



RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE TAYLOR-BRAY FARM

YARMOUTH, MA

Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project

October 2010

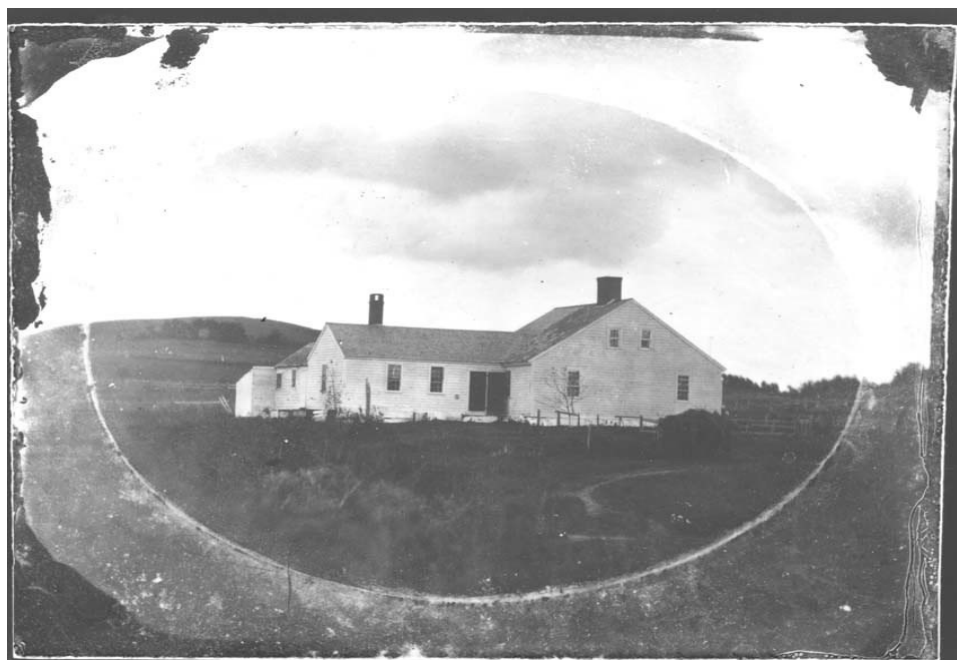


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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Taylor-Bray farm is located on 23 acres of town owned property in the Hockanom section of east Yarmouth, Massachusetts adjacent to salt marshes associated with Chase Garden Creek (**Figure 1**). The property consists of one house and associated barn that were built circa 1780-1800, a blacksmith shop that was converted into the current caretaker's residence, a semi-subterranean agrarian storage structure, **five** recently constructed livestock sheds, and a historic marker affixed to a large glacial erratic (**Figures 2 and 3**). The site was probably seasonally occupied by the Native people associated with the Mattacheeset community and was first occupied by Europeans in the late 1630s to early 1640s (1639-1643). The first documented owner of the property was Richard Taylor and his wife Ruth. The property remained in the Taylor and subsequently the Bray family until 1941. It changed hands many times before it was saved from destruction by development by being acquired by the Town of Yarmouth in 1987. The site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. It is currently managed by the Town of Yarmouth and the non-profit Taylor-Bray Farm Preservation Association (TBFPA). The barn has been renovated and restored and now serves as a working barn and office and current plans are for the restoration and preservation of the farmhouse into a museum and educational space.

The Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project (PARP) was contracted by the TBFPA in August 2010 to conduct a reconnaissance survey of the property. This reconnaissance survey focused on analyzing the prehistoric and historic archaeological potential of the 23-acre parcel and helping to develop and historic and prehistoric context for the interpretation of the site. The reconnaissance survey also recommends that archaeological testing programs in the form of an Intensive Survey and Site Examinations be conducted. The purpose of the proposed archaeological testing would be to collect further information to aid in the restoration of the farmhouse and help to better inform the Town and the TBFPA where the most archaeologically sensitive areas of the property are so that they can better manage the parcel. The archaeological survey would provide information that could be used to plan future development of the property by locating areas to be avoided due to archaeologically sensitive materials and identifying areas of low archaeological sensitivity that would be more suitable for future expansion or construction. A final goal of archaeological testing would be to examine the prehistoric and early historic occupation and use of the property by the Native people as well as the European occupants of the land.

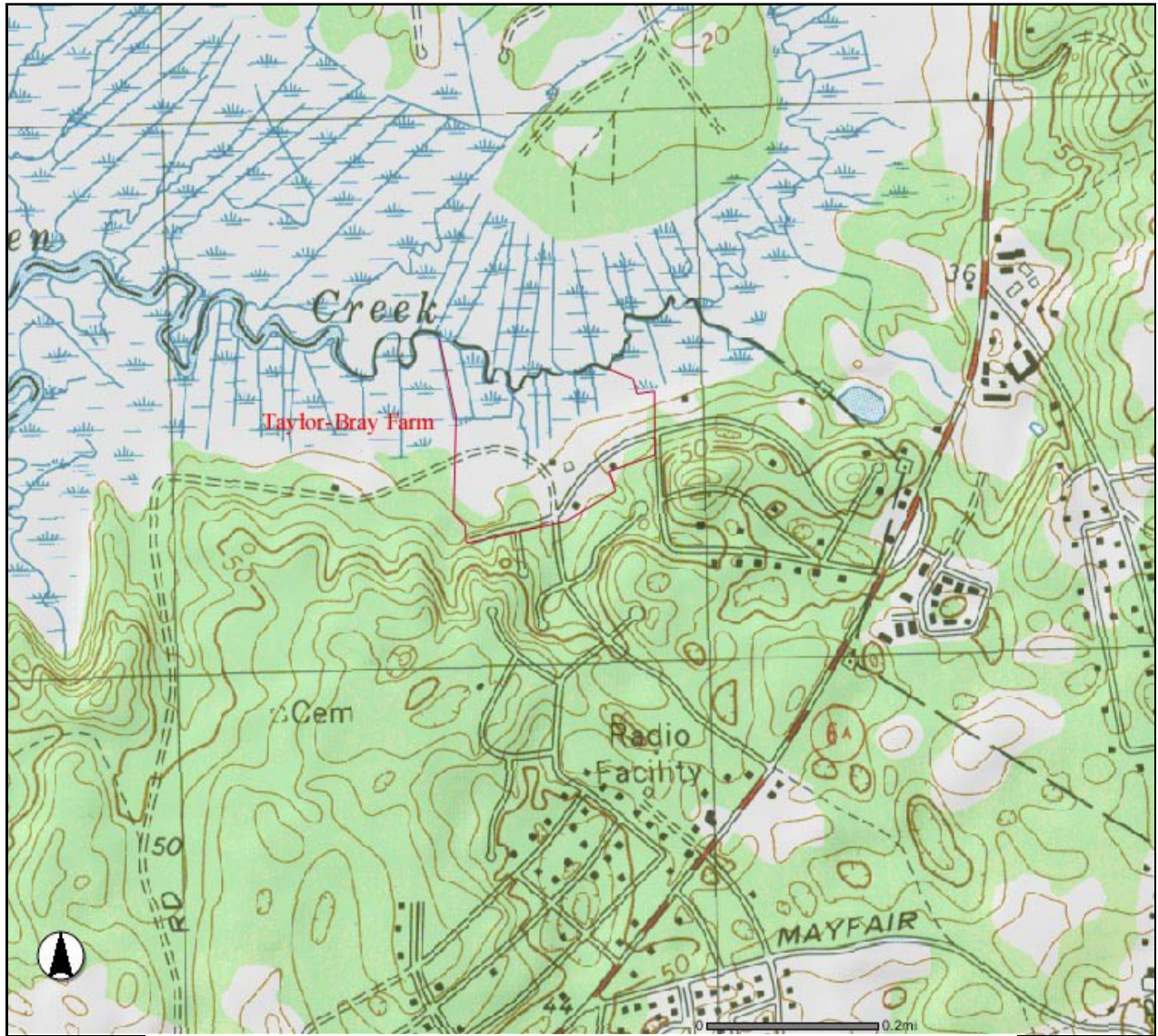


Figure 1. Location of the Taylor-Bray Farm on the USGS topographic map

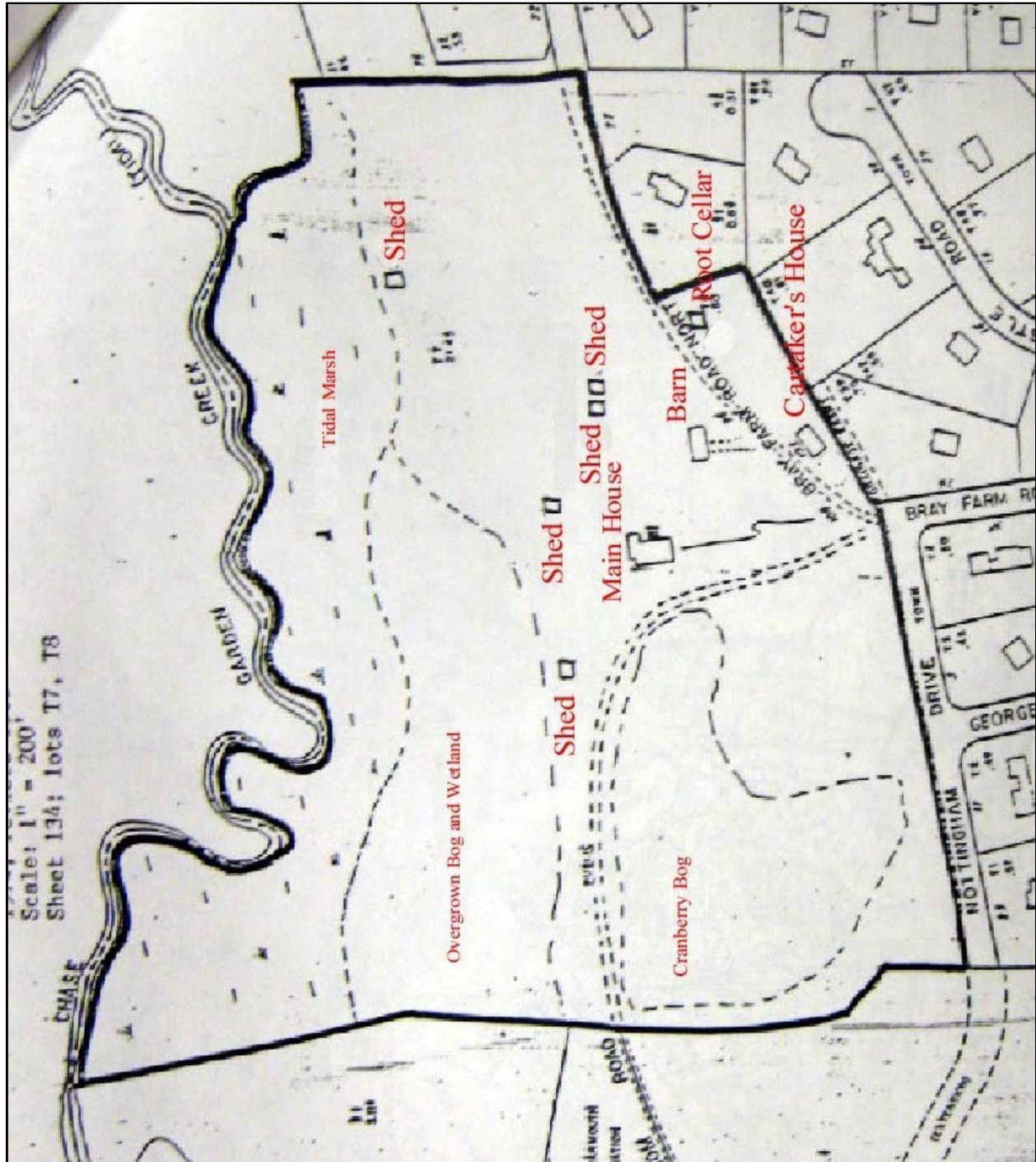


Figure 2. Taylor-Bray Farm layout and structures (Source: National Register Application for the Taylor-Bray Farm)



Figure 3. Current (2010) photograph of house (top); Taylor Rock with plaque (bottom)

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Statement of Purpose

The research design for the reconnaissance survey was designed to examine the natural and historical aspects of the project area and to place the Taylor-Bray Farm within a prehistoric and historic context associated with the Town of Yarmouth and the broader Cape Cod/ Southeastern Massachusetts region. The data collected through the analysis of the environmental factors associated with the project area (soil types, topographical conditions, fresh and salt water resources), when combined with an examination of the known Native and historic archaeological resources in the Town of Yarmouth and the wider Cape Cod area, allows archaeological models to be developed that can help predict the likelihood of Native and historic resources within the project area.

B. Documentary Research

Background research was conducted at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) and the Massachusetts State Archives in Boston, at the Taylor-Bray Farm, and at the Yarmouth Town Library. An extensive literature and web search was also conducted online. Resources consulted at the MHC included the Yarmouth town reconnaissance survey (MHC 1984), an examination and evaluation of the prehistoric and historic site files, a review of the National Register Nomination file for the Taylor-Bray Farm, and a review of previous archaeological surveys that had been conducted in and around Yarmouth.

C. Environmental Context

The Town of Yarmouth is located on Cape Cod Bay and Atlantic Ocean coasts in Barnstable County. It is bordered on the west by Barnstable, on the east by Dennis, on the north by Cape Cod Bay, and on the south by Nantucket Sound. Water bodies in the town include ponds, meadows, swamps, freshwater and brackish marshes, kettle hole bogs and vernal pools. Drainage in the northern portion of the town near the project area is via Chase Garden Creek. Three geologic areas exist in Yarmouth. A range of east to west running hills exists approximately one mile south of Cape Cod Bay that represent the southern extent of the Sandwich Moraine. The area to the north of these hills is somewhat uneven and slopes to the Bay. This represent lake and lake bottom deposits and swamps and marshes are common here. The southern half of the town is the Harwich Outwash Plain, a sloping land form the eventually enters Nantucket Sound. Elevations in the north half of the town are 100' above sea level (ASL) or less while in the south half they reach up to 50' ASL.

Three types of soils are present within the survey area: Carver coarse sand, Pipestone loamy coarse sand, and Freetown coarse sand (**Figure 4**). Carver coarse sand (on 3-8% slopes) covers most of the survey area. Soils in this series make up the majority of those in the town and consist of very deep extremely well-drained sandy soils that are ill-suited for agriculture because of their permeability. Rocks found in this series range from fine gravel to stones and generally average less than 10% of the soil. A strip Pipestone loamy coarse sand is located along the northwest edge of the property. These soils are very deep, and poorly drained, commonly occurring in low areas bordering streams and swamps. These soils are best suited for woodlands and grasses and poorly suited for most crops. A



Figure 4. Soil types present at and around the Taylor-Bray Farm

Soil Map—Barnstable County, Massachusetts

Map Unit Legend

Barnstable County, Massachusetts (MA001)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Water	0.2	0.2%
11A	Berryland mucky loamy coarse sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.1	1.0%
38A	Pipestone loamy coarse sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	4.0	3.6%
55A	Freetown coarse sand, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2.6	2.4%
66A	Ipswich, Pawcatuck, and Matunuck peats, 0 to 1 percent slopes	10.7	9.7%
252B	Carver coarse sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	31.5	28.5%
252C	Carver coarse sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	36.8	33.4%
252D	Carver coarse sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes	19.9	18.0%
264A	Eastchop loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.2	2.9%
264B	Eastchop loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.5	0.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		110.4	100.0%

Figure 4a. Soil identifications and descriptions

pocket of Freetown coarse sand is located in the western third of the property. Freetown soils are very deep, level and poorly drained and occur in depressions adjacent to streams, ponds and lakes. They are commonly used for cranberry bogs. Based on the soils present, the areas of Carver coarse sand have the highest probability for containing archaeological or historical resources.

The Taylor-Bray Farm is located in the northeastern corner of Yarmouth in the Hockanom section of the town. It is bordered on the north by the Black Flats tidal marsh and the entire area is protected by a barrier beach (Chapin Memorial Beach). Chase Garden Creek and White's Brook cut through Black Flats from the opening of the marsh at Bass Hole. The farm originally extended from the marsh to Route 6 A to the south.

The project area is located within one half mile of Cape Cod Bay, a salt water resource, within 500 feet of Chase Garden Creek, an estuary environment, and adjacent to several freshwater sources. The presence and proximity of three types of water resources- salt water, estuary, and fresh water) so close to the project area adds to its potential attractiveness to Native people. The area is located to the south of the former Glacial Lake Cape Cod and to the east of the eastern outlet of this glacial lake. This makes the project area highly sensitive for the potential occurrence of Paleo-Indian Native materials. Very little evidence of the earliest inhabitants of New England is known from Cape Cod and the project area may have been the type of topographic and resource rich area that may have attracted them.

D. Prehistoric Context

New England's prehistory is poorly understood relative to that of other regions in North America. For most of the prehistory in the region, river drainages, defined physiographic units within which human communities operated. This pattern follows from the longitudinal diversity of habitats that occur along drainages, forming ecologically unique wetland habitats, together with the transportation routes afforded by their watercourses. In the clearest examples, rivers provide access to maritime and upland resources at each end of the drainage, and to the diverse habitats in between. The exploitation of those habitats can be integrated into a seasonal round that differs at various historical moments.

The prehistory of southern New England is divided into seven periods, each identified by characteristic styles of projectile points, pottery and other artifacts. These periods are the Paleo-Indian (13,000-10,000 BP), Early Archaic (10,000-8000 BP), Middle Archaic (8000-6000 BP), Late Archaic (6000-3000 BP), Early Woodland (3000-2000 BP), Middle Woodland (2000-1000 BP) and Late Woodland (1000-350 BP). In addition to their artifacts, the periods are characterized by changing patterns of site location, activities and size. The final report for this project will contain a more detailed discussion of the prehistory of Massachusetts and how any prehistoric archaeology uncovered in the project area or immediately around it, relates to larger trends that have been observed regarding the Ancient native American settlement of New England.

New England has a rich and extremely interesting Pre-Contact period. Archaeology has contributed a great deal to our understanding of the Native history of New England, without it our picture of the past would, unfortunately be only a sketch. Unfortunately, archaeology can only give us only a bare bones look at the lives of the people who have lived in New England in the Pre-Contact past. We can never answer questions like what was a man thinking when he made a certain projectile point style, or what did a woman think about when she made a pot. We can only theorize and guess at these sort of details.

But through archaeology, we have been able to learn when people first arrived in Southeastern Massachusetts and how they made a living.

Because archaeology relies on the material that is recovered from the soil, we are limited to how much we can ever really know about the most ancient people. So we must try to say something archaeologically meaningful from the scant bits of evidence that have survived. Unfortunately, the farther back in time we travel, the more scarce our evidence becomes. This is due to the fact that there were less people in the area in the past and some sites have been flooded by rising sea levels. Bearing this in mind, the following is a sketch of what happened in the past, always being added to and never complete.

