

CULTURAL RESOURCES IN HARTMAN PARK, LYME, CONNECTICUT:

An Archival and Archaeological Project

report prepared for The Hartman Park Commission
Town of Lyme

by
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Purpose

A Cultural Resource Assessment is a survey of the various kinds of historic and prehistoric components within a specific parcel of land. Just as there are various complex parts to the biotic environment there are equally significant aspects that correspond to our cultural heritage that remain poorly understood without the aid of directed research.

The purpose of this archival and archaeological study is to have a complete understanding of the various historic and prehistoric attributes of the parcel. This cultural resource assessment should be initiated at the planning level to match future land use with the particular environmental and historical characteristics. Land development should be guided by this kind of study permitting the plan to articulate with the best that the land has to offer.

The steps to discover such "sites" or places of past human activity involve archival research, informant discussion, and field reconnaissance. Limited subsurface archaeological excavation or testing is part of this procedure. However, the technique of archaeology is employed at this level only to separate cultural from natural phenomena. A later more comprehensive archaeological approach may be warranted if this initial survey identifies specific significant components.

Acknowledgments

This study which includes the various land uses that the Hartman Park area has seen over the past centuries has been aided by several individuals who have special knowledge of Lyme's cultural heritage. Of special note are the detailed informant and reference information supplied by William Beebe, Elizabeth Plimpton, and Alfred Bingham. I further thank the staff at the Connecticut Historical Commission's Whitfield House Museum in Guilford, and the staff at the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford. George Miles at the Beineke Library at Yale was helpful in accessing the University's manuscript collections. I also thank the Connecticut River Museum and the Saybrook Historical Society for permitting access to their library collections. Dave Cook a Gungy Road resident and local historian has been extremely integral to this study and his knowledge of the area, and various printed and oral material has been very helpful. I wish to thank McDonald and Sharpe & associates for making available aerial and base maps from which we could work. These were manipulated by our personnel to correspond to the immediate needs of this project. These individuals and institutions served to make this report far more comprehensive. I appreciate their most professional contributions and hope that I have utilized these data appropriately.

Introduction

Hartman Park is an upland parcel of slightly more than 300 acres, situated in the northeast corner of Lyme, Connecticut. While exclusively located in Lyme, it borders the towns of East Lyme, and Salem (see Map#1). It is part of the Beaver Brook / Eight Mile River watershed and is strongly characterized by its glacially derived topographic features and underlying metamorphic bedrock. The glacial aspect of the Park is most prominently evidenced by the various rock controlled north to south ridges that show a substantial degree of plucking. (This process refers to glacial ice tearing leeward surfaces of rock outcrops producing steep cliffs and underlying heaps of erratic boulders.)

Soil formation in the area is relatively thin, however, there is a clear evidence of recently (historic) modified surfaces. The upland wetlands appear choked with considerable amounts of silt and some related streambeds are young and undeveloped. (This is probably a sign of poor land management related to uncontrolled clearing, grazing, and plowing.)

The forest growth covers nearly the entire parcel except for a small fallow field that is close to the western central boundary north of the power lines and east of Gungy Road. Except for this area, forest cover is generally youthful hardwood with red maple in the and around the wetlands. Tulip, gray birch, hickory, beech, and various stands of red, black, white and chestnut oak grow on the more craggy and well drained surfaces. In the area locally known as Lee hill many juniper or cedar trees have recently reclaimed the highland hay fields that were probably abandoned in the fifties. Finally, another arboreal phenomenon within northern and protected slopes of the Park are considerable growths of mountain laurel. These "laurel hells" restrict other species from colonizing the area and pose a significant impediment to the off-trail hiker.

Upon hiking the area and performing a thorough walking survey, there is clear evidence of many varied animal species residing on the Park. The larger species are deer, coyote or coy-dog that inhabit some of the rugged glacially plucked terrain. There are abundant tracks of fox, squirrel, raccoon, and opossum. Birds abound in the park with wild turkey, ruffed grouse, red tailed hawk, some undetermined member of the owl species, pilliated, red bellied, and hairy woodpecker and various song birds. In past years there were beaver in the mill pond and while it is hard to confirm, there have been sporadic reports of bobcat. There are local unsubstantiated sightings of mountain lion and black bear. (Since this region of southeastern Connecticut is very rural with large tracts of undeveloped private land connected by equally large State forests and parks, the reports of these large solitary species that require broad unoccupied territory are not totally unbelievable.)

Methods

The cultural resource assessment of Hartman Park as noted in the purpose section employed an archival, informant, and a field oriented strategy. This approach permitted the reconstruction of past land use and the identification of territory related to various area families and social sub-groups integral to the development of southeastern Connecticut. All of this has led to the delineation of cultural patterns that have for the most part remained beyond the domain of traditional area history. The data herein have significant historical value.

The field component to the study involved a detailed walking survey that identified specific culturally derived formations. Such features as stone walls, roads, mill sites, burial grounds, dwelling or house foundations, barn and out building foundations, and charcoal pits abound the area. There were also several areas that suggested sporadic prehistoric Native American usage over the past several thousand years.

Historic features first identified in the walking survey and reported within this section are further described in subsequent parts of this report where information from Archaeological, documentary, and informant sources are discussed. Coupled with the visual survey of the Park and the associated pertinent documentary evidence was an archaeological subsurface testing procedure. This established a realistic ground truth to archival and informant data as well as more accurately defining the composition of standing and partially preserved historic items on the Park. Within the interpretive section these data are coalesced. In this way there has been a cross-checking of the various sources of information and more importantly the process has more precisely identified what has been found and interpreted as cultural features. This overall research design facilitated the formation of appropriate recommendations toward eventual management of the existing cultural resources. These recommendations are located toward the end of this report.

Results of the Walking survey

Hartman Park has been clearly used in various timbering and agricultural activities in the past. Land clearing undertaken by some of the earliest residents in the 17th up through the twentieth century has left its mark. In addition to the apparent 50-75 year episodic deforestation that can be clearly witnessed from the various archival sources, there has also been intervening grazing of sheep, swine, and cattle as noted again in the documents. This has left various visual signatures on the surface of the Park.

The most apparent features are the copious stone walls and enclosures. These have well defined squared openings that employed wooden and pole gates. Such stone work probably relate to animal raising (husbandry) and the controlling of herds' wandering and grazing patterns. Some of these stone walls have a defined zig-zag configuration that indicates a wooden rail fence on top of the stone. (The zig-zag pattern produces a self-supporting design to the railing and makes the construction very rigid.) Some of these wall have been subsequently damaged by indiscriminate logging activity where a mechanized "skidder" has blasted through a wall. While these have a similar signature to openings, however, there is usually a tell-tale sign of strewn stone in the lee of the wall along the path of the machine. The major walls are indicated on map #2.

There are several Park road systems that appear to have a historic basis. The most obvious road crosses the Park and connects several dwellings and farmsteads as well as other significant cultural features. The most important road within the confines of the Hartman parcel is known as the "Park Road". It begins on the southwestern border of the Park along Gungy Road and continues toward the northeast in the direction of Salem and Old New London Turnpike or Holmes Road. The Park Road therefore was a connection to New London or to Colchester. The Park Road and other smaller secondary spurs are shown on Map #2.

Associated with some of the square and rectangular wall systems and enclosures as well as the roads are crude barns or out buildings that have been built against large outcrops or glacial erratics. These are not directly associated with apparent dwellings and are therefore termed "out buildings". These are indicated on map #3.

There are four specific dwelling sites or cellar holes within the Park. Three of these are directly associated with the Park Road and are clearly dwellings with related sheds and barns. (These are more thoroughly described in the section that deals with the documentary evidence.) What can be visually witnessed from these features is that there are expansive stone foundations with square to rectangular design and rubble indicating chimneys. Map #4 shows the location of these dwellings and their associated buildings.

Site #1 and associated buildings are located at the top of "Lee Hill". This mansion house (this term refers to a structure that has a cellar) was evidenced as a complex foundation made up of naturally occurring squared field stone, cut stone, and brick. The facade was clearly oriented along the Park Road with a well defined below surface cellar. The rear of the structure (to the West and down slope) permitted ground level access to the cellar. To the north was the foundation outline of an attached kitchen-pantry with an interior well. The central chimney had finely cut lintel and hearth stones being fashioned from the surrounding bedrock and boulders. While most of the central chimney was made of roughly cut stone there were quite a few mid-19th century bricks near and protruding from the surface that suggested reworking of the upper portion of the chimney. This was certainly a necessity for many older dwellings and few if any today survive with the original top portion of the chimney. Approximately 10 feet to the North of the kitchen-pantry was a rectangular depression 16' X 32' that I suspect is an early barn. There is no apparent stone for a foundation and there appears to be a built-up earthen base or platform that possibly supported sill timbers for a barn. However, it is not out of the question that this was a pole constructed rather than post and beam barn.

There are remains of two small enclosures or sheds across the Park Road from Structure #1. These are seen as depressions and stone foundations built into the slope. Their function is unknown. One that is immediately across of the dwelling may be a small 10' X 14' wagon or carriage shed while the one 50' farther south down and East of the Park Road may be the remains of a root cellar.

Farther South by 150' and connected to the rest of the complex by a spur road is the outline of another barn foundation. This structure was solidly made of cut and quarried stone utilizing feather and wedge splitting techniques that I have dated through the use of documents to be used after 1840. This barn was clearly multiple level and probably had a ramp entering the upper story for access to the hay loft. Part of this ramp's stone and earthen base still exists. The southern end of the foundation is completely open giving a U-shaped appearance to the feature. Attached to the end of the southwest leg of this hypothesized barn was a small stone exterior foundation that may have been what remains of a chicken coop.

Site #2 was located farther north and east up the Park Road from structure #1. This was a dwelling house (this definition signifies a structure without a cellar) that was immediately west of the Park Road. There is a heap of very roughly shaped and gathered field stone that indicates the location of the central chimney. There are no immediately apparent signs of stone forming the foundation for sill beams

and it is likely that such wooden timbers were laid directly on top of the ground. There is a probable stone lined well immediately in back of this structure near a small seasonal stream. Stone walls separate the area where the dwelling house and the well are located from a steep grade and ledge that drop to a deep gorge below.

On the opposite side of the Park Road and slightly south is a foundation measuring approximately 16' X 20'. This single course of stone has been built into the bank and the U shaped feature opens out toward the road and the west. This is probably the remains of a barn associated with the adjacent dwelling house.

Site #3 is located across the gorge and slightly south of Structure #2. This complex feature has been referred to as "Three Chimneys" and is an interesting series of roughly square stone enclosures the inner most being 145' X 125', openings, piled stone pier looking features, a U-shaped interior structure, and another interior depression with 2 hearths and chimneys butting up against the thick exterior wall. The entire "compound" is situated upon a southerly sloping exposure that further rises another 75' and terminates in a severe cliff to the west, north, and east. Taken compositely with a steeply terraced promontory situated toward the southwest of the enclosure, a defensive design might be considered.

The interior dwelling within structure #3 measures 14' X 16' and appears to be similar to a structure at early 17th century Plimouth Plantation. That dwelling (as this one) was semi-subterranean and utilized a dual hearth and chimney configuration. From my experience in southern New England there are no other contexts that have evidenced such a design. Therefore, the early nature of the dwelling and its relationship to the rest of Structure #3 must be more intensively investigated.

Site #4 was situated in a valley 2000' west of Structure #3, the Park Road and directly north of a cemetery. This mansion house is quite different from Structure #1 in that it is positioned on a flat piece of land and therefore necessitated access to the cellar from a staircase. This 15' X 20' dwelling also appears to have had a chimney at the western end rather than at the center. If this is a "stone ender", it is not typical of Connecticut colonial design and construction methods.

The stones within the chimney as well as the encompassing foundation were cut and/or selected for straight sides. These were carefully laid up and have been well preserved. Lintel and hearth stones have been quarried, probably from local sources, and appear to be in their approximate position. If these are actually lying in the area where they had been placed by the builder, some of these

may have formed a small "dutch oven" on the southwest side of the chimney.

While there is definite evidence of a dwelling, there is no immediate sign of a barn or other ancillary structure. This may be due to either 1) our inability to detect its presence from surface topography; 2) that one may have not existed in the immediate area; 3) or there was no barn associated with this structure since the activity undertaken by the residents had little to do with farming and animal husbandry.

Site #5 was a small mill complex located below Lee Hill and Gungy Road. This feature consisted of an 10-12 acre impoundment behind a earthen and stone dam, a stone lined headrace and sluiceway, and a wheelhouse where a vertical undershot water wheel and its shafting and gearing had been positioned. This machinery probably supplied the power for a sawmill. (There were no signs of any gristmill stones which are usually abandoned near the mill ruins nor were there visible slag deposits from iron or metal working.) Presently this feature is well preserved in plan however little if any wooden or iron machinery remain. This is seen on Map #5.

Site #6 was a cemetery identified in the southwestern region of the Park immediately south of the power lines and 300 feet from the northeast shore of the mill pond, refer to Map #5. The 900-1000 square foot cemetery is situated upon the crest of a small hill and is made up of exclusively field-stone markers. These are flat natural occurring head and foot stone markers that apparently have no lettering identifying the vital statistics pertaining to the deceased. This cemetery is similar to two other nearby burial loci; one in Salem where Darling Road and New London Turnpike meet; and the other in Lyme on the Mazer property. Neither of these are more than a mile away from the Park. I know of no other nearby town where similar cemeteries have been identified and certainly have not seen three examples within such a short distance. It is true that such unlettered field stone markers exist within town cemeteries, but in no town are these exclusive. In the Lyme Duck River, Saybrook Cypres, and Essex Riverside cemeteries field stone markers occur and in fact some have lettering. In the Beaver Brook cemetery south of Cedar Lake nearly half of the stones are unlettered field stones, however, embossed markers begin immediately after 1800 and continue into the recent 20th century. Does this suggest that the unlettered examples are pre-1800? Probably, but it very difficult to prove.

