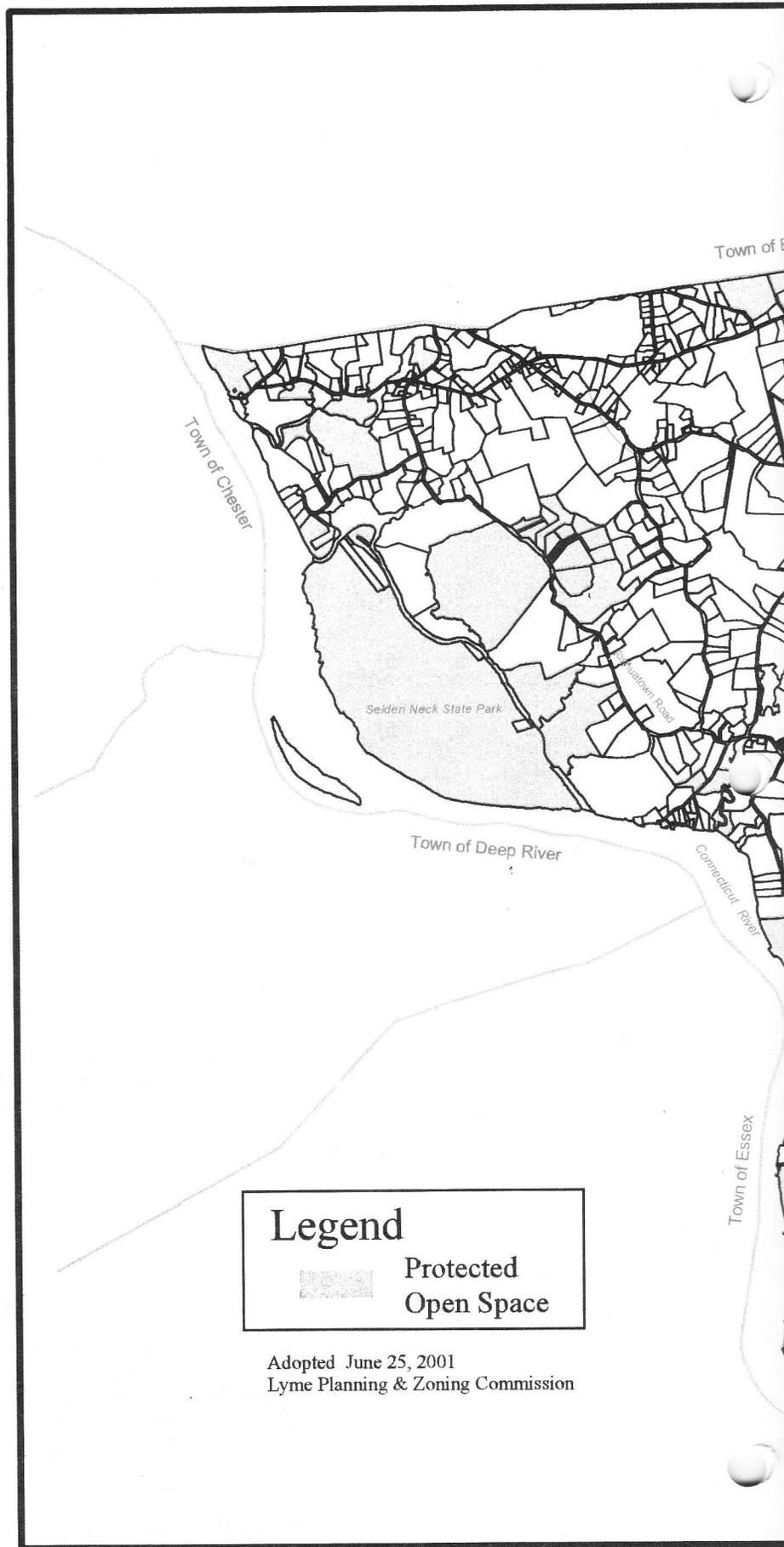
It works in conjunction with the Connecticut River Gateway Commission, which was established three decades ago to protect the extraordinary scenic richness of the lower river. This was created by a contract between the state and participating towns as an alternative to a federal initiative to establish a National Park. Much of its impact has been through coordinated local zoning ordinances and some state funds.