Paleo-Indian Period 13,000-10,000 BP

Although there is new research being conducted all the time, the present theory is that the people who first settled in New England arrived in the New World during the end of the Wisconsin ice age, approximately 13,000 years ago. Before this time, New England and much of the northern half of the United States was covered by a mile and a half thick sheets of ice called glaciers. Ice ages are part of the Earth's natural warming and cooling cycle. Approximately 60,000 years ago for some unknown reason, the temperature dropped on Earth just a few degrees, just enough to cause the glaciers and ice caps located at the north and south poles to begin removing water from the oceans and growing. By approximately 20,000 years ago the edges of the northern ice sheet had reached its maximum extent, present day Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and began to recede. As the glaciers melted, they dropped millions of tons of sand, gravel and boulders that had accumulated during their journey southward. All this material, the moraine and outwash soils, became the sandy hills, the drumlins, eskers and kames, and basically all the lower layers of soil that make up our landscape today. Mixed in with the moraine and outwash were glacial erratics, these are the large boulders, like Plymouth Rock, that dot our landscape today.

Following the retreat of the glaciers, the climate in southern New England was a southern tundra. It was cold, windy and barren and covered with large areas of wetlands. Scattered intermittently across the landscape were patches of grasses, shrubs such as sedge, alder and willow, and small stunted trees including spruce followed by birch and pine. There was also a lot more landscape than there is today because the oceans were approximately 300-400' feet lower than they are today. In New England, this meant that the coastline was up to 50 miles to the east of its present position. This left exposed large portions of land, like George's Banks, that are today underwater. The islands that we see today in many coastal harbors, were at this time hills on a barren landscape and many of the rivers that we know today were nothing more than springs or small streams.

The types of animals that were present at this time included some of the smaller species such as foxes and rabbits, but megafauna were also present. Megafauna is a term that describes the large breeds of animals that were present in New England after the last ice age. These included the mammoth, which existed on the tundra, the mastodon, which lived in the early forests, the horse, which later became extinct and was reintroduced by the Spanish in the 1500s, bears like the large Kodiak variety, beavers up to 6' long, bison, elk, caribou and musk ox, which disappeared fairly early.

In southeastern Massachusetts, sites that date to this period have been encountered in Plymouth on the Eel River and on the coast in Marshfield.. At these sites, the evidence of people living here after the last ice age has consisted predominantly of stone projectile points of a variety called the Paleo or fluted

point. These points were generally made from exotic materials that were carried in by the inhabitants as they traveled from the west. These materials predominantly are very fine grained stones including cherts from New York and Maine and jaspers from Pennsylvania. Population densities have been estimated at approximately 5-12 people per 100 square kilometers. These people made their living by hunting and possibly scavenging the carcasses of the megafauna. They also hunted smaller game such as rabbits and they may have fished on the coast. The populations in New England at this time may have numbered no more than a few hundred. These people lived in small groups and traveled seasonally. They probably were not nomadic, but were following seasonally migrating herds. Paleo sites are often located on hilltops overlooking plains or were high on the shores of glacial lakes.

Archaeologically there is little evidence of the Paleo-Indian period on the Outer Cape. One of the reasons for the paucity of finds may be related to the fact that during this period the coastline was approximately 100 miles to the east and south of today's George's Banks with the result being that more attractive sites may have been located near the paleo-shore and are now flooded. No Paleo-Indian materials have been recovered in situ on the outer Cape, with one fluted point having been recovered from Eastham, constituting the total of the evidence on the Outer Cape for occupation at this time (Johnson 1997: 17). On the shore of the Bass River in Yarmouth, a cache of possible Paleo-Indian Eden blades of Mt. Kineo felsite from Maine was recovered from a tree fall (Dunford 1997: 32). It is more likely that these blades date to the Middle Woodland period and are not, in fact, Eden points.

By the end of the Paleo Period the environment in New England was stabilizing and life ways were becoming fairly distinct. The megafauna were extinct by 10,000 years ago, probably due to a combination of hunting by the first settlers and climactic change. The forests were beginning to change to more pine and nut bearing hardwoods which created new habitats for animals and new food sources for people. While the Paleo Period can be seen as a time of initial colonization, the next period, the Early Archaic, can be viewed as a time of settling in and accommodation to life in New England.

Early Archaic 10,000-8,000 BP

The extinction of the megafauna and the changing climate led to a revamping of the Paleo-Native way of life around 10,000 years ago. The environment in the Early Archaic had warmed slightly and as a result, trees such as oaks, pitch pines, beeches and hazel began to flourish. It was during this time that the major rivers that are around today began to form as well and into these rivers anadromous fish species like salmon and herring began to run. This would have provided another food source for the inhabitants of New England. As New England began to become more forested, new mammalian species also would have moved into the area. These species would have included black bear, deer and moose.

The Early Archaic is one of the little understood periods of New England prehistory. Early Archaic sites tend to occur on a wide range of settings including hillsides with slopes over 15 degrees and hill tops. Some sites are situated on the same locations as Paleo sites while others appear alone in the landscape. Homes at this time have been theorized as being either of a longhouse shaped, as have been identified in Taunton, Massachusetts at the Titicut site, or as small pits dug into the sides of hills as have been identified in Connecticut and northern Massachusetts. It is unknown if the two forms of houses occurred simultaneously, were seasonally determined or represent different building traditions by different populations.

Evidence of the Early Archaic peoples' process of "settling in" is evidenced in their use of local volcanic materials such as rhyolite and felsite for tools and projectile points and their possible use of quartz for quick, expendable tools. Hunting during this period may have taken the form of spear throwing with the use of the atl-atl, a weighted stick that was held in the hand onto which a long spear was placed and launched from. The atl-atl was basically an extension of the thrower's arm and it effectively increased the distance, force and accuracy of the throw.

Like the preceding Paleo-Indian period, little evidence exists for occupation on the Outer Cape during the Early Archaic. One bifurcate base point was recovered from the Chase Farm site in Eastham and a bifurcate base point base was recovered from the Nauset trail on the Cape Cod National Seashore (Dimmick 2006: 2). During the Early Archaic the sea levels were still approximately 25 meters below their present level but the Cape was covered by a mixture of oak and pine forest.

Middle Archaic 8,000-6,000 BP

While the Early Archaic was a time of transition from the Paleo-Indian nomadic way of life to a more sedentary and permanent situation, the Middle Archaic can be seen as a time of more normality and permanency. It still was a time of many changes though. Seas remained approximately 29 feet lower than they are today but the rate of rise had slowed enough for estuaries to begin forming. The formation of estuaries led to the establishment and proliferation of shellfish beds. Shellfish first settled in the warmer southern waters and eventually moved northward as the sea level rise slowed and waters warmed.

By 7000 years ago, forests with the same basic composition as today began to be established. The use of heavy stone woodworking tools such as axes, adzes and gouges increased during this period, possibly indicating the construction of log canoes or at least an increase in woodworking. Evidence for hunting using atl-atls first appears at this time as well. In fact, the oldest burial in New England, 7500 years ago, was located in Carver, Massachusetts and contained two atl-atl weights of the whale-tail variety. Sites from this period are fairly common, indicating that people had begun to spread out over larger areas. It also indicates that there may have been more people in Massachusetts than before.

No Middle Archaic sites are known from the Outer Cape. On the Lower Cape, the Upper Mill Pond Site in Brewster's Stony Brook Valley yielded specialized tools, points, scrapers, hammerstones possibly used to harvest and process the more seasonally available resources of this time. The site lies on a kettle pond approximately 50 feet above sea level.

Late Archaic 6,000-3000 BP

The Late Archaic represents the period with the most identified and recorded archaeological sites in Massachusetts. This has been interpreted by many as indicating a very large number of people living in our area during this period, although archaeologists are not sure why this happened. The case may also be made that this proliferation of stone tools and sites may be more related to a wider variety of stone tools being manufactured for specific purposes and a wide variety of habitats being exploited as opposed to a population boom. The Late Archaic is also a time of greater diversification and specialization than was evident in the earlier periods. The tool kits of the people living on the south coast and its coastal forests differed from that of the people in Maine and further north. This in turn was similar but distinct from the inhabitants of the strictly boreal forests such as those in New York and inland Massachusetts.

Along coastal Massachusetts, the combination of stabilizing sea levels and estuary formation led to significant runs of anadromous fish by the Late Archaic. As a way of taking maximum advantage of these fish runs, Native people began using weirs in the rivers, streams and bays. In fact, one of the largest weirs found anywhere in the world was encountered in what was once Boston harbor. It is believed that the weir was constructed approximately 5000 years ago and covered several acres. Weirs of a smaller scale were undoubtedly employed in most of the bays, rivers and larger streams in southeastern Massachusetts.

Unlike the preceding periods, the Late Archaic is well represented on the Outer Cape, as is the situation everywhere in Southeastern Massachusetts. A number of Late Archaic shell midden sites were identified in the High Head section of Truro during McManamon's archaeological survey of the Cape Cod National Seashore, indicating possibly a greater use of shellfish during this period (McManamon 1984: 348). Other Late Archaic sites include a single Otter Creek projectile point, representing the Laurentian tradition, recovered during McManamon's Cape Cod National Seashore survey from site 19-BN-274 and another from Nickerson's Neck in Chatham (Mcmanamon 1984). Small Stemmed tradition sites are better represented on the Outer Cape with 20 of the sites identified by McManamon yielding Squibnocket Triangle and Small Stemmed points. Small Stemmed tradition sites occur in a wide variety of environmental settings. Susquehanna tradition sites, characteristic of the Transitional Archaic, have been identified in Orleans (the Coburn site), one possible Atlantic point, and seven Susquehanna/ Wayland Notched projectile points, and two Orient Fishtail points were recovered from McManamon's survey. All of these points are diagnostic of the Transitional Archaic period.

Early Woodland 3000-2000 BP

Following the Terminal Archaic is an ill-defined time labeled the Early Woodland by New England archaeologists. In the face of the date for the start of pottery production being back into the Late to Terminal Archaic and the absence of horticulture possibly until after 1000 A.D, some archaeologists, like Snow, do not view the designation of Early Woodland as a valid one (1980). They see no real change occurring that could be used to differentiate the Terminal Archaic and the next 1000 years. They merely see a continuation of tumultuous times that began after 3000 to 4000 years ago. In the words of Filios "... the chronological picture (for the Early Woodland) is more murky than previously suspected. ...the horizon markers (of this period) need to be reevaluated." (Filios 1989:87). Traditional horizon markers for the Early Woodland have included Vinette I pottery, which has been shown to have been produced before the Early Woodland, an absence of Small Stemmed points, which have been shown to have continued in use into the Early Woodland, and increased sedentism, which appears to have begun before the Early Woodland, and horticulture, which in New England was not intensively practiced until after 1000 A.D.

Some of the trends identified above, the decreased population and fragmentation, are based on the small number of Early Woodland sites that have been identified. This may be more a product of the criteria used to identify the sites, such as the presence of pottery and absence of Small Stemmed points, and number of Early Woodland sites may not be as small as thought. If one includes sites yielding Small Stemmed points but no pottery, as these may represent special purpose floral or faunal resource procurement task camps and not residential locations, the number of sites possibly attributable to the Early Woodland increases. Due to the increasingly long temporal use range for Small Stemmed points, their presence or absence can no longer be used as valid "datable" criteria to assign the site to one

period or another. What is needed is more radiocarbon dates associated with specific materials. Until this occurs the Early Woodland will remain obscure and ill-defined.

A dramatic population collapse has traditionally been one of the defining characteristics of the Early Woodland. Filios (1989) came to a similar conclusion although her data shows a break in radiocarbon dates from 2700-2400 years B.P. possibly showing a population decline after 3800 years B.P. and a greater decline after 2800 years B.P. If there was in fact a population collapse, reasons for it have included climatic and environmental change, epidemics, the effects of plant and animal die-offs and socio-cultural factors. One of the main causes may have been if nut bearing trees, already in decline in the Terminal Archaic, were hit hard by plant disease or environmental change, then this may have caused a population reliant on this resource to die off. This would account for the drop in inland sites in the period. Alternately the populations living on the coast that focused their procurement strategies on river valley, estuarine and inshore resources may have remained relatively unscathed. These would be the Rossville and Lagoon point users, point styles that show a high concentration in coastal areas especially Cape Cod.

One of the most important Early to Middle Woodland sites excavated on the Outer Cape is the Carns Site on Coast Guard Beach in Eastham (Bradley 2005). This site yielded abundant evidence of Fox Creek phase occupation which were similar to sites in New York's Hudson valley (Dimmick 2006: 11). Seven other sites have been identified on the Cape Cod National Seashore dating to this period as well.

Middle Woodland 2000-1200 BP

This period is marked by a decrease in the number of exotic finished goods indicative of long-distance trade, and by changes in mortuary practice (increase in secondary interments, less use of ocher, fewer grave goods, more variation in preparation of the dead). While the roots of ceramic and lithic variability are found in the preceding periods, more rapid variation in sequence through time and more regional variation characterize this period. Ceramics vary more in decoration and form. Lithic projectile points are less important in the tool kit, and bone and antler tools are preserved at some sites where matrix conditions are appropriate (Shaw 1996:84-87). By the end of the period there is evidence of maize horticulture (Thorbahn 1982).

Fox Creek and Steubenville bifaces characterize this part of the period. There is some overlap in time between the Fox Creek and Jack's Reef points during this part of the Middle Woodland. Fox Creek points are relatively rare in Eastern Massachusetts with few known from the outer Cape (Truro and Wellfleet) and Martha's Vineyard. These points are diagnostic of the Middle Woodland Period, occurring from AD 400-700, and they are often found on multi-component sites (sites with multiple time periods represented) and area associated with the growing of corn and decorated ceramics. On Martha's Vineyard, they have been found in association with postmolds outlining an oval-shaped house measuring 16' in diameter (Towle 1986: 30). Other projectile point styles such as Greene points are considered as being used contemporaneously with Fox Creek points in the earlier period of their use while Jack's Reef points and Levannas (the triangular points that are the hallmark of, and only point style occurring in, the Late Woodland period). The people who used the Fox Creek points are believed to have been seasonally migrational, spending the summers on the coast and the winters further inland, and they show many of the cultural characteristics evident with southeastern Massachusetts' Native people at the time of Contact. Other types of artifacts commonly found associated with Fox Creek points include exotic lithics like New York state cherts and Pennsylvania jaspers, Saugus jasper, Blue Hills hornfels and Great lakes' copper.

Jack's Reef points continue to be used into the Late Woodland. Exotic lithic materials increase in the Middle Woodland, except in the Champlain drainage. Jack's Reef points are often made of non-local chert (Shaw 1996:92-93). Some lithic tool types, such as Rossville (Shaw 1996:90) and Small Stemmed (Hasenstab et al. 1990) continue into the Middle Woodland.

The Carns site, previously mentioned, contained a significant Middle Woodland component while three sites identified during McManamon's survey contained diagnostic Middle Woodland points and four sites contained diagnostic Middle Woodland pottery. Occupation of the Outer Cape appears to have had a significant coastal orientation to it, with most sites being located within one half kilometer of the ocean (Ingham 2004:20). This presumed coastal focus could also be a result of the other factors as well: much of the Outer Cape is coastal and thus more sites would be expected to be identified in coastal settings, the highest yield of natural resources are in coastal areas, and the collection/ survey bias caused by the Cape Cod National Seashore survey, which of course, was located in a coastal environment. Only a limited amount of archaeological fieldwork has been conducted on non-coastal sites on Cape Cod.

Late Woodland Period 1200-500 BP

This is the period just prior to European contact and as a result, many of the historical reports written by the early explorers to New England (Verrazanno, Gosnold, Pring, Smith) present one way of understanding the late Late Woodland period. Some of their observations may be able to be extrapolated back into the Pre-Contact past through the use of ethnographic analogy. These analogies can be created with more confidence as pertaining to the culture of the Late Woodland period than any earlier one.

The ceramics of the Late Woodland period are often shell-tempered or made with fine grit temper and have thinner bodies and a more globular form than the earlier ceramics. The diagnostic projectile point of the Late woodland period is the triangular Levanna points and occasionally the Madison. This period is marked by an increasing importance in food production (maize, beans, squash, sunflower and other vegetables) in coastal or riverine zones, which begins by ca. 1100 BP on Martha's Vineyard (Ritchie 1969).

These decrease in projectile point styles and the increase in the reliance on horticultural crops, may be attributed to increasing numbers and densities of population at larger sites. While the occurrence of the "village" in southeastern Massachusetts continues to be debated, the affect of an increased reliance on corn, beans, squash and to a lesser degree gourds, sunflowers and tobacco, definitely led to a degree of sedentism not seen prior to this time (Hasenstab 1999; Kerber 1988).

Ceramics are often shell-tempered or made with fine grit temper and thinner bodied; there is a shift to globular forms, and the addition of collars, sometimes decorated with human faces. Elaborate collars similar to those of Iroquois ceramics are found in the Merrimack and Champlain drainages. Triangular projectile points (smaller Madison points or larger Levanna points) are diagnostic for this period. This period is marked by an increasing importance in food production (maize, beans, squash, sunflower and other vegetables) in coastal or riverine zones, which begins by ca. 1100 BP on Martha's Vineyard (Ritchie 1969).

These changes in assemblage, and by implication, adaptation, are attributed to increasing numbers and densities of population at larger sites. Research issues include the extent of permanency in Late Woodland settlements, the nature of such settlements (i.e., whether such settlements were villages; see Hasenstab 1999; Kerber 1988), the identification of horticulture with non-native plants and definition of the effects on humans. In addition, researchers might ask about the use of different ecozones, the reality of population growth, and whether or not climate change (e.g., the Little Ice Age), affected settlement and subsistence. There is some evidence of the development of long-distance exchange again, and some workers have suggested that a native beaver trade was developed before Contact. Regional differences are visible. In Vermont, there are fewer late Late Woodland sites than early Late Woodland. This may be a response to Iroquois settlement changes. In southern New England, horticulture did not replace existing gathering and hunting strategies, and large settlements did not replace small seasonal sites. Differential dependence on horticulture is likely to have affected society and politics. Cultural differentiation of the Iroquois from the Algonquin also presents research opportunities (Shaw 1996).

Numerous Late Woodland sites occur on the Outer cape with the best known and most extensively studied being the shell middens identified during Mcmanamon's survey (Mcmanamon 1984). The shores of Salt Pond are known to have been the focus of Late Woodland to Contact Period Native settlement as well.

1. Known Prehistoric Sites

A total of 13 prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded in the MHC site files within two kilometers of the two project areas (Table 1).

Table 1. Known prehistoric sites within 2 km of project areas.