The suspected pattern is that unlettered field stone markers usually date to before the early 19th century and most of the time relate to the 17th and 18th century. A point to investigate further is that such stones might reflect both economic and social standing within the

community. Is it possible that such simple stones may relate to less wealthy whites, African, and Native Americans including slaves and itinerants as Bingham suggests in his paper on slave settlements and Joshua Hempstead indicates in his New London diary between the years 1713 and 1757?

Site #7 are numerous charcoal kilns in the park. These are circular and slightly mounded features that are approximately 30' across. There are at least 8 of these within the park. Half of these are immediately related to a small stone irregular foundations that indicate the remains of a disheveled temporary shacks probably used by an attendant. The location of these mid to late 19th century features is indicated on Map #6.

The manufacture of charcoal from chord wood was a tedious process that involved controlled burning by limiting the flow of air and thus oxygen to the burning wood. This meant tightly stacking the wood sealing the pile with clay, and continuing to compact and fill burned out sections of the kiln with more wood. Often this involved the attendant getting up on top of the smoldering pile and rearranging the wood and patching the kiln. This was quite hazardous and occasionally the attendant fell through the kiln and into the glowing charcoal.

Charcoal was a more efficient fuel than chord wood and far more economical to transport. Therefore kilns were often located quite close to where the wood was cut, limiting the hauling of logs. Charcoal was an important fuel during the beginning of the industrial era and was specifically integral to the various metallurgical processes.

Prehistoric sites #8 on the Park are small and relate to sporadic temporary hunting camps. These were usually occupied by one or two family members maintaining their trapping/hunting territory as Roger Williams relates for the period up to the 1630's. The small camps are shown on Map #7.

These sites are predominantly rock shelters that potentially provided protection from inclement weather conditions. These could be heated with the aid of a small fire that would have been located toward the opening. Smoke would have been carried upward and outside while the heat would have be radiated inward. The expected assemblage of tools for such sites would be projectile points used in hunting. Damaged base portions of projectile points would be more common in such sites as these would still be attached to the spear or arrow shaft even if the tip section was broken and lost out in the hunting area. Waste flakes that relate to the resharpening of damaged stone tools would also be predicted in these sites.

An archaeologically recognized pattern is that in some of these rock shelters a small pot of food was stored

enabling the hunter to extend his stay or expand his range while hunting. Such larder technology proved to increase the amount of food brought back to the main camp and may have meant the difference between the group starving or making it through the lean times of the year.

The archaeological signature of this prehistoric practice is the finding of storage vessels tucked away into the vugs of rock shelters. This was the case at a rock shelter just 350' north of the Park over the Salem line and east of Gungy Road. The walking survey spotted a likely shelter and upon climbing the steep escarpment below the site and crawling in, many fragments of one large ceramic storage pot were found lying on the surface. Since the pot was placed in the cave by a prehistoric hunter, my eyes were the next to see the pot, some 500 to 600 years later.

Another locus of prehistoric activity appears to be the southern region of the small field just north of the power lines and east of Gungy Road. The walking survey discovered one chip, the by-product of stone tool manufacture. This by itself only indicates sporadic use of the area by prehistoric Native Americans. However, the area's flat, well drained soils and location above a wetland and inflowing stream makes this setting a likely site.

Two other rock shelters with the potential of prehistoric habitation are situated in the Park. The first is located just east of a charcoal kiln underneath a large glacial erratic. The area of the site is quite small, approximately 16 square feet, and while no artifacts were identified on the surface there was clear evidence of a small fireplace.

The second area also contained no artifacts however had abundant evidence of fire. This shelter was located southeast of Bald Nubble and was formed by a series of plucked and subsequent frost fractured erratics. The area of this shelter was nearly 40 square feet and afforded the potential of excellent protection from the elements.

Documentation and Informant Data

The process of undertaking the archival study relating to Hartman Park was initially accomplished through a lengthy review of primary records. This involved extensive tracing and collection of relevant Lyme land, probate, tax and vital records. While most of these are housed in the Lyme town Hall, trips were also required to New London for probate records and Old Lyme for various vital statistics. Discussion with local historians as Elizebeth Plimpton, William Beebe, and David Cook were also integral to the research process and revealed new sources of information.

While the immediate concentration of this study was the limited to the Park, it became increasingly clear that the history of this parcel was closely tied to social and political aspects of all southern New England and New London county. This is most apparent for the colonial and early American periods when the resources within the Park had special importance. A brief historical background is therefore necessary.

English, Native and Afro-American relations: Social parameters of Gungy Road and Hartman Park

The Historic / prehistoric interface or contact occurred sometime during the mid-16th century. At that time Native Americans claimed the region around the mouth of the Connecticut River.

(The following discussion is based on a Manuscript being prepared by the author that deals with Native American population in southeastern Connecticut.)

The name "Nehantic" appears in the very first documents of the Saybrook colony and refers to the Native American group that lived and dealt with the first Europeans in the area. The term relates to a place or location name rather than what these Native Americans called themselves. The first Europeans that contacted this group simply asked who they were and the answer that was made in reply was that "we are the people that live at this point of land," the Algonquian word meaning a point of land was "Nehantic". Thus began over three hundred and fifty years of misunderstanding.

The term "tribe" was simultaneously coupled with the name Nehantic. Europeans regarded any group of people living in a less sophisticated means than their own as constituting a primitive people. The English had already experienced "primitive tribal" people in Africa and therefore immediately considered the Native Americans to be the same. Thus began the second misunderstanding.

The term West Nehantic is clearly a recent aberration initiated by Charles DeForest (1851) and later used by the State of Connecticut. There are no 17th, 18th or pre mid

19th century documents that specifically identify the "West Nehantic" as a group. All of the 17th and 18th century documents including the exhaustive accounts held within the proceedings of the Colonial Assembly, the diary of Joshua Hempstead, Ezra Stiles' Itineraries, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Papers clearly relate only to the Nehantic with no differentiation between East or West.

Frank Speck at the beginning of the 20th century continued to make the distinction of East and West Nehantic. While his ethnographic studies are all that exist from the standpoint of first hand anthropology, he continued in a clinical classificatory mode to individually categorize the various groups in southeastern New England. While he certainly witnessed the intertwined residence pattern of the early twentieth century southeastern Connecticut groups, he failed to consider the possibility that the Native American peoples of southeastern Connecticut and Rhode Island had been inherently interrelated for centuries.

Much of the my independent research supports the interpretation of an interrelated group of Native American peoples living in southeastern Connecticut and Rhode Island. I intentionally do not use the term "tribe" in this study or any other.

The Nehantic were a group of Native Americans that resided in southern and southeastern Connecticut when the first contacts were made by Europeans during the 16th and 17th centuries. At this time their traditional territory extended to the east from what is today the upland terrain between the towns of New London and Waterford. The apparent western boundary crossed the Connecticut River Valley and terminated somewhere within the upland regions of what is now the town of Guilford. Their lands extended to the northeast beyond the Eight Mile River encompassing much of the three Lyme towns and a portion of Salem (LLR). The territory then crossed the Connecticut River, proceeded westward along the boundary between Haddam and Chester, taking up the approximate townships of Westbrook, Clinton, and probably parts of Madison and Guilford (Field 1819). The boundary of this territory was loosely defined and probably corresponded to the upland sections between drainages.

The traditional center of this Nehantic territory was situated in the present town of East Lyme (Niantic) on the western shore of the inner Niantic Bay in the region presently known as Saunder's Point and Oswegatchie (Roger Williams ; Colonial Assy 1672 1734). This Nehantic village was known as Chebynaux fort (Stiles). A region approximately 1.5 mile southwest was subsequently chosen by the Colonial Assembly as the location for the Nehantic reservation (CCA 1672).

The above defined territorial lands closely if not identically corresponded to the boundary of the Saybrook Colony established in 1635 as a haven for Puritan refugees potentially fleeing the English monarchy. The reason for the congruity between the Saybrook Colony and the Nehantic territory can only be hypothesized. The Saybrook Colony patent not only considered the land but also specifically noted the mineral, forest and animal resources existing within it, as belonging to the English. The Nehantics were very likely considered part of the English holdings and not owners with whom a transaction was necessary (Saybrook Colony Patent-Earl of Warwick 1631/2).

The Warwick patent therefore precluded any necessary land transfer and was its own sufficient authority. I suspect that the English already knew of the region, its resident population, their friendly disposition, and the attributes of the territory. This also suggests that a pre-1635 English contact may have occurred and that the English knew that there would be little problem with the resident Native American population if they established a settlement. The patent therefore apparently mirrored this Nehantic territory, an area that would not be strongly challenged.

The correspondence between Lyon Gardiner and John Winthrop Jr. (Gardiner 1660, Mass Historical collections.) also indicate that there were very good relations between the Natives at Nehanticut and English at Saybrook. While there are no mention of agreements between the Nehantics for access to their most central lands there are documents that represent the subsequent transferring of the peripheral territorial lands.

In later documents of the 1670's there is clear recognition by the colonial authorities of traditional hunting grounds that were outside the immediate core of the Nehantic territory and outside the original Saybrook Colony. These lands were dealt with separately since they did not fall into the description within the Warwick patent. The Englishmen that established the Saybrook Colony did not understand the territorial behavior of the Nehantics. The colonists were unable to comprehend the difference between the core and periphery of the Nehantic territory. As a result only the core area was addressed within the Warwick Patent. The peripheries of the Nehantic territory were addressed when the colonists realized that there were "other" Nehantic lands.

Estimates of the number of Nehantic people living in the "western" area in what is now East Lyme, Lyme, Old Lyme, and Saybrook at the time of contact with the Europeans are extremely difficult to formulate. During the first decades of the 17th century Mooney (1928) estimated the number of "West" Nehantic individuals as being over 600. However immediately after 1620 the

population had been appreciably reduced and Salwen (1978) suggests that there were approximately 250. This potential population reduction may reflect decreases due to the epidemics of 1617-1619 (Ferdinand Gorges). Historic accounts by Ezra Stiles suggest that in 1712 there were 100 Nehantic men residing at the Niantic reservation.. This would conservatively formulate to 300 individuals if one woman and one child were associated to each male. If in fact this early 18th century count and estimate is correct, a slight increase in population may have occurred following the initial onslaught of disease and subsequent European stimulated culture change. This increase in population may have been the result of adoptions of other local Native Americans whose groups had been dispersed or become fugitives from the colonial authority. Also too, additions to the count of reservation non-whites may correspond to the influx of African American slaves.

On the other hand there are estimates for the later part of the 18th century that show that the population decreased sharply. The 1756 Colonial census counted 94 "Indians" in Lyme. In 1761 there were only 85 people living on the reservation. In 1783 Stiles noted that there were 15 families. In 1793 there were 7 or 8 families and only 30 people on the reservation. By the mid 19th century there were only 10 persons listed as residing on the "West" Nehantic reservation. In 1870 the State of Connecticut declared the "Tribe" extinct. And in 1912 Mercy Nonesuch Mathews stated "They may declare me extinct, but that does not make me extinct"(Smith).

The rapid decrease in population after 1712 may not accurately represent the decrease of Nehantic population. The counts predominantly reflect those individuals who were residing at the reservation and not necessarily those who were living elsewhere. Stiles remarks that this was a factor affecting his count in 1761.

Another factor affecting the decrease in population of southern New England Native American groups was outmigration. This clearly occurred during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. After King Phillip's War many of the southern New England groups relocated toward the western fringes of the colonies forming what was referred to by the colonists as the Stockbridge Indians. Later this same group moved further westward through New York and finally ended up in western Great Lakes (Handbook:177-183). While the Nehantics at the Lyme reservation were not actively involved in King Phillip's War, as a result of the hostilities some individuals may have gone with the Stockbridge movement (Stiles).

On the other hand it is clear that many Nehantics were involved in the later Brothertown relocations (Smith). These population movements occurred from 1775 through 1820 and residents associated with the Nehantic reservation

appear on the ledger of Brothertown, New York (Brown and Rose). Individuals that can be definitively identified as relocating are Sarah, Joseph, Dolly, and Aaron Pogueantup as well as Rhoda Charles the daughter of Joseph Occuish. They were recorded as formerly of Lyme but residing at Brothertown, New York (Brown and Rose).

Another aspect that affected the reduction of Nehantics living on the Reservation were marriages to non-Native people. This certainly can be validated for the mixture of Native Americans and Afro-Americans that resided off reservation in Hartman Park and the Gungy section of Lyme during the early to mid 19th century (Bingham). According to Bingham, this section of Lyme became a predominantly non-white community that was centered in a region of poor farming land and modest value.

This section of Lyme including at least some of Hartman Park was what had been "Indian Lands" and were the traditional hunting grounds that were recognized when the reservation was set aside and surveyed during the late 17th and early 18th centuries (CCA 1672, 1734). The Lyme Meeting Book #1 also indicates that the East Haddam proprietors illegally bought some of this Lyme and Salem "Indian Land". This region must be located in the immediate area surrounding Gungy Road as it is the only area of shared boundary.

One name associated with Gungy Road and the Hartman Park region was Taphena Tatsen a Pequot and possibly black servant of the Mumford family (Brown and Rose). While Tatsen is referred to as a Pequot name, Stiles shows that there were several Tatsen families living on the Niantic Reservation in 1761. Stiles visited the Reservation several times during the summer and fall of 1761 and observed monthly fluctuations in population and remarked that he had no idea where these people went. A similar situation was related by Roger Williams during the 1630's for Narragansetts that apparently left the village leaving behind wigwam frames but removing and taking with them the covering mats. He too had no idea where these people had gone.

The study of Hartman Park and the immediate area suggests that the Native peoples had somewhere else to go where their residence was traditional and uncontested by whites. Taphena Tatsen's residence in the Park region permitted her to be attached to the Mumford family as a servant while maintaining a separate residence off the farm.

She was not alone in the Gungy area. She was married to Aaron Robbins listed as an "Indian" in the Lyme 3rd Congregational Church records. Hiram and Sampson Robbins were probably related to Aaron and both lived and worked as a farm hands for Seth Tiffany. Tiffany's farm was immediately adjacent as well as within confines of what is now Hartman Park.