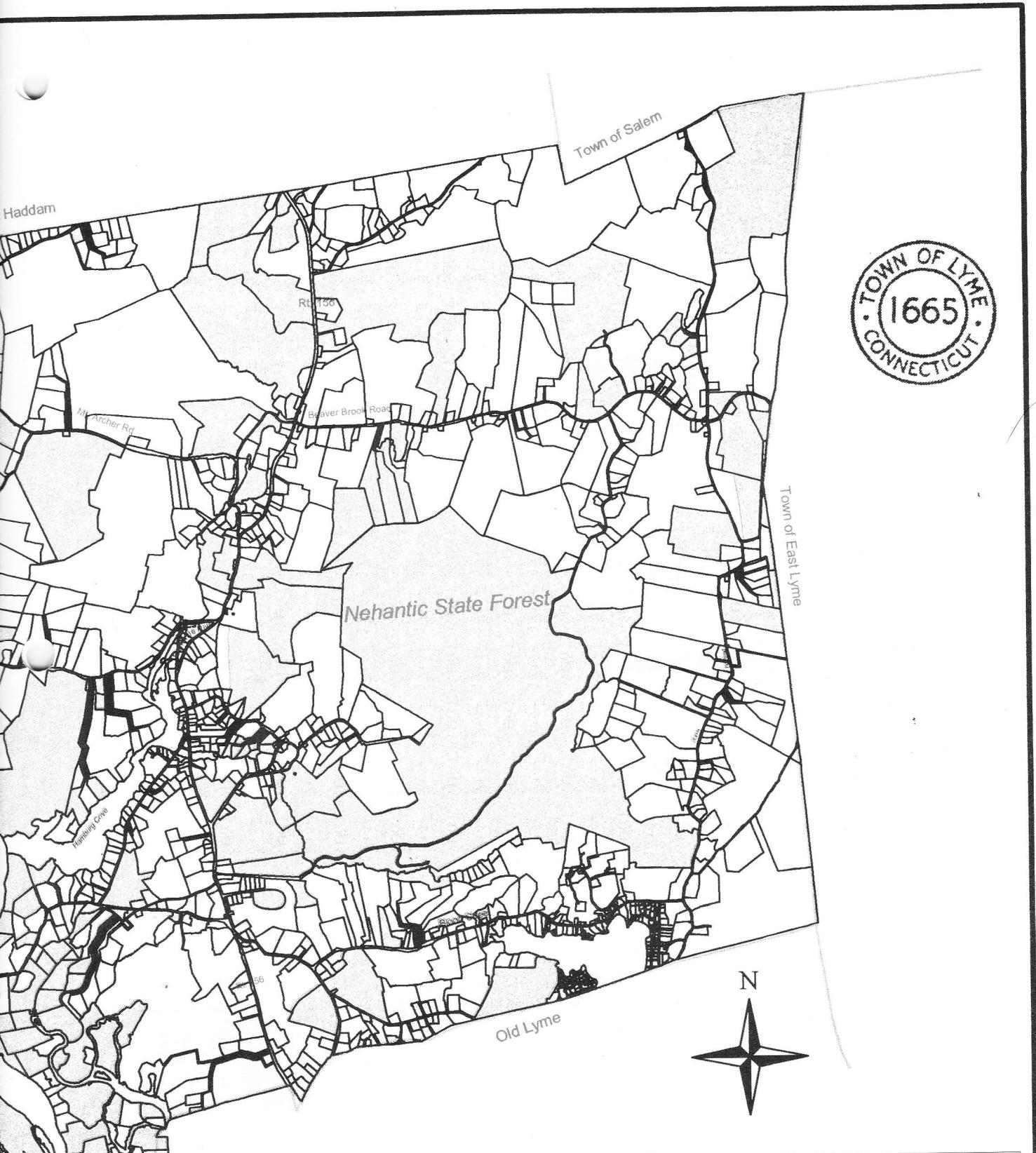
The state of Connecticut has long been instrumental in conservation efforts through public parks and forests, and more recently with two matching grant programs: the Recreation and Natural Heritage Program and the Open Space and Watershed Acquisition Program. The goal is to protect 21 percent of Connecticut land as open space by the year 2023. The state program to buy development rights on critical agricultural lands has benefitted both the Tiffany and Harding farms.