Site	Water	Type	Date	Finds
19-BN-34	Sesuit Creek	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
19-BN-64	Stony Brook	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
19-BN-65	Stony brook	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
19-BN-66	Stony brook	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
19-BN-520	Sesuit Creek	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
19-BN-521	Marsh	Multifunction	Middle Archaic to Late Archaic	Points, bifaces, scrapers, debitage
19-BN-605	Springs?	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Site	Water	Type	Date	Finds
19-BN-677	Quivet Creek	Small Camp	Late Archaic to Early Woodland	Small Triangle point, sand tempered pottery
19-BN-742	Quivet	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

	Creek			
19-BN-805	Sesuit Creek	Scatter	Unknown	Quartz debitage
19-BN-833	Quivet Creek	Unknown	Late Archaic, Late Woodland	Plummet, small and large triangle points
19-BN-834	Cape Cod Bay	Findspot	Middle Archaic?	Gorget/ Atlatl weight

On Cape Cod, material dating to the Middle Archaic period is often found around kettle hole ponds. This may indicate the potential importance of even isolated wetlands to Middle Archaic populations (Davin and Gallagher 1987; McManamon et al 1984). Significant concentrations of Middle Archaic sites have been identified along the Bass and Herring rivers in Harwich and Yarmouth (Herbster and Chereau 2003: 22). Late Archaic assemblages, especially those associated with Susquehanna phase occupations are also common on the Bass and Herring Rivers (Herbster and Chereau 2003: 23). Woodland period occupations are well represented in and around Dennis, especially along the Bass River, with several shell middens dating from the period having been identified (Herbster and Chereau 2003: 24).

2. Prehistoric Archaeological Potential

Archaeological sites are found in a wide variety of environmental settings with new settings and locations of sites in areas not usually tested by cultural resource management surveys coming to light each year. The majority of sites though are to be found in particular environmental contexts (Funk 1972; Root 1978; Thorbahn et al 1980; McManamon 1984; Mulholland 1984; Thorbahn 1984; Nicholas 1990). Using the contexts of known sites allows archaeologists to predict the likelihood of additional sites in similar environments. These predictive models inform the location and testing interval of archaeological surveys.

In general sites in southern New England appear to be linked to three variables, topography, soil characteristics and proximity to water. These factors can be used to generate a predictive model showing a predominance of sites on flat to low slopes on well-drained soils near fresh or salt water (Robertson and Robertson 1978; Thorbahn, Loparto, Cox and Simon 1980). These factors can be combined with the proximity to natural resources (clay, lithic raw materials, and seasonal foods) and the use of transportation routes via waterways or land trails.

Prehistoric Archaeological potential can be stratified as follows:

High Potential: 100-200 meters (m) from a fresh water source on a 0-5 degree slope with well drained to excessively well-drained soils and minimal site disturbance;

Moderate Potential: 200-300 m from a fresh water source 5-10 degree slope with well drained to moderately well-drained soils;

Low Potential: >300 m. from a water source, >15 degree slope on poorly drained soils and in a heavily disturbed context.

This model relies on site characteristics identified by Dincauze and Meyer, who in 1977 compiled data on site location in Essex and Middlesex counties and found that 47% and 76% respectively, of the identified sites occupy land with less than an 8% slope on excessively well-drained soils; whereas 10-20% lie on well-drained soils on 8-15% slopes. In 1983 Kenyon and McDowell studied the

distribution of sites along the Merrimack River drainage basin and found 30% of sites on alluvial deposits, 40% on river terraces, and 20% on fluvio-glacial deltas, outwash, and lakebeds (Kenyon and McDowell 1983). Almost 90% of the sites were situated within 1000 m. of the river with 60% situated within 200 m. and 75% of these no more than 20 m. in elevation above the river. This study concluded that during both the Archaic and Woodland periods, sites were situated close to the river on alluvial or terrace settings.

Due to the presence of 12 recorded archaeological sites within two kilometers of the project area, the proximity to kettle hole bogs, and the presence of well-drained soils, portions of the area to be developed is given a high probability for ancient Native American archaeological resources. Potential sites located within the project area include small, short-term camps associated with the exploitation of surrounding resources, as well as larger seasonal base camps dating from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods. Late Woodland occupation could include horticultural planting grounds. Evidence of occupation may consist of lithic scatters, shell middens, hearths, storage and processing pits, burials and architectural remains such as post molds.

E. Historic Context

The **Contact Period (1524-1620)** was a time a dramatic social, political and personal upheaval for southeastern Massachusetts Native populations. This period began with amiable trade relations with European explorers such as Verrazano (1524) and Gosnold (1602), followed by a growing distrust of Europeans and an increase in hostility between the two, especially on Cape Cod (Pring 1603, Champlain 1605). This hostility was due primarily to the kidnapping of Native men by Europeans desirous of returning home with informants or curiosities from the New World (Weymouth 1607, Hunt under Smith 1614). By the time of the settling of the English at Plymouth, 1620, Natives in southeastern Massachusetts had been decimated by a European epidemic, 1616-1619, with mortality rates possibly reaching 100% in some communities.

The first recorded trading encounter in New England occurred in 1524 and involved the Florentine sailor Giovanni da Verrazano who was sailing for France. Verrazano arrived in Narragansett Bay in April of 1524 and traded with the natives (Parker1968:14). He stated that the people were apparently unfamiliar with Europeans and were very willing to trade and host the visitors. The natives were first enticed to trade by tossing "some little bells, and glasses and many toys" (Parker1968:14) to them as they came to Verrazano's ship in their own boats. The Europeans remained in the harbor until early May and Verrazano stated that of all of the goods they traded to the natives "...they prized most highly the bells, azure (blue) crystals, and other toys to hang in their ears and about their necks; they do not value or care to have silk or gold stuffs, or other kinds of cloth, nor implements of steel or iron." (Parker 1968: 16). It was also noted that the natives here possessed ornaments of wrought copper which they prized greater than gold. The copper may have come indirectly through trade with natives to the north who traded them from European fishermen or it may have been native copper from the Great Lakes or Bay of Fundy regions.

The next explorer known to have visited southeastern Massachusetts was Bartholomew Gosnold who arrived at the Elizabeth Islands off Martha's Vineyard in May of 1602. There he traded with the first natives he encountered, giving them "certain trifles, as knives, points, and such like, which they much esteemed." (Parker1968:38). Gosnold's crew, in return for the "trifles" received many different types of fur from animals such as beavers, luzernes, martens, otters, wild-cats, black foxes, conie (rabbit) skins,

deer and seals as well as cedar and sassafras, the later which was prized as a cure-all in Europe. Of particular note is his description of the great store of copper artifacts which he saw people wearing and using. He said that all of them had

" chaines, earrings or collars of this metall; they head some of their arrows here with (it), much like our broad arrowheads, very workmanly made. Their chaines are many hollow pieces semented together, ech piece of the bignesse of one of our reeds, a finger in length, ten or twelve of them together on a string, which they wear about their necks; their collars they weare about their bodies like bandoliers a handful broad, all hollow pieces, like the other but shorter, foure hundred pieces in a collar, very fine and evenly set together. Besides these they have large drinking cups, made like sculles, and other thinne plates of copper, made much like our boar head speares, all of which they little esteem, as they offered their fairest collars or chaines for a knife or trifle....I was desirous to understand where they had such store of this metall, and made signes to one of them....who taking a piece of copper in his hand, made a hole with his finger in the ground, and withall, pointed to the maine from whence they came." (Parker1968:44).

The native informant asked by Gosnold as to where they received the copper from was probably either signing that it came from the mainland, possibly he meant through trade with natives or Europeans or he may have been referring to a native historical tale as to the origin of the copper. What is interesting is the great store of copper possessed by the natives and the desire that was present to trade for metal knives. It would appear that between 1524 and 1602 they had begun to see a value in steel knives and they had expanded their use of copper to create beads and arrowheads, whereas in 1524 they were noted as having only breastplates of copper.

The presence of so much copper and the desire by the Natives to trade with the Europeans highlights the early relations. Natives saw European goods as being different, special, in some ways technologically superior and spiritually empowering. Unfortunately, the power that the Natives felt could help them cope with the sometimes disturbing new relationship with these strangers could not preserve them from their diseases. Sometime around 1616, an epidemic swept south from Maine among the Native people. Various authors since the seventeenth century have sought to identify what this disease was with the most likely candidate being infectious hepatitis.

The seventeenth century Wampanoag were practicing what is well known to anthropologists as a mobile economy. These people were seasonally migrational so they moved from place to place throughout the year to coordinate the resources of their territory. To these people, the resources they are using are ill-distributed so, as a result, they had developed a specialized successful economy that maintained higher population numbers than could be done if those resources were gathered in isolation by specialized groups (Higgs and Vita-Finzi 1982:28). In Frederick Dunford's view, the Cape Cod Natives practiced a unique human adaptation to the environment which he termed "conditional sedentism" (Bragdon 1996:58). This adaptation had the estuary as its primary focus with its human community "joining and splitting like quicksilver in a fluid pattern within its bounds." (Bragdon 1996:59).

A wide variety of plant and animal species could have been exploited by these people. A list of the plant and animal based on the writing of Roger Williams indicates that 10 species of birds, 8 wild plant species, 4 cultivated plants, 8 wild mammal species, 16 fish species and 5 shellfish species were exploited by the Natives in southern New England. This source gives a fairly complete inventory of

the species. It does neglect many wild species that have been recovered archaeologically and some animal species that Williams did not note. All in all though it shows that the natives had a diverse diet of wild resources which they collected. At least 14 (Alewife, herring, bass, scup, eel, lampreys, chestnuts, acorns, walnuts, strawberries, lobster, clams, oysters, quahog) of the species noted, are known to have been extensively collected and stored for the winter by the Contact Period.

The hunting and collecting of any of these species and the storage of certain ones was not a haphazard affair. People scheduled where and when they would return to various sites to make use of resources. Winslow noted this as early as 1621 when he stated that "□by reason whereof, our bay affording many lobsters, they resort every spring-tide thither; and now returned with us to Nemasket." (Young 1974:96). This springtime movement to the coast to catch lobster was supported by Morton "savages will meet 500 to 1000 at a place where they come in with the tide to eat and have dried a store, abiding in the place for 4-6 weeks feasting and sporting together." (Morton 1972:90). According to William Wood, the drying of shellfish and fish took place in the spring and summer "In summer these Indian women, when lobsters be in their plenty and prime, they dry them to keep for winter" (Wood 1977:114).

After foods were dried out, many of the vegetable foodstuffs were placed in storage pits (Auquunnash), what the English termed "barnes". The best description of this is by Thomas Morton in 1637 "They are careful to store food for winter, they eat freely of it but put away a convenient portion to get them through the dead of winter. Their barnes are holes made in the earth, that will hold a hogshhead of corn a peece in the. In these (when their corn is out of the husk and well dried) they lay their store in great baskets (which they make of sparke) with matts under, about the sides and on top; and putting it into the place made for it, they cover it with earth.. to be used in the case of necessity and not else." (Morton 1972:42). These are the type of storage pits which the colonists found in 1620 on Cape Cod wherein they found "a bottle of oil, bag of beans...2 to 3 baskets parched acorns" and several bushels of corn (Young 1974:141; 155). During the Late Archaic storage pits make their first appearances in the archaeological record in New England, possibly marking a change in subsistence patterns by these people due to increased population pressure.

The Contact Period in Yarmouth is poorly represented but this may be more of a result of the difficulty of separating Late Woodland from Contact Period occupations, the latter being defined solely on the presence of European trade artifacts. Little is known regarding the locations of Native trails, but trails are postulated to have followed the present day Route 6A with trails branching to the north and south along streams and the peripheries of estuaries. Other trails may have been located along the route of present day Route 28 and possibly along the Bass River. Population centers were likely located in North Yarmouth. The Bass River has yielded extensive archaeological deposits, but while several are dated to the Late Woodland, none that have definitely been dated to the Contact Period. Yarmouth and Dennis were the location of the Native community of Mattacheese/ Mattacheeset (originally more likely muttoteuket) a name that means "place of a great amount of planting land" (mutta- great amount + oteuk- field + et- place of), a name attesting to the potential substantial Native occupation in the area. This name was ascribed to the area that is now the eastern part of Barnstable and the western portion of Yarmouth. The name Hockanom (which means "the covered hollow") was attributed to the area from near White's Brook (South of Old King's Highway between Union Street and Weir Road) to the Yarmouth/ Dennis. border. It may refer to the fact that this part of Yarmouth is partially covered to the west by Sandy Neck, which may have once extended further to the east. Alternately it may refer to the extensive marshes along Cape Cod Bay in this area which at high tide are covered with water.

What is now the Town of Yarmouth included what is now Dennis during the **Plantation Period (1620-1675)**. European settlement began in 1638 when Stephen Hopkins was granted the right to build a house and cut hay in Mattacheese (MHC 1984: 6)). His home is believed to have been located at the junction of Mill Road and Route 6A. The first permanent settlers arrived in 1639 and settlement was concentrated in the northern part of the town along Route 6A (MHC 1984: 5). These settlers appear to have been part of an organized and authorized settlement effort by Plymouth Colony. A total of three granters were listed with 10-15 settlers in 1639, with 10 more arriving in 1640 (MHC 1984: 6). By the end of the period the area's population likely numbers no more than 200 (MHC 1984:5). The town's economy was probably based on agriculture with some limited attempts at fishing and possibly the recovery of beached whales. The first meeting house was built in 1640 and measured 30 x 40' with 13 1/2' high posts (MHC 1984: 10)

Two sachems from Mattacheese are known to have sold land to the settlers: Masshantampaigne (sachem of the Nobsacussets of North Dennis and East Yarmouth) and Janno, successor of Jannough (sachem of the western part of the Yarmouth and the southeast to the Bass River) (MHC 1984: 7). John Eliot began missionary work in Yarmouth in 1648. Native populations remained in town after European settlement with a Christian community located at Bass River by 1674 when Richard Bourne noted 70 individuals here (MHC 1984: 6).

The **Colonial Period (1675-1775)** saw population growth up to 1776 with a sharp decrease in the Native population (MHC 1984: 7). A Native reservation was created as the result of the 1710-1715 division of common lands (MHC 1984: 9). The reservation was located at what would later become South Yarmouth and was referred to as "Indian Town" in the records (MHC 1984: 9). The Native population decrease was a result of a 1763 epidemic that further devastated a dwindling community, leaving few persons by 1775 (MHC 1984: 7). All the Native lands were sold off in 1778. By 1765 there were only 31 Natives recorded in Indian Town with a cluster of Native-style houses present in the area as late as 1779 (MHC 1984: 12). One Yarmouth Native, Ichabod Paddock, was hired by Nantucket in 1690 to teach them about whaling and processing whales (MHC 1984: 10). European settlement density increased, and as a result, five divisions of the town of Yarmouth were created, with the East Precinct eventually becoming Dennis. The area around the project area eventually became known for its maritime related industries, especially shipbuilding and coastal trading. Another focus of the northern part of the town was salt making, which became very important for many Cape towns by the nineteenth century. One mill may have been located at Mill Pond during this period and one wind powered mill is known to have existed. The second meeting house was built in 1716 and was enlarged in 1768 by cutting it in two and adding 15' to the middle with a 14' porch on one end (MHC 1984: 10).

Highways that had been improved during the preceding period, continued in use during the **Federal Period (1775-1830)**. The primary east to west corridor through the town was County Road and in 1795 a ferry service was added across Bass River. This ferry was changed to a toll bridge in 1815 (MHC 1984: 11). The maritime focus of the town intensified during this period with a town dock being built at Gray's beach in North Yarmouth in 1811 and another dock at Hockanom Road (MHC 1984: 11). A packet service also ran from North Yarmouth to Boston beginning in 1821 (MHC 1984: 11). By the 1790s the south shore focused around Bass River, was the most active in town with a rope walk, fish works, potter and five windmills being present here by 1795 (MHC 1984: 13). In the northern section of town, boat building became important along the Chase Garden River and agriculture remained an important part of town's economy. In 1791 a total of 897 acres were recorded as under cultivation representing 3.1% of the land area of Yarmouth and making it the third highest on Cape Cod (MHC

1984: 13). Captain John Sears (1744-1817) of East Dennis was a fisherman before the Revolutionary War but after the war he helped introduce the solar evaporation technique of salt production to Cape Cod (MHC 1984: 11). Yarmouth ranked third in salt production in 1802 with 16, 630' of evaporation pans present, in 1809 30, 50' of pan had been constructed (MHC 1984: 13-14). On the 1795 Yarmouth town map (**Figure 5**) no industries are shown in close proximity to the Taylor-Bray Farm but a fish works (possibly fish drying stages or possibly even salt works [salt used for salting fish]) is shown to the west, what is now Route 6A is shown to the south, as is the meetinghouse and two windmills.

The population of Yarmouth grew rapidly during the **Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)** especially between 1830-1840 and 1855-1860 with a growth of 30 persons per year (MHC 1984: 15). Along the south shore of the town, the economy focused on coastal trading and fishing while in the north, shipbuilding and salt making dominated the economy. The town was also the leader in the alewife fishery. The 1830s saw a boom in the production of salt with a total of 365, 000 pounds being produced by 1837 (MHC 1984: 16). Cod and mackerel fisheries were also very important, reaching their peak in 1845 when a total of 24 vessels and 297 hands were engaged in the industry (MHC 1984: 17). The railroad arrived in Yarmouth in 1854 and in 1865 was expanded throughout the entire town. On the 1830 map of Yarmouth (**Figure 6**), salt works are shown on or close to the Taylor-Bray Farm. This raises the possibility that salt production was one of the activities that the Taylors carried out for income.

