DECD
State of Connecticut
Department of Economic and Community Development

HISTORIC RESOURCES BUILDING AND STRUCTURES

Please send completed form to: Stacey Vairo, National Register and State Register Coordinator,
State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Economic and Community Development,
One Constitution Plaza, 2nd Floor, Hartford CT 06103
* Note: Please attach any additional or expanded information on a separate sheet.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Building Name (Common) Hubbell Farm Record No. 164

Building Name (Historic) Eli Hubbell / Mary and Bennett French Farmstead

Street Address or Location 61 East Village Road

Town/City Shelton Village Upper White Hills County Fairfield

Owner(s) O'Leary, Raymond M & Hooper, Linda M; 61 East Village Rd, Shelton CT 06484 ○ Public ◉ Private

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Present Use: Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling

Historic Use: Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling

Accessibility to public: Exterior visible from public road? ◉ Yes ○ No

Interior accessible? ○ Yes ◉ No If yes, explain _____

Style of building Hybrid English-New England barn, vernacular style Date of Construction 19th-20th c.

Material(s) *(Indicate use or location when appropriate):*

☐ Clapboard ☐ Asbestos Siding ☐ Brick ☑ Wood Shingle ☐ Asphalt Siding
☑ Fieldstone ☐ Board & Batten ☐ Stucco ☐ Cobblestone ☐ Aluminum Siding
☑ Concrete (Type cast-in-place) ☐ Cut Stone (Type _____) ☑ Other Vertical wood siding

Structural System

☑ Wood Frame ☑ Post & Beam ☑ Balloon ☐ Load bearing masonry ☐ Structural iron or steel
☐ Other _____

Roof *(Type)*

☑ Gable ☐ Flat ☐ Mansard ☐ Monitor ☐ Sawtooth
☐ Gambrel ☑ Shed ☐ Hip ☐ Round ☐ Other _____

(Material)

☐ Wood Shingle ☐ Roll Asphalt ☐ Tin ☐ Slate ☑ Asphalt Shingle
☐ Built up ☐ Tile ☐ Other _____

Number of Stories: 1 1/2 Approximate Dimensions See continuation sheet.

Structural Condition: ☑ Excellent ☐ Good ☑ Fair ☐ Deteriorated

Exterior Condition: ☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☑ Fair ☐ Deteriorated

Location Integrity: ◉ On original site ○ Moved When? _____

Alterations? ○ Yes ◉ No If yes, explain: _____

FOR OFFICE USE: Town #_____ Site # _____ UTM _____

District: ☐ S ☐ NR If NR, Specify: ☐ Actual ☐ Potential

PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Related outbuildings or landscape features:

☑ Barn ☑ Shed ☐ Garage ☐ Carriage House ☐ Shop ☑ Garden

☑ Other landscape features or buildings: Farmhouse, open fields, hoop house, fencing for livestock

Surrounding Environment:

☑ Open land ☑ Woodland ☑ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☑ Rural

☐ High building density ☑ Scattered buildings visible from site

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

See continuation sheet.

• Other notable features of building or site *(Interior and/or Exterior)*

See continuation sheet.

Architect _____ Builder _____

• Historical or Architectural importance:

See continuation sheet.

• Sources:

Cunningham, Janice, Connecticut's Agricultural Heritage: an Architectural and Historical Overview, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation & State Historic Preservation Office, 2012.

See continuation sheet.

Photographer Charlotte Hitchcock Date 1/23/2012

View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

Name Charlotte Hitchcock Date 2/10/2012

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude:
41.33815, -73.143888

Threats to the building or site:

☑ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Renewal ☐ Private

☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning ☐ Other _____ ☐ Explanation _____

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

The site is a 4.16-acre property located on the east side of East Village Road, a route that trends northwest from its intersection with Leavenworth Road (Route 110) to the village center of East Village where the road meets Barn Hill Road and Monroe Turnpike (Route 111). East Village Road runs along the edge of a hilly plateau that slopes down steeply eastward to the Housatonic River. The site itself is a parcel remaining from a much larger farmstead. More than 100 acres of the former farm property has been acquired by the City of Shelton for open space and watershed protection. This includes a glacial drumlin located to the north of 61 East Village Road, and woodlands sloping down toward the east. The buildings here are the northernmost of a cluster of farmhouses situated along East Village Road in the area known as Upper White Hills. The property owners lease some of the city-owned acreage for hay production.

The farmstead buildings are sited at an elevation above the road and include the farmhouse, three historic barn structures, an icehouse, a corn crib, a smokehouse, an outhouse, and a shed, in addition to a modern barn and a modern equipment garage. A driveway enters the site and runs north along the northwest side of the house to a barnyard area.

The farmhouse is a 2 ½-story gable-roofed structure with its ridge-line oriented approximately northwest-southeast and its southwest eave-side facing the road. The main block of the house is a five-bay Federal style center-chimney building said to date from c. 1825. The doorway in the center bay has pilasters and lintel trim, although the leaded transom light shown in a late 19th-century historic photograph (White Hills, p. 42) has been removed and a taller door has been installed. The windows on the second floor retain two-over-two double-hung sash which appear in the historic photograph and were likely "modernizing" features prior to the time of the photograph. The first floor windows have been replaced by one-over-one sash and the trim has been simplified by the removal of projecting hoods that can be seen in the photograph. The eaves have boxed soffits with fascia trim while the rake has simple cornice returns. A 2-story addition extends to the southeast with eave and rake trim matching the main block. There is an angled bay window of 2-story height on the southeast gable-end of the addition as well as a shed-roofed porch along the southwest eave-side, with scroll-sawn brackets and turned columns of Victorian style. A door from the porch into the southeast gable-end of the main block appears in the photo and is still in place. The bay window, gable attics, and porch have fish-scale shingle siding while the remaining walls have wood shingle siding. A 1 ½-story gable-roofed ell extends northeast from the rear of addition, and formerly contained a summer kitchen. A modern 1-story flat-roofed addition extends further to the northeast and contains a modern kitchen.