Since 1993, when The Connecticut Chapter of The Nature Conservancy initiated the Tidelands Program to protect one of the "Last Great Places in the Eastern Hemisphere", it too has played a major role. The Eightmile River watershed has been a priority.

The Lyme Land Conservation Trust, established in 1969, has to date preserved, through easements or outright ownership, some 2,000 acres. More recently the Town of Lyme has also sought to discourage development in sensitive lands, and has created a town fund for acquisition determined by plans of the Open Space Committee.

Often several of these agencies have been involved in the same project, and, of course, always with the landowner who made conservation a priority. The open space may be owned outright (in fee) by the conservation agency, or it may be preserved through a conservation easement, in which case only the development rights have been given up. All land held by the Land Trust in fee is open to the public.





**LYME**  
CONNECTICUT

Open Space Map

Prepared by Connecticut River Estuary  
Regional Planning Agency for Lyme Plan of  
Conservation and Development  
For advisory purposes

## THE SECRET FIELDS

by Kenneth P. Brown, Jr.

Recently Ken Brown, Jr., who lives in Massachusetts, joined the Lyme Land Trust. To explain this decision, he enclosed an article on conservation, from which we print the following excerpt. He wrote, "... the Town of Lyme and the lands you manage still hold special places in my heart." He articulates well the meaning places have for children and how they linger in memory.

In 1967 my family moved to the small town of Lyme, Connecticut. One of the immediate attractions to me was a parcel of land near our house consisting of hardwoods and wetlands with a series of fields set progressively further from the road, connected by dirt trails. As children, my brothers and sisters and I were fascinated by these hidden open spaces which we named the "Secret Fields."

A brook - full of native brook trout — wound its way through the property to the Eightmile River and our earliest forays were through the Secret Fields to this brook. We spent our days fishing it - up and down - in pursuit of those trout, sometimes catching nothing, sometimes bringing home a stringer full.

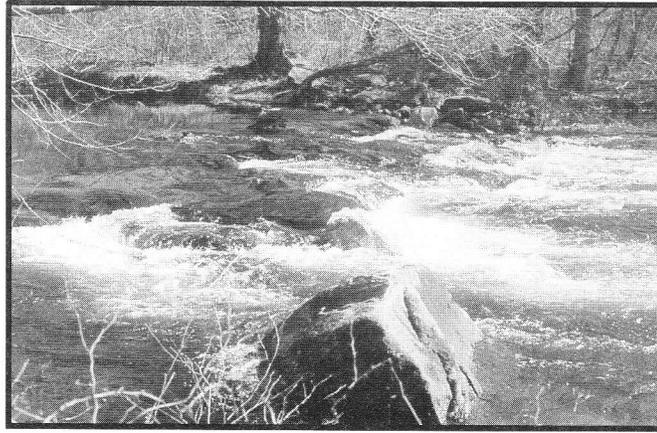
We accompanied Dad to the Secret Fields on his hunts for woodcock and ruffed grouse. Later, my own first hunting experiences were in those woods. My brothers and sisters and I often went exploring there, or camped with friends in the fields or along the river. As I got older, my focus and appreciation expanded from the animals or the activity to the place itself.

When you sit on a rock, hoping to see deer, you can't help but notice the soothing sound of the trickling brook, the strength and symmetry of a particular oak tree, or the way that the elements have worn grooves and depressions in a giant boulder. When you stalk wary trout along a brook's banks, you have to take note of the way the spring thaw has modified those banks, of how a fallen tree has created a new dam,

and how the now lower water level below that dam allows new plants to grow.