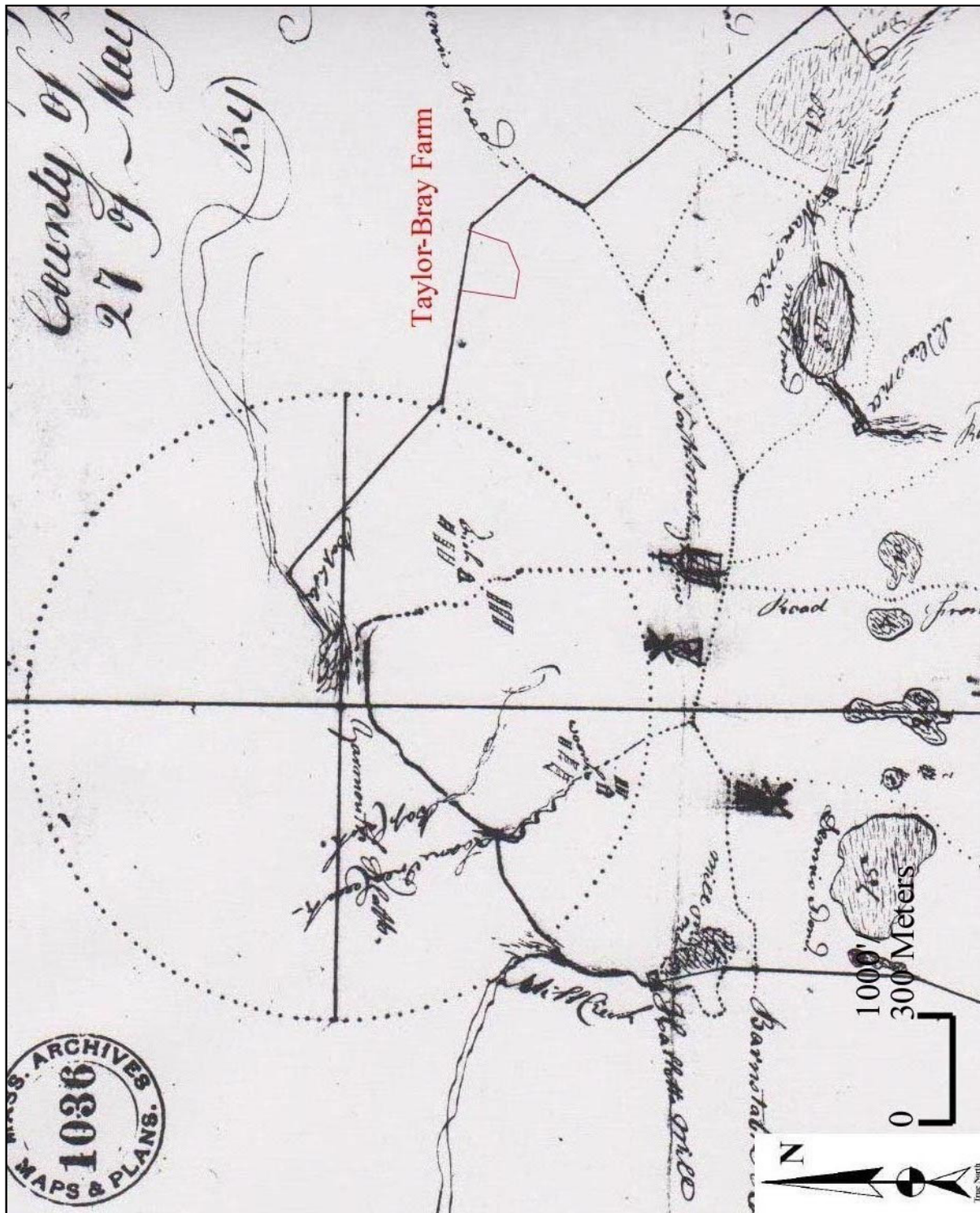


Figure 5. Taylor-Bray Farm location shown on the 1795 map of Yarmouth.

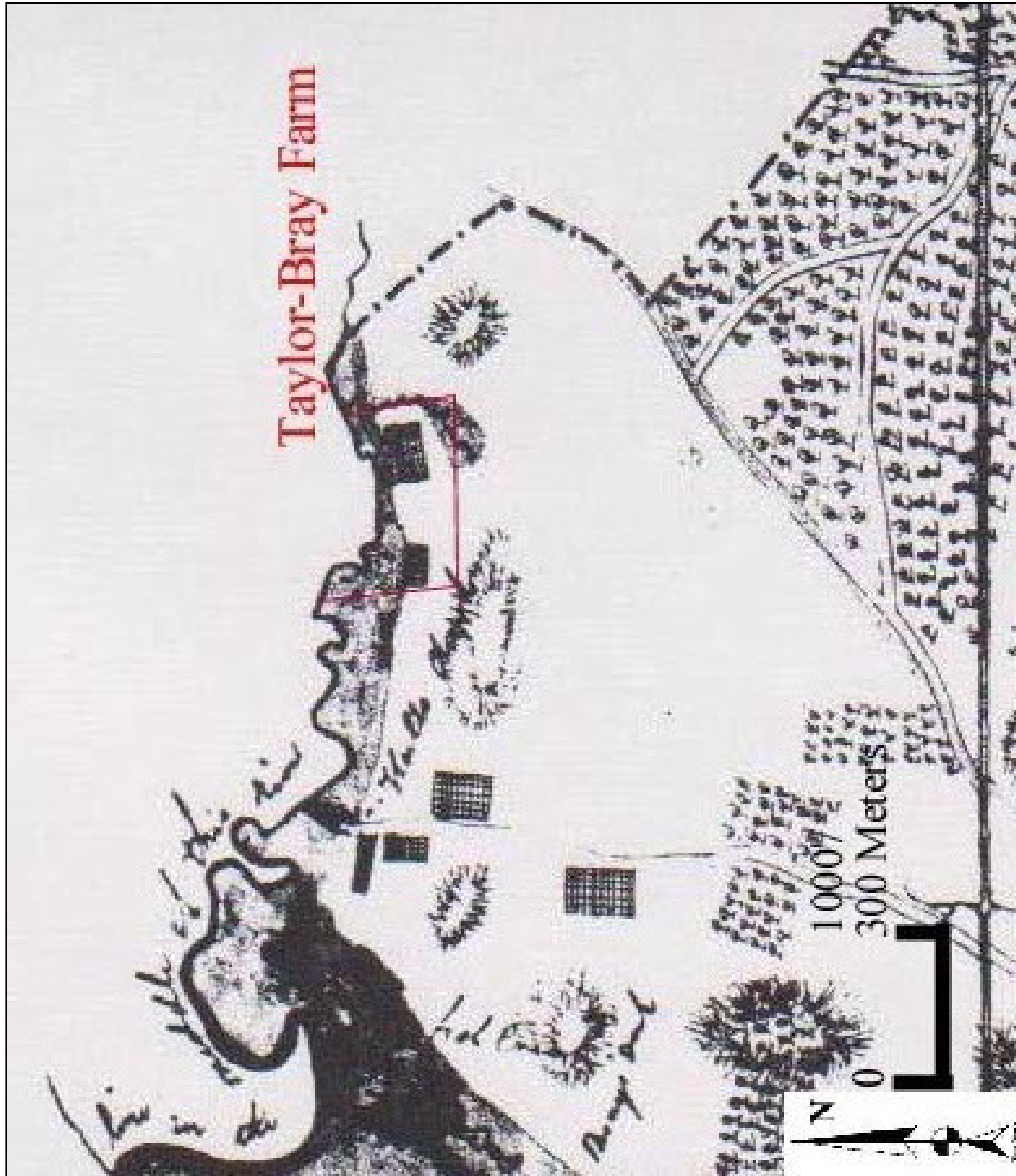


Figure 6. Taylor-Bray Farm location shown on the 1830 map of Yarmouth.

Yarmouth experienced a serious population decline after 1865 and by the end of **Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)**, the population numbered 1,415 persons (MHC 1984: 18). The maritime industry reached a peak in 1875 when 29% of the population was involved as mariners and 18% were fishermen (MHC 1984: 19). At the time there were 16 schooners involved in coastal trading but after this date the maritime focus shifted to ocean traffic with a small percentage of ships departing to and arriving from Hong Kong, San Francisco, Liverpool and Japan among other places (MHC 1984: 20). Little new development was seen in the town but there was some growth as a summer resort destination. The economy of the town remained focused on coastal trading in the south, but the north was now more focused on cranberry production and agriculture (MHC 1984: 20). On the 1879 map of Yarmouth, J. Taylor (James Taylor) is identified as owning the farm and several other Taylors lived to the west, including Walter Taylor who owned a cranberry bog (**Figure 7**). The 1907 map of Yarmouth shows several roads at the farm and identifies it as being owned by the Bray Brothers (**Figures 8, 9, and 10**).

The **Early Modern Period (1915-1940)**, in the 1920s, saw Route 6 being constructed and Route 28 being improved, both of which went through the town. The population decline ended in the 1920s when the automobile brought a steady and predictable flow of tourists and their much desired dollars, to Cape Cod in the Summer. Yarmouth's population experienced an 80% increase between 1920 and 1940. More manufacturing and agricultural jobs were created in the town, but the greatest development was institutional and summer resort oriented (MHC 1984: 22). The two most lucrative businesses soon became cranberry production and shellfishing. On the 1943 topographic map, a cranberry bog is shown to the west of the house at the farm (**Figure 11 and 12**) and drainage ditches are shown cutting through the marsh to the north.

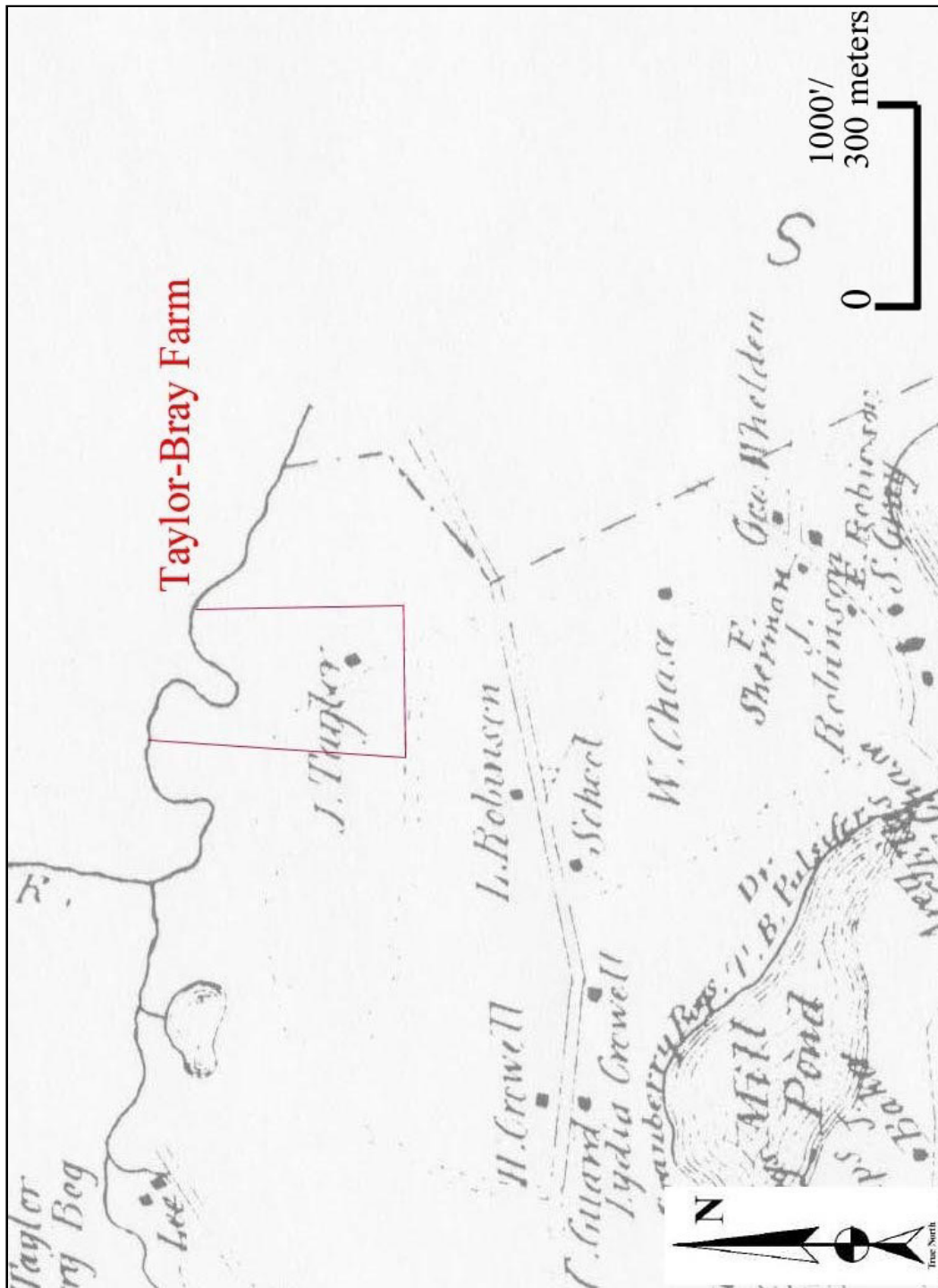


Figure 7. Taylor-Bray Farm shown on the 1879 map of Yarmouth

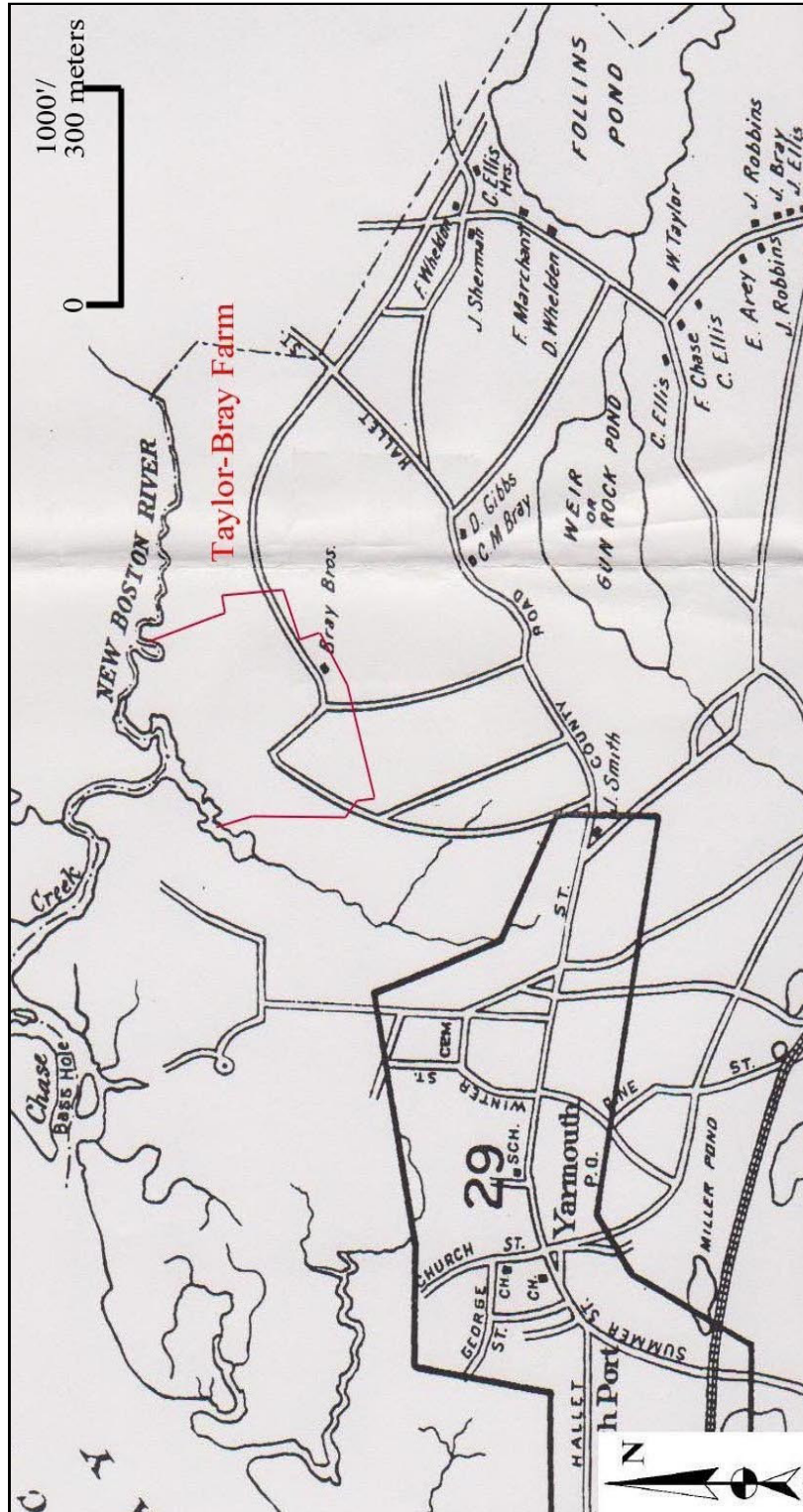


Figure 8. Taylor-Bray Farm shown on the 1907 Yarmouth map.

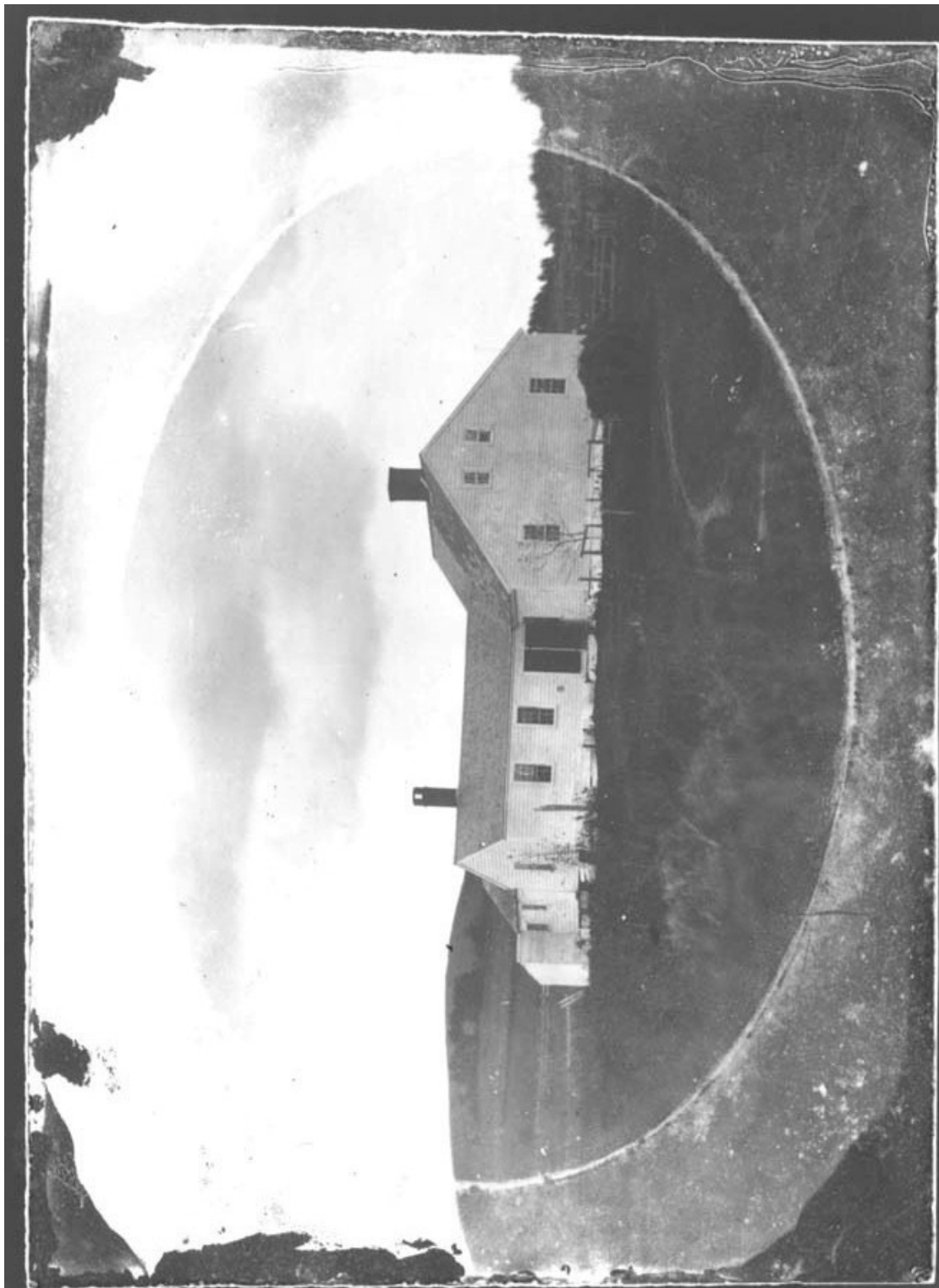


Figure 9. Oldest known photograph of the Taylor-Bray Farm, circa 1870.