A loose group of outbuildings on the north side of the farmhouse forms a barnyard. This group includes Barn I, the corn crib (V), icehouse (IV), and Barn III. To the east and southeast are scattered small structures – the smokehouse (VI), Outhouse (VIII), and shed (VII). Further to the northwest is Barn II, a former dairy barn, and to the east of this are a glass greenhouse (XI), an octagonal gazebo (XII), a modern equipment garage (X) and modern Barn IX, housing sheep, alpacas, and a llama. The northeast part of the site is open land with a vegetable garden next to the greenhouse. A windbreak of evergreens forms an L-shape to the north and west of Barns I and IX. Shade trees are scattered among the outbuildings and the farmhouse. The entry drive extends as a dirt track between Barn I and Barn II and continues next to a stone wall along the northwestern property line.

• Other notable features of building or site *(Interior and/or Exterior):*

Architectural description:

Inventory of structures (C – contributing, NC – non-contributing):

Farmhouse	c. 1825	C
Barn I	c. 1900	C
Dairy Barn II	early 20th c.	C
Barn III	19th c.	C
Icehouse IV	early 20th c.	C
Corn crib V	early 20th c.	C
Smokehouse VI	20th c.	C
Shed VII	20th c.	C
Outhouse VIII	c. 1900	C
Barn IX	2004	NC
Equipment Garage X	2010	NC
Greenhouse XI	mid-20th c.	C
Gazebo XII	20th c.	C

Barn I:

This is a gable-roofed eave-entry barn consisting of two blocks. The southern block is a 2 ½-story two-bay structure, 20 x 36 feet, with its ridge-line oriented roughly east-west. The south eave-side faces across a barnyard toward the farmhouse. The northern block is an addition with its ridge-line oriented north-south. The ridge is higher than that of the earlier south portion, and has a hipped transition which continues the plane of the southern roof slope. This portion is a two-bay structure, approximately 24 x 36 feet, with the east and west eave-sides flush with the east and west gable-ends of the earlier block.

Exterior:

The south eave-side is divided into two bays. The left (west) bay has a pair of x-braced sliding barn doors in the ground floor wall; both doors slide to the right on an overhead track. The right (east) bay has two six-pane stable windows. A few courses of mortared fieldstone foundation are visible at the base.

The west wall is a gable-end at its right (south) portion and the left (north) part is the eave-side of the addition. There is a hay door in the upper level of the gable-end; the ground level is blank. An attic window is located near the peak; the sash is square with a circular opening in the siding giving the illusion of a round window. The siding has a saw-tooth ornamental pattern at the lower ends of the attic siding at the eave line. The left (north) portion of the wall has a hay door at the loft level and two pairs of six-pane stable windows at the ground level. The windows slide open on interior wooden tracks.

The north wall is the gable-end of the addition. This has a sliding door at the left (east) corner, with a shallow hood covering the track mechanism. To the right is a pair of hinged doors which appear to be recent construction. An attached shed roof, built recently, creates a sheltered area outside the left doorway. The upper level is blank and the attic has a six-pane window near the peak.

The east side mirrors the west, with two pairs of sliding stable windows in the eave-side portion at the right and a circular attic window at the peak of the gable-end portion to the left. At the ground level of the left (south) part of the wall there is a six-pane window and to its right a pass-through door. At the base there are several courses of fieldstone masonry foundation topped by a few courses of concrete block masonry.

The barn is sided with vertical flush boards painted red with white trim and painted faux trim accents where there is no actual trim around windows. The roof has overhangs at rakes and eaves, with sloped soffits and simple molded trim on the fascias.

Interior:

The south block has at the ground level two interior bays. The west bay has an earth floor with low fieldstone foundations on three sides topped by wood framing consisting of a circular-sawn timber frame with vertical board infill walls which separate this bay from the rest of the building. Sawn wood joists support the loft area above and a hatch with a ladder at the southwest corner provides access to the loft level. Some modern structural reinforcement has been added in the form of an intermediate girder below the joists. This space appears likely to have been a wagon or carriage bay. The eastern bay is entered by the pass-through door in the east side, has a wood plank floor above grade, and is in use as a studio workspace. A pass-through door in the north wall leads to the addition.

The northern addition is in use as a workshop and has a concrete slab floor. Its south wall is the former exterior wall of the original block, with red-painted board siding visible. Construction is similar to the earlier block, circular-sawn timber post and beam frame with wood pegs but dimension lumber wood joists supporting the upper level.

A stair at the southeast corner leads to the upper level. The upper level of the south, earlier block has a timber frame with diagonal let-in bracing running from the upper corner downward to the floor girder. A single cross-girt at the center post ties the plates; rafters are sawn dimension lumber meeting at the ridge with no ridge board. Roof deck is spaced wide boards. The floor is wood planks. The upper level of the north addition is similarly constructed, though with traditional angle braces connecting the top plate to the posts. The exterior wall and the north pitch of the original wood shingle roof