In those woods and fields, season after season, you find comfort in that same familiar smell of falling leaves and decaying mast, in that same feel of the winter wind stinging your cheeks and watering your eyes as you come over the hill into the first field, in that same spring symphony of birds as the sun's first rays filter through new leaves, and in that same feel and taste of the brook's cool water offsetting the summer's heat. You realize that you have developed a relationship with the land which is no longer about taking but has become about belonging.

As I grew up and life became more



Perhaps this flowed through The Secret Field.

complicated, the Secret Fields often provided solace and a sense of stability. To this day I can go there and sit on the same boulder, lean against the same tree and watch deer come up the same trail. At the same time, the constant natural changes in the Secret Fields afforded perspective: new trees and plants, fewer trout, more deer and turkeys, the occasional coyote carcass, as well as places where people persisted in making their presence known in various ways. It should be no surprise, then, to know that when my wife Karen and I were dating, I shared the Secret Fields with her. It was a part of me that I wanted her to know.

Connecticut allows deer hunting on private land only with written permission from the landowner and two sisters — Elizabeth and Catherine Fehrer — owned most of the Secret Fields. Both worked in higher education and returned to Lyme on weekends from their respective cities. I did not know them well, but went to visit them one day- to talk to them about hunting on their land. Neither was a big fan of hunting or guns and Elizabeth pretty much told me "no," when Catherine stopped her. She had been listening closely as I described how much I cared for the land and how my brothers and I would act as land stewards for them, keeping trespassers off and cleaning up the mess people had a habit of leaving. When Catherine asked me about places in the Secret Fields such as the stone steps leading down to the river I understood that she knew and loved the Secret Fields as I did. Catherine talked her sister into letting us hunt there and we did so for years. It was one of the most generous gifts I have ever received.

After college I got my first job in the Boston area and Karen and I were married. I returned home to Lyme periodically to hunt and fish with my dad and my brothers. Although we sometimes hunted in other areas, I always relished the opportunities to hunt in the Secret Fields. Then the day came when Catherine told me that the next year [1991] would be our last hunting there because she and her sister were donating their land to The Nature Conservancy.

That year I joined the Conservancy and have been a member ever since. In my opinion the Conservancy is the best run, most even handed organization dedicated to conserving special places. The Lyme Conservation Trust manages the Secret Fields and I am grateful that there is not one housing development, school, or golf course there. I know that the secrets of the fields I found in my youth are still here for me.

## HOW ARE THE FISH DOING?

Last year Lyme's third fishway, built into Ed Bill's Pond on Salem Road, opened the East Branch of the Eightmile River to migratory fish for the first time in centuries. How has it worked? Linda Bireley, the Fish Steward and her volunteers, have seen no migratory fish this year, although they did report a white sucker in the fishway and a trout near the entry to the fishway. It will probably take several years, she said, for fish populations to expand and "fill up" the habitat between Moulson Pond and Ed Bill's Pond.

Monitoring of the two other fishways indicate that fishways do work well. The oldest fishway, at Joshua Pond dam is maintained by the state, but owned by the Land Trust. After a Beaver Dam which had blocked the fishway was removed in 2001, alewives are able to reach Joshua Creek.

A white sucker was spotted on last April 8 using the Moulson Pond fishway, followed by the first alewife on April 11. Between April 23 and May 22, thousands of river herring (alewife and blueback) ascended the fishway into the Pond.

Bireley reports the interesting behavior juvenile herring exhibited in late summer.

The behavior, called "popping", starts when certain insects hatch. Around dusk, the fish, which have grown to about two inches, and look just like miniature adults, rise to the surface to catch the emerging insects. They approach the surface so fast in pursuit of their prey that their momentum carries them clean out of the water. The effect is as though someone were tossing silver dollars up and out of the water. Observing this behavior helps biologist to verify that successful reproduction has occurred. Biologists have noted this phenomenon in Moulson Pond.