Figure 10. George & Willie Bray posing with an antique dealer, circa 1920s or 1930s.

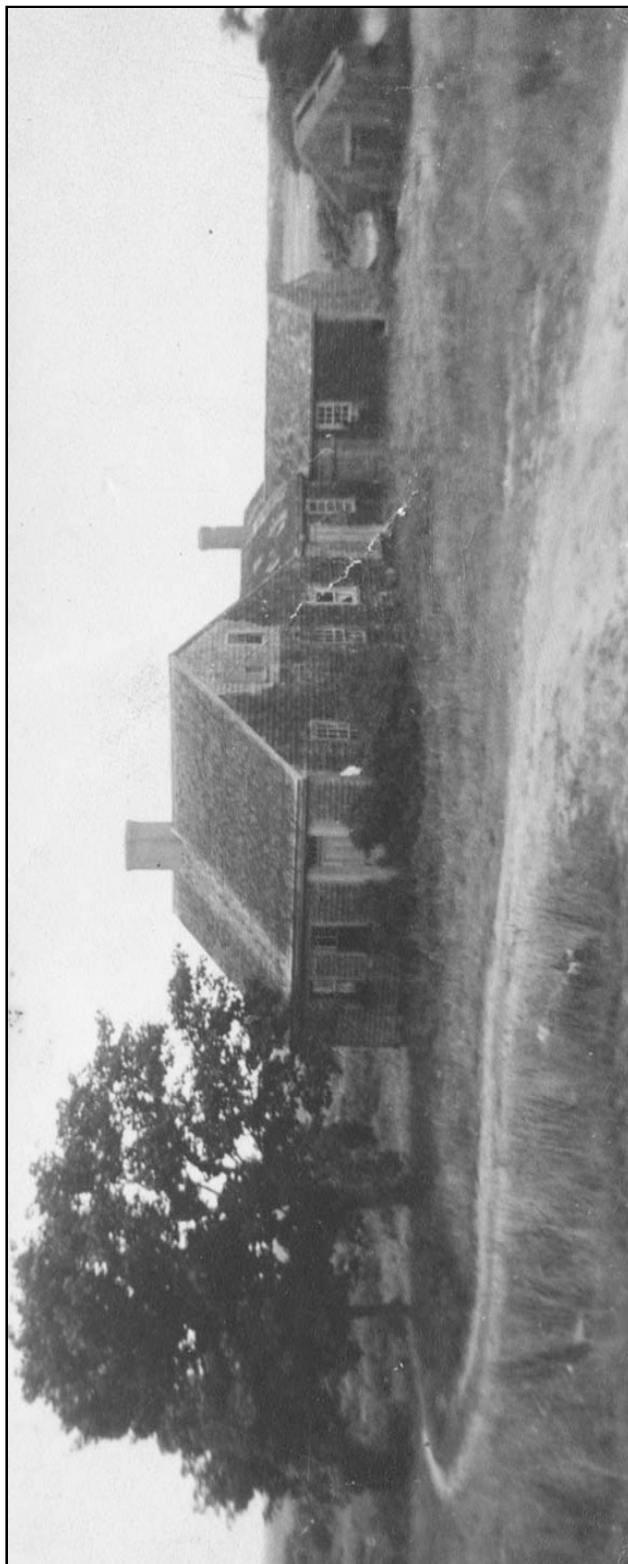


Figure 11. Twentieth century photograph of the Taylor-Bray Farm

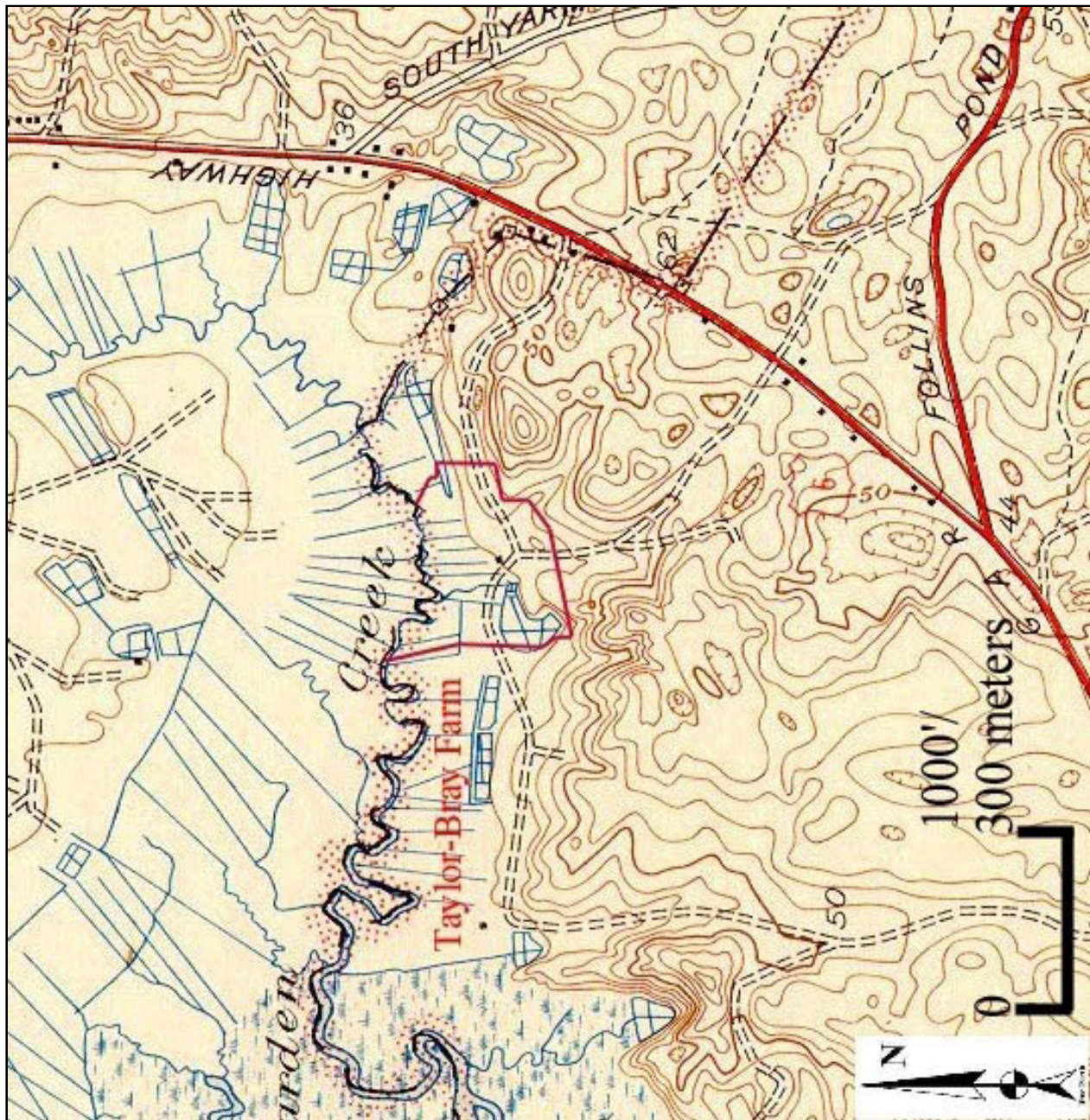


Figure 12. Taylor-Bray Farm shown on the 1943 USGS topographic map.

1. Background of the Richard Taylor Occupation

A person named Richard Taylor arrived on board the Truelove which had departed London bound for Bermuda and Boston in June 1635. (Appendix B). The ship's master was Robert Dennis and she carried 105 passengers and crew (Appendix B). Among the passengers was Tayler, James (28 years old), Tayler, Richard (16 years old), Tayler, William (17 years old), and Tayler, Ann (24 years old). Obviously none of these people represents a mother or father, but all may have been siblings (although the name Taylor was very common in the period). Unfortunately, as has been pointed out by every historian who has written about Richard Taylor, there were two Ricard Taylors in Yarmouth in the seventeenth century: Richard Taylor who was a tailor, and Richard Taylor who was described occasionally as Richard Taylor "of the rock". The latter appellation refers to a large and noteworthy stone (glacial erratic) that was near that Taylor's house or lands. As a way of disentangling the two Taylers, Table 2 was created.

Table 2. Historical records related to Richard Taylor

Date	The tailor	Of the rock	"Richard Taylor"
1635			Arrived in Boston aboard Truelove
1642			Joined Church in Boston
1642			Freeman in Boston (ERB 1855: 106)
1643			Yarmouth RTBA*
1646			Assent to marry Ruth Wheldon (PCR V2:110)
1647			Richard and wife Mary baptize son John in Boston
1648			Surveyor of Highways Yarmouth (PCR V2:124)
1649			Rang bells in Boston (Hoss 1883: 46)
1651			On Grand Enquest (PCR V2:168)
1652			Freeman (PCR V3:8)
1655	Suite against widow Wheldon	Suite against widow Wheldon	
1656			Constable (PCR V3: 101)
1657			Surveyor of Highway (PCR V3: 116)
1657			2 Richards took oath of Fidelity Yarmouth (PCR V7: 185)
1659			Freeman in Yarmouth (possibly Richard Jr.) (PCR V3: 163)
1659			On board of Inquiry into Mary Chase of Yarmouth's death (PCR V3: 172)
1659			Overseer Richard Chase of Yarmouth's estate (PCPR V2 part 2)

1659			Taylor (Constable) to pay butter to Robert Dennis (PCR V3: 174)
1659			Mention in Comfort Starr's will
1661/2			Whale oil due to (PCR V4: 9)
Date	The tailor	Of the rock	"Richard Taylor"
1662/ 3			Nickerson vs Taylor and others in case of Trespass (PCR V8: 106)
1663/4		Versus Thomas Starr over timber (PCR V4:53)	
1664			Excise collector (V4: 67)
1666		John Joyce left him 20 shillings	
1668			Constable (PCR V4: 181)
1670/ 1	Involved with Sprague at Cole's Ordinary Plymouth (PCR V5: 53)		Will the Indian of Yarmouth opposed constable and swung ax at him (PCR V5:53)
1670	Fined (PCR V7: 132)		Indian Will of Yarmouth fined (PCR V7: 132)
1672/ 3			Mary Taylor charged for fortification with Abisha Marchant (PCR V5: 112)
1673	Wife of drowned off Duxbury (PCR V5: 123)		Doubtful debt to the Colony (PCR V5: 120)
1673/74	Estate disposed of (PCR V5: 137)		
1675			Store under stairs at Towne House (Boston) assigned to others by son John
1676		Rate for late war	
1679		Bounds of land	
1685			Constable Yarmouth (PCR V6: 166)
1693		Wife Ruth died, first copy of his will filed	
1699		Codicil to will filed	
1703		Died	

This table shows all the references to the Richard Taylers/ Taylors who lived in Yarmouth from the 1640s to 1703. It should be noted that at least three or four other Richard Taylors have been encountered in the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies' records, to being sons of elder Richards and two (or maybe just one) who had wives (wife?) named Ann (Record-Book of the First Church in Charlestown, NEHGS Register, vol 23, 1869, p. 283).

It is believed by this researcher that the two Richards, the tailor and Richard of the rock, both arrived in New England during the Great Migration (1629-1640) most with the most probable date of their migration being c. 1635-1639. They both arrived in Boston and were associated with Gabriel Wheldon either before emigrating or soon after arriving. A search in England revealed that Gabriel Wheldon's children were baptized at St. Leodegarius Church in Basford, Nottinghamshire (Thomas baptized February 1, 1611/2 [buried April 15, 1614]; Kathren baptized March 6, 1616/7; Henry baptized February 21, 1618/9; Mary and Martha baptized together [twins?] December 23, 1621; John baptized November 5, 1623; Ruth baptized July 5, 1626; John baptized October 4, 1630) and it can be hypothesized that he was born circa 1590 (Porter and Jan Porter and Stramara, <http://jliptrap.us/gen/nehgr.pdf>). An inventory was made in February 1637/8 of Gabriel Wheldon's property in Nottinghamshire and it was noted that he owned buildings and equipment identifying him as a miller, and that he wanted to lease his estate soon so that he could leave for New England, thus arriving by June 1638 (Porter and Jan Porter and Stramara, <http://jliptrap.us/gen/nehgr.pdf>).

Wheldon first appears in Dedham, Massachusetts on June 29, 1639 when his daughter Katherine sent a letter back to England (Hale 1988). The letter was to inform relatives still in England, that Katherine's sister Margaret had drowned 12 days earlier. On 6 October 1639, it was recorded in the Plymouth Colony Records that Gabriel Wheldon was licensed to dwell at Mattacheese What would later become Yarmouth) (PCR 1: 95). He received a settlement in 1641 from William Lumpkin and Hugh Tilly, when a boat that he owned a third of a share in was damaged (PCR 2: 21). He was elected surveyor of the highway in 1642 and again in 1647 but appears to have moved to, probably to Malden where he latter died, by May 14, 1648 when he sold his property in Yarmouth to Edward Sturgis (PCR 2:34, 41, 115, 129).

When Wheldon died in 1653, his will, dated February 11, 1653/4, named his second wife Margaret, with whom he had no children, as the sole heir and sole executrix. His children from his first marriage protested and in 1655 "Henry Weilden, John Weilden, Rich: Taylor Taylor and Rich: Taylor husbandman" brought a lawsuit against Margaret, who was returning to England, for withholding money for debts due to them from Gabriel Whelden's estate (Rodgers, Middlesex County Probate and Administration, 147-48). This indicates that there were two Richard Taylor's who were connected with Gabriel through marriage to his daughters. In 1646 there appears in the Plymouth Colony records the following "In the case betweene Gabriell Whelding and Richard Taylor, about his daughter Ruth, the said Gabriell pmiseth his free assent and consent to their marriage." (PCR 2:110). So one Richard Taylor married Gabriel's daughter Ruth. Ruth, wife of Richard Taylor of Yarmouth, died in 1693 "Ruth, wife of Richard Taylor, Senir, in Yarmouth, d. June 22, 1693" (Deaths on the Yarmouth, Cape Cod, Town records previous to 1700 [W.A.E.T.]). Richard Taylor, tailor, 's probate was taken on February 13, 1674 (Plymouth Colony Wills 3:96), although he may have died as a result of injuries from the same boating accident that claimed the life of his wife

"1673, June 3 Winslow Govr.

Wee, whose names are underwritten, being impanelled on a corrowners inquest, to view a corpse found in a boate now racked, and being supposed to be the wife of Richard Tayler, sometimes of Yarmouth, and to make dilligent serch how the said woman came by her death, doe judge, that the boate being cast away, the woman was drowned in the boate.

Duxburrow, the fourth of December, 1673

WILLIAM PAYBODY
ALEXANDER STANDISH
JOSIAS STANDISH
JOHN SPRAGUE
GEORGE PARTRIDG
WILLIAM BREWSTER
NATHANL BREWSTER
SAMUELL HALL
EDWARD SOUTHWORTH
BENJAMIN BARTLETT
JOHN WADSWORTH
SAMUEL SABERRY" (PCR V5: 123)

This woman is believed by the author to have been named Mary, one of the daughters of Gabriel Wheldon. Mary Wheldon was baptized on December 23, 1621 (Porter and Jan Porter and Stramara, <http://jliptrap.us/gen/nehgr.pdf>). Richard Taylor was awarded freeman status at Boston May 18, 1642 and his wife was identified as Mary and they had a son named John who was baptized at Boston Feb 6, 1646/47. ["Early Records of Boston," NEHGS Register, volume 9, 1855, p. 166]. Richard of Boston was also elected "The 26th: 4th mo., 1649... to ringe the bell at 9 of the cloke at night, and half an hour after foure in the morninge, and is to have for his recompence 41. a yeare, beginning his yeare the 24: 4th mo, 1649." (Early Bells of Massachusetts-- Addenda," NEHGS Register, volume 37, 1883, p. 46; by Elbridge H. Hoss, Esq. of Melrose, Mass). Richard Taylor, possibly the Richard of Boston, and Rebecca Taylor, possibly the daughter of William Taylor who arrived on the Truelove with Richard Taylor were both mentioned in the will of Dr. Comfort Starr of Boston who died in 1659 [Suffolk County Probate Records, No. 233; inventory, vol. 3, pp. 183-191, 233; abstracted in Register 9:223-4]. It is probable that Richard and William may have been related, with the implication being that the Ricard Taylor who arrived in 1635 was Richard Taylor the tailor and not Richard Taylor of the Rock.

Both Richards were mentioned in a 1655 lawsuit against Margaret Wheldon:

"To the Constable of Maulden or his deputie. You are required to attach the body or goods of Margrett Weilden, late widdow of Gabriel Weilden, and to take bond of her to the value of fourscore plus tenn pounds with sufficient suerties for her appearance at the next Court holden at Cambrdge ye wd day of ye 8 mo. 55, then and there to anser ye complaynt of Henry Weilden John Weilden, Rich: Taylor Taylor and Rich: Taylor husbandman for withholding their parts or portions of an estate which their late father Gabriell Weilden was possessor or owner of in his life and soe make a true returne hereof under your hand. Dated the 28 of the 5th mo. 55. By the Court Tho: Starr" (Middlesex Court Files Folio 11; HLS #411).

This indicates that bother Richards were son-in-laws of Gabriel Wheldon and I propose that Richard Taylor the tailor was married to Mary Wheldon, who subsequently drowned off of Duxbury in 1673, and Richard Taylor of the Rock was married to Ruth Wheldon (much to Gabriel's reluctance, see

below) who died in 1693. Family histories have tried to maintain that both Taylors were married to women named Ruth- Ruth Wheldon and Ruth Burgess. I believe that Ruth Burgess was chosen as a possible second Ruth due to two factors: a secondhand recording by nineteenth century of the 1673 drowning report of the wife of Richard Taylor that inserted the name Ruth into the report; and an attempt by earlier researchers to find a second Ruth (aside from Ruth Wheldon) to whom one of the Richards could have married. Ruth Burgess lived in Sandwich and appears to have been arbitrarily assigned to the Richard Taylor wife debate as she was another Ruth who lived at the same time. Table 2 can be reorganized with the facts and the interpretation presented above into the following association of records with each specific Taylor.

