



**Architectural & Historical Report  
for  
6 Broadway  
Siasconset, Massachusetts**

October 12, 2023

Prepared by Marsha L. Fader, AIA Architect and  
Betsy Tyler, Historian for The 'Sconset Trust, Inc.



## THE 'SCONSET TRUST, INC.

### Preservation Easements

The 'Sconset Trust preserves the unique character of the east end of Nantucket Island in Massachusetts through conservation of areas of open land and preservation of structures of historical and architectural significance in 'Sconset. The Trust works with the entire island community and collaborates with conservation and historic preservation groups to achieve its goals.

This report was prepared to highlight the important architectural and historic features of this house. The Trust hopes that emphasizing such features will encourage current and future owners of historically significant houses to preserve important interior and exterior building features for future generations. The Trust stands ready to assist homeowners in assessing the appropriateness of tools like preservation restrictions and rights of first refusal, which may include tax benefits.

For more information on how the Trust can help, please contact the Executive Director, Julie Meade.

The 'Sconset Trust is a registered 501(c)(3) nonprofit. Please visit the web site at [sconsettrust.org](http://sconsettrust.org).

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## 1. SUMMARY AND PROJECT SCOPE

Built in the Old Historic District of Siasconset, the property at 6 Broadway known as “Auld Lang Syne” in Siasconset is a contributing resource within the Nantucket Historic District, a National Historic Landmark District, which is listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places as well as a local historic district.

The intent of this study is to present the history of the dwelling at 6 Broadway and establish its architectural and cultural significance. This study includes a survey and study of the architecture, form and materials of the existing structure, a survey of historical maps and photographs of the property, an examination of the records on file at the town of Nantucket Registry of Deeds and Probate Court, as well as published and archival sources.

This report was prepared for The ‘Sconset Trust, Inc. by Marsha L. Fader, AIA Architect and Betsy Tyler, Historian.

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house at 6 Broadway is an integral part of the early whaling & fishing village of ‘Sconset. With its small scale and typical T-plan, its richness of simple historic construction detail and materials, it presents a significant contribution to this centuries-old community. Also known as a boat’s crew cottage, a whale or fish house, and a medieval hanging-loft house, its original function was to house a boat’s crew. Its T-plan is unique to the early ‘Sconset village.

## 3. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

6 Broadway, Auld Lang Syne

Auld Lang Syne is a well-known and often referenced early Siasconset fishing shack/cottage, sometimes credited as the oldest house on the island, predating the Jethro Coffin House, or Oldest House (c.1686), belonging to the Nantucket Historical Association, another structure whose origins are unclear. The early ownership of Auld Lang Syne, described in a number of published sources, is based largely on oral tradition recorded more than a hundred and twenty years ago. Known facts about Auld Lang Syne before 1900, based on documentary evidence, are sparse, but provide a framework for understanding some of the many suppositions about the structure and its long history. What is known for certain is that the fishing shack/cottage known as Auld Lang Syne was:

- Depicted in *A View of Siasconset, A Fishing Village on Nantucket*, David Augustus Leonard, 1797
- Owned by Zaccheus Hussey in 1835
- Owned by G. Coleman in 1858
- Owned by Captain Henry Coleman in 1888

The ownership histories of the ancient fishing shacks built on, or moved to, Siasconset bank in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are impossible to accurately determine based on the usual documentation of deeds, wills, and estate inventories. The reason for this is that they were erected on common land that was not apportioned to specific owners until the privatization of the commons that began around 1815. Since a change of ownership did not include a land transfer, it was not necessary to record the sale of a cottage situated on common land. Prior to the 1830s, most cottages in the village of Sconset passed from owner to owner without registration in the Nantucket Registry of Deeds. By the 1830s, a major set-off of ‘Sconset property was initiated by cottage owners/inhabitants who implored the Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Lands to grant them the land “under and around their houses” in exchange for sheep commons or other land or assets. Although Siasconset had been a place of “resort” for Nantucketers for decades, as evidenced by the earliest illustration of the village by David Augustus Leonard in 1797—in which Auld Lang Syne is clearly depicted—the 1830s were a time of village expansion when a number of Nantucket’s wealthy families built cottages along Main Street.

The growth of the village in the 1830s may have prompted those dwelling in the original settlement along the bank to confirm the ownership of not only their cottages, but the land beneath and around them. A number of parcels of land were apportioned to private owners by the Proprietors, who commissioned a map of the village in 1835, with the initials of each property owner written at the site of their property. The initials Z. H. are at the site of Auld Lang Syne. Z. H. refers to Zaccheus Hussey, a name confirmed in the boundary description of a deed to Nauticon cottage south of Auld Lang Syne. Zaccheus Hussey (1760-1839) is the first known owner of Auld Lang Syne whose name appears in relation to the cottage in a public record. He was a prosperous merchant and landlord who lived at 19 India Street in the town of Nantucket. Hard hit by the economic upheaval caused by the War of 1812, he sold or mortgaged most of his property at that time, but managed to recover some of it. When he died intestate in 1839, he owned the India Street house, several rental houses in "Newtown" and a house in 'Sconset.

Oral tradition recorded by Edward Fitch Underhill in 1888-89 in a series of articles titled "Old Houses on Sconset Bank" published in the short-lived newspaper *Sconset Pump* has been repeated and elaborated upon by many other historians and writers. The following are unsubstantiated claims about the ownership of Auld Lang Syne prior to 1835.

- A fish house built in 1675, first owned by Micah Coffin, who employed Indians to fish for him (Micah Coffin was born in 1705, died in 1783)
- Owned in 1814 by Jonathan Upham (Micah Coffin's grandson, Francis (1771-1844), married Jonathan Upham's daughter, Ruth (1774-1835))
- Owned by Captain Edward C. Joy (1806-1894) (Micah Coffin's great-grandson, in a line of descent from Micah to daughter Jedida who married Robert Meader, to their daughter Jedida Meader who married William Joy, and then to Edward C. Joy)

No deeds or probate records confirm the oral tradition of ownership among the descendants of Micah Coffin.

The supposition that many of the earliest 'Sconset cottages were originally built to house Wampanoag cod-fishermen and later, whalers, was examined by archaeologist Elizabeth Little in *Nantucket Algonquian Studies No. 4*, 1981. She suggests that some of 'Sconset's earliest houses were built by Indian fishermen at Sesachacha—an island cod-fishing site established earlier than Siasconset—and moved to 'Sconset sometime after 1691, when that portion of the eastern seaboard was purchased from Wampanoag Sachem Jephtha by the Trustees of Nantucket (Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 3, p. 52). Little states that any dates earlier than 1691 for houses built in Siasconset are suspect. Regardless of the date of construction, or whether the builder was Wampanoag or English, the first use of the structure was for employee housing.

Not all authorities agree with Little's estimation of the date of construction of Siasconset's/Sesachacha's fishing shacks, however. Underhill wrote in 1888 that Auld Lang Syne was erected on its present site. In *Early Nantucket and Its Whale Houses* (1966), Henry Chandlee Forman states that 'Sconset was founded in about 1676 and its earliest houses—Auld Lang Syne, Rose Cottage, Shanunga—were in place at that time.