## BIRD-BANDING AT "THRUSH WOOD"

Tucked away among the rolling, forested hills of Lyme is a place called "Thrush Wood". This is where Ginger Bladen and numerous volunteers band birds, collect data, and act as one of many banding stations in North America. These banding stations contribute data to the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship Program (MAPS).

Ginger Bladen became involved in bird-banding after attending an Earthwatch banding program on Nantucket in 1981. Since establishing the Thrush Wood Banding Station in Lyme, the data that has been collected at Thrush Wood shows a trend toward fewer birds without significant changes in species. Although the MAPS program takes place during the summer breeding season, banding and work at Thrush Wood continues year round.

The following is Ginger Bladen's MAPS Banding Report for 2001:

Bird-banding is a research technique used to study avian populations as well as to assess the condition of their (and our) environment. Although any biological form in an ecosystem can indicate changes in the health of the system, birds are especially useful for this purpose because they are relatively easy to catch, mark, and recapture. Also, songbirds usually mature and breed in one year, have incredibly fast metabolisms, and are so small that "a little goes a long way." In our area, for example, we all know the story of the osprey which succumbed to the effects of DDT before the toxin was discernable in human beings, although it certainly affected them.

Bird-banding entails capturing birds in nets or traps, placing small, numbered aluminum bands on their legs, and checking as well as recording the species, age, gender, breeding condition, size, and general health of each bird [before releasing them]. All data is sent to the Bird-Banding Lab in Patuxent, MD to be used for research and to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

Thrush Wood is the first Connecticut station to be part of the MAPS program and has just completed 11 years of effort in this most interesting and demanding research. It is one of more than 500 stations in North America which compile data for analysis by the Institute for Bird Populations to ascertain changes in avian populations. Ginger Bladen holds a master permit from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

In order to reduce variables from one year to the next, MAPS stations must use the same number of nets in the same places, open nets at the same time of day, keep nets open for the same length of time, and band for the same number of days each 10 day period from late May through August.

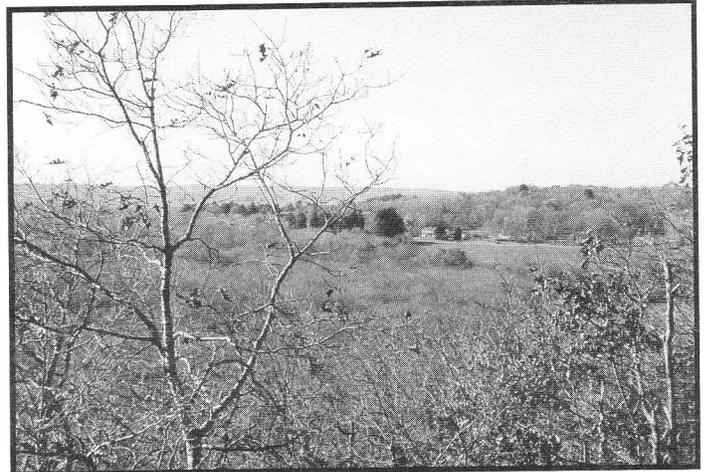
During the 2001 season, information was taken on 328 captures of 253 individuals of 31 species. The most numerous species caught this year were Gray Catbird (31), Wood Thrush (25), Eastern Tufted Titmouse (24), and Red-eyed Vireo (23). The oldest birds recaptured this year were a Louisiana Waterthrush which was banded as an

adult on 05-20-95 making it at least 8 years old and a Red-eyed Vireo banded as a young bird on 08-17-94 making it 8 years old.

Since the average life span of a small bird is about 10 months, these are remarkable



Ginger Bladen releasing a bird.



View to Essex from Aidinoff's ridge.

*PROTECTION continued from page 1*

Forest. Further protected parcels in the valley are the Tiffany Farm, which is in the State Farmland Protection Program and the Land Trust's thirteen acre Sterling City Preserve, both in the valley floor.

The Newburg-Aidinoff donations include the historic Sterling City Cemetery, and the hillside rising above the summer camp Mrs. Aidinoff has run for many years for children from Harlem. At the crest of the hill, abutting the Nehantic state forest, is a large rock promontory which opens views into the valley and to hills across the river.