Table 3. Reorganized records of the Richard Taylors of Yarmouth

Date	The tailor	Of the rock
1635	Arrived in Boston aboard Truelove	
1642	Joined Church in Boston	
1642	Freeman in Boston (ERB 1855: 106)	
1643		Yarmouth RTBA*
1646		Assent to marry Ruth Wheldon (PCR V2:110)
1647	Richard and wife Mary baptize son John in Boston	
1648		Surveyor of Highways Yarmouth (PCR V2:124)
1649	Rang bells in Boston (Hoss 1883: 46)	
1651		On Grand Enquest (PCR V2:168)
1652		Freeman (PCR V3:8)
1655	Suite against widow Wheldon	Suite against widow Wheldon
1656		Constable (PCR V3: 101)
1657		Surveyor of Highway (PCR V3: 116)
1657	Took oath of Fidelity Yarmouth (PCR V7: 185)	Took oath of Fidelity Yarmouth (PCR V7: 185)
1659	Freeman in Yarmouth (PCR V3: 163)	
1659		On board of Inquiry into Mary Chase of Yarmouth's death (PCR V3: 172)
1659		Overseer Richard Chase of Yarmouth's estate (PCPR V2 part 2)
1659		Taylor (Constable) to pay butter to Robert Dennis (PCR V3: 174)
1659	Mention in Comfort Starr's will	

1661/2		Whale oil due to (PCR V4: 9)
1662/ 3		Nickerson vs Taylor and others in case of Tresspass (PCR V8: 106)
1663/4		Versus Thomas Starr over timber (PCR V4:53)
1664		Excise collector (PCR V4: 67)
1666		John Joyce left him 20 shillings
1668		Constable (PCR V4: 181)
1670/ 1	Involved with Sprague at Cole's Ordinary Plymouth (PCR V5: 53)	Will the Indian of Yarmouth opposed constable and swung ax at him (PCR V5:53)
1670	Fined (PCR V7: 132)	Indian Will of Yarmouth fined (PCR V7: 132)
1672/ 3	Mary Taylor charged for fornication with Abisha Marchant (PCR V5: 112)	
1673	Wife of drowned off Duxbury (PCR V5: 123)	Doubtful debt to the Colony (PCR V5: 120)
1673/74	Estate disposed of (PCR V5: 137)	
1675	Store under stairs at Towne House (Boston) assigned to others by son John	
1676		Rate for late war
1679		Bounds of land
1685		Constable Yarmouth (PCR V6: 166)
1693		Wife Ruth died, first copy of his will filed
1699		Codicil to will filed
1703		Died

I propose that Richard Taylor, the tailor, arrived in Boston in 1635 on board the *Truelove* along with other related family members, and by 1646 had married Mary Wheldon, daughter of Gabriel Wheldon. The couple had their first recorded child, John, the following year and continued to live in Boston at least part time until the 1650s when they dwelt, occasionally at least in the case of Richard, on their farm in Yarmouth. The family may have used a boat to travel between Yarmouth, Plymouth, and Boston, eventually resulting in the wreck that immediately cost Mary her life in 1673 and probably lead to Richard's death by early 1674. Richard Taylor appears to have been fairly well off, possibly owning a shop under the Towne House in Boston and a fairly substantial estate in Yarmouth that included an inventory of clothing and a larger style house (see housing discussion below). Richard also cultivated contacts in Plymouth, being involved in 1670/71 with an incident involving disorderly conduct and the riding of a mare in Cole's Ordinary in the town. Richard and Mary's eldest daughter Mary was charged with fornication with the man she eventually married (Abisha Marchant) in 1672/ 73 and they eventually moved to Martha's Vinyard.

The other Richard Taylor, the one who lived on the Taylor-Bray Farm property, I believe married Ruth, another of Gabriel Wheldon's daughters. Gabriel apparently grudgingly, acquiesced to their marriage in 1646 when both Richard, Ruth and Gabriel were all living in Yarmouth. While Yarmouth was initially settled in 1638-1639 by a number of people who received authorization from the Plymouth Colony's government (including Gabriel Wheldon), Richard Taylor is not listed as among any of the very first comers, indicating he may have arrived after 1639 and before 1643 when a Richard Taylor, possibly the Richard Taylor of the Rock who lived on the Chase Garden Creek and who we are interested in is listed on the RTBA list for the town. The fact that there is only one Richard Taylor on the 1643 list indicates that only one lived in the town in 1643. Richard Taylor served in a number of town positions throughout his life, beginning in 1648 when he was listed as a surveyor of the highways. A surveyor of the highways (also called a Overseer of the Highways, Boonmaster, Stonewarden, Waywarden)was a position first created in England by the Highways Act of 1555.

Ruth, wife of Richard Taylor died in 1693, the same year that Richard Taylor filed the first copy of his will (Appendix A). The fact that Ruth is identified as wife of Ricard Taylor and the fact that Richard filed a will the same year and that will lacks any mention of his wife, makes it highly likely that Ruth was Richard's wife. Based on the 1693 will of Richard Taylor, his children were as follows: Richard (b. January 9, 1652), Mehitabel (b. July 23, 1654), Keziah (b. February 18, 1656), Hannah (b. September 17, 1661), and Elisha (b. February 10, 1664). Other possible children were Ann (b. December 2, 1648), Ruth (April 11, 1650), Jasher (May 9, 1659), and Mary (June 12, 1667).

2. Occupation After Richard Taylor's Death (1703-Present)

After Richard Taylor died in 1703, the house passed to his youngest son Elisha who was born in 1664. The house then passed to Hezekiah Taylor (c. 1730 at Elisha death), then Reuben Taylor (c. 1776 on Hezekiah's death) and then to Samuel Taylor (c. 1785 on Reuben's death) (Table 4)

Table 4. Chain of ownership of the Taylor-Bray Farm

Richard Taylor	Died 1703 M. Ruth (Wheldon) 1646 (she died 1693)
Elisha Taylor	B. Feb 10, 1664 D. Nov 20. 1730 M. Rebecca (she died Feb 3, 1740-1)
Hezekiah Taylor	B. May 1, 1699 D. Feb 20, 1776 M. Mehitabel Tobey Jan 11, 1721-2
Reuben Taylor	B. Sept 15, 1729 D. 5 Aug 1785, in his 56th yr M. Temperance Strugis January 14, 1755
Samuel Taylor	B. 1756 D. April 30, 1841 M. Lucretia Taylor 1783
James Taylor	B. July 29, 1791, D. Oct 9, 1879 M. Mercy Bray July 5, 1812
Luther Taylor	B. August 26, 1830 M. Lucy White Oct 11, 1858
Lucy White	sold to Brays 1896

Reuben Taylor was the son of Hezekiah Taylor and Mehitabel Tobey and was one of the four men paid an enlistment bounty by the West Precinct of Yarmouth on 6 August 1776. He eventually became a private in Capt. Matthias Tobey's company, Col. Aaron Willard's regiment and was paid a travel allowance to and from Ticonderoga in January 1777. He also served in Capt. Elisha Hedge's company, Col. Freeman's regiment, on a three day alarm at Dartmouth MA in September 1778. A local fireside story was that "being chased by some of the boats of those Barbary Corsairs, fought them from the stern of his vessel with a single gun and with only the assistance of the cabin boy, the captain and crew having declined to fight, beat them off and saved the vessel from plunder and the crew from captivity." (Yarmouth 1889: 111).

Samuel Taylor, great great grandson of Richard, lived on the property his entire life. He was probably born in the original Taylor homestead, located somewhere on the property, in 1756 and married in 1783 at the age of 28. He is believed to have built the extant house circa 1783 when he married Lucretia. The relatively late age of marriage was probably the result of his military service during the American Revolution. A summary of his life was provided in his obituary that was originally published in *The Patriot*, probably the *Barnstable Patriot*, which was originally started in 1830, and the following information is taken from that obituary (Appendix F). He died on Friday morning of the 30th of April (although his obituary states he died on the 31st but 30 days hath September...) from injuries sustained from falling off a horse cart on April 10th of the same year. He enrolled in the volunteer corps of Yarmouth at the age of 17 in 1773, and marched under a Lieutenant Brimhorn to Boston soon after the battles of Lexington and Concord. Taylor subsequently fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775) and is said to have been near Major General Joseph Warren when he fell at that battle. Following the battle, he enlisted in Colonel Shepard's 10th Massachusetts regiment for four and one half years and fought in many major battles including the following:

- Washington's retreat from New Jersey in November 1776 (under General Glover's Division)
- The crossing of the Delaware December 25, 1776
- The Battle of Trenton and the capture of 1200 Hessian troops December 26th 1776
- The Battle of Saratoga and the defeat of Burgoyne September 19 and October 7, 1777
- The Winter at Valley Forge Winter 1777-1778
- The taking of Yorktown October 19, 1781 under General Lafayette

After the war was over, he returned to Yarmouth destitute and became a sailor and eventually a ship captain. He eventually made 28 voyages to the Mediterranean, two to Russia, four to England and one to Africa. He was described in the obituary as having " an exemplary character; always kind-hearted and benevolent: and was respected and beloved as an excellent citizen, friend, neighbor and christian." (Appendix F). Taylor's funeral took place on May 3rd and was said to have been attended by a large number of people who knew and respected him.

He was reported to have been an ardent Whig and considered it very important to vote whenever possible. The Whigs, named after the "American Whigs" of the American Revolution who fought for independence, operated from the 1830s to the middle 1850s as an opposition party to President Andrew Jackson and the Democrats. The party included Daniel Webster, William Henry Harrison, and Henry Clay, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, and Abraham Lincoln. The party ultimately dissolved due to internal differences regarding the expansion of slavery into new territories.

The original house is believed to have burned in the 1700s, but there is no primary document or archaeological support for this local history. It seems more likely that Samuel may have reused timber from the original house to build the current house c. 1783-1785. His father died (1785) and he had gotten married (1783) and the date fits with the architectural information and life history of the property. Taylor's poor financial situation upon returning from the war may have been one of the contributing factors the nature of the extant house that are currently being revealed by the architectural restoration. Numerous timbers have been found to have been reused from other older buildings. Reusing salvaged timbers must have been cheaper than purchasing newly cut lumber. It is likely that some of the reused timbers came from the original Taylor house.

During Luther Taylor's ownership of the farm, it was recorded in Yarmouth town records that, in 1874, the estate consisted of a house (valued \$400), a barn (\$250), a half house (\$350), outbuildings and acreage up to 111 acres (\$400) (Town of Yarmouth Valuation Records). The house remained in the Taylor family until 1896 when Lucy Taylor (daughter of Prentis White and Nancy Eldridge and husband of Luther Taylor) sold it to Yarmouth brothers who were farmers and antique dealers (on the side) George and William Bray. The Bray brothers are said to have bought the buildings and 50 acres for \$400.00. The farm was valued as follows in 1940: house (\$500), barn (\$100), shop (\$200), horse (\$50), cow (\$125), 50 acres (\$1000), bog (\$620). It was reported by a local resident that the Brays raised cattle, chickens, and crops, especially strawberries, which were sold from a wheelbarrow (Yarmouth Register 7/17/86). The farm remained in the Bray family until 1941 and from then until 1987 passed through several family hands. The Williams family upgraded the house in the 1950s and the Karras family updated it between the 1960s to 1987. The entire farm was bought by the Town of Yarmouth in 1987 to save it from being developed. It was placed on the National Register of Historical Places in 1993. The non-profit Taylor-Bray Farm Preservation Association (TBFPA) and the Yarmouth Historical Commission began a collaboration in 2001 to help preserve the farm and develop it into a working farm museum and education center.

3. Historic Archaeological Potential

General historic settlement patterns have been developed for historical resources in New England and these can be used to help predict where historic archaeological sites may be found (Handsman 1981; Paynter 1982; Walbauer 1986; Wood 1978). Economic geographers have also formulated models on historic settlement that take into account variables such as proximity to water bodies, arable soils, granite outcrops, and gravel and clay beds (Haggett et al. 1977). Proximity to settlement concentrations, freshwater springs, streams and sources of water power also affect where people will settle.

Historic Archaeological potential can be stratified as follows:

High Potential: Within 100 m of a major transportation network, within 100 m of fresh water, within 1000 m of a settlement concentration and inclusion on historic maps;

Moderate: Within 100 m. of a major transportation network, within 100 m. of fresh water, within 1000 m. of a settlement concentration, but exclusion from historic maps;

Low Potential: >100 m of a major transportation network, >100 m of fresh water and >1000 m. of a settlement concentration

The extant south facing house is a traditional one and one-half story Cape Cod cottage with an asymmetrical 3 bay facade. The house rests upon a fieldstone foundation. The first (east) bay is occupied by the entry way into the house, formed by pilasters and a five light transom that abuts the cornice. The original four panel door also remains in place. The core of the house has been extended to the north by a one story ell which was again extended laterally by two successive ells (both dating to the nineteenth century) while the one located to the far west had a concrete block foundation and is of a more recent date. The concrete blocks appear to have been part of repair work in recent times, as the original fieldstone foundation can be seen inside the building in both ells. A third addition may also

exist on the north side of the house where the remains of a possible fieldstone foundation can still be observed.

A barn, constructed in the English style with a main entrance on the long axis, is located to the southeast of the main house, closer to the road. The barn is two and one half stories high and also has a fieldstone foundation. The ground on the western side of the barn has been excavated, lined with stone and a ramp has been constructed to provide access to the lowest level of the structure.

The Taylor-Bray Farm was taken by eminent domain by the Town of Yarmouth in July of 1987 in order to preserve the Town's last farmstead. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 as it was found to meet the Criteria A and C requirements: (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (c) that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (<http://www.achp.gov/nrcriteria.html>).

The Taylor Bray Farm meets all of the criteria for being considered as having a high historic archaeological potential. It is located just north of Route 6A, a Contact Period and likely prehistoric travel route across Cape Cod; it is within 100 meters of fresh water; it is located in a recorded early European settlement area. The site is associated with both an early settler of Cape Cod and a Revolutionary War veteran and seafarer, giving it potential to provide information on the early occupation of Cape Cod in the historic period and the Early Industrial period on Cape Cod when much of the traditional way of life was changing or on the verge of change.

Predicted Architecture for Richard Taylor's House

The archaeological signature that would be left at the site of the Richard Taylor's house if it fit the pattern of other early Plymouth Colony houses, may be difficult to discover. James Deetz, in 1977, stated that the focus of a site is the "degree to which the pattern of postholes, cellars, and hearths can be 'read' clearly as to how it represents the structure which once stood over it." (Deetz 1977:94). The other aspect is the sites visibility "the actual amount of physical remains, however clearly or ambiguously they may be perceived." (Deetz 1977:94). Archaeologically, the earliest houses that have been excavated within the former colony have had a twenty-foot floor plan similar to the plantation's first common house. Three sites in particular will be discussed: the site of the Cushnoc trading house in Augusta, Maine (1628-1676); the Isaac Allerton homesite in Kingston, Massachusetts (c. 1632-1634); and finally the Thomas Clarke homesite in Plymouth, Massachusetts (c. 1635-1676).

The site of the Cushnoc trading house in Augusta, Maine was 20 feet by 44 feet. This site was built as the second trading post erected by the colony in the year following the establishment of the trading house at Aptuxet in 1627. Its founding may have lead to the abandonment of Aptuxet the year after it was built, since the trade appears to have been focused on Maine after 1628. The style of the house appears to have been a cross-passage with a hearth located on the west wall. The chimney was probably constructed of wattle and daub with no bricks used. The doorways were located on the north and south sides (Cranmer 1990:61). There were no footings stones at the site, its construction was essentially the same as that described by Bradford when the Aptuxet house was swept away in 1635. Posts were set in the ground, evenly spaced about 15' apart on all of the sides. There was an 8' square wood lined cellar located in the eastern portion of the house. Surrounding the site on at least the north and west sides was an approximately 3' wide palisade trench.

The second site to be discussed is the homesite of the financial planner of the Plimoth colony, Isaac Allerton in Kingston, Massachusetts. It appears that Allerton and his family moved to the site probably around 1632 and lived there until 1634 at the latest when it was known that he had left the colony. Allerton's daughter Mary and her family, beginning in 1656 until circa 1699, later occupied the site. As a result of the two occupations, it is difficult to distinguish the focus of the Allerton period at the site, but the visibility is high. Allerton's house was of a simple 20' x 22' square structure with one large post hole in each corner, possible stains from the floor joists in the north western corner of the house and a fieldstone hearth along the eastern wall measuring approximately five feet long and wide. The entrance to the house is believed to have been located on the south wall perpendicular to hearth, so that the hearth wall would act as a baffle for the wind into the house. A palisade trench was dug to the immediate west of the house but never completed, possibly because Allerton left before he finished it. It is important to note that there was no cellar hole associated with the early house. It is believed that this little house would have been very similar to those first houses erected by the colonists at Plimoth and in fact has been used as a model for houses constructed at the present day Plimoth Plantation Museum. This house size and style probably represents one that was built by settlers initially until they had the time or means to enlarge it. Allerton, one of the wealthiest men in the colony, surely would have enlarged his house if he had continued to reside within the colony. This pattern of beginning with a small 20 x 20' house and enlarging it over time can be seen more clearly at the Thomas Clarke site.

Thomas Clarke built his home circa 1635-1640 along the north bank of the Eel River in Plymouth. The initial house constructed at the site is believed to have been an approximately 21 x 24' structure with a hearth on its east wall and the entrance to the south similar to the situation at the Allerton site. This early house is outlined by several postholes on west and north sides of the house. It is believed that the house was enlarged to a 24 x 44' structure later in the century by means of stone sills on the eastern portion of the house. The hearth remained on the eastern side of the house and the house either became a cross passage similar to the Cushnoc site or may have had an entrance on the south side only. The 8' square cellar hole appears to have originally been wood-lined, but at some later time was stone lined possibly when the wood rotted. It is not believed at this time that the cellar hole was constructed during the first phase of construction at the site.

Precedent exists in both the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies for an evolution and expansion of a small square house to a larger central chimney style structure like the "1653" house. In Massachusetts Bay, Abbott Lowell Cummings has noted that "a significant portion of surviving seventeenth century two-room, central-chimney houses...commenced life as dwellings of single-room plan. Clearly the immediate need for shelter under pioneer conditions...seems to have dictated for many of the settlers at every class and economic level a simple single-unit dwelling for a start, to be soon enlarged as their situation in life improved." (Cummings 1979:22). Cummings found that the earliest surviving houses of one room plan in Massachusetts Bay had been enlarged several times in their existence. The expansion began longitudinally and then laterally with a lean to addition to the rear (Cummings 1979:23). J. Frederick Kelly illustrates a good example of this with the Hempstead house (single-room structure built 1643) in New London, Connecticut (Kelly 1963:11). So as can be seen, the hypothesis that the original Alden house was a square single-room structure that was later expanded has precedent in New England, and is more logical than the creation of a unique, and cramped 38 x 10' structure. Interestingly, both longhouses, the Cushnoc and Clarke houses, were associated with sites where merchantile activities were carried out. Cushnoc was a known trading post and Thomas Clarke was a merchant who appears to have operated a trading post out of his house.