In 1888, when Underhill was gathering information about the history of the 'Sconset cottages, Auld Lang Syne was owned by Captain Henry Coleman (1815-94), a successful whaling captain who later in his career engaged in trade between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and subsequently sailed to China on two lucrative voyages for the A. A. Low Company. *Proprietors Records 1808-36* in the Nantucket Registry of Deeds reveals that Henry Coleman's father, Joseph Gorham Coleman (1784-1855), was granted twenty rods of land "under and adjoining his house at Siasconset" on September 14, 1835. The map of 'Sconset that shows the initials Z. H. at the site of Auld Lang Syne was drawn in early 1835, and accepted by the Proprietors at a meeting dated May 23, 1835. Coleman may have purchased the cottage from Hussey between May and September 1835 and then asked the Proprietors to grant him the land – and since it was not necessary to record a deed for a house alone, no documentation is extant for the cottage transaction. However, as noted above, Zaccheus Hussey's estate inventory in 1839 lists a house in 'Sconset as part of the real estate he owned at the time of his death, suggesting that Coleman may have purchased the house after 1839, or that Hussey had another 'Sconset house by 1839. The location of the house owned by Joseph Gorham Coleman in 1835 is not otherwise known. There are four lots with the initials J. C. on the 1835 map, none with the initials J.G.C. One Job Coleman is known to have owned at least one of the lots marked J. C.

The 1858 map of the village of 'Sconset by H. F. Walling labels the cottage at 6 Broadway "G. Coleman," believed to refer to Joseph Gorham Coleman, supposed owner at that time. Joseph Gorham Coleman died in 1855, however, and left all of his property to his wife Phebe (1784–1864), who would have been the actual owner of the cottage. Their son, Henry, was the owner in 1888, followed by his son, Horace (d.1925), and Horace's son Wallace (d. 1938). Heirs of Wallace Coleman and Henry Coleman sold the cottage to Ruth Crawford, Trustee (for Sartain Smith) in 1940.

The ownership of the house between 1835 and 1888 is unclear:

- 1835, May: Owned by Zaccheus Hussey
- 1835, September: Joseph Gorham Coleman petitions the Proprietors of the Common and Undivided land for the land under and around his house at 'Sconset
- 1839: Zaccheus Hussey dies, his estate inventory lists a house in 'Sconset
- 1855: Joseph Gorham Coleman dies; in his will leaves all real estate to his wife, Phebe, and after her death, to his children
- 1858: G. Coleman (Joseph Gorham Coleman?) is noted as owner of 6 Broadway on Walling map
- 1888: Henry Coleman, son of Joseph Gorham Coleman, is owner of Auld Lang Syne

During the Coleman family's decades-long ownership of the cottage at 6 Broadway, Auld Lang Syne is noted in the local press several times, first referred to in print by that name in the *Inquirer and Mirror* in 1886 in an article titled "Nantucket Out of Season." Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the president of the United States, visited Auld Lang Syne in August 1889 on a tour of the village led by Edward F. Underhill. In 1920, the newspaper notes that Coleman was "building an addition" to Auld Lang Syne. For a few summers in the 1920s, Auld Lang Syne was the art studio of Lillian Gertrude Smith who held several exhibitions of paintings at the cottage. The south side of Auld Lang Syne was burned in a fire in December 1932, leaving scorched shingles up to the windowsill.

Sanborn Insurance Company maps from 1898 to 1949 show no changes to the footprint of Auld Lang Syne, but Forman's sketches of the phases of the house depict the small northwest addition that he dates "after 1890." (Forman, *Early Nantucket*, p. 129). This may in fact be the addition that Coleman was building in 1920, as noted in the *Inquirer and Mirror*.

Sartain Smith (d.1971), an architect based in Washington, D.C., purchased Auld Lang Syne from the heirs of Henry Coleman and Wallace Coleman in 1940. The *Inquirer and Mirror* reported that repairs were made to the cottage in the summer of 1941 by Earl Ray and Fletcher Ross. Two decades later, the cottage was suffering from neglect and had been uninhabited for several years. At the urging of 'Sconset resident Howard Gill, the selectmen notified Smith that town officials wanted him to take action to improve his property, which, according to Gill "had reached a point where it is now a fire hazard to other nearby cottages." (*I&M*, 8/5/1965). By 1973 there was a large hole in the roof and the property was overgrown. Local residents joined forces and made the cottage weather tight.

In his will, Smith left Auld Lang Syne to his girlfriend, Mishi Kamiya. By 1976, she had made repairs to the cottage and it was opened for public view during the 'Sconset Bicentennial Celebration. When Kamiya died in 1984, she left the cottage to her sister, Dorothy Suga. When Suga decided to sell Auld Lang Syne, Smith's will was disputed by his sister, Audrey Malm, but the court ruled in favor of Suga in 1991. The condition of the cottage was investigated and analyzed by John D. Milner, AIA, in the summer of 1991, for Alain Espourteille, who had signed a purchase and sale agreement on the property. Milner's extensive report and recommendations may have dissuaded Espourteille, who owned the house at 6 Elbow Lane at the time, from taking on another project. Max O. Johnson purchased Auld Lang Syne in 1992. According to an article by Peter Brace in *Nantucket Property News*, July, 2011, Johnson and his son put a cement block foundation under the house, rebuilt the bedroom wart, and shored up the structural frame of the house, "including the sagging main roof beam."

Building Department records confirm repairs to the roof and re-shingling in 1974 and again in 1992. A large oak tree growing against the west side of the house was removed in 1992.

Max O. Johnson and Marguerite Johnson sold 6 Broadway to Samuel V. Daniel III in 2002.

## 4. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### 4.1 Description

This structure is a one-and-a-half story, wood-framed, post-and-beam house. Situated at the southern end of what began as a fishing village in the 17th century, this house may have initiated the evolution of what is considered to be an organic and medieval plan: "It fitted the hamlet into the landscape, it kept to crooked and meandering rutted roadways, and it was full of walks for pedestrian purposes". . . . "It possessed also small-scaled buildings in true English medieval *village* fashion" (Forman, *Early Nantucket*, p. 46).

Located between Broadway and Center Street, its footprint includes two bedrooms, one bathroom, a living room with fireplace, an attic at the south portion of the house, and a kitchen with a fireplace. There are door entrances for both street frontages at the east and west.

The ridge of the gable roof parallels the two streets, running north/south with its brick chimney two-thirds of the way toward the north end. The southern portion of the structure with two bedrooms was enlarged to form a T-shape with the common living space at the north, or 'leg' of the "T". At the east side of the fireplace masonry is a steep stair leading to an unfinished attic space. This plan with later additions to the north must have suited well its original function as a boat's crew cottage. It was reproduced in subsequent cottages to give a distinctive character to the the village, even with its evolution into a summer resort.

The fenestration includes reproduction plank-framed windows in glass arrangements of 9/9, 6/6, and 4/4-lights. Three of the 6/6 east elevation windows have board-and-batten wood shutters. The Broadway and Center Street doors are board-and-batten doors with iron strap hinges and wood lift bars. There is a concrete block foundation, wood shingled roof and painted wood trim.

The interior of this house was not accessible. The description of the interior layout of rooms and alterations are based upon 1991 measured drawings by John Milner Architects, Inc. and 1962 HABS drawings.

### 4.2 Alterations/Evolution

This description of changes is derived from the observations of Henry Chandlee Forman (Forman, *Early Nantucket*, 1966) and *Auld Lang Syne: Architectural Investigations July and August 1991 conducted for Alain Es-pourteille by John Milner Architects, Inc., Chads Ford, PA*, 1991. Some of the observations were based upon surviving physical evidence and comparison with other village cottages. While these observations are not supported by documentary evidence, they are meaningful for understanding the typical evolution of a boat's crew cottage well beyond that original function. The changes without specific dates represent a typical order of evolution for this type of cottage.