Taphena Tatsen also had several direct family members in

the immediate Gungy area of northeastern Lyme, Salem, East Haddam, and Colchester. Sally Tatson was married to James Sobuck of East Haddam in 1801. Payments made for these "native's" nursing care indicates that they lived near the boundary of Lyme, Salem and East Haddam (Brown and Rose). Thomas Tatsen served in the Revolution and he and his wife Betty resided in the Lyme-Salem area. Warren Tatsen lived in Lyme and was listed in the Connecticut Gazette as a run away indentured Indian servant to William Stewart of New London in 1771. He married Mehitable Waukeet (another Reservation family recorded by Stiles, 1761) in 1811. The town of Lyme paid Warren bounties for killing foxes in the 1820's.

The Sobuck family was a major contingent on the Reservation in 1761 (Stiles) as were the Tatsons and Waukeets. That the Sobucks were in the immediate vicinity of the Gungy area and Hartman Park is clear from the grave of Adam Sobuck that is situated on the south side of the brook flowing from Cedar Lake. This location is half of a mile south and west of the Park. Adam Sobuck died January 15th, 1777 (Caples Diary).

African American slaves are similarly documented for the immediate area. The breakup of Colonel Brown's estate in Salem immediately adjacent the Park during the Revolutionary War in 1779 showed that he had nine Black slaves. These were listed as: Great Prince valued at 450 lbs.; Little Prince 250 lbs.; Prince girl 180 lbs.; Phyllis 250 lbs.; Cato 200 lbs.; Rose 100 lbs.; Jimm 6 months old 10 lbs.; Luke 300 lbs.; and Caesar infirm 10 lbs.. The Mumfords also kept African American domestic servants and farm hands. Bingham credits this family to have had a "gang" of slaves that he lent out to other colonists for clearing land. This appears to be oral tradition and cannot be corroborated through primary documents.

The Mumfords, however, also had a farm on Fishers Island and were clearly associated with the slave trade. They certainly had access to a great many slaves and potentially could have amassed a "gang". Robinson Mumford of Fishers Island was the steward on board a slave ship and purchased Venture Smith in 1751. (Venture married Meg, a domestic slave of Robinson Mumford. After his marriage, Venture was sold to Thomas Stanton and then passed to Capt. Oliver Smith of Stonington from whom he bought his freedom in 1765. Venture returned to Fishers Island and purchased Meg and his family's freedom. He and Meg settled on Fishers Island and later moved to East Haddam [Brown and Rose]).

Cuff Condol was a slave of Capt. Stephen Smith of Lyme. Cuff was fortunate to have his freedom purchased by Daniel Wright, Sarah Cyrus, and Joseph Pomham in 1787. Daniel Wright was recorded in the 1790 Lyme census as a "Negro". According to the Caples Diary, Pomham was an Indian. Sarah Cyrus may have been the daughter of Daniel Cyrus "Niantic" Indian in Lyme recorded in 1761 by Stiles as Daniel "Silas"

living on the Reservation.

Cuff Condol paid these individuals back by 1790. Cuff then purchased land in the Gungy section of Lyme on what is now part of Hartman Park. He raised a family and his son William operated a blacksmith's shop on the border of Lyme and Salem along Gungy Road (Caples Diary; Brown and Rose).

It is interesting to note that Sarah Cyrus or Silas and Joseph Pomham were involved in owning and financing a dwelling house that had been formerly owned by Joseph Armstead. This was on the west side of Gungy Road adjacent Hartman Park. (Armstead himself is suspected of being a Native American.) After the turn of the century Ebenezer Tiffany took care of Pomham and his wife and paid for Joe's coffin. The town subsequently repaid Tiffany. Tiffany owned land within what is now the park.

Census records of 1800 for Lyme show that there were several other Afro-Americans and Mulattoes living in the immediate vicinity. Andrew Pell is listed as a "Negro" that lived next to Cuff Condol. He had another non-white residing with him. Jack and Jupiter were brothers that lived on Gungy Road next to David Perkins. Jack had 7 non-whites living with him while Jupiter had one besides himself. Peter Freeman lived next to Silas Wood and Elisha Miller on the west side of Gungy Road and listed as having 4 non-whites in the Household. Silas's daughter Mary, married William Apes an "Indian" man in 1821. George Jeoffries is listed as having 12 non-whites in his household. In the Lyme land records (LLR9/10) he is listed as a "Mulatto" owning 18 acres of land on what was to become the northeastern side of the Park. He also owned land on the Black Point section of the town where the Nehantic Reservation was located. The 1800 census probably counts him in this region. Dr. Watrous' professional services are billed to Daniel Clark in 1790. The doctor treated Sally Carter, an Afro-American domestic servant in the Clark household.

This primary evidence clearly documents Native and Afro-American residence and interaction in the Gungy area of Lyme and what is now Hartman Park. Part of this may be because this was a section of Lyme that had been granted to the Indians at Nehantic in the early colonial times as their hunting grounds and a region that they had traditionally gone to during the winter months. This archival data also indicate Afro-American residence and probably a considerable degree of intermarriage.

The intermarriage of African and Native American populations is clearly evident from Samson Occum's report to John Devotion (Stiles) concerning "The State of the Indians at Montauk on Long Island" during the early 1760's. Besides the inclusion of two family names that are represented on the Nehantic reservation lists, there are several families that are Afro-American. These

individuals are listed by Occum in 1761 as having only the name Hannabal, Old Ned, Mulattoe Ned, and Sampson. Each of these had a family living with them, yet, no distinction was made for first or last name. Elsewhere in the list are names that are suspected to be Afro-American in origin but are associated with a first name. There are 5 Pharoah families numbering 24 individuals. This name was commonly used by African Americans and was listed in the 19th century censuses in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York.

A poorly reported fact in contemporary history is the oversight of the importance and magnitude of slavery in New England. Population figures from the mid 18th century censuses indicate that there were many slaves in our particular region. A 1730 census from Rhode Island (Stiles) showed that there were 15,302 whites, 1648 African Americans and 985 Indians. Eighteen years later Rhode Island census figures doubled for whites, however, tripled for African Americans. In cities as Newport where slaves were bought and sold at markets there were 3843 whites and 649 or approximately 18% in 1730. By 1755 Newport's population had increased to nearly 7000. The number African American slaves had nearly doubled in number (100% growth) to 1234 while the white population increased to 5519 or about 35% growth.

In Connecticut, Jonathan Trumble reported in 1762 that there were 121,164 whites and 3951 "Negroes". Thus of the total population less than 3% were African American. However for towns in New London county the figures greatly exceeded the colony average coming closer to 8-10%. By 1774 New London County, with over 2000 slaves, held the dubious distinction of having a larger slave population than any other county in New England (Brown and Rose; Bingham; CCR).

The census figures that were sent to Ezra Stiles also indicate the English tendency to combine the figures for both "Indians" and "Negroes". While there were individual columns on the census chart these figures were put together in the concluding description. We might assume that this reflected the English and later early American contention that these groups had an equivalent non-descript social status. A pervasive and disturbing feature of the times which Stiles continually brought up in his correspondence and miscellaneous papers was that there were significantly increasing numbers of mixed bloods in New England and elsewhere.

Political and Economic Parameters: the Gungy Road Area and Hartman Park

The Warwick Patent claimed the Saybrook Colony and the resources within it. The establishment of the colony had a twofold purpose. First to establish a safe haven

for potential political refugees from the English monarchy, if the Cromwellian rebellion was unsuccessful. Second, to acquire a new source of wood and mineral resources for England.

In 1635 Puritan parliament members who were vocally against the undemocratic rule of Charles I became very aware of their dangerous position. The establishment of a safe haven was their appropriate response to the imprisonment in the tower of London and subsequent execution of Hempstead and other dissenting Puritans. George Fenwick and Lion Gardiner were specifically sent to Saybrook colony to establish defensive residences for possible fleeing English Puritans.

Fenwick and Gardiner were not alone in their concern about a potential threat to the Puritans from Charles I. The Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634 hastened to build fortification in response to the monarchy's possible military mission against them. They considered it possible that there might be an attempt to seize control of the colony and install a governor general.

In 1660 Lion Gardiner related to John Winthrop Jr. that his orders were to build up to nine such "forts" in the colony. He had expected to find 300 men waiting in Saybrook to aid him in this project. When he arrived only 18 men were there to give him support in building these forts (Gardiner Papers and Correspondence, Mass. Historical Collections).

It is well documented that one fort was located at the mouth of the Connecticut River at Saybrook Point. It is thoroughly documented in the Records of the Colonial Assembly and there are references to the particular construction materials and methods employed. Fenwick related a winter of 1637 fire where wind blown embers caught the thatched roofing and destroyed much of the fort (Winthrop [Fenwick] Papers, Mass. Historical Collections).

The 1670's a request to the colonial assembly to refit and repair the fort describes the stone and mud chinked walls that supported a wooden stockade. The fort had been looted for its iron gate hinges and the corner wooden towers were in poor condition.

Fenwick also related several interactions with the "Pequots" after the Endicot expedition which burned the Pequot fort and the Indian corn fields and stores. He complained that the Massachusetts Colony caused the Pequots to swarm about the Saybrook Colony and wreak havoc. The Massachusetts Bay colony raid left the heavily outnumbered Saybrook colonists to fend for themselves. During the period after the Endicot expedition 30 English persons from the mouth of the river to Wethersfield were attacked and slain by the Pequots. Pequots were a continual threat about the fort and lower valley. On

several occasions the fort's guns scattered shot through the surrounding vegetation to keep the Indians away. Ambushes befell many of Fenwick's men but the heavy woolen coats worn by the English did not allow penetration of many of the Pequot arrows. Even so nearly half of the small contingent of the men at the Saybrook Fort were killed. These descriptions by Fenwick help us today understand the conditions that these colonists had to reckon with as well as permit us to understand the dangerous situation that the colony faced. It is clear that Fenwick was not interested in waging a war with the Pequots as his relations with the surrounding Nehantic people were very friendly. Wequash, a "Pequot Captain" according to Roger Williams, was the Sachem of the Nehantic Fort. Fenwick and Williams were in constant contact with the Indians at Nehantic and appear to have Wequash's complete trust and loyalty. On his deathbed, Wequash bequeathed his son to George Fenwick.

With regard to the Saybrook colony, it appears that from all evidence prior to the Endicot expedition that the relationship with the nearby Indians was exceptionally good. I suspect that this went beyond the point of trading relations. I hypothesize that the Native Americans in and around the fort, referred to as the "Indians at Nehantic", gave various kinds of aid to the English. They probably served as guides, helped in military campaigns, became a labor force, and probably helped secure hunted and grown provisions.

While I cannot specifically document all of this as yet, it is clear from the records that Wequash led a Nehantic contingent against the Pequot fort at Mystic in cooperation with Mason's force in 1637. After this and certainly because of the Indian component to the military force, the Pequot threat was eliminated. It is also apparent that in nearby and closely associated Guilford, Governor Leete in 1640 employed two "Indians" to cut and secure timber. He alerted Uncas, the Mohegan Sachem, that these men were in his employment and that the Mohegans should leave them alone.

Native Americans therefore played an integral part in permitting the Saybrook Colony to succeed. I suspect that when Fenwick and Gardiner came to Saybrook with only 18 men, their labor force was augmented by Indian laborers. It is therefore possible that the Saybrook "bawn" type fort was erected with Indian help. It is also possible that some inroads were made toward erecting the other ordered installations.

Other forts may not have taken the bawn form of design. Whitfield's and Desborough's habitations in Guilford may give some insight to the varied range of defensive dwelling designs that Puritans were using in England and in the New World. These stone structures had

a medieval appearance and were conceptualized when military seige tactics were common. The idea was to be able to endure a prolonged seige and separate your forces from the enemy with a series of walled enclosures. If the enemy came closer, he committed himself to be drawn into a vulnerable position. This was accomplished by channelling the offensive force toward certain points where they would be attacked from above and all the time drawn toward a strongly defended central citadel. This description closely approximates the complex design of Samuel Desborough's "Messuage" (mez-wee) that was erected prior to 1643 in Guilford.

Whitfield's 1639 stone house in Guilford represents a design that could have been easily defended. Its form is referred to as a "Bastel" and is reminiscent of a English castle's "Keep". It is a heavily constructed multi-leveled building that was a combined dwelling house and stock shelter. The ground floor could accommodate animals while the second floor which could only be accessed by a ladder or stair that could be drawn up, served as a habitation area.

A "Sheiling" was a third type of defensive structure used in England during the 1600's and before. It was a walled farmstead not unlike the messuage, however, it was a simpler design and produced a less imposing effect. These were used in more rural regions and probably by less important individuals. Their rural agricultural basis is unmistakable and the walls enclosed a relatively plain rectangular stone dwelling and barn (Anderson).

The political conditions that existed within England and the colonies may have a relation to the structure identified within Hartman Park and designated Structure #3. The walking survey indicated that it could be quite early, comparable to a dwelling discovered at Flimouth Plantation. The relation to structure #3 and the Desborough Messuage or possibly a slightly more modest Sheiling must be considered.

The second purpose of establishing the Saybrook Colony was to attain wood and mineral resources, especially iron. Both of these were dangerously sparse in 17th century England and in fact trading relations with other European countries to gain access to these was becoming very tenuous.

The American colonies were very important to England's future from an economic standpoint. Great quantities of timber flowed from the colonies back to the mother country as early as the 1630's. This is clear from the references in the records of the Connecticut Colonial Assembly. On the very first page of the first book are regulations relating to timbering and the transportation of wood back to England. Saybrook fort commanded a key position in monitoring and regulating this commerce and

George Fenwick and the investors undoubtedly profited.

I again suspect that this may be the tip of the iceberg. There are a couple of things that make me hypothesize that there were earlier European commercial ventures to attain American timber from the lower Connecticut valley. First of all, at the very beginning of settlement there appears to be the need to gain control and regulation of timbering. This suggests that serious lumbering activities were already well established. This is not unexpected as there are documented excursions made by such entrepreneurial endeavors as that of Ferdinand Gorges in Maine during the first decade of the 17th century.