Using in-the-ground posts is a construction technique called “post-in-ground” or earthfast construction. The classic definition for earthfast construction was coined by Cary Carson et al in their seminal 1981 work on impermanent architecture in the southern colonies (Carson et al 1981). Carson and company stated that earthfast architecture was the construction of a building with framing members “standing or lying directly on the ground or erected in post holes” (Carson et al 1981: 136). Essentially what was done was that holes were dug where the posts were to be seated, in the case of the second meeting house, the posts were under 40 cm in size and were seated approximately 60 to 70 cm in the ground. After the holes were dug, the framework for the walls of the structure was constructed on the ground adjacent to post holes. When the wall sections were completed, they were raised up and slid into the post holes. The wall sections were secured into the adjacent wall section and the whole framework tied together to create a box like framework for the structure. The roof timbers were then raised onto the top of the walls and the roof and interior floors framed. This was an ancient technique, dating back to the prehistoric times in Europe and is believed to be the technique used for the construction of the first houses at Plymouth in 1620-1621.

Cary Carson, Norman Barka, William Kelso, Gary Wheeler Stone and Dell Upton described earthfast architecture in the southern colonies as being an impermanent form of architecture that was inferior to framed construction and which, in the early seventeenth century, was seldom used in England and was only used in extreme cases in the New World. They posited that the early settlers used earthfast architecture as a quick and expedient way to raise a structure in the first years of colonization, but that settlers who remained in a colony would have preferred, and in many cases replaced the earlier earthfast structures, with more permanent and structurally sound framed houses when means and position afforded it. Earthfast architecture was used from the start in places like Jamestown, Virginia (1607) and St. George's fort, Maine (1607), and it continued to be used in the Chesapeake due to the nature of the tobacco economy of the region. They felt that tobacco was a boom crop and the growers who came to places like Virginia to make money in tobacco and then return to England, would prefer to spend their money on labor to work the tobacco versus a more permanent house.

In reality, earthfast houses were no less permanent than framed structures. Builders who used decay resistant materials could expect a post-in-ground house to last anywhere from 30 to over 50 years (Carson et al 1981: 156-158). The colonists at Plymouth erected an earthfast structure for trading at Apatuxet on Cape Cod in 1626, and quickly abandoned the site and focused their trade on Maine. In 1635, William Bradford described a hurricane that struck the colony:

“This year, the 14 or 15 of August (being Saturday) was such a mighty storme of wind and raine, as none living in these parts, either English or Indeans, ever saw. Being like (for the time it continued) to those Hauricanes and Tuffons that writers make mention of in the Indeas. It began in the morning, a litle before day, and grue not by degrees, but came with violence in the begin- ing, to the great amasmente of many. It blew downe sundry houses, and uncovered others; diverce vessells were lost at sea, and many more in extreme danger. It caused the sea to swell (to the southward of this place) above-20-foote, right up and downe, and made many of the Indeans to clime into trees for their saftie; it tooke of the horded roofe of a house which belonged to this plantation at Manamet, and floted it to another place, the posts still standing in the ground; and if it had continued long without the shifting of the wind, it is like it would have drowned some parte of the cuntrie. It blew downe many hundered thowsands of trees, turning up the stronger by the roots, and breaking the hiegher pine trees of in the midle, and the tall yonge oaks and walnut trees of good biggnes were wound like a withe, very strange

and fearfull to behould. It begane in the southeast, and parted toward the south and east, and vered sundry ways; but the greatest force of it here was from the former quarters. It continued not (in the extremitie) above 5 or 6 houers, but the violence begane'to abate. The signes and marks of it will remaine this 100 years in these parts wher it was sorest.” (Bradford 1912: 213-214).

So even though this storm blew down many hundreds of thousands of trees, the posts that were put in the ground nine years prior, still remained, although the rest of the structure was gone.

Work in the 1990s by Emerson Baker, Robert Bradley, Leon Cranmer and Neil DePaoli in Maine, has led to the realization that the use of earthfast construction was not limited to the seventeenth century, but continued into the second quarter of the eighteenth in Maine, which correlates with Carson et al's findings in the Chesapeake (Baker et al 1992). Baker et al see earthfast architecture in much the same way as Carson et al- a quick solution to the initial need for protection from the elements and one which would be replaced with better accommodations when time and finances allowed. They also added that the society in Maine was unsettled until the eighteenth century which correlates with presumed end of the earthfast tradition there.

Paul Chase, when he reviewed 17th century probates, found that in Plymouth Colony most houses through 1675, appear to have been of a single room design (Chase 1985: 60). Richard Taylor's modest probate appears to support the probability that his house was also a single room. Chase also noted that one-room houses appear to have been more common for individually with estates valued at under 90 pounds, the amount which appears to mark the difference between the wealthy and the common people in seventeenth century Plymouth Colony (Chase 1985: 62). The fact that Richard's estate was valued at well over 90 pounds indicates that he was a man of means (not a poor man as intimated by Joyce's will) and that his house may in fact have been larger or was enlarged from a smaller home by the time of his death.

As he was living in frontier conditions in an uncertain time, his house may have also had a palisade around it as was found at the Allerton site in Kingston and the Ezra Perry/ Aptuxet Trading post Museum site in Bourne and which are known to have existed at a number of other Massachusetts seventeenth century homesites. The alternative to fortifying an entire town, like Plymouth, is the fortification of an individual house, essentially creating a blockhouse where the community can seek refuge during an attack. In Virginia, the fortified house was usually the home of the colony leader (**Figure 13**). It is believed that the concept of the fortified house came from the English experience in the English invasion of Ireland (1600-1640). In Ireland, local tribes would create fortified community bawns where kin were driven into and protected (Hodges 1993:209). The defensive vocabulary of community bawns flows into fortified houses and was transplanted to the New World as one of the defensive alternatives available to colonists (Hodges 1993: 210). The speed of warfare in the New World, forced planters to adopt the same attitudes towards defense that the Native Americans and Gaelic had adopted: Throw up military works when you need them tear the down when you don't to save labor (Hodges 1993: 213). Especially in Virginia where seventeenth century settlement was focused on the flat plain east of the Fall Line, the visual message sent by a fortified house's high profile on the cleared landscape, may have also provided a visual deterrent to attacking forces and a sense of security for the inhabitants.

Fortified houses existed in New England as well. Samuel Maverick reported in 1660 that there existed in Revere a building dating back to 1625 which he had fortified with a “a pallizado and flankers and

gunnes, both belowe and above in them” (PMHS 1885: 236). In 1628, one house was described as being in what would become Charleston, Ma., an “English palisadoed and thatched house” (Young 1846: 374). Reverend John Lathrop recorded that in 1634 all of the houses in Scituate were small, plain, “pallizadoe” houses (NEHGR 1856: 42). Plymouth Colony also had fortified houses, as evidenced in a 1647 court case where John Crocker's house was entered by someone “putting aside some loose pallizadoes” (Candee 1969: 38-39). It may be expected that his house was fortified similar to the Clifts house in Virginia (Figure 9).

The early date for the construction of his house, circa 1640, and the frontier conditions that existed in what is now Yarmouth, support the proposition that his house was built in the post-in-ground manner. We should expect that his house will be found to be oriented like the later house, with it's doorway facing the south to take advantage of the winter sun to help warm the house and to help melt the snow in front of the doorway. Seventeenth and eighteenth century homes are almost invariably situated on higher pieces of land overlooking navigable waterways, making the Taylor Bray Farm property a very likely location for the situation of a first half of the seventeenth century household. The most probable location for the house, based on the current topographic conditions, is either on the rise to the north of the Taylor memorial boulder just southwest of the barn, or off the property to the southeast on the prominent rise present there. The Taylor Bray property seems like a more likely location due to the availability of fresh water and the navigable waterway (Chase Garden Creek).

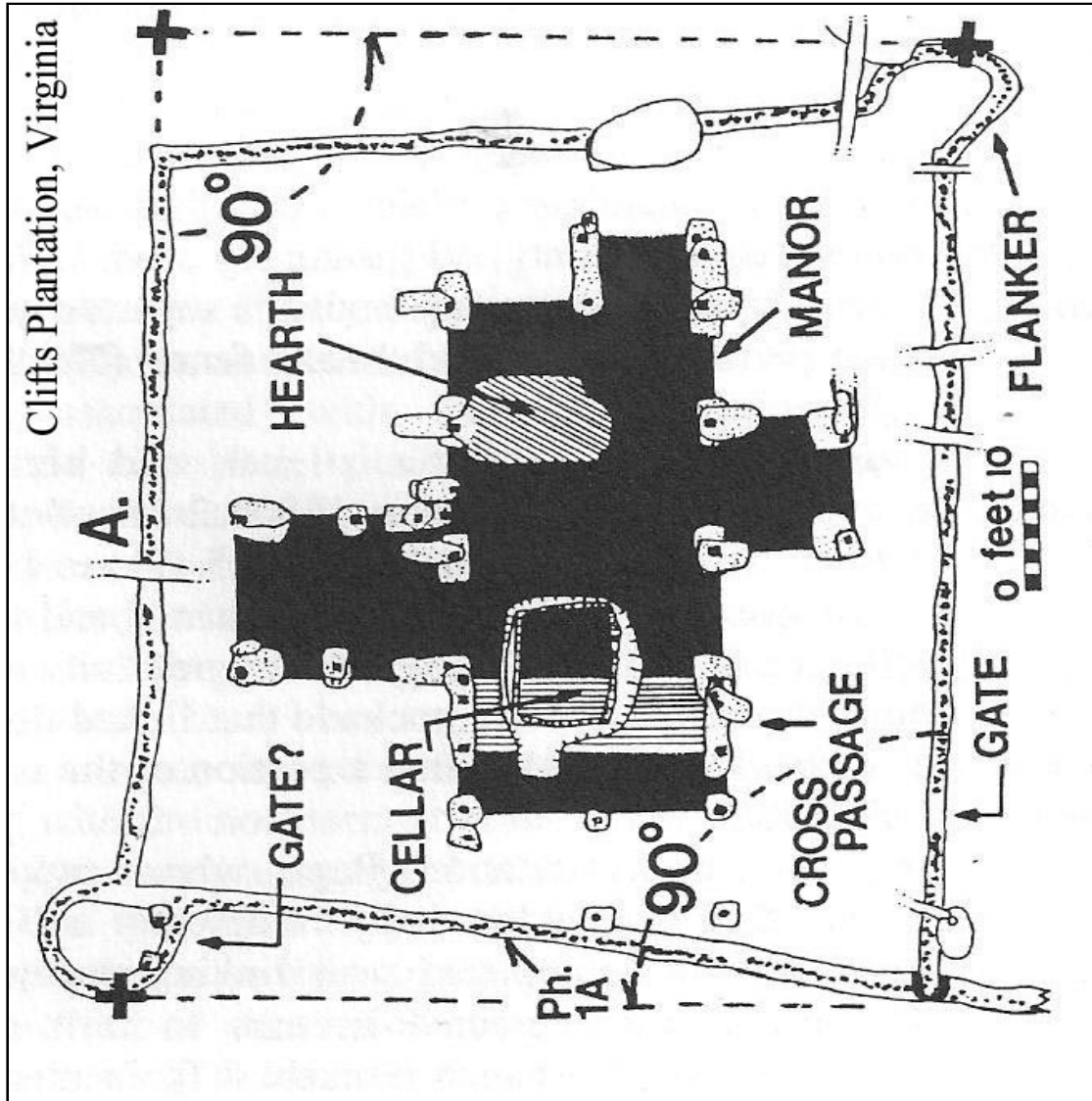


Figure 13. Fortified house in Virginia-Clifts Plantation

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Taylor-Bray farm is located on 23 acres of town owned property in the Hockanom section of east Yarmouth, Massachusetts adjacent to salt marshes associated with Chase Garden Creek. The property consists of one house and associated barn that were built circa 1780-1800, a blacksmith shop that was converted into the current caretaker's residence, a semi-subterranean agrarian storage structure, five recently constructed livestock and storage sheds, and a historic marker affixed to a large glacial erratic. The site was probably seasonally occupied by the Native people associated with the Mattacheeset community and was first occupied by Europeans in the late 1630s to early 1640s (1639-1643). The first documented owner of the property was Richard Taylor and his wife Ruth. The property remained in the Taylor and subsequently the Bray families until 1941.

Due to the presence of 12 recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within two kilometers of the project area, the proximity to kettle hole bogs, and the presence of well-drained soils, the Taylor-Bray Farm is given a high probability for ancient Native American archaeological resources. Potential sites located within the project area include small, short-term camps associated with the exploitation of surrounding resources, as well as larger seasonal base camps dating from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods. Late Woodland occupation could include horticultural planting grounds. Evidence of occupation may consist of lithic scatters, shell middens, hearths, storage and processing pits, burials and architectural remains such as post molds.

The Taylor Bray Farm meets all of the criteria for being considered as having a high historic archaeological potential. It is located just north of Route 6A, a Contact Period and likely prehistoric travel route across Cape Cod; it is within 100 meters of fresh water; it is located in a recorded early European settlement area. It is also located on well-drained soils suitable for agriculture and has an adjacent salt marsh where hay could be cut to feed livestock. The site is associated with both an early settler of Cape Cod and a Revolutionary War veteran and sefarer, giving it potential to provide information on the early occupation of Cape Cod in the historic period and the Early Industrial period on Cape Cod when much of the traditional way of life was changing or on the verge of change.

Recommendations

Due to the high potential for encountering prehistoric, early historic, and historic period archaeological resources on the property of the Taylor-Bray Farm, it is recommended that an archaeological survey be conducted across the entire property. This survey would have four purposes: 1) to create a sensitivity map for the location and type of archaeological resources that are present on the property that can be used to guide future construction and improvement activities across the property; 2) to test the area around and beneath the extant house in order to determine the nature of archaeological deposits and to ensure that potentially significant resources are not destroyed during the ongoing renovation; 3) to help establish the date of construction for the main house, the barn, and extant outbuildings such as the root cellar; 4) to determine if archaeological resources associated with the Richard Taylor occupation of the property occur within the remaining preserved portion of his original farmstead.

Archaeological survey around house

It is recommended that the archaeological survey around and under the extant house should be conducted before any restoration occurs that may impact the soils beneath or around the house. Recommended testing would begin with the excavation of a series of 50 cm square test pits in a one meter grid pattern beneath the house and in a five meter grid pattern around the house for a distance of 30 meters away from the house. This initial testing would be followed by the excavation of several larger square or rectangular excavation units below the house floors and adjacent to the sill. The proposed testing pattern would yield information on the construction of the house and the use of interior and exterior space associated with the house. Another element of this survey would be the collection of artifacts present on the surface of the soil beneath the floor and the cleaning and cataloging of the artifact previously collected from beneath the floor boards.

Archaeological survey around boulder

The Taylor boulder, located on the south side of North Bray Farm Road, has long been associated with the home of Richard Taylor. Early records record Richard as being either "at" or "of" the rock, presumably this rock as it is the largest one known on what was once his family's farm. It is recommended that archaeological testing around the boulder be carried out by means of 50 cm square test pits positioned in a two meter grid pattern around the boulder where permissible. If seventeenth century artifacts are recovered, the testing interval could be shortened to one meter and additional larger units could be excavated. It is expected that the site will have low to moderate visibility and high focus possibly making it moderately difficult to locate. It is recommended that testing be carried out within 30 meters of all sides of the rock where possible.

Archaeological survey across property

Portions of the property that have not been previously tested by the above recommended surveys should be subjected to a property wide survey to test for the possibility of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. It is recommended that this survey be carried out with 50 cm square test pits spaced at an interval of five meters. This testing strategy would allow for a good sample of the total property area to be tested.

Testing is not recommended in the marsh and bog areas of the property. Any of these archaeological surveys recommended above would need to be carried out by a professional archaeologists under a permit issued by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in Boston. It would be recommended that the artifacts recovered from the testing be curated either at the Taylor-Bray Farm (is adequate facilities exist) or at another local location as a way to keep Yarmouth's history in Yarmouth. It is also recommended that any museums, such as the Mashpee Museum, who may have artifact collections that came from the site, be contacted and the collections be cataloged and the analysis be included in the final report for the project.

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**APPENDIX A
WILL AND PROBATE OF RICHARD TAYLOR**

Will of Richard Taylor

The Will of Richard Taylor, September 6th, 1693

"In the name of God Amen. The 2nd day of September 1693, in the fifth year of the Reign of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, etc., I Richard Taylor of Yarmouth in the county of Barnstable in New England, being aged and weak in body but of sound and disposing memory.... do make this my last will and testament in mannon and form following...

Item. I given and bequeath unto my son Richard Taylor about twelve or fourteen acres of my land, be it more or less according to ye bounds wherein mentioned....

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Mehetabel four pounds.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Keziah Eldridge, four pounds.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my grandson, Samuel Eldridge, twenty shillings.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Hanah Jenkins, twenty shillings, if she come for it, but not else. And if she doth not come for it within two years after my decease, I do give it equally to my two other daughters, Mehetable and Keziah.

Lastly, my will is that these legacies above mentioned be paid out of my moveable estate....

And... my will is that my said son, Elisha (Tailor) Taylor, shall pay the sums in currant pay within two years after my decease.

And I do nominate and appoint and empower my well beloved sons Richard Taylor, Elisha Taylor, and Samuel Eldridge to be executors to this my will. In witness whereof I, the said Richard Taylor, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the ay and year first above written.

Codicil written on October 28, 1699:

Be it known to all people by this instrument that I, Richard Taylor, above named, do by this addition declare that my above written will shall stand in all the particulars of it except that change which gives my son Elisha two years more to pay such part of the legacies or portions, above by me given to my children, as my moveable estate will not reach the payments of which said clause, I do hereby disanull and make void. And I do hereby further add that my will is that my grandchild Jehosephat Eldridge shall have my sword, and that my granddaughter Mehetable Eldridge shall have my biggest box that hath a lock and key to it, with all the things in it. And that my grand daughter Mehetable Smith shall have my other box and all the things in it. And my grand Daughter Keziah Eldridge shall have my chamber pot. And my will is that these particulars, now by me given to my grandchildren, shall not be accounted as part of my estate, which is to pay the legacies before given in my first above written will, which my son Elisha is to pay. and lastly, it is my will that my son Elisha do so cause hereafter to sell the land and meadows he hath of me that he shall give due reprising thereof to his brother Richard at the price others will give for it. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the twenty-eight day of October 1699.

Will was proved October 3, 1703.