Alterations include the following:

- Original two bedrooms at the south were enlarged by extending their footprints to the east and to the west using a very low eave line;
- What may have been an original wood chimney was rebuilt as a brick chimney in the same north location in the common room;
- The attic loft over the bedrooms was extended to the north with the construction of a brick chimney. This may have coincided with a new wood lath and plaster ceiling with a shallow vault and an access stair at the east side of the chimney;
- A kitchen with a fireplace was added to the north. Complete rebuilding of the existing back-to-back fireplaces may have occurred at a later date;

- Bathroom addition made at the northwest;
- Window added on the south elevation;
- Entire house renovated with reproduction window frames, doors, etc;
- Interior partition removed between original bedrooms.
- Roof of northwest bathroom addition lowered as drawn by architect Christopher Holland, 1992.

### 4.3 Character-Defining Features

This house is distinguished by its location in the Old Historic District of Siasconset. As an integral part of the early village, it established and continues to contribute significant history and harmony of place.

Character-defining features include:

- a “T-plan” with simple massing, gable roof and low eaves; placement fronting on two parallel streets;
- placement fronting on two parallel streets;
- asymmetrical fenestration with variations of window size;
- abundance of original and early materials and construction detail of post-and-beam frame, wood lath & plaster, floor boards, trim, masonry, and hardware;
- one of the oldest cottages in the village.

### 4.4 Outbuildings: None

## 5. PROPERTY INFORMATION

**5.1 Property Identification:** 6 Broadway, Nantucket Assessor’s Map: 73.1.3 73, 0.04 acres, zone SOH.

**5.2 Setting:** Lawn, brick patio, privet hedge, trees, unpainted capped wood picket fence; walkable to the ocean.

## 6. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

### 6.1 Published and Archival Resources

Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals:

Brace, Peter. “Is Nantucket’s Oldest House Really in ‘Sconset?” *Nantucket Property News* (a publication of Nantucket Association of Real Estate Brokers) v. 3, no. 5, July 14-28, 2011.

Forman, Henry Chandlee. *Early Nantucket and its Whale Houses* (Nantucket: Mill Hill Press, 1991).

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Underhill’s *The Old Houses on ‘Sconset Bank: The First History of Siasconset*, Nantucket Island, America’s Most Unique Village (Nantucket: Myacommet Press, 1961).

Little, Elizabeth. “Historic Indian Houses of Nantucket.” *Nantucket Algonquian Studies No. 4*, (Nantucket Historical Association, 1981)

May, Michael. *‘Sconset House by House*. (Nantucket Preservation Trust, 2018).

Tyler, Betsy. *19 India Street, Zaccheus Hussey, c. 1809* (Nantucket Preservation Trust, 2006).



## Newspaper Articles and News Notes:

### *Inquirer and Mirror:*

1/16/1886: "Nantucket Out of Season." (first mention of Auld Lang Syne in the Atheneum's historic newspaper database).

8/17/1889: "Mrs. Harrison's Visit" (wife of President Benjamin Harrison tours 'Sconset and views interior of Auld Lang Syne).

6/23/1894: obituary of Capt. Henry Coleman.

12/28/1912: R. B. Hussey, "The Evolution of Siasconset: A History of the Place, from Its Inception to the Present Day, from Original Notes by E.F. Underhill, revised and enlarged upon by R. B. Hussey".

5/15/1920: Coleman building an addition to Auld Lang Syne.

8/6/1921: Visit "Auld Lang Syne Studio" to see paintings.

8/13/1921: New paintings by L. Gertrude Smith on exhibition at Auld Lang Syne.

8/9/1924: Exhibition of paintings at Auld Lang Syne.

12/17/1932: "Old Cottage at 'Sconset Threatened by Fire."

8/5/1939: Sartain Smith of Boston has purchased Auld Lang Syne and is intending to restore it to its original condition.

7/26/1941: At Last Auld Lang Syne, the oldest house in 'Sconset, is being restored. The work is being done by Earl Ray and Fletcher Ross.

8/5/1965: Selectmen agree to send letter to Mr. Smith to put him on notice that town officials want him to take action to improve his property.

10/23/1966: Lynn Danforth, "Should Old Acquaintance be Forgotten?"

9/26/1968: "Auld Lang Syne Cottage in 'Sconset – A Landmark."

12/6/1973: Auld Lang Syne—"enormous hole in the roof and lost in a tangle of weeds and brush"—off-islanders and 'Sconset citizens "got busy and made the place weather proof."

6/10/1976: Auld Lang Syne open for 'Sconset Bicentennial celebration.

7/4/1991: Hobson Woodward, "For Auld Lang Syne."

### Archival Sources:

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), historical information prepared Marie M. Coffin, 1965; architectural information prepared by F. Blair Reeves, 1971.

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS) NAN2201.

NHA Research Library, MS2000 no. 6: *Auld Lang Syne: Architectural Investigations July and August 1991 conducted for Alain Espourteille by John Milner Architects, Inc., Chads Ford, PA.*

NHA Research Library, MS330, folder 40: Siasconset Civic Association Records/Crapsey Collection, 1931-1990.

Proprietors Record Book, v.2, 1808-36, Nantucket Registry of Deeds.

Proprietors Record Book, v. 5-6, 1853-98, Nantucket Registry of Deeds.

## 6.2 Historical Maps & Plans

Leonard, David Augustus. *A View of Siasconset a Fishing Village on Nantucket, 1797*

*Map of the Village of Siasconset*, 1935. Proprietors Records Book No. 2, Folio 205

Walling, H. F. *Siasconset* detail from *Map of Nantucket*, 1858

Stoner, J. J. *Siasconset* detail from *Bird's-Eye View of the Town of Nantucket*, 1881

Platt, Harry, *Map of the Village of Siasconset on the Island of Nantucket, Mass.*, published by E. T. Underhill & Co., 1888

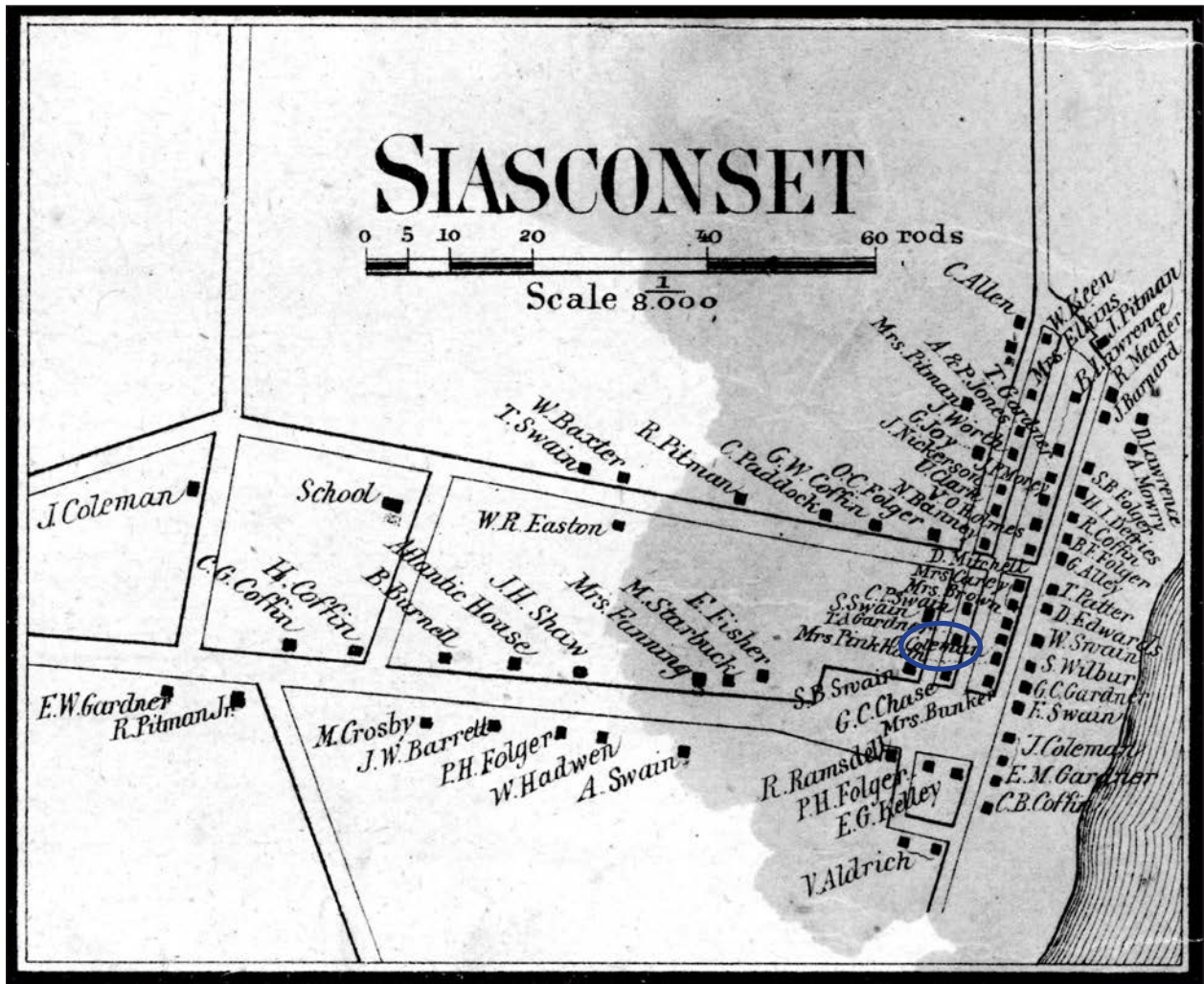
Codd, Wm. F. *Siasconset*. Compiled from the Assessor's map of 1892 by J. B. Snow and from Surveys by H.M. Waitt and Wm. F. Codd to date, 1896

Sanborn Insurance Company maps, 1898-1949

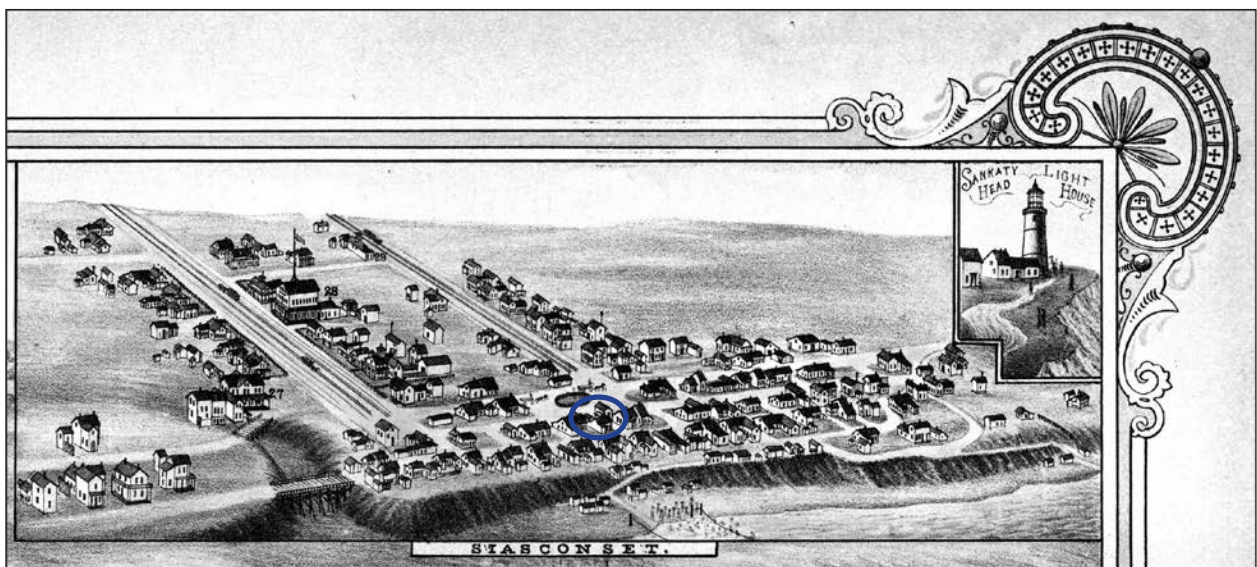


*A View of Siasconset a Fishing Village on Nantucket, 1797*  
by David Augustus Leonard