The Falls River, which empties from Uncas Lake into the Eightmile River, and eventually the Connecticut, runs through the property. In part of its passage it becomes a marsh. Around the camp is a large field (not part of the easement), and there are further acres of fields on property Mrs. Aidinoff's son, Michael Newburg, has recently purchased.

This combination of hillside, rock, stream, marsh and fields provides a wide variety of habitats for flora and fauna. On a warm late fall morning, red-spotted newts were discovered swimming in a pond, and numerous birds, including evening grosbeaks and bluebirds, were finding berries and insects, along the edge of the marsh. Deer and turkeys can be found. The uplands support red oak, beech and laurel, while the lower reaches feature white oaks and maples. At one time The E.E. Dickinson Co. of Essex held the rights to the witch hazel of the Falls River wetlands which they processed at their mill in Sterling City.

The new easement comes with a reservation. Michael Newburg and others are planning to start a community garden in the field adjacent to the road, and Mrs. Aidinoff is reserving the right to build barns to accommodate this effort.

able individuals. Both tiny birds, weighing about one-third of an ounce each, navigated and flew to Central America and back to Lyme 8 times. At each end of their incredible journeys, they found suitable habitat for food and shelter. During the flight, they had the good fortune to find adequate nourishment to fuel the flight, no excessive head winds or storms to exhaust their fuel resources, no wild predators to end the night abruptly, no domestic mammals to maul them, no windowed skyscrapers or houses to crash into, and no TV or cell phone towers to drop them in their tracks. Bird migration and navigation are marvels without man-made hazards. With them, they seem, and may be, nearly impossible.

Three Lyme residents were part of the volunteer team which made this project possible in 2001. Jim and Betsy Morgan helped with net maintenance and Gordon Krusen put in many hours on the net and net lane maintenance, recording and checking data, and doing net runs. Many thanks to all three.



Roaring Brook from its high bank.

### A ROARING BROOK PARCEL

A small but significant donation of land on Day Hill Road in Hadlyme has come to the Land Trust. In 1998, Henry Clinton was developing a three lot site and as the required open space commitment, he gave a strip of land that fronts on the scenic brook. He has now added to that with the donation of two remaining undeveloped lots of the subdivision, one is over two acres, and the other is 2.3 acres.

The parcels are behind the Hadlyme Public Hall and stretches from the road to a steep drop down to the previously protected land. Roaring Brook empties into Whalebone Cove, a prime target for preservation for The Nature Conservancy's Tidelands of the Connecticut River program. The cove, which once harbored shipping, has filled up enough to become a valuable tidal marsh, with many endangered species. The original set-aside and the new donations will contribute to the purity of brook and cove.

**LYME LAND  
CONSERVATION TRUST, INC.**  
Box 1002, Lyme, Connecticut 06371

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*The Lyme Land Trust  
Bulletin*

is published several times a year by the Lyme Land Conservation Trust, Inc. as a matter of interest to its membership and to the general public in Lyme. Readers are invited to direct questions and suggestions to Joan Rich, Editor, at 434-7091.

Paper contains  Fibers

CORNFIELD *continued from page 1*

above is one the many pleasing rural scenes in Lyme.

The Blooms purchased the two parcels after they had bought their house and found they wanted to keep the open space around them. They knew the field was a flood plain and could not be developed, but they wanted to encourage continued agricultural use.

The Blooms live on a seven acre plot on Macintosh Road, between these two segments. They have also reserved the right to develop two three-acre lots for their children. They have long intended to preserve the natural use of this beautiful land they have enjoyed since moving to Lyme.

### JOIN NOW

If you are not already a member of the Lyme Land Conservation Trust, won't you consider joining. Send tax deductible contributions to Box 1002, Lyme CT 06371. Be sure to include name and address.

Senior .....	\$5.00
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Contributions to the Stewardship/Acquisition Fund also welcome. Consider including the Land Trust in your will.

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