October 6, 1703. Then John Thacher, Esq. and Lydia Thacher, his wife, before Banabas Lothrop Esq., Judge of probate etc for the county of Barnstable, made oath that they did see Richard Taylor, late of Yarmouth, now Deceased, sign and seal this instrument and heard him declare it to be his last will and testament and that he was of disposing mind and memory when he so did, so far as they know. And also that they saw him sign and seal the codicil thereunto annexed.

Before Barnabas Lothrop, Esqu. judge of probate etc. for this County of Barnstable at Barnstable, the will of Richard Taylor, late of Yarmouth, deceased, to whose property annexed (?) was proved, approved, and allowed, who, having while he lived and at the time of his death, goods, chattels, rights, and audits in said county. And administration of all and singular the goods, chattels rights and audits of the deceased committed to Richard Taylor, Samuel Eldred (Eldrige), and Elisha Taylor in said will named executors. As in witness thereof, I, the said Barnabas Lothrop, have set my hand and seal of office, October 6th, 1703."

The inventory of Richard Taylor of Yarmouth, who died the first day of August 1703. [Amounts are shown in English pounds, shillings and pence.]:

Item To wearing clothes, bedding, and old household stuff	04-14-08
Item to one sword and 2 boxes	01-02-00
Item to neate cattle	07-00-00
Item, To housing and land	140-0-0
Item More. One grindstone and plow	00-04-06

This inventory taken by John Howes and Saml Sturges Aprized this 11th day of August, 1703.

October 6, 1703. Then Elisha Taylor appeared before Barnbabs Lothrop, Esq. Judge of probates etc. for the County of Barnstable, and made oath that the above written is a true inventory of the Estate of Richard Taylor, his deceased father, as far as he knows. And that if anything that is material shall further come to his knowledge he will bring it to this inventory. Attest. Wm. Bassett, Reg.

Source Barnstable Probate Records, volume 2, p. 262

APPENDIX B
1635 PASSENGER LIST OF THE *TRUELOVE*

10 June 1635

Theis vnder written names are to be transported to the Bermoodes or Somer Islands, imbarqued in the Truelove de London Robert Dennis Mr, being examined by the minister of Gravesend...: (ref: Memorials of the Bermudas by Maj-Gen J H Lefroy 1877; J Camden Hotten's Original Lists of Persons of Quality";M Tepper, "Passengers to America" 1977)

Name	age
Aleworth, Edw	13
Anderson, Rich	30
Aston, James	
Barnes, Jo:	16
Barrett, Symon	16
Bassit, Thos	18
Bates, Wm	17
Baylie, Jo:	18
Bee, Jo:	17
Blanch, Robert	20
Bloes, Thomas	10
Brookes, Jo:	12
Bull, Thomas	13
Browne, Jo:	16
Bull, Thos	13
Bullock, Antho:	19
Burrows, Ellen	30
Calverlie, Geo	14
Canon, Richard	24
Canon, Elizabeth (vxor)	23
Carter, Henry	42
Clark, Eliz	18
Claxson, Abra.	17
Colman, Barnard	26
Cooper, Antho	17
Daughton, Rich	13
Dene, Thos	17
Dennis, Robert (Master of vessel)	
Dorrell, Thos	22
Ewynn, Tho	16
Fletcher, Henry	35
Forster, Josias	43
Foster, Thos	27
Gaughton, Nich	14
Gibbs, Edw	17
Gilliard, Anto	38
Goddin, Edw	16
Goffe, Marie	18
Greene, Rich	17
Groves, Eliz	35
Groves, Jo:	3mo

Hall, Thos	24
Hamond, Daniell	12
Hanmer, Geo	24
Richards, Jo:	21
Richards, Thos	24
Saires, Geo	12
Sares, Wm	17
Sell, Edw	18
Short, Sam.	24
Smith, Humphrey	14
Smith, Tho	14
Staughton, Edw	50
Stevens, Matth	12
Stock, Rob.	26
Stockwell, Gabr.	16
Stoneward, Hen.	13
Strange, Ben	18
Tayler, Anne	24
Tayler, Jas	28
Tayler, Rich.	16
Tayler, Wm	17
Thomson, Tho	17
Toolie, Tho	27
Trippatt, Jo:	17
Tuke, Christ.	16
Vennable, Ralph	21
Vicears, Zwerin	18
Vincent, Edw	18
Warren, Jo:	19
Watson, Francis	16
Wells, Wm	17
Wentworth, Hugh	44
West, Thos	17
Wharton, Phil	14
White, Katherine	18
Williams, Roger	16
Williamson, Nath	17
Wilson, Jacob	18
Woodcott, Fran.	16
Wright, Jeffrey	18
Yates, Jo:	48
_____, Jo: (black)	18
Harris, Richard	17
Hart, Christo	20
Hart, Robert	30
Hedges, Francis	13

Hedley, Edw	13
Hedley, Thos	11
Henry, Wm	18
Hill, Hy	24
Hodges, Roger	17
Holt, Wm	19
Hooper, Wm	18
Hubbard, Samvell	16
Hurt, Richard	17
Huswith, D	22
Jennicom, Tho	21
Jennings, Henry minister	24
Jones, David	15
Jones, Thos	17
Lake, Jo:	16
Larkynn, Thos	15
Lee, Wm	18
Mayo, Samvell	10
Meverill, Sampson	20
Miller, Benjamin	30
Mordin, Thos	18
More, Henry	19
Morgan, Joe	25
Morris, Davie	18
Norman, Geo	25
Norman, Jo:	19
Norris, Jo:	18
Oxenbridge, Minister Jo:	24
Page, Jo:	33
Page, Sara	31
Page, Sara	3
Page, Mary	3mo
Palmer, Geo	18
Parnell, Edw	16
Paul, Wm	20
Pendleton, Wm	27
Poole, Rob.	20
Powell, Wm	15
Rayne, Francis	10
Reason, James	27

Source <http://davidewardtaylorjr.com/GrMigrationShipsPassLogs.html>

**APPENDIX C
1643 ABLE TO BEAR ARMS ROLL
FOR YARMOUTH**

In 1643, military companies were authorized and organized in town, and the inhabitants were directed by government " to provide a place of defence against sudden assault." The persons in town liable to bear arms were: —

Anthony Berry,
Thomas Barman,
Jas. Bursell,
Jno. Burstall,
Wm. Chase, Sr.,
Wm. Chase, Jr.,
Dan'l Coie,
Job Cole,
John Crowe,
Yelverton Crowe,
Rob't Davis,
Rob't Dennis,
John Derby,
Wm. Edge,
Roger Else,
Thomas FaHand,
Thos. Flawne,
Win. Granse,
John Gray,
Benj. Hammon,
Andrew Hallet, Sr.,
And. Ilallett, Jr.,
Sam'l Hallet,
Richard Hoar,
Thos. Howe,
Tristram Hull,
John Joyce,
Wm. Lumpkin,
Jas. Matthews,
Mr. Mar. Matthews,
Wm. Nicorson,
Hugh Norman,
Wm. Northcutt
Wm. Palmer,
Wm. Pease,
Rd. Pritehards,
Sam'l Ryder,
Richard Sears,
Thomas Stair,
Edward Sturgis,
Nicholas Sympkins,
Richard Taylor,
Richard Templar,

Anthony Thacher,
Hugh filley,
Wm. Twining,
Nich's Wadibone,
Henry Whelden,
Emanuel White,
Sam'l Williams,
Peter Worden

Freeman History of Barnstable County p. 182

APPENDIX D

**RICHARD TAYLOR (THE TAILOR)
1674 PROBATE**

Richard Taylor (the Tailor)

February 13, 1674

Plymouth Colony Wills 3:96

The Inventory of Richard Tayler

An Invoice of the estate of Richard Tayler of Yarmouth late deceased taken the 13th of the 10th month 1673; and exhibited to the Court holden att Plymouth the sixt of march 1673 on the oath of Iohn Tayler Imprimis one hatte 5s 2 shirts 11s 2 paire of drawers 1 paire of shooes [1.] 07 00

Item a paire of bootes 1 paire of drawers not made 00 05 00

The womans Clothes

Item 1 hatt 1 o[ld?] wastcoat 8s 1 Riding hood 4s 1 paire of bodyes 4s 01 06 00

Item a pettycoate Item another petticoate 8s 1 more 20s, 3 wastcoates 10s [0.] 44 00

Item a paire of Gloues 18d a quoife 2s 6d a neck handkerchiffe [...] 08 06

Item to a white apron 6s a paire of wosted stockens 4s a blacke neck cloth 18d 000 11 06

Item a knife 10d [sic] 00[...] 06

Item To the bed **in the lower Rome** bed and bolster 4li 004 [00] 00

Item 1 Rugg 20s and a blankett 12 Curtaines and vallenge [0....] 00

the bedsted and Cord 36s 004 08 00

Item a shift of a womans 4s 00 04 00

To beding **in the Chamber**

Item 1 blankett 000 [.1] 00

Item 1 Rugg 10s bed bolster and pillowes 30s a Rug 20s [...] blanketts 03 008 00

Item a bed and bolster 4 li 1 paire of sheets 15s [...] sheet 18s 05 04 00

Item a paire of sheets 20s 4 more Cotten sheets 12s 001 12 00

Item 3 yards of penistone 10s 6d a yard of holland 2s 000 12 06

Item to white thrid 2s a saddle 12s 3 Chists and a sifting trough 24s 001 18 00

Item a settle 3 Chaires [...] a Table and 2 Ioyned stooles 001 15 00

Item a warming pan 4s a brasse skillett 5s a brasse kettle 30s 001 19 00

Item an Iron pott 14s another pott 12s an other Iron pott 8s 001 14 00

Item an Iron kettle 9s a skillett 5s a paire of pothookes and hangers 10 01 [04] 00

Item 3 platters 15s: 1 more 7s: 1 bason 5s 2 porringers 2 dram Cupps earthen ware 1s 15 trayes 7s 6 02[...] 00

Item a paire of sheers a pressing Iron a smoothing Iron [.....] [...] 000 04 09

Item a lookeing Glasse 18d a platter and a pudding pan: 2 milke pailles 3 00 06 00

Item a box and a forme 2s a fier pan and tongg [...] a Cherne and other lumber 8s 000 15 00

Item a spitt three shillings a Gun and sword 20 powder and bulletts 2s 6d 01 05 06

Item liline yearne 6[lb?] 2: att 12s & 2 spinning wheels 8s and Cards 18d 00 09 06

Item seuerall Carpenters tooles 12s: 2 sickles 18d 2 axes 2s 000 15 00

Item the Cart and wheeles plow yoake and Chaines 40s: a paire of hookes 2s 6d a Crow of Iron 2s 02 004 06

Item Indian Corne four score bushells 12li of English 20 bushells 3li 10s 015 10 00

Item 20lb of Flaxe not broken 10s: 3 meale and corne finds [...] per bushell off salt[...] 000 16 00

Item 2 barrells of beefe and porke 50s 28 lb of Tallow 9s 4d fatt 30lb 1 06 003 06 00

Item halfe a fierkin of butter 12s halfe a barrell of Mollasses 15 001 07 00

Item Cheese 10s and 36 bushells of Turnips 42s 002 12 001

Item 6 Cowes 10li 10s; 2 steers two yeare old 3li 10 2 heiffers 000 16 00

Item 3 Calues 21s 1 steer 55 1 horse 30s 004 16 00

Item 22 sheep 6li 12s 2 hoggs fatted 30s 9 swine 2li 5s 010 07 00

Item 3 [.]aggs of hay 1li 10s 007 10 00
Item housing 12 acres of vpland 9 of meddow and bout 3 acres of broken Marsh and about 5 bushells of Corne swone 060 00 00
Item 50 foot of board 30 and in Ceader bolts 20s 002 10 00
item 21 yards of Cloth 3li 13s 0 d and 3 bushells of mault 12s 004 05 06
Item 1 hyde 16s 9d: a barrell of porke the Carge deduckted 35: 002 11 00
Item 1 a Grindstone 3s a third parte of a hatchell 2s 000 05 00
Item debts due to the estate of Richard Tayler as appeers by bill thirty eight barrells and an halfe of Tarr and in Indian Corne 5s 8d 009 08 00
Item due from Mr Iohn Blake of Boston 16s
suma totalis 199 00 11
debts due from the estate of Richard Tayler in Cash 10 02 02
and in other specue 007 19 00
An accompt of the particulars Giuen to the Children by their father in his life owned by the Children/
Iohn Tayler; viz: 3 Calues
and 1 lambe to Ioseph
To Martha: one Calfe
To Mary: sheep 1 pigg 1 Rugg 1 paire of sheets 1 blankett 1 Thousand of boards and what more the accompt is privy vnto
Iohn Gorum
Iohn Thacher;
Plymouth Colony Wills, vol. III, p. 96

APPENDIX E

**1679 BOUNDS OF
RICHARD TAYLOR'S LAND**

Records of the Colony of New Plymouth, in New England: Deeds, &c., 1620-1651
142-143

THE bounds of Richard Tayler sen'r land lying Neare Nobscusett in Yarmouth ; viued and settled this 21 day of January i679, and first begining att the North westerly Corner att a pyne tree marked on four sides and a stone sett in the Ground by the Boote, of the said tree, on the south side which said tree stands about three Pole southerly from the Marsh, thence Ranging on a straight line south a little westerly eighty Poles, where the Corner bound Marke is two Pine trees about three foot asunder, betwixt them, is two stones sett into the Ground ; both the trees are Marked on foure sides, thence turning on a square East a little southerly six score, £ fourteen Pole, to the Corner bounds which is to two pyne trees standing about four foot a part ; both marked on four sides ; and to stones in the ground betwixt them as att the other corner ; thence Tvrning on a square North, a little Eastly the line or range extends about eighty Pole to the Marsh, and in this range about six poles from the Marsh is a stone sett part of it into the Ground, by the ffence which is a bound marke bounded all alonge on the Northside with the Meddowes to the first Mencioned Pine tree, this Tract of vpland containeing threescore and six acrees more or lesse) alsoe the said Richard Tayler his heires and assignes is alwayes for euer to allow the present or as Convenient a Cart way for p'sons to passe through his Land to their meddowes to worke to ffech home their hay ; Theirs is alsoe belonging To the said Tayler three Hands of Creeke thach or sedge that were formerly Giuen vnto him his heires and assignes foreuer lying in Nobscusett Riuer or Creeke the "Westermost of the four Mensioned Hands is of Late yeers a little Joyned to John Hall Juniers Marsh ther is alsoe two acrees of Meddow ; Giuen and Graunted to the said Tayler his heires and assignes for euer lying and being att the south syde, or sea in the Meddow att the Doctors warre (so called) this said two acrees of Marsh Meddow lyeth adjoyning, to six acrees of Meddow in the posession of Thomas ffolon

Bounded as abouesaid by vs This 21 day of January i679. MK JOHN THACHER.

EDMOND HAWES

[Interpretation: A pole measures 5.5 yards. This description defined Taylor's property as being being bounded thus: Beginning at the NW bound which is 3 pole (15.5 yards) from the marsh running west 440 yards to the next bound then east 134 pole (737 yards) then north 8 pole (44 yards) to the marsh. This upland is 66 acres]

[Note: there is a marker stone at the west end of the property just beyond the blueberry patch with the initials "HCT" chiseled into it. These initials may refer to Henry C. Thatcher who was an abutter]

APPENDIX F

SAMUEL TAYLOR'S OBITUARY

OBITUARY.

Died, in this town, on Friday morning the 31st ult. Captain SAMUEL TAYLOR, a veteran of the Revolution, aged 85 years and 6 months. His death was occasioned by injuries received by falling from a horse-cart on the 10th of April. Capt. T. was married at the age of 28 to Miss Lucretia Taylor, who still survives him. The following "obituary" we copy from the Patriot, after premising that he was also engaged in the battle Monmouth:—

"The life of this deceased patriot has been spent in useful activity and enterprise; and a considerable portion of it was devoted to the service of his country. At the early age of 17 years he was enrolled in a volunteer corps at Yarmouth, and marched under Lieutenant Brimhorn to Boston, very soon after the first armed resistance was offered to British outrage by the Colonists. Capt. Taylor was one of the many sons of Cape Cod who were fired with patriotism as the news reached them of the encounter of the Provincials with the British troops at Lexington and Concord, and who determined with stout hearts and willing hands to devote themselves to the cause of Liberty. Soon after his arrival in Boston, the battle of Bunker Hill took place, in which he fought, and was near General WARREN when he fell. He subsequently enlisted into Colonel Shepherd's Regiment for four years and a half—at what period we are not informed—but he remained in the Continental army until the close of the war, and fought in several of its most important battles.— He was in Gen. Glover's Division in Washington's retreat through New Jersey; and was one of that

brave band who fought and took the Hessian troops. He was one of that forlorn Hope, who crossed and re-crossed the Delaware with its immortal leader, and achieved a victory that gave new life to the most expiring hopes of the Colonists. During the succeeding winter he was quartered at Valley Forge and suffered in common with his fellow soldiers, the severities of the season and the extreme destitution of the army. For half the winter he was without shoes or a coat. He was also at the defeat of Burguoyne, and at the taking of Yorktown. In the latter conflict he was in Gen. La Fayette's detachment, and fought bravely in the entrenchment of that Fort, which La Fayette was the first to enter. After the victory at Yorktown he returned, destitute of money, to Yarmouth, his native town, and entered upon a seafaring business for a subsistence, and rose from an uneducated sailor to the command of a ship. During his seafaring life he made twenty-eight voyages to the Mediterranean—two to Russia—four to England, and one to Africa. The deceased sustained through his life an exemplary character; always kind-hearted and benevolent: and was respected and beloved as an excellent citizen, friend, neighbor and christian.—He leaves a widow and three children to lament the exit of so good a man."

Capt. Taylor, as of yore, was an ardent Whig, and rarely missed going to the polls on the day of election, and depositing his vote for the cause of what he deemed correct principles. He frequently walked the whole distance from his residence to the Town House, something more than two miles. He was at Boston on the 10th of September last, and rode in the procession in company with several of his fellow patriots. The Funeral of the departed hero took place on Monday the 3d inst. and was attended by a large number of those who had known and respected him when living. Rev. Mr Cogswell made a prayer on the occasion; and Rev. Mr. Hastings preached an appropriate discourse from Job 14th ch.

Rest, SOLDIER, rest ! thy perils o'er,
In earth we make thy bed ;
And tho' we may thy loss deplore, .
Unto that better, brighter shore
We think thy spirit fled.

Rest, SAILOR, rest ! on the deep wave
Again thou shalt not ride ;
We give thy body to the grave—
Thy spirit to the God who gave
Thee strength to stem life's tide.

Rest, CHRISTIAN, rest ! to thee 'tis given .
To know the joys of those,
Who, having all their sins forgiven,
Cast anchor in the port of Heaven,
Like thee, at long life's close.