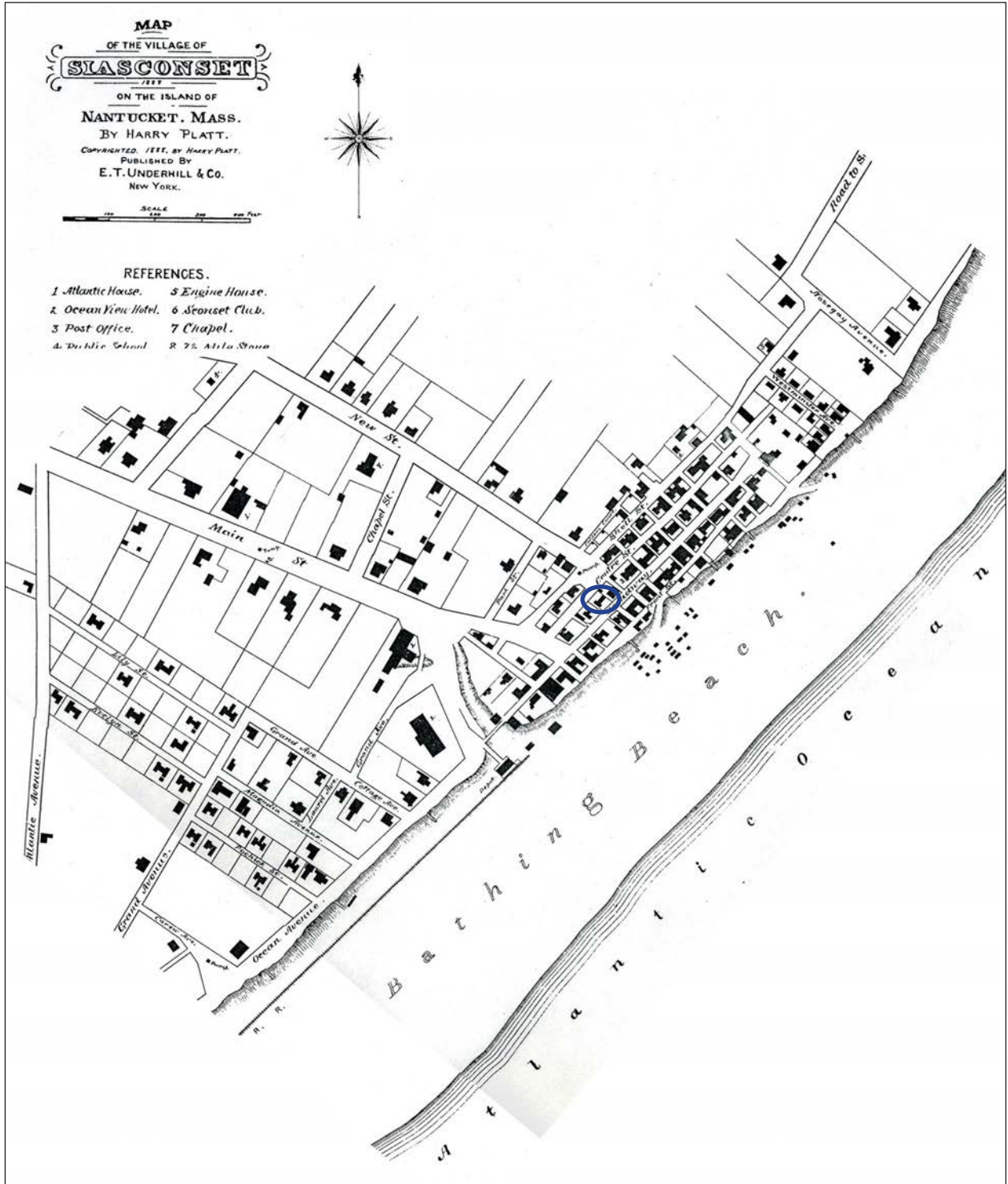




Walling, H. F. *Siasconset*, 1858



Stoner, J. J. *Bird's Eye View of the Town of Nantucket*  
[Siasconset detail], 1881



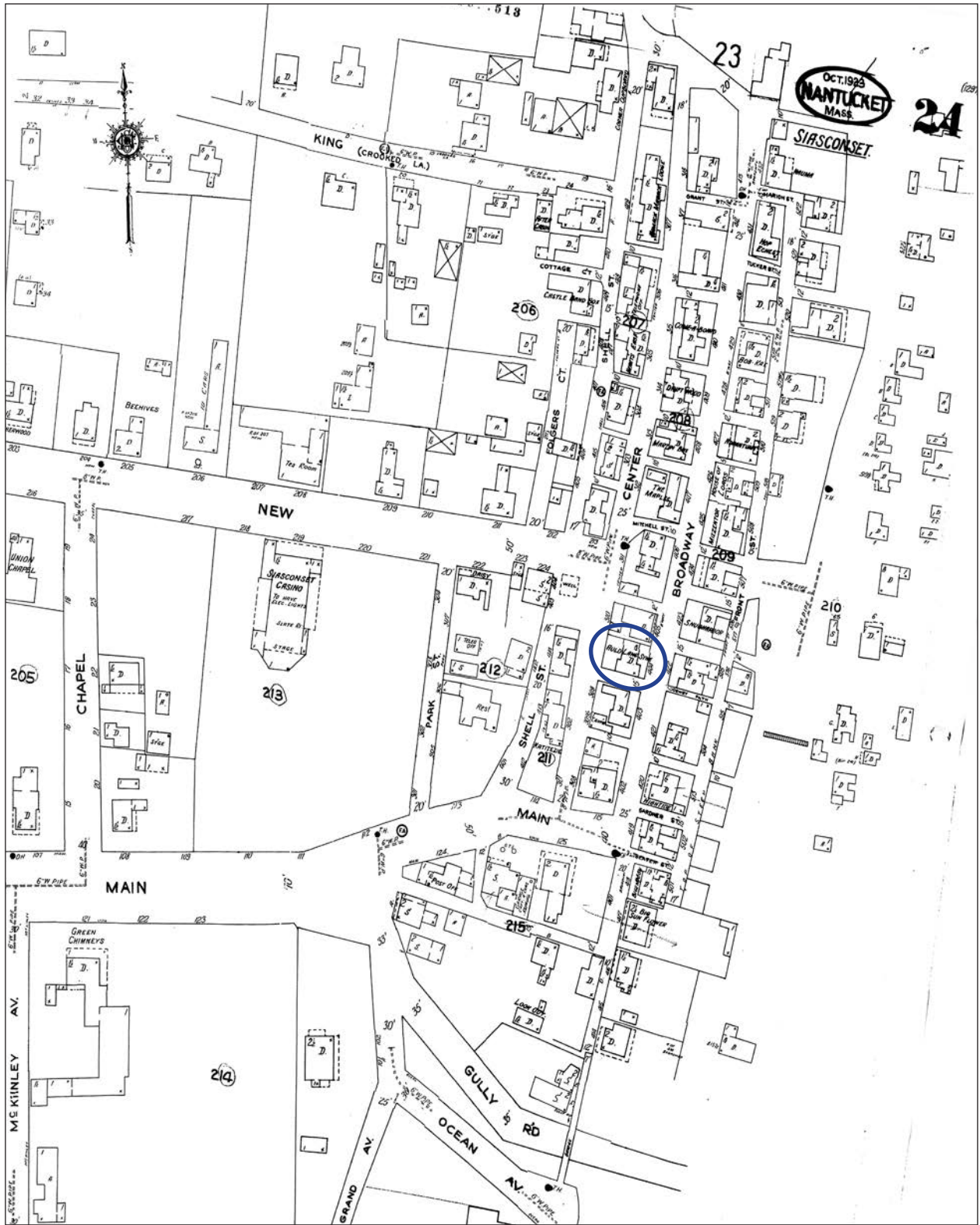
Platt, Harry, *Map of the Village of Siasconset on the Island of Nantucket, Mass.*,  
 Published by E. T. Underwood & Co., 1888



Sanborn Insurance Company 1898

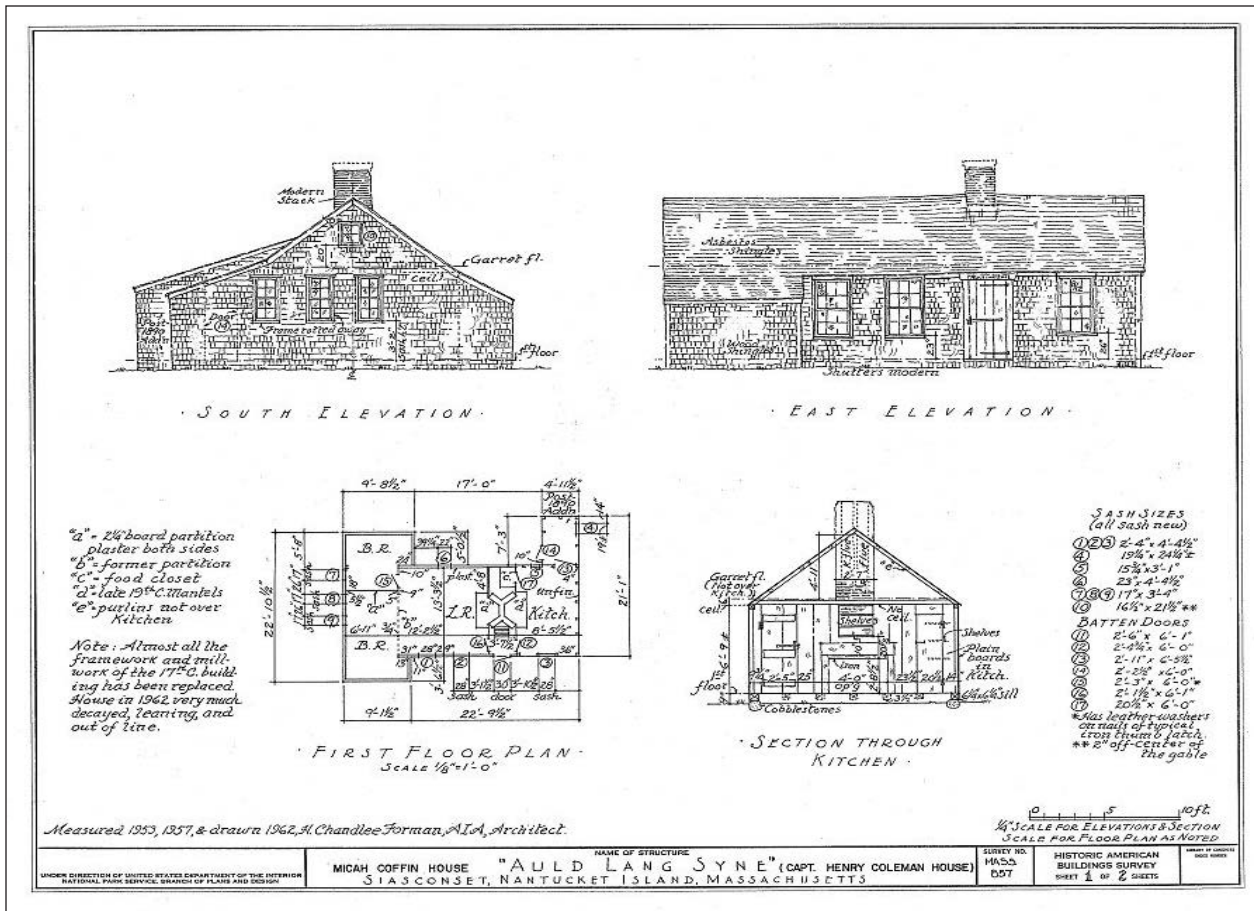


Sanborn Insurance Company 1909



Sanborn Insurance Company 1949

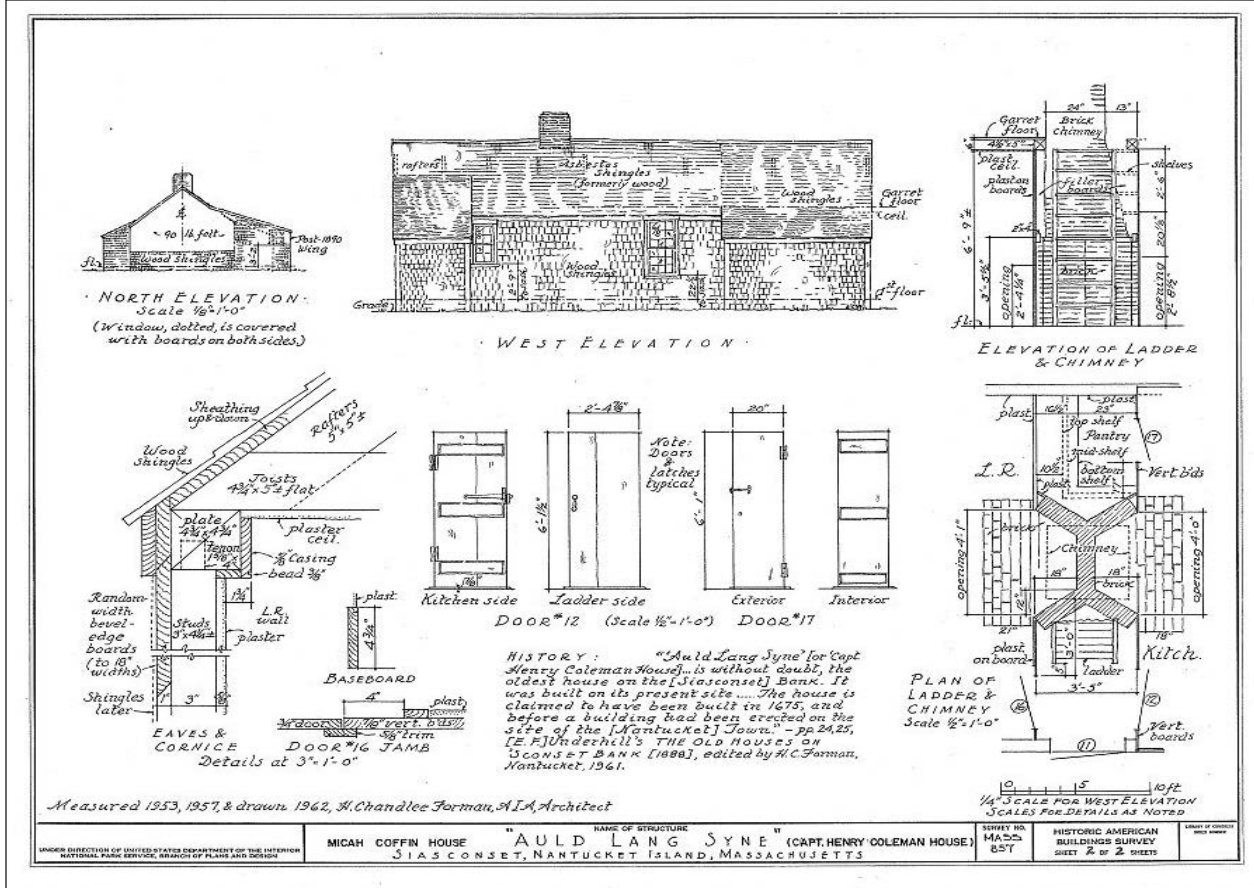




UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

MICAH COFFIN HOUSE "AULD LANG SYNE" (CAPT. HENRY COLEMAN HOUSE)  
SIA CONSET, NANTUCKET ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO. MASS 857 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS



UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

MICAH COFFIN HOUSE "AULD LANG SYNE" (CAPT. HENRY COLEMAN HOUSE)  
SIA CONSET, NANTUCKET ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO. MASS 857 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