Another consideration is that the Native Americans expected and understood the English need for wood when they spoke to Roger Williams during the early 1630's. They asked, "why did the English come hither?" and offered the explanation that, "have they want of wood?" (Williams, Key into the Languages of America). Some of this may be due to their own experience in needing to relocate their villages due to exhaustion of local firewood but it is also possible that they had already seen Europeans come to get timber. This might also explain references to 16th century European introduced epidemics in southern New England as referenced by Williams. This might also help explain why there were no apparent 17th century "Indian" villages at the mouth of the Connecticut River (Adrian Block). European contacts of the second half of the 16th century may have contributed to the demise of these local populations of Native Americans.

The evidence from various sources indicate that 17th century timber resources were located in the uplands and not the bottomlands adjacent the rivers. Verrazano and Block as well as others were clear that such areas were ostensibly used as agricultural land by the Native Americans.

The magnitude of 17th century timbering is brought to the forefront by a 1683 document within the 1st meeting book of Lyme. This document expresses the concern that much of the uplands in Lyme had been over cut. The timber was not available as it had previously been and some of the problem was due to uncontrolled and unauthorized logging.

This set of data indicate that an area as Hartman Park would have been an important area for acquiring timber resources either in the late 16th or early 17th century and would not have been considered out of the way. These data also suggest that there are good reasons for the existence of Structure #5 the sawmill, and #3 and upland wall enclosed habitation. These buildings may have had a critical economic importance to early and then subsequent timbering activities.

Land, probate, tax, and vital records relating to Hartman Park:

Introduction

Hartman Park has a rather straight-forward history back to the time of Frederick Fosdick. In the period from 1885 to 1896 he put this land "together" from five different parcels. Each of these sections was independently searched back so as to best ascertain the particular land use and most importantly identify who the people were that resided here. The research required that more than the 303 acre Park had to be considered, due to the number and varying sizes of interrelated land transactions.

The largest parcel considered in this study is the "Bartman Section". It consists of 250 acres m/l, and is commonly referred to as the "Clark Farm". Actually, upon the death of Daniel and Dudley Clark, this farm was broken down and then reassembled by Erastus Calkins (Caulkins) who sold it to Nathan Morgan of Montville. Upon his death, Ebenezer Mack was the owner, followed in turn by Henry S. Lee. As can be seen, two farms were actually incorporated here when Nathan Morgan purchased a 30 acre farm from Hasard (Hazzard) Wilcox in 1826 and subsequently bought the main section in 1828.

The use of this land was primarily agricultural. It was a terrain that likened itself to animal farming rather than crop growing. A review of tax records from 1803 to 1817 indicates only a small amount of the land was "mowed" or used in growing. On the other hand, sheep seemed to be very prevalent - i.e. Seth Lee kept 189 (at time of death) on his adjacent farm. The use of co-operative farming is a very distinct possibility up to the Nathan Morgan era at least - and perhaps long after. This concept involves the sharing of land, implements, barns, etc.

This idea is reached from a variety of fronts: #1: The involvement throughout these five parcels of "outside" financing and/or ownership - this included some of the more prominent families in Middlesex and New London Counties. The Shaws of New London, the Wadsworths of Durham, the Noyes of Old Lyme, the Deans of Wethersfield, and the Haydens of Essex are prime examples. #2: The price of the land and structures is very low, when compared to other areas at appropriate times, even farming property. This bespeaks a lack of wealth, which is quite appropriately shown by insolvent estates: i.e. Dudley Clark and Jarius Perkins, plus the large amount of financing done.

The estate of Daniel Clark (1822) includes 9 barrels of cider, and LLR 16/181 in 1783 shows him purchasing an "old orchard" from Eleazer Mather. This and other factors to be brought up later show that the growing of fruit, primarily apples, is of prime importance.

The "Perkins" section is very interesting in certain ways. It is the area that includes the "dam and millpond", as well as substantiating the importance of logging. One of the most vital deeds uncovered was LLR 20/171 in 1794 wherein the Booge family borrows money from one of the most prominent lower valley financiers, Mr. Ebenezer Hayden of Potapoug (Essex) to set up a NEW SAWMILL. Does this wording indicate that there previously was a mill in this locale, or is this the first effort? This note (loan) was never cleared (in a formal sense) so there is no information as to the exact length of time this mill was operated (as an aside, it must be noted that this loan was in POUNDS, not dollars - this shows the conservative and/or lack of progress economically and socially of these people - it was common to use this form of tender here until 1800 - in more economically progressive areas dollars are being used much earlier). However, by 1801 when this property is sold there is no mention of a sawmill. If we go back to the estate of John Perkins (NLPR 9/288) in 1758, not only does he have a very large "farm" inventory, but owns PART OF SAW MILL IRONS a very valuable commodity. This certainly might indicate that a mill was operating, at least on a spasmodic basis, which was characteristic of a pre-industrial culture. In addition, the estate of Jarius Perkins in 1847, almost 100 years later, lists RAILROAD TIES. The evidence is very strong that this land was "logged" every 50 - 75 years.

As with the "Bartman" section, this lists dwelling houses as far back as 1763, when it was owned by the Perkins and Wadsworths (tied by marriage - Ruth Perkins became Ruth Wadsworth of Durham). Of particular importance are the references (as a southern boundary) on the east side of Gungy Road to where "the pentway enters the highway". What was this roadway? - in all probability it is the road past the Clark homestead and barns. Timothy Fox operated a "SHOP" here in the early part of the 19th century. There is no indication what type it was.

The J. Ely Beebe area was called the "Noyes Place", due to the financial interest of this prominent family in the 18th and early 19th century. We see that there are orchards here also - LLR 35/10 in 1832 allows George Fox all LOGGING rights on this parcel, but he cannot touch the APPLE trees.

Azariah Beebe assembled his FARM here from a few sources as indicated. There was a dwelling house in the 18th century, but it was gone by 1868.

The Stark section ties in closely with the Bartman section, but shows that one Simon Tillotson, Jr. once had a homestead here. It appears to have been destroyed by 1836.

The Walter Lee parcel is very small and if taken only

in that vein, does not offer too much information. When expanded to the full R.W. Lee FARM, it can be seen that logging was important, as well as pasturage (LLR 38/677). It is also important to see that Walter Lee was involved in a 1885 consortium to finance a portable SAW MILL (LLR 41/206). This deed indicates that the operator of the mill must saw all the logs and timber that the partners bring to him at "customary rates". This ties in with another consortium on the adjacent Reverend Seth Lee farm that was doing somewhat the same thing in 1812 (LLR 25/36).

Overall, Hartman Park featured agriculture on a continuing basis. There is also archaeological evidence of charcoal making, as well as archival proof (OLPR 1/451). The raising of sheep and swine were of paramount importance, as was logging. Since the transportation of the raw timber was difficult in the 18th and early 19th centuries (the "GREAT RIVER" being a ways off), it was almost certain that lumber was sawn "on the spot", until an area was "logged off".

This area did not feature wealthy tenants. The land was cheap, when compared to farmland sold at the time on the west side of the Connecticut River, and the estates of the landowners were not large. The presence of so many wealthy and prominent "absentee" owners is fascinating. Why were they so interested in land that can only be described as agriculturally marginal? It could be submitted that the timber on these properties constituted a very important asset. The Lower Valley was mostly "timbered off" by 1810, judging by evidence previously uncovered (see Daybooks of the Williams family in Essex - lumber for their building yard was coming from Massachusetts in 1810).

Special Note abbreviations used in the document section

LLR	Lyme Land Record
OLPR	Old Lyme Probate Record
NLPR	New London Probate Record
	and so on

HARTMAN PARK
 LYME, CONNECTICUT
 Land, Probate, Tax, and Vital Records

LLR 84/58 - 10/27/1988 - John and Esther Bill Hartman to Town of Lyme - 303 acres less 44.7 acres - defined as a "tract of LAND" -

LLR 60/209 - 7/10/1961 - Esther Kelly Bill to Esther Bill Hartman (daughter) - land and BUILDINGS and improvements - 348 acres - refer to

LLR 51/415 - 8/30/1941 - Caroline L. Bill to J. Raymond Bill (both of New Rochelle, N.Y.) - 360 acres m/l - called a "tract of LAND" - having been conveyed to me by the receiver of the CT. Farm Association, Inc. - bounded north by Mary Lord, east by (formerly) William Stark and Elinor Woodbridge, south by Emma Van Duyne and Joseph Caflers, and west by Gungy Road.

LLR 52/144 - 12/11/1936 - Release of mortgage - CT. Farm Association to Receiver of East Hampton Bank and Trust Co. - refer to

LLR 47/411 - 10/30/1926 - Mortgage - CT. Farm Association borrows \$25,000 from East Hampton Bank and Trust on 10 parcels - this is parcel #5 called 350 acres m/l - transferred to J. Lawrence Raymond from his late father James L. Raymond - bounded north by James Lord, east by (formerly) William Stark and John Maransky, south by John Maransky, and west by Gungy Road - refer to

LLR 43/406 - 10/10/1915 - Estate of James L. Raymond to J. Lawrence Raymond - 4th tract - 350 acres m/l known as "GUNGY LAND" - being land conveyed to Raymond by Frederick L. Fosdick which had come from J. Ely Beebe, William Bartman, J. Warren Stark, Walter H. Lee, and the heirs of Charles Perkins - bounded north by Lord (the northeast corner is the Lyme-Salem line), east by Stark and Lee (easterly of Chapman Ridge), south by Lee, and west by Gungy Road

LLR 43/378 - 4/16/1895 - Frederick L. Fosdick to James L. Raymond - \$1750 - land and BUILDINGS standing thereon - bounded north by Judah Lord and the town line, east by Edward Erskine and Walter Lee (east side of Chapman Ridge), south by Walter Lee, and west by the highway from GRASSY HILL TO SALEM - includes tracts purchased of the 5 persons defined in 43/406

LLR 41/284 - 7/11/1890 - Estate of Charles Perkins to Fosdick - 100 acres m/l with DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other buildings - bounded north by Judah Lord, east and south by Fosdick and the PUBLIC HIGHWAY, and west by the Highway

LLR 43/328 - 9/15/1892 - Walter H. Lee to Fosdick - 3 acres woodland and PASTURELAND - being a part on SE side of Chapman Ridge near Lyme-East Lyme line - came to me by will of Richard W. Lee in Probate Records of East Lyme - bounded north and west by Fosdick, east by a 20 rod wall, and south by Lee (to corner of wall in a swamp at the WATERING PLACE)

LLR 43/167 - 10/30/1885 - William and S. Elizabeth Bartman to Fosdick - \$600 - 250 acres m/l and BUILDINGS - partly in Lyme and partly in East Lyme - bounded north by Judah Lord, Perkins, and heirs of Hazzard Wilcox, east by James Minor, James Fitch, and Harris Chapel, south by Richard Lee, and J. Ely Beebe, and west by the highway from J. Ely Beebe to Salem and the heirs of Charles Perkins

LLR 43/239 - 4/9/1889 - J. Warren Stark to Fosdick - \$425 - 12 acres of LAND near the Salem line - bounded north by Judah Lord (formerly Tiffany), east and south by Fosdick, and west by Charles Perkins, dec. - "being what I purchased on 42/278"

LLR 42/256 - 12/21/1886 - J. Ely Beebe to Fosdick - \$5 - the "NOYES LOT" - 60 acres m/l land only - bounded north by Fosdick (formerly Henry Lee), east by Richard W. Lee, and west by Gungy Road and Fosdick (formerly Bartman) - this merely releases a \$700 mortgage to Fosdick - see LLR 40/481 - 3/12/1868 (first parcel)

BARTMAN SECTION

LLR 44/124 - 1/31/1879 - Emma H. and Joseph H. Lee to William Bartman of Waterford - \$400 - 250 acres LAND - bounded north by Stemans, Benjamin Clark, Hazzard Wilcox and (formerly) J. Perkins, east by James Minor, James Fitch, and Harris Chapel, south by Richard W. Lee, and J. Ely Beebe, and west by Niles Stemans and the road from J. Ely Beebe to Salem

LLR 40/292 - 4/11/1855 - Ebenezer Mack to Henry S. Lee - "Farm I formerly lived in located in Lyme and East Lyme" - 240 acres m/l and buildings - being land I bought of Nathan Morgan and Ichabod Ryan - bounded north

by Alfred Tiffany, Hazzard Wilcox, Babcock, and heirs of J. Perkins, east by James Fitch and Simon Chapel, south by Richard W. Lee, heirs of C. H. Lee, and James W. Beebe, and west by Chas. W. Perkins and the highway

LLR 37/1 - 3/12/1838 - Ichabod Ryan and wife to Ebenezer Mack - 230 acres m/l and buildings called the "CLARK FARM" owned by our honored father Nathan Morgan, dec. - bounded north by Perkins and others, east by James Fitch and others, south by Seth Lee and James Beebe, and west by Charles W. Babcock and the highway

OLPR 1/46 - 8/31/1833 - Estate of Nathan Morgan - Total = \$2570.66 - 1 old BRASS KETTLE - 13 cider casks - 10 sheep, 1 cow, 1 goat - notes of: Ezra Avery = \$15, Ezra Miner = \$35, Benj. Fox = \$28, Benj. Fox = \$3.50, Tim Fox = \$.95, Ezra Avery = \$.50 - House and MILL & PRIVILEGE = \$1100 - THE CLARK FARM = \$1000 - NOTE: OLPR 1/201 shows The MILL was a gristmill (flour mill) bounded north by David Watrous and the Millpond, east by Orin Maynard, south by the highway from Horseshoe Hill to Flanders, and west by Jonathon Mack (This is not in our section!!!)

LLR 36/480 - 4/2/1849 - Various Morgans to Ebenezer Mack - same description as 37/1 except specifies DWELLING HOUSE and barn thereon

LLR 32/350 - 4/5/1828 - Erastus W. Caulkins to Nathan Morgan - \$150 - 230 acres m/l and building - very complicated but complete boundary description

LLR 32/75 - 2/27/1826 - Benjamin Fox to Erastus Caulkins - my 1/2 of 61 & 1/2 acres - \$50 - of what we bought of Samuel Mather - beginning at SW corner by land said Caulkins bought of Eb. Tiffany -----

LLR 30/614 - 11/2/1824 - Eb. Tiffany to Erastus Caulkins - 75 & 1/8 acres land - \$381 - bounded north by L. Babcock, east by Thomas Perkins, south by Azariah Beebe, and west by Seth Lee and Samuel Mather - NOTE: This parcel came to Tiffany from the estate of Dudley Clark via LLR 29/272 - 4/13/1824 (Why was it not listed in the inventory?) - this is explained by LLR 29/272 - 11/13/1824 - ESTATES of Daniel and Dudley Clark to Eb. Tiffany, Jr. - 75 & 1/8 acres - \$370 - bounded north by Azariah Beebe, east by Lee, Mather, and Babcock, and south by Thomas Perkins - (The estates were combined???)

LLR 30/507 - 12/1/1823 - Henry M. Waite to Erastus Caulkins - \$60 - 2 parcels - #1 refer to Dan Clark mtge to Mary Ann Noyes on 15 acres 1/26/1816 - #2 refer to

Dudley Clark mtge to Mary Ann Noyes 6/16/1821

NOTE: Two mortgages were - LLR 27/153 - 2/1/1816 - Daniel Clark to Mary Ann Noyes - \$83 - 15 acres land - bounded north by Elias Perkins (Brown's Line), east and south by Dudley Clark, and west by Simon Tillotson --- LLR 28/210 - 2/10/1819 - Dudley Clark to Mary Ann Noyes - \$46 - being place WHERE I NOW LIVE - 20 acres and once mortgaged to John Noyes in 1809 - bounded north and east by Esq. Elias Perkins, south by Dan Clark, and west by Mary Ann Noyes - this was released by John Noyes (\$40) via LLR 26/244 - 5/6/1818

NOTE: LLR 27/153 was preceded by another mortgage - LLR 26/89 - 1/25/1816 which was a release to Daniel Clark from Mary Ann Noyes for \$50 - resulting from LLR 24/111/-/1/4/1809 where Daniel Clark borrowed \$53.24 from Mary Ann on 15 acres land formerly belonging to Eleazer Mather - bounded north by the Brown Line, east and south by Dudley Clark, and west by Simon Tillotson

NLPR 8/392 - 12/30/1822 - Estate of Dudley Clark (son of Daniel) - TOTAL \$481.01 (INSOLVENT) - 50 acres and buildings = \$350 (no bounds) - 1 yoke 3 year old oxen, 1 4 year old STAG, 2 plows -

NLPR - 8/344/345 - 6/28/1822 - Estate of Daniel Clark - TOTAL - \$907.32 - house = \$800 - 9 BARRELS CIDER - 1 old cow and calf - 1 hog - to my sons Dudley and Asel I leave my FARM of 100 acres, dwelling, barn, and ALL the other outhouses - with the privilege to Asel to pass and repass as the road to the brook and spring for water for family and cattle - bounded north by Wilbur, east by Samuel Mather, and west? by Brown's Line

NLPR 8/432 - 11/6/1822 - Widow's dower - Mary Clark (wife of Daniel) - distributors were Eb. Tiffany and Eb. Brockway - mentions kitchen, south great room, and north Bedroom of the LATE DWELLING HOUSE - NOTE: must have been a 2 over 2 house - what does "LATE" indicate?

LLR 24/136 - 1/21/1809 - Stephen Miner to Dudley Clark - 10 acres land I bought of Eleazer Mather - no bounds

LLR 23/408 - 8/29/1806 & 23/436 - 9/15/1806 - Dudley Clark to Dan Clark and reverse - 15 acres m/l - bounded north by Esq. Perkins and no bounds on the other sides

LLR 22/413 - 9/8/1803 - Pardon Ryan to Dudley Clark - \$100 - 17 acres, being same I purchased of Jos. Webb - bounded north by Dan Clark and Eb. Tiffany, east by Eleazer Mather, dec., south by Dan Clark and Eb.

Tiffany, and west by Elias Perkins

LLR 20/255 - 2/18/1795 - Eb. Tiffany to Daniel Clark - 3 acres

LLR 19/244 - 11/26/1791 - James Huntley (on behalf of Baptist Church) to Daniel Clark - 10 shillings - 3 acres m/l - bounded north by ??? and west by James Booge

LLR 19/166 - 7/1/1791 - Daniel Clark to Samuel Story - 3 acres m/l - 40 shillings - bounded north by Shaw, east by Booge, south by Story, and west by the highway

LLR 19/159 - Nehemiah Huntley to Daniel Clark - 7 lbs. - no size or description - bounded north by Mr. Thomas Shaw, south by James Rogers, and west by Eb. Tiffany, Jr.

LLR 16/180 - 9/18/1783 - Estate of William Huntley to Daniel Clark, Jr. - no acreage - bounded north by Benj. Huntley, east by Seth Lee, south by the widow Huntley, and west by the highway

LLR 16/181 - 3/3/1783 - Eleazer Mather to Daniel Clark, Jr. - 100 lbs. - land north of said Clark's dwelling house, including the OLD ORCHARD - 80 acres m/l - bounded north by Brown's Line, east by Mr. Dean of Wethersfield (a little west of the GREAT HILL), south by Mr. Dean (a little NE of Nehemiah Huntley's HOUSE, and west by the highway (by S. Story)

LLR 13/234 - 10/17/1766 - Sam Parsons to Daniel Clark, Jr. - 30 lbs. - land set to me in execution against Benajah Huntley - 20 acres - no definitive bounds or description

LLR 13/224 - 2/1/1771 - Eber Lewis of New Hampshire to Daniel Clark, Jr. - 7+ acres set to me by execution against Benajah Huntley - only bound is Dan Clark on north

LLR 11/353 - 4/9/1765 - Benajah Huntley to Dan Clark Jr. - 10 acres land - 5lbs. - bounded north and west by Benajah Huntley, east by William Huntley, and south by Seth Lee

LLR 5/380 - 6/15/1736 - Moses Noyes to Dan Clark Jr. - 1 & 1/2 acres land near Dan Jr's dwelling house - no definitive bounds

LLR 6/275 - 1/15/1736 - Dan Clark to Dan Clark Jr. - 1/2 acre, beginning at the highway at the NW corner of my son's land then SW to the middle part of my dwelling house (viz. through the middle part of the chimney to

the south side of said house and then as far south to Dan Jr's land to make 1/2 acre

LLR 6/259/260 - 1/12/1736 - Dan Clark to all his children - his earthly possessions, animals, loans, etc. - 1/4 of his dwelling at the north end - a great deed but no mention of any industry, dam, etc.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY WAS BLENDED IN WITH THE "CLARK FARM" - IT WENT FROM 230 ACRES TO 250

LLR 32/93 - 6/12/1826 - Hassard Wilcox to Nathan Morgan - 30 acres with a DWELLING HOUSE - \$165 - bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east and south by Erastus Calkins, and west by Perkins

LLR 30/389 - 3/1/1823 - Nathaniel Brown of Groton to Hassard Wilcox - \$150 - 30 acres and DWELLING HOUSE - bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east and south by the heirs of Daniel Clark, and west by Thomas Perkins

LLR 28/129 - 2/20/1818 - Benjamin Fox and Ezra Avery to Nathaniel Brown of Groton - 30 acres and Dwelling House - same bounds

LLR 28/101 - 2/20/1818 - Nathaniel Brown to above 2 - same description - refer to

LLR 26/190 - 11/21/1817 - Joseph Wilbur to Nathaniel Brown - 30 acres and Dwelling House - being FARM on which I now live - under a mortgtgage to John C. Wilcox and Daniel Wilbur - same bounds

LLR 26/181 - 4/17/1817 - Mortgage - Jos. Wilbur to Dan Wilcox, Jr. - \$100 - same description - note that mortgage is for 30 acres

LLR 26/150---- Benjamin Wilbur to Jos. Wilbur - 42 acres and DWELLING HOUSE - release of mortgage -refer to

LLR 27/169 - 2/19/1816 - Jos. Wilbur to Benjamin Wilbur - \$400 - 32 (really 42?) acres and Dwelling House - bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east and south by Daniel Clark, and west by Elias Perkins

LLR 23/493 - 11/10/1807 - Eb. Tiffany to Jos. Wilbur - \$180 - 12 acres and DWELLING HOUSE - bounded north and east by Daniel Clark, south by Webb, and west by Elias Perkins - NOTE: he picked up 10 acres the same day from Daniel Clark on 23/480/482

LLR 20/304 - 7/7/1794 - Daniel Clark to Eb. Tiffany -7

acres land - 7 lbs - bounded south by Webb, and west by Eb. Tiffany

NOTE: LLR 20/264 - 1/23/1795 - Samuel Story to Eb. Tiffany, Jr. - 21 lbs - 21 acres and DWELLING HOUSE - bounded north by Mr. Shaw of New London, east by Tiffany, south by Booge, and west by the highway

LLR 19/510 - 4/18/1793 - Richard H. Huntley to Eb. Tiffany, Jr. - 24 lbs - 24 acres with the buildings thereon - bounded north by Webb, east and south by Daniel Clark and west (formerly) by Noyes Wadsworth

LLR 19/511 - 4/16/1793 - James Huntley - his share of above property - 7 lbs + - states Booge on west!!!!

LLR 19/233 - 1/5/1793 - Eb. Tiffany to Eb. Tiffany, Jr. - 80 lbs - the NORTH and EAST of the FARM from my present DWELLING HOUSE - beginning at the end of the wall on the east side of the highway, then as the road runs to a stump by the bridge about 22 rods from Eb. Tiffany Jr. NEW HOUSE, then east by the road, then SE as the road runs to about 10 rods from a new HOME and SHOP by said highway - then north to a wall 1 & 1/2 rods north of an OLD CHIMNEY - 77 acres (unknown if this is in Gungy-Tantamorum?)

LLR 19/166 - 12/30/1789 - Daniel Clark to Samuel Story - 40 shillings - 3 acres land - bounded north by Shaw, east by Booge, south by Story, and west by the highway

LLR 19/160 - 3/10/1791 - Nehemiah Huntley to Samuel Story - 10 lbs - 13 acres m/l - bounded north by Mr. Shaw of New London, east by Eb. Tiffany, Jr., south by James Booge, and west by Samuel Story

LLR 18/77 - 6/7/1787 - Joshua Perkins to Samuel Story - 7 acres m/l - bounded north by Mr. Mather, Esq., east by Wadsworth, south and west by the highway

LLR 18/78 3/30/1787 - Joshua and Jonathan Perkins to Samuel Story - 9 lbs - 16 acres land m/l - bounded north by Wadsworth and the road, east by Wadsworth, south by Aimes heirs and west by Woods

LLR 19/165 - 2/11/1786 - Daniel Clark to Nehemiah Huntley - 35 lbs - 35 acres land only - bounded north and east by Brown's Line, south by (formerly) Ed. Dorr(?), and west by Woods

LLR 9/10 - 5/25/1751 - Benjamin Adsit to George Jeoffries (mulla'toe) 18 acres m/l - bounded north by

John Calkins, west by Dan Clark's land, south by INDIAN LAND, east highway

NOTE: - LLR 13/257 - 8/4/1749 - Samuel Adset to Daniel Clark, Jr. - 120 lbs old tenor - 24 acres m/l - bounded north by John Calkins, east by land left for a highway, south by INDIAN LAND, and west by Daniel Clark

PERKINS SECTION

LLR 40/630 - 8/24/1872 - Alfred Tiffany to Charles Perkins - \$225 - 51 acres m/l land only - bounded north by Perkins, east by Henry Lee and Hazzard Wilcox, south by Benjamin Clark and west by the highway

LLR 42/4 - 8/17/1872 - Heirs of Charles Tiffany to Alfred Tiffany - 40 acres land m/l - same bounds -this was a result of a lost deed - which was LLR 36/332 - 2/5/1846 - Charles E. Tiffany to Alfred E. Tiffany - 60 acres m/l - \$150 - bounded north by Seth Tiffany, east by Hassard Wilcox and Lauton Babcock, south by Eb. Mack and the heirs of Jarius Perkins, and west by the highway from Lyme to Salem -NOTE: This land was mortgaged by Charles Tiffany to the town of Lyme on LLR 38/365 - 10/10/1845 for \$182 -the only bound difference was the Salem line on the north - this was released on 2/6/1846

LLR 36/308 - 9/22/1845 - Eb. Tiffany Jr. to Charles E. Tiffany - \$250 - same description

LLR 37/536 - 11/27/1843 - Eb. Tiffany to Eb. Tiffany, Jr. - \$50 - 60 acres land - bounded north by Seth Tiffany, east by Wilcox and Babcock, south by heirs of J. Perkins (formerly Jos. Wilbur and Dan Clark) and west by the highway

LLR 38/241 - 4/10/1850 - Ebenezer Mack to Charles S. Perkins - being same tract I purchased from the estate of James (Jarius) Perkins - about 50 acres with house and barn and is the farm upon which said Perkins now lives - bounded north by Alfred Tiffany, east and south by my other land and west by the highway

LLR 35/343 - 3/30/1847 - Estate of Jarius C. Perkins to Ebenezer Mack - 50 acres and buildings - \$400 -bounded north by Alfred Tiffany, east and south by Ebenezer Mack, and west by the road from the house of James Beebe to Salem

OLPR 1/451 - 2/25/1846 - Estate of Jarius Perkins -Total

= \$3892 - 130 sheep, 1 horse, 1 pair oxen, 4 cows, 25 cords wood, 2 COAL PITS, 100 rails and RAILROAD TIES = \$4 - 10 bushels oats - 150 lbs. beef, 250 lbs. pork - Residence = \$2000 - FARM RESIDENCE -\$1200 - THIS ESTATE WAS INSOLVENT

LLR 36/277 - 6/21/1844 - Release - Charles Babcock to Jarius Perkins - \$287 - 120 acres and bldgs. -bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east by Eb. Mack to where the pentway enters the highway, south by (formerly) Dan Condol and across the highway to west by Jarius Perkins and (formerly) Ben and Tim Fox, and across the highway to the first bound - these are the total bounds - not just the east side

LLR 37/219/220 - 2/24/1840 - Charles W. Babcock to Jarius Perkins & mortgage (land he bought of Perkins - ref. LLR 34/329 - 2/20/1834) - 120 acres on both sides of the highway - east side bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east by Eb. Mack, south by the PENTWAY and west by the highway

LLR 34/754 - 7/17/1837 - Mortgage - Charles Babcock to Town of Lyme - 120 acres and bldgs. - same description

LLR 34/244 - 2/28/1833 - Thomas Fitch to Jarius Perkins - \$500 - land only - 120 acres on both sides of the highway - east side bounded north by Alfred Tiffany, east by Nathan Morgan, (formerly) Wilcox, and Calkins, south by where the PENTWAY enters the highway, and west by the highway

LLR 29/496 - 11/3/1831 - Judgement for Orren F. Smith against Jos. Crandel - this property, divided in two by the highway, with Dwelling house and barn on the east side - east side bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east and south by Nathan Morgan, and west by the highway - the west side bounded north by Tim Fox, east by the highway and Dan Condol, south by Dan Condol, and west by Jarius and Elisha Perkins - under encumbrance of a mortgage to Thomas Fitch (this is how Fitch got the land)

LLR 32/614 - 3/14/1831 - Mortgage- Joseph Crandel of Salem to Thomas Fitch - \$300 - 120 acres m/l -bounded north by Ebenezer Tiffany, east by Nathan Morgan, south by Crandel - refer to

LLR 32/370/371 - 8/4/1828 - Nathan Morgan to Joseph Crandel, Jr. and return (mortgage) -\$435 -120 acres on both sides of the highway - east side boundaries: north by Ebenezer Tiffany, east by Nathan Morgan (formerly Hazzard Wilcox and Erastus Calkins), south to where the

pentway enters the highway, and west by the highway

LLR 32/92 - 6/12/1826 - Erastus W. Wilcox to Nathan Morgan - 2 parcels - \$425 - #1: 120 acres land bounded north by Ebenezer Tiffany, east by Erastus Calkins, Hassard Wilcox, and Asariah Beebe, south by Cuff Condol, being land deeded to me by Benjamin Wilcox - #2: 3 acres m/l, beginning a little NE of where a house formerly stood which was occupied by George Manwaring -reserving the house and shop now occupied by Timothy Fox and reserving the use of a well to Elisha Perkins -bounded on the east by Elias Perkins

LLR 31/273 - 3/9/1826 - Benjamin Wilcox to Erastus M. Wilcox - \$414 - same description as 2 parcels in 32/92 - refer to

LLR 30/396 - 8/26/1823 - Thomas Shaw Perkins of Waterford to Benjamin Wilcox - \$400 - 120 acres and ONE DWELLING HOUSE (excludes all highways) - being same lot mortgaged to me by Benjamin and Timothy Fox - bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east by Hassard Wilcox, heirs of Dudley Clark, and Asariah Beebe, south by Cuff Condon (Condol Afro-American), and west by the highway

LLR 26/510 - 3/5/1822 - Tim and Ben Fox to Thomas Perkins - a certain FARM of about 100 acres with buildings thereon - excepting the house in which Timothy Fox lives - being same sold to us by said Perkins - bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east by Ezra Avery, Benj. Fox, Asariah Beebe, and Daniel Clark, south by Dan Condol (Afro-American)

LLR 28/230 - 8/24/1815 - Tim and Ben Fox to Thomas Perkins - \$500 - mortgage - a certain FARM described in a deed from him to us - refer to

LLR 26/251 - 8/24/1818 - Thomas Perkins to Tim and Ben Fox - \$500 - a certain FARM having been deeded to me by my father, Elias Perkins - bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east by Ezra Avery, Benj. Fox, Daniel Clark, and Azariah Beebe, south by Daniel Condol (Cuff's son)

LLR 25/328 - 5/9/1814 - Elias Perkins to Thomas Perkins - 100 acres m/l - refer to deed

LLR 21/515 - 6/22/1801 - John N. Wadsworth of Durham to Elias Perkins of New London - \$400 - 100 acres with the HOUSES and BUILDINGS being the same place where James Booge lives - bounded north by Eb. Tiffany, east by Tim Fox, Samuel Ray, and HIGHWAY, south by Crandle Cuff (or Condol was a freed slave) and HIGHWAY - refer to

mortgage from Booge to Wadsworth

LLR 21/487 - 5/15/1801 - James Booge to John N. Wadsworth - \$400 - 100 acres and buildings - bounded north by Tiffany, east by Daniel Clark, south by Crandle Cuff, and west by the highway

LLR 21/547 6/2/1801 - John Booge to John Wadsworth - same description

LLR 21/475 - 5/11/1801 - James Wadsworth to John Wadsworth - \$400 - the FARM on which James Booge now lives

LLR 20/172 - 7/31/1794 - Mortgage - James and James Jr. Booge to Ebenezer Hayden - 2 parcels - 29 lbs. - 1st is east side of road - 60 acres and 2/3 of a NEW SAWMILL - bounded north by Story, east by Eb. Tiffany, Baker, and Dan Clark, and west by the highway (roughly triangular parcel - 2nd piece is on west side of highway

LLR 18/376/377 - 6/2/1789 - James Wadsworth to James, James 2nd, and John Booge - 120lbs - 100 acres land in 2 pieces - eastside parcel: bounded north and west by the highway, east by Daniel Clark, John Baker, and Nehemiah Hindly, south by John Baker and the HIGHWAY

LLR - 14/152 - 3/7/1776 - Mortgage - James Wadsworth of Durham to John Noyes Wadsworth of Durham - 2nd parcel - 100 acres laid out to my father James Wadsworth, Esq. and Timothy Mather - refer to

LLR 5/344 - 4/10/1735 - Laid out by the Town of Lyme to James Wadsworth, Esq., and Captain Timothy Mather - 145 acres of land - refers to road from Grassy Hill to PAUQUONK - mentions swamp near the FALLS where the BROOK runs out of the swamp and falls from the rocks - allowance for a highway 10 rods wide leading from Grassy Hill to PAUQUAT

NOTE:- LLR 13/242 - 3/19/1763 - Heirs of John Perkins to Ruth Wadsworth of Durham - 25 lbs - 105 acres land being that section of land laid out to Captain Timothy Mather (from the right of John Noyes) - no definitive bounds - ALSO NOTE: - LLR 13/239 - 3/30/1757 - Tim Mather to James Wadsworth of Durham - a strip of land along by the LITTLE POND where the fence now stands to make room to maintain the dividing fence on the west side of said pond as it now stands

NLPR 9/288/289 - 12/21/1758 - Estate of John Perkins -

very large and complete FARM inventory - includes BRASS kettle - House and homestead of 75 acres = 123 lbs - tract of land of Captain Mather = 200 lbs - TO HIS PART OF SAW MILL IRONS = 1 lb - SILVER WATCH = 1 lb - 29 sheep, 40 goats, 20 geese, 1 roan mare, 2 colts, 2- 2 year old heffers, 2 pair steers, 4 hives of bees, 2 farrow cows, 12 swine, 10 loads hay on UPPER FARM, 10 loads hay on OLD FARM, 4 calves, 1 brindle cow, 90 barrels corn, 30 barrels oats - Administrators were Joshua and Lydia Perkins who had to post a 400 lb. bond (very high)

J. ELY BEEBE SECTION

LLR 40/481 - 3/12/1868 - 1st. parcel - mortgage - J. Ely Beebe to Deep River Savings Bank - \$700 - "NOYES LAND" - 60 acres land m/l - bounded north by the heirs of Henry S. Lee, east by R.W. Lee, south by Daniel Condol, and west by the highway

LLR 39/500 - 3/10/1868 - James M. Beebe to J. Ely Beebe - same description, except called 40 acres and "NOYES PLACE"!!!

LLR 34/322 - 1/24/1834 - Thomas Fitch to James M. Beebe - \$375 - 50 acres m/l, being what I bought of George W. Fox - bounded north and east by (formerly) Nathan Morgan, east by Seth Lee, south by Daniel Condol, and west by the highway

LLR 34/321 - 9/10/1832 - George W. Fox to Thomas Fitch - same bounds, being what I bought of Daniel Gillette

LLR 35/10 - 7/18/1832 - Dan Gillette, guardian of Joseph Beebe (minor - son of Azariah?) to G.W. Fox - 50 acres land - \$500 - bounded north by Nathan Morgan, east by the heirs of Seth Lee, south by Dan Condol, and west by the highway

LR 35/10 - 9/10/1832 - Thomas Fitch of Montville leases to George Fox - all LOGGING rights, except the APPLE TREES on this land - until 4/1/1835

LLR 21/419 - 9/4/1800 - Lee Peck to Azariah Beebe -\$2000 - 6 parcels with a total of 60 (this could be a mistake) acres with Dwelling house and barn - 6th parcel is bounded north and west by the highway, east by the heirs of Seth Lee, and south by Marvin heirs

LLR 21/412 - 9/8/1800 - Release - John Noyes to Lee Peck - on 5 parcels of 160 acres in North Society -\$510 -

refer to LLR 19/113 - 5/13/1791 wherein Dr. John Noyes loans Lee Peck 37 lbs. on these pieces

THE FOLLOWING ARE ONLY INDIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THIS SPECIFIC PROPERTY BUT DO SHOW BEEBE AND NOYES ACTIVITY

LLR 24/357 - 3/14/1810 - Zelophehad Ely to Azariah Beebe - \$200 - 50 acres land - NO BUILDINGS

LLR 24/233 - 2/16/1809 - Richard Beckwith to Z. Ely - \$600 - 50 acres m/l - bounded north by the highway, east by Phillips and Azariah Beebe, south by Gideon Rogers, and west by Samuel Coult

LLR 24/126 - Mortgage release - Mary Ann, Joseph, and William Noyes to Richard Beckwith - \$321.81 - 50 acres m/l that was mortgaged to John Noyes, dec. -same bounds

LLR 23/308 - 1/27/1807 - David Howard Jr. to Richard Beckwith - \$600 - being the same FARM on which I now live - same bounds

LLR 21/436 - 9/8/1800 - Mortgage - David Howard to John Noyes - 50 acres FARM where I now live - \$179.59 - bounded north by Wilbur, east by Phillips and others, south by James Scillard, and west by Samuel Coult - this was cleared via LLR 23/336 - 2/9 /1807

LLR 20/128 - 2/18/1794 - Lee Peck to David Howard -49 acres land - 100 lbs - (very faint print)

LLR 13/455 - 10/29/1774 - William Huntley to Lee Peck - 3 parcels - #1 has a MANSION HOUSE - no mention of a MILL (see LLR)

J. WARREN STARK SECTION

LLR 42/278 - 4/25/1888 - Smith and Julia A. Jones to J. Warren Stark - \$40 - 12 acres land m/l - bounded north by Judah Lord, east and south by Frederick Fosdick, and west by the heirs of Charles Perkins -refer to

LL 42/254 - 1/15/1887 - James Beebe to Julia Jones - \$6.50 - same description - having been conveyed to me this day by Fred E. Chadwick from the estate of Soloman Goodman

LLR 41/226 - 1/5/1887 - Estate of Soloman Goodman to James Beebe - same description - having been conveyed to Goodman by Ralph S. Taintor

LLR 43/80 - 2/25/1881 - Ralph S. Taintor to Solomon Goodman - \$100 - 12 acres formerly called the "Tillotson land" - bounded north by (formerly) Alfred Tiffany, east by (formerly) Eb. Mack, south by (formerly) Louton Babcock, and west by (formerly) Eb. Tiffany -

LLR 40/710 - 8/29/1876 - Asa Wilcox to Ralph Taintor - same description

LLR 35/346 - 12/11/1847 - John H. Corey to Asa Wilcox - \$140 - 12 acres land - bounded north by Seth Tiffany, east by Eb. Mack, south by Louton Babcock, west by Eb. Tiffany - refer to

LLR 35/194 - 4/1/1842 - Hasard Wilcox to John Corey - \$144 - same description

LLR 34/650 - 12/12/1836 - James Whiting to Hasard Wilcox - \$40 - 8 & 1/2 acres m/l - bounded north by Seth Tiffany on the Salem Town Line, east by the heirs of Nathan Morgan, south by Louton Babcock, and west by Eb. Tiffany - being land given to me by the will of Simeon Tillotson

LLR 20/527 - 3/14/1791 - Dan Clark to Simon Tillotson Jr. - 15 lbs - 8 acres m/l - bounded north by Brown's Line (40 rods), east by Dan Clark (32 rods), south and west by ????? - the SE corner is 18 rods SE of said Tillotson's dwelling house

FROM HERE GO BACK THROUGH CLARK AS IN BARTMANN SECTION

WALTER LEE SECTION

NOTE: - LLR 41/206 - 3/14/1885 & 41/210 - 5/5/1885 -A consortium of Walter Lee(\$125), R.W. Lee (\$125), William Crocker (\$25), Horace Royce (\$50), Erastus Caulkins (\$50), Niles Rogers (\$50), John R. Br---(\$50), and Augustus Marvin (\$25) - a loan to William H. Ryan - for 1 right hand Circular Saw Mill #2, manufactured by the Saw Manufacturing Co. of Montpelier, Vermont, with a 42'' saw and 60' of 5 ply, 10'' RUBBER belting, now located and situated in Lyme on the land of Dijah Colt and at present rented to J. Ely Beebe - Ryan will saw with the same all logs and timber that shall be brought by these parties to the extent of the capacity of said mill at reasonable and customary rates, until he hath repaid them the loan (within 3 years)

ELPR 4/35 - 4/18/1891 - Inventory of R. W. Lee -Total \$6504 - FARM with buildings \$3500 (no bounds) -cash in 5

banks - \$2180 - many FARM implements - 2 mowing machines
- 1 horse - 1 cow - 2 beehives - FARM went to grand
nephew Walter S. Lee

R.W. Lee FARM was built through certain transactions -
following are a few:

LLR 38/677 - 8/19/1853 - David R. Condol to R.W. Lee -
\$100 - 16 acres land being what I bought of Seth Lee and
was part of the wood lot owned by Seth Lee, dec., and
set to Eliza Lee, reserving the pasturage for the
present year and all the rails and timber now cut and
lying on the land - bounded north, east, and west by
R.W. Lee, and south by the heirs of Chris and Eliza Lee,
and R.W. Lee

LLR 38/552 - 12/17/1851 - Seth S. Lee to David Condol -
\$230 - same as 38/677 except called 14 acres - see
estate of Seth Lee set to Eliza Lee

LLR 36/418 - 9/16/1845 - Eb. Mack to R.W. Lee - 23 acres
land reserving the wood on said land for 2 years from
4/1/1845 - bounded north by my land known as the CLARK
FARM, east by the heirs of Seth Lee (known as "common
field"), south by R.W. Lee, and west by James W. Beebe
- refer to

LLR 36/275 - 2/18/1845 - Seth Lee to Eb. Mack - \$285 -
26 acres land m/l being set to me from my father's
estate and recorded in New London 10/1/1828 - called
"All 3 Lot" - bounded north by Eb. Mack, east what is
called "leech land", south by R.W. Lee, and west by
James Beebe - NOTE: Seth Lee was the grandson of Elisha
(died 4/16/1747)

LLR 37/604 - 3/27/1843 - Joseph Beebe to R.W. Lee - \$80 -
4 acres m/l with building - bounded north by David
Condol, east by Reverend Seth Lee, south by Dijah Colt,
and west by the highway

LLR 37/294 - 3/31/1840 - James M. Beebe to David R.
Condol - \$110 - 4 acres m/l with building - same bounds
as 37/604

LLR 34/338 - 3/11/1834 - Charles Huntley to James M.
Beebe - \$60 - 3 acres m/l - bounded north by Condol,
east by the highway, south by Coult, and west by the
heirs of Seth Lee - refer to

LLR 34/327 - 2/12/1834 - Lydia Munsell to Charles
Huntley - \$40 - same description - refer to

LLR 21/65 - 5/7/1798 - John and Katura Ames to Lydia Huntley - \$100 - 4 acres m/1 on the east side of Cedar Swamp and EAST SIDE of HIGHWAY and DWELLING HOUSE - bounded north by Benj. Lee, east by the widow of Seth Lee, south by Ames, and west by the highway

NOTE: - LLR 20/316 - 11/2/1795 - Peter Lay to John Ames - 2 acres and SMALL HOUSE [This is same house referred to Sarah Silas and Joseph Pomham] they freed Cuff

LLR 17/279 - 5/31/1786 - Martha Huntley (widow of William) to daughter Katura Ames - 12 acres and dwelling house - bounded north by Dan Clark Jr., east by Seth Lee (by the highway from PECK'S SAWMILL TO MR. HENRY'S), south by Armistad and Peter Lay, and west by the Cedar Swamp Pond - the SW corner is a little SW of the dwelling house on the property

NOTE: Within the context of this section the following should be considered:

NLPR R/2/154 - 12/8/1826 - Estate of Seth Lee - total=\$6393 - The "old farm" of 300 acres=\$3600 - 80 acres adjacent=\$240 - 189 sheep - 615 lbs. wool - 1/2 set SAWMILL IRONS=\$10

LLR 25/36 - 3/3/1812 - Lawton Babcock to Ezra Gillette - 1/8th part of the SAWMILL on Seth Lee's land and near Seth's dwelling house

Archaeological Testing Methods

The use of subsurface archaeological testing was employed to give an additional source of data for cultural features that had been discerned in the walking survey or had been discovered in the documentary approaches. In many cases the walking survey data indicated the presence of a substantial archaeological component. The documentary research in these situations worked with the visual data and gave further evidence without necessitating subsurface testing.

In several situations the walking survey indicated the existence of some feature, however, the archival information could not be securely connected. At this point in the study I employed subsurface archaeological testing to generate additional information as a cross-reference and/or a check. This was necessary on all prehistoric loci, where there were no documentary references and at the site noted as "Three Chimneys" site #3. The only documentation that could be associated, were a references to Ebenezer Tiffany in the 1790's having an old chimney beside the site of his dwelling house and Daniel Clark erecting his dwelling house on a piece of property that obliquely references an old chimney. Were either of these "Three Chimney's"? Could this be interpreted as a reference to a 17th century structure? The walking survey and the documentation were unspecific. Archaeology was employed to test the area and potentially give additional information concerning temporal position.

Two other areas were sampled archaeologically. These areas were site #5, the mill where a small stone foundation was located immediately west of the wheel house and south of the dam and a loci associated to a charcoal kiln - site #7. Both of these were electromagnetically sensed and then excavated.

Site #3 was sampled several different ways. First a test pit transect was run from north to south across the length of the compound (approximately 145') at 10 foot intervals. This line of 12" X 12" test pits began at the inside of the wall immediately west of the probable interior structure that contained the two hearth features. The purpose of this transect was to sample different regions within the compound and ascertain the different activity locations. This would identify if the compound served different functions and also help date the occupation by producing temporally diagnostic artifacts.

The second approach to testing the area was by employing electromagnetic sensing and then apply archaeological test pitting in the immediate vicinity of the magnetic return. The purpose of this was the same as above, however, the different technique was less prone to chance and more specific to (metal) artifacts.

The third archaeological procedure was directly oriented

toward the possible semi-subterranean dwelling up against the north (125') stonewall. The purpose of this test excavation was to identify any cultural artifacts to see if any of these could be ascribed to the 17th century.

Site #3

The transect of a dozen 12"X 12" test pits revealed a sparse number of artifact except just south of the semi-subterranean structure in the first test pit. (All of the test pits, however, revealed this same stratigraphy.) In the test pit immediately south of the structure rusted and scaled sheet iron fragments and the base portion of a (liquor-probably rum) bottle were found. These cultural items came from the juncture of the humic or "organic duff" (referred to as the AO zone) and the topsoil. This was about 4-5 inches below the surface. The thickness of the "organic duff" represented over the entire surface of the site suggests that the site has not been disturbed. This evidence forms the basis of a prediction that any historic archaeological deposits that are found in the compound should have integrity.

The electromagnetic testing procedure along the same transect line (as well as radiating out by six feet in both an east and west directions) yielded a surprising number of wrought iron nails. These occurred at the same depth below the surface as the bottle base in the first test pit. Their date of manufacture is mostly likely pre-1800. The finding of these also indicates that this area probably did not function as a enclosure for animals since such items would have seriously produced "hardware poisoning" to farm animals. Such a scatter is not an archaeological signature of an area related to animal husbandry. The indication, therefore, is that this compound was oriented toward some other type of activity. The archival search indicated that other historically recorded Park activities were timbering. Was this locus the possible site of a timbering camp?

The third approach used in the sampling of Site #3 was to position two 3 foot square excavations inside the semi-subterranean structure. These units were placed up against the back (north) wall adjacent the two hearth-chimney features and in the "corners" where the side walls projected out into the compound. The test units were undertaken to locate and identify any cultural items that would aid in determining the age of the compound and structure.

As expected the walls continued below the rubble surface. The excavation initially bottomed on a hard packed floor two feet below the surface. Below this floor was another soil layer that extended down to the base of the stone walls (west and north or east and north). The recovery of artifacts indicated that there were several episodes of occupation. The most recent was contemporaneous with the rubble layer and can be dated to about 1860-1870. At this

time the depression in the ground was used as a trash pit and various sheet metal (iron) plates were found in a very rusted and deteriorated condition. Several pieces of partially decomposed leather with copper eyes were found as well as several wrought iron nails (also severely rusted) and a "Sweets liniment bottle". This embossed bottle securely dated this assemblage of artifacts and the period for the demise of the structure. The wrought iron nails probably were part of the "post and beam" and sheathing or panelling construction and related to erection and maintenance rather than the destruction of the building. Mixed in with some of this debris were some very fragmentary pieces of painted wood. This wood appeared to be cedar and had been painted white. This may indicate exterior sheathing or clapboarding. The white paint probably suggests a date of after the first quarter of the nineteenth century as this is about the time when white pigments became commonly available as a house paint. At the base of this rubble layer was a subtle line of compacted or baked earth near the hearth. A sill coming up to the hearth may have served in this area as the base of a wooden flooring. This would imply that the hearth extended out into the room by approximately 14" at which point a wooden beam was laid down to support flooring. Several pieces of badly deteriorated but clearly sawn wood were identified. Their thickness was over one inch. At this level two free blown green glass bottles (broken) were found. These were very similar to the fragment identified in the test pit at the southern edge of the structure in the transect across the compound.

Four or five inches below this was a second level seen as a compact layer that probably represented a dirt floor. Charcoal flecks were in this layer however no cultural items were found. Beneath this layer in only the northwest corner a 12" square test pit was excavated. This unit showed that immediately adjacent the wall a small trench had been excavated, probably when the structure was built. This "builder's trench" was the oldest feature in the structure. The part of the limited excavation revealed no associated artifacts.

The best estimation for the construction of the dirt floored structure is certainly pre-1800, and likely much earlier. The occupation of this structure can also be taken into the first half of the 19th century. Apparently by 1860 the structure was falling in.

There is evidence that there had been at least one renovation that involved the putting down of a wooden floor. However, there was clearly a period when a dirt floor was utilized. Unfortunately this transition cannot be securely dated.

One class that is missing from the artifact inventory are ceramic items. In almost every archaeological situation ceramics make up the most prolific part of the assemblage.

The explanation for this could be that the test excavation for one reason or another is in fact not representative of the total artifact inventory.

In the earliest colonial assemblages ceramics are rare because such items were not commonly brought over from England on the first voyages. Only on later voyages that were undertaken for the purpose of resupplying the settlements did greater numbers of ceramics come to the Americas. It might therefore be expected that for early colonial settlements, one might not find ceramics as a major artifactual element in the site (Hume, Martin's Hundred).

Another historic situation that has led to a low recovery of ceramics on a site is for groups of people who have had little in the way of passed on material culture (that is from previous generations). These are predominantly poor people who came to the region with few personal goods from their homeland. This would certainly correspond to Afro - or Native Americans who were taken from their homeland as slaves (Deetz, In Small Things Forgotten).

Either of these latter explanations would place site #3 into the 17th or 18th century. It is interesting to note that the test excavations undertaken at the 17th century Whitfield House in nearby Guilford (Langley and Anderson, personal communications) recovered very few ceramics..... While it is too early to make a definitive statement, the early nature of Site #3 is supportable through these various lines of evidence.

Site #5

The other site that was investigated through archaeology was site #5. This mill was electromagnetically scanned. The purpose of this was to ascertain the amount of iron that remained on site. This was done to give insight into the period of its construction. While it is possible that much of the larger iron shafting and bearings may have been taken for "recycling" during the Civil War and First World War the smaller parts and fastenings might still be present.

The signature of an early 18th century mill is a low percentage of iron (Oliver Evans, The Young Mill-Wrights and Miller's Guide). The remote sensing of Site #5 showed a very low percentage of iron. I am certain that this is a sawmill site and suspect that it was initially built very early into the colonial period. There are Lyme records indicating that the uplands had already sustained a heavy toll upon the timber resources as early as 1683. Wood was being sent back to England as staves, plank and board, not logs (CCR; Joshua Hempstead). This suggests to me that Site #5 could be a 17th century sawmill where logs that had been locally cut were sawn and then transported in a more economical (energy saving) fashion.

The test excavation of several areas where the magnetic

anomalies were recorded showed the presence of wrought iron nails, however, very few. The evidence from the study indicates an early date for this sawmill.

Site #7

The final area that was tested was a small enclosure immediately beside a charcoal kiln. The remote sensing quickly indicated the presence of many magnetic anomalies. The testing of one of these loci revealed that there were sheet cut nails. These are a product of a iron making technology that was in place after 1820. This data fits well with the archival evidence for the existence of charcoal pits in 1846 (OLPR 1/451). The enclosure was undoubtedly a place where a charcoal kiln attendant rested and watched the operation of the kiln. There are three such dwellings in direct association with charcoal pits on the Park.

Interpretation

Site #1

The various sources of data indicate that the "Lee Farm" goes back well into the 18th century and probably was the home of Daniel Clark Junior's house (NLPR 11/6/1822 & 6/28/1822). This dwelling was described as a two story central chimney "2 over 2" building that contained four basic chambers. The entrance was directly in front of the central chimney and a steep stairway led upstairs. The date of its erection is unclear, however this could have been Dan Clark's father's dwelling that is mentioned in (LLR 1/15/1736).

Site #2

According to the records Dan Clark Jr. had an earlier house when his father was still alive. It was mentioned in (LLR 6/15/1736). What became of this dwelling is also unclear, however, it is not mentioned in his probate of 1822. This dwelling could well be site #2. Its location is probably appropriate with regards to the description in (LLR 9/18/1783). The 80 acres that Clark bought were toward the north and east corner of the Park against the Salem town line (referred to as Brown's line and west of the Great Hill-Mount Pisga). This parcel was north of his "dwelling". It was a simple dwelling exhibiting corporate space. There was little privacy as the design had an open kitchen/dining/living space with an adjoining open sleeping area. Other sleeping area (if necessary) may have been in a loft accessed by ladder.

Site #3

The documentation for this compound to be a 17th century Sheiling has already been discussed. The archaeology may also add a slight bit of data to this interpretation. Yet there is also information that this compound and internal dwelling structure was used into the 19th century. Could this be a farmstead that was Daniel Clark Senior's? This is possible, and its proximity to Daniel Clark Junior's dwelling is most reasonable. According to the LLR 6/275 1/15/1736 Daniel Clark Senior's dwelling was southwest of Daniel Clark Junior's dwelling and close enough to get a 1/2 acre parcel between the two. The location of Sites #2 and #3 are the only dwellings known in the upper 1/3 of the Park (as indicated in LLR 16/181 3/3/1783) that are close together and meet the description in the deeds. This indicates that the best historic interpretation utilizing the recovered documents is that Site #3 is in fact an enclosed farmstead (Sheiling) that was willed in 1736 by Daniel Clark Senior. It is interesting to note that Joshua Hempstead owned and leased out a farmstead 1/2 mile to the north in 1713. This

region of Salem and Lyme had already been occupied well before such was recorded in the conventional town land records.