**6.3 Historical Photographs:** Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association:

SC659-7: Auld Lang Syne, color postcard, Gardiner, 1910s

P2621: Auld Lang Syne, south façade, 1910s-20s

PC-Siasconset-Broadway-1: Auld Lang Syne, b&w postcard, 1905

PC-Broadway-42: Auld Lang Syne, color postcard with roses

GPN2469: Lillian Gertrude Smith sign on the east façade, 1920s

GPP28: Auld Lang Syne, east façade, 1920s

PH13-75: Auld Lang Syne, color glass slide, 1929

PH40-1: Auld Lang Syne 1960s-70s

PH7-207: Auld Lang Syne, south and east view, 1970s

SC660-12: Auld Land Syne, closed up, 1930s

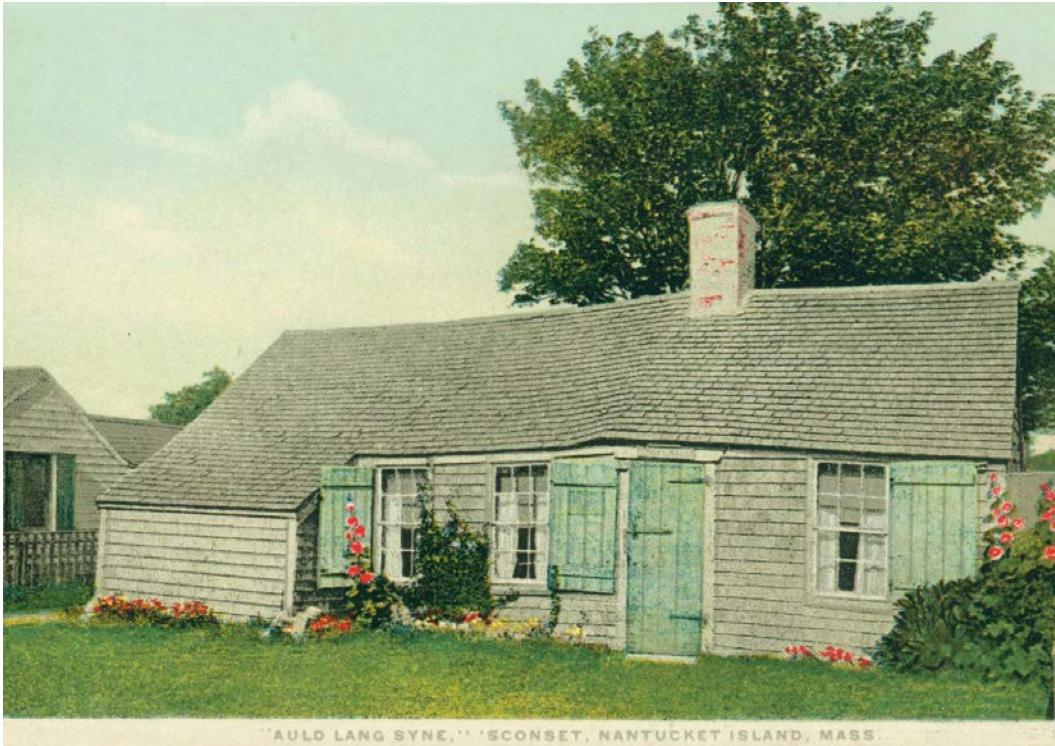
S9865: Auld Lang Syne, closed up, 1940s

T333: Auld Lang Syne, interior main room

PH12-424: Auld Lang Syne, 1992 (Suga)

PH12-425: Auld Lang Syne, 1992 (Suga)

PH12-426: Auld Lang Syne, 1992 (Suga)



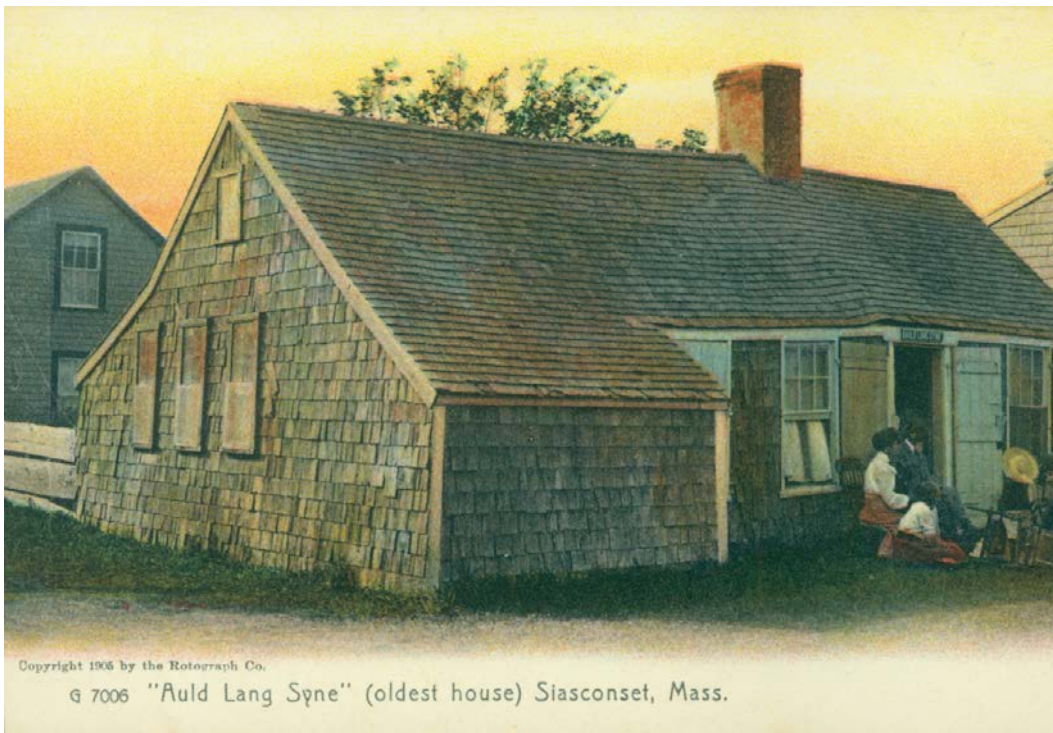
SC659-7: Auld Lang Syne, color postcard, Gardiner, 1910s  
Note the splayed lintel at front door and narrow window jambs, both suggesting 1830s and that these 6/6 windows were added after typical plank frame construction of the early 19th century; note the height of the chimney.



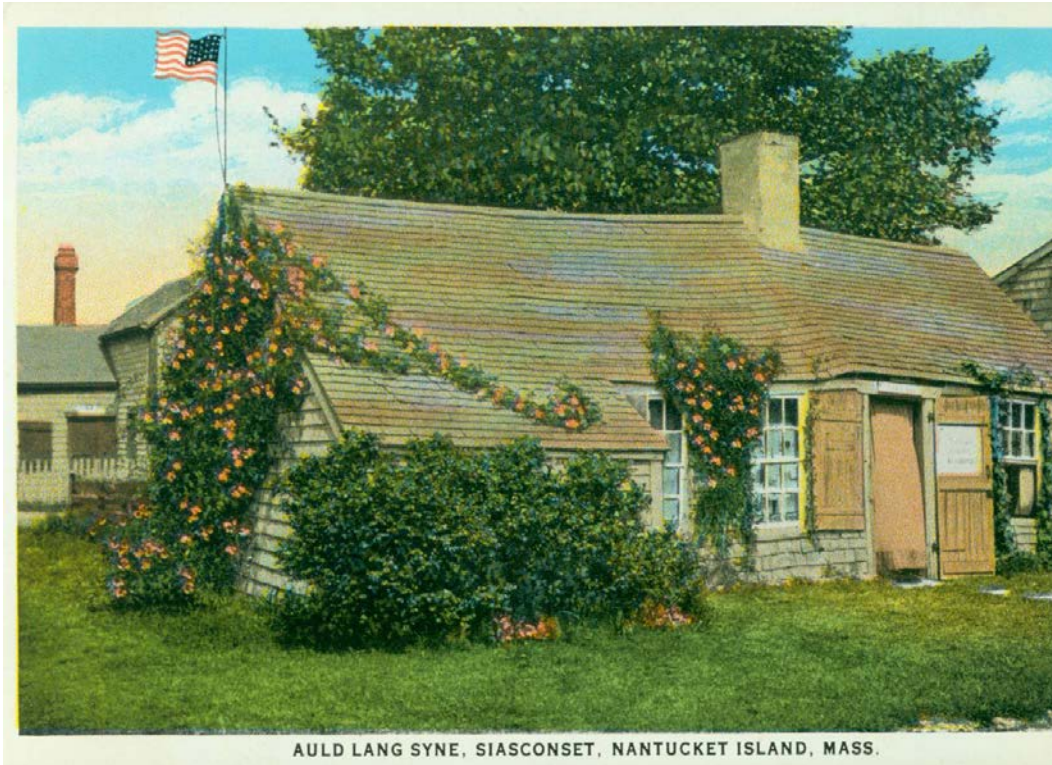
P2621: Auld Lang Syne, south façade, 1910s-20s  
Note the four plank-frame windows on the south elevation.



PC-Siasconset-Broadway-1: Auld Lang Syne, b&w postcard, 1905



PC-Broadway-40: Auld Lang Syne, color postcard, 1906



PC-Broadway-42: Auld Lang Syne, color postcard with roses



GPN2469: Lillian Gertrude Smith sign on the east façade, 1920s



GPP28: Auld Lang Syne, east façade, 1920s



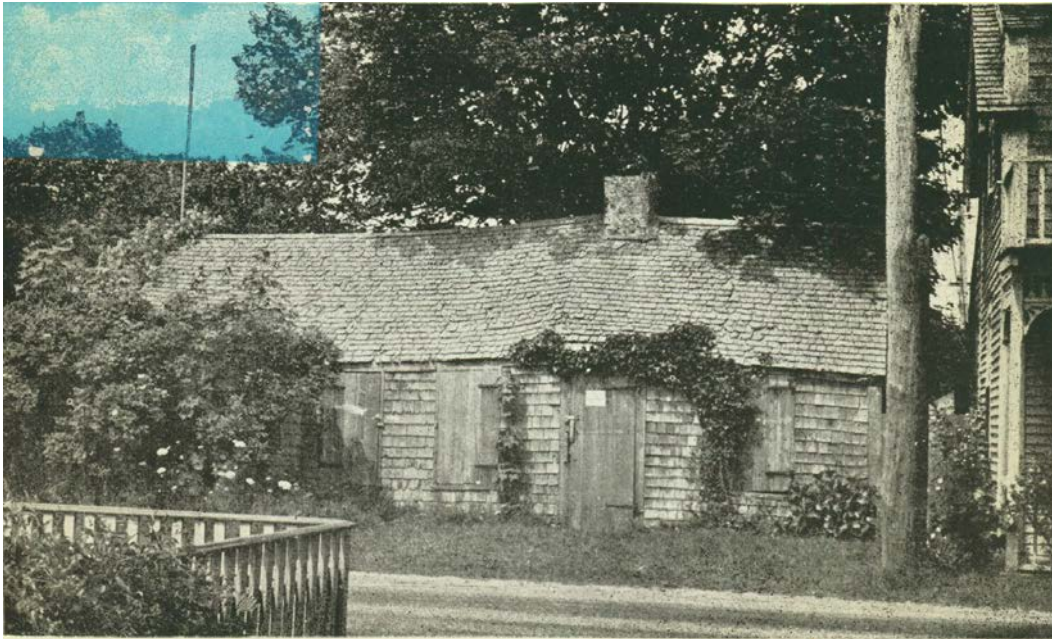
PH13-75: Auld Lang Syne, color glass slide, 1929  
Note the lamp post



PH40-1: Auld Lang Syne 1960s-70s  
Note the diminished height of the chimney and the wood fence  
which does not appear in any of the previous photos.



PH7-207: Auld Lang Syne, south and east view, 1970s



SC660-12: Auld Land Syne, closed up, 1930s  
Note the telephone pole



S9865: Auld Lang Syne, closed up, 1940s





PH89-2-11: Auld Lang Syne, rear or west view, 1982  
South and west elevations with the northwest addition roof extending to the ridge.



T333: Auld Lang Syne, interior main room  
Living room fireplace



PH12-424: Auld Lang Syne, 1992 (Suga)



PH12-425: Auld Lang Syne, 1992 (Suga)



PH12-426: Auld Lang Syne, 1992 (Suga)

6.4 Year 2021 Photographs



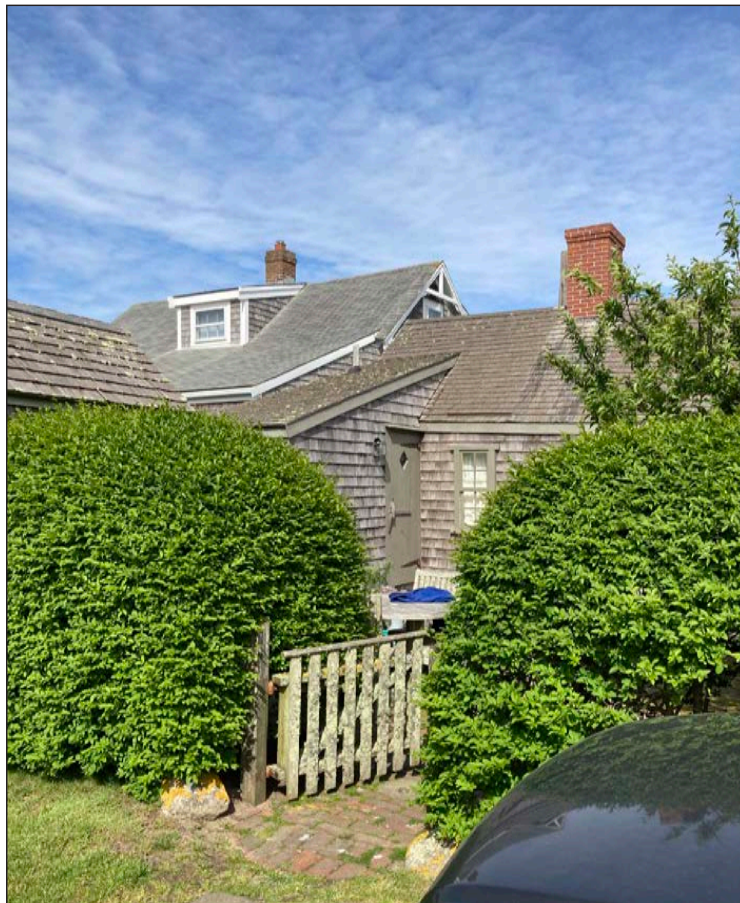
East/Front Broadway Elevation



East/Front Broadway and South Elevations



South Elevation



West Elevation

## 6.5 Chain of Title

Proprietors Records v.2,1808-36, p. 210: Joseph G. Coleman desires the Proprietors will cause to be laid out to him in severalty and set off by metes & bounds, about 20 rods of common land at Siasconset, under and adjoining his house – he furnishing commons equivalent. September 14, 1835

Probate Book 19, pp. 300-302: Joseph Gorham Coleman (d. 1855)

Probate 1854: Henry Coleman (d. 1894, estate settled 1926)

Probate 1827: Horace Coleman (d. 1925)

Probate 3862: Wallace Coleman (d. 1938)

Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 109, p. 306: Daniel D. G. Langlands to Ruth Crawford, Trustee, 1940

Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 109, pp. 306-07: Henry B. Coleman and Carrie B. Coleman, and Priscilla C. Mayhew to Ruth Crawford, Trustee, 1940

Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 115, p. 105: Ruth Crawford, trustee for Sartain Smith, to Sartain Smith, 1954

Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 147, p. 181: Mishi Kamiya, administrator of the estate of Sartain Smith to Mishi Kamiya, 1974

Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 328, p. 17: Audrey Malm to Mishi Kimaya, administrator of the estate of Dorothy Suga (waiver of interest), 1989

Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 393, p. 106: Dorothy Suga to Max O. Johnson, 1992

Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 423, p. 188: Max O. Johnson to Max O. Johnson and Marguerite M. Johnson, 1993

Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 778, p. 278: Max O. Johnson and Marguerite M. Johnson to Samuel V. Daniel III, 2002