Site #4

This site was identified in the walking survey as a "stone ender". This was a single room dwelling with a massive chimney at the western end and a cellar underneath. The interpretation of the ownership of this structure utilizing the land and other written records probably indicates that it was built somewhere between 1787 and 1797 and can be attributed to Samuel Story (LLR 20/264.1/23/1795; LLR 18/77. 3/30/1787). Subsequent ownership was to Ebenezer Tiffany, then Joseph Wilbur, Nathaniel Brown, and Hazard Wilcox in 1826 (LLR 32/93). Nathan Morgan purchased this and much of the Park land to put together the Morgan farm which became the Henry S. Lee farm in 1855 (LLR 40/292).

Site #5

This site is recognized as a New Sawmill in 1794 LLR 20/172. The mill is part of a triangular piece of land that borders Sam Story on the north, Dan Clark on the east, and the highway (Gungy road) on the west. Several documents suggest that it might exist prior to this date; first the reference to a "New" sawmill begs the question whether or not there was an "Old" sawmill. Second, the estate of John Perkins in 1758 (NLPR 9/288-289) mentions his part share in the "saw mill irons", however it is unclear whether or not this is on the section of land that is later to become part of the Park. The term irons refer to the saw blades and the bearings with shafting all of which are made of iron. These would undoubtedly correspond to a sawmill that utilized a reciprocating saw rather than a circular saw as this type had not yet been invented and put into use. (The circular saw was first used by the Shakers in the early 1830's). The document LLR 5/344 and dated 4/10/1735 probably relates to the same area however there is no reference to a dam, mill, or any other feature that is man made. Yet, I have seen in the records of Saybrook-Potapaug on the Falls River the same kind of document issued after the demise of an earlier dam and mill. An educated guess is that during the 17th century there may have been a sawing activity here that relates to the initial cutting pre-1683. This reflects the information from the document that suggests much of the upland areas of Lyme are already deforested. This would also fit in with the local early 18th century farming operation that Daniel Clark as well as Joshua Hempstead were involved in. Such activity was probably only viable after the land had been cleared. I pose that this clearing was the result of 17th century timbering. Going hand in hand with this timbering

was the local sawing that resulted in hauling and then transporting of staves, planks, and boards. The local saw mill reduced the waste of energy in hauling cumbersome logs by 25-30% or more by weight. Each cut would have reduced the thickness of the log by 1/2 " and to roughly square up the log to saw board or plank would have generated an appreciable amount of slab wood and mill waste (personal communications Thomas Worthley, forester). The benefits of local sawing are obvious from this perspective.

The most recent document that suggests that the mill was still in operation is OLPR 16/451 filed 2/25/1846. This is the probate of Jarius Perkins and listed are a pair of oxen and 100 railroad ties. I doubt that these were hand hewn. It is interesting to note that Perkins was also involved with charcoal production, cord wood, rail, and railroad ties. One could pose that he was most effectively using the various by-products of a timbering operation.

Site #6

The cemetery is still poorly understood. It is clearly present, but who is actually interred is not known. The poor financial condition of the local inhabitants might suggest that many of these stones related to 18th and 19th century tenant and farm owners. Some of these could also be African and Native American servants, slaves, wards of the town and paupers. The Joseph Pomham document (1/6/1806-Lyme Treasurer's Records) indicating that Ebenezer Tiffany paid for Joe's coffin and was then repaid by the Town of Lyme serves as a fine example.

On the other hand if the sawmill was in operation in the mid 17th century as posed earlier, some of these could relate to individuals working either in the actual lumber activity or the milling. As noted in Bernard Steiner's History of Guilford, Governor Leete had Native Americans doing these jobs. However, African slaves, white indentured servants, or English colonists may also be represented.

Site #7

Charcoal kiln or "coal pits" are common in the Park and probably date to after 1840. OLPR 16/451 clearly dates the activity and the resultant feature. The four adjacent dwelling shacks are quite well preserved and hold the key as to who maintained these charcoal kilns. The shacks that were probably erected by the kiln attendant, are small stone foundations that usually back up against an outcrop or erratic that serves as part of the wall. A chimney and hearth are also positioned inside the structure. Part of the structure was wood that is now completely deteriorated, however, nails used to attach various components were found

during a small test excavation (in this paper previous section).

Other structure as these are quite common across the Park and in the Gungy area in general. These have caused Bingham to suggest that these are dwellings for recently freed slaves left in the wild to fend for themselves. While this might have happened to some degree, the various activities that are known for the area more likely necessitated the construction of such temporary shacks to attend kilns, watch over flocks of sheep and goats, and to take refuge and store equipment and animals (oxen) while cutting timber. These structures are quite similar, including some components of "Three Chimneys". This might suggest that over the years the same people were involved in these activities (including the construction). While white Englishmen have been present for a long time, the continuity of Native American residence is clear from the prehistoric period up to the early and mid 19th century. Likewise, African-American relations with the Native peoples can be demonstrated back into the 17th century. Since both groups served as slaves and free laborers to English colonists their cohabitation should be expected and is explicitly documented for this section of Lyme and Salem. Is it possible that these structures were made by African and Native American peoples, yet, they may relate to English and subsequent American farmers and loggers? (I suspect the former but must admit the possibility of the latter.)

Recommendations and Conclusion

It is a great asset in knowing what exists on a parcel of land. From the perspective of conservation and preservation, the Hartman Park Commission has acted wisely in setting up a passive Park program. The Park effectively lends itself to natural and historical studies strung together by a series of hiking and walking trails. This permits access to the various regions of the Park without creating adverse environmental conditions.

The cultural sites identified in this study are an undeveloped resource. This report has assessed them, however, they remain predominantly undisturbed. They are for the most part an untapped archaeological resource that may in the future serve as a place to undertake careful excavation. Their immediate needs are to adopt a program that permits people to view the sites but not to disturb them. A policy of no unauthorized moving of surface materials or digging should be adopted.

Periodic monitoring of the Park grounds should be carried out for several reasons. First, this would ensure that the sites are not being disturbed. Second, such monitoring will enable to assess the various policies that the Commission has adopted and programs that it has undertaken. From this source of information potential changes can be planned. A good example of this would be to monitor the use of specific trails and as they begin to wear deeply into the forest cover and soil. Alternate routes may be selected. Finally, monitoring may discover other uses that the Park has and such information may need to be incorporated in the overall Park plan.

Finally the best and most effective way of ensuring preservation is through education. People should be aware of what is on the Park so that they too can participate in its preservation.

Secrecy will not work. It only serves to make people think that some treasure lies hidden somewhere. The responsibility of the Commission is to educate the townspeople that yes there is a treasure but it is only in the form of historic information. There are no valuable objects but there is a story if one is willing to listen. Education is the key to the Park. This has not gone unrecognized by the Park Commission.

To further advance the educational component of Hartman Park, I suggest that more outreach to the community be undertaken. There is a considerable amount of interest in local history and the Commission could really serve an important function. On site lectures and hikes have already been initiated and have been highly successful. This should be coordinated with school personnel, various local societies, and community organizations.

With regard to the actual archaeological sites there

should be a passive approach to management. The sites should have the vegetation pruned or taken away so that the large root systems do not further damage the stone work or feature. At the same time this will improve the visibility so that onlookers will not start moving things on their own to get a "better look". Next it might be advisable to put a subtle rope fence around some of the specific features establishing a particular boundary. The purpose of this is to route the potential traffic of walkers and hikers away from the more sensitive part of the site where damage may occur from continued footsteps.

A more long term program that would have both historical and educational merit would be to establish an educational building near the mill, dam, and pond. Timbering was at the center of the Park's initial colonial history and it appears that this mill may have cut board and plank that were sent all the way back to England in the 17th and certainly in the 18th century. As part of the center there could be a reconstruction of the sawmill that would be a tremendous educational centerpiece for the whole park and recreate some of the Park's significant historic fabric. In this region of the Park, a center would be accessible from a historical "highway" and limit development to this border area adjacent the road rather than locate it in a more interior zone that would cause more serious impact.

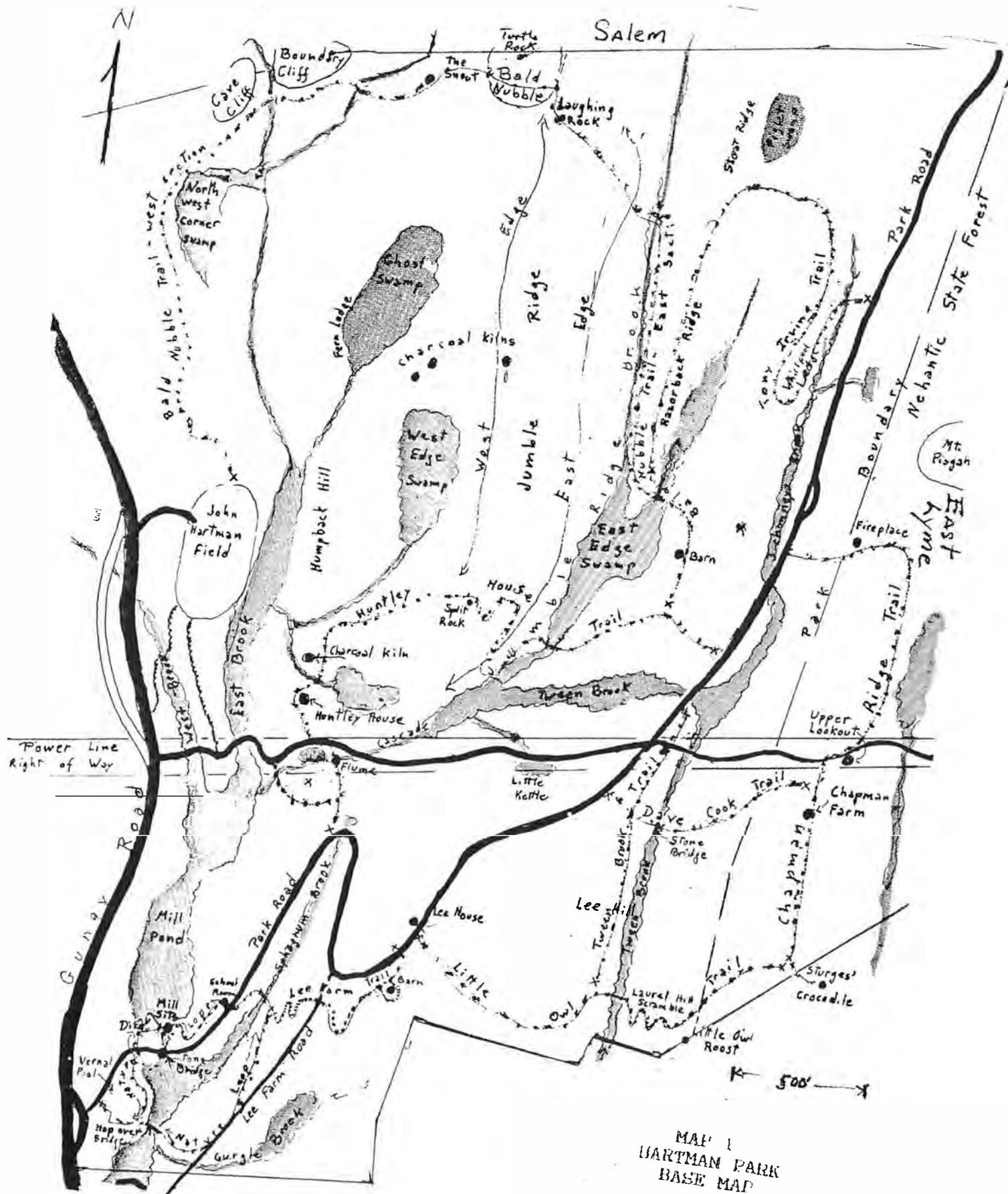
The sawmill reconstruction would: 1) involve the repair of the dam and thus elevate the water level back to the height it had been in the early colonial period; 2) Reconstruct the undershot water wheel and the wheel house where the power take off was located; and 3) reconstruct the sawing system. A side benefit to this is that the millpond water level would be returned to its former level approximately 2-3 feet higher than it is presently. This would reconstruct a colonial pond that was free of obstruction and could be enjoyed by a broad spectrum of community people.

In conclusion the Town of Lyme is tremendously fortunate in having this most significant resource. Hartman Park holds a fascinating and rich part of our cultural heritage. It touches the lives of all of us. It is our past and within its borders are many of the reasons why we as Native American, European, or African, came here and why we have stayed. The park may hold the dramatic and secret record of fleeing English nobles, some of our forefathers. It documents the harsh life of surviving in the New World and scratching out a living. It records the struggle of people who were displaced, enslaved, and eventually freed. In all of this it serves as a superior Heritage Park for all who claim America as their home.

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A black and white photograph of a map titled "MAP 2 WALLS AND ROADS". The map is oriented vertically and shows a complex network of roads and walls. Key labels include "SALEM" at the top, "EAST SALEM" on the right side, "PARK ROAD" in the center, and "HILLMAN" at the bottom. A compass rose is visible in the bottom left corner. The map is overlaid with a grid of lines, and there are various handwritten notes and markings throughout. The title "MAP 2 WALLS AND ROADS" is printed in the top left corner. The map is titled "MAP 2 WALLS AND ROADS". It shows a complex network of roads and walls, with labels for "SALEM", "EAST SALEM", "PARK ROAD", and "HILLMAN". A compass rose is visible in the bottom left corner. The map is overlaid with a grid of lines, and there are various handwritten notes and markings throughout. The title "MAP 2 WALLS AND ROADS" is printed in the top left corner.

MAP 3
OUT BUILDINGS



MAP 4
DATELINGSS

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Dan Clark Sr.

Samuel Eliot

DAN CLARK JR.

1257

3317



MAP 5
MILL AND CEMETERY

3-7-22-30

James City

MILL

James City



MAP 8
CHARCOAL KILNS

Charcoal Kiln & Shack

Charcoal Kiln & Shack

Charcoal Kiln & Shack

Charcoal Kiln & Shack

303 / 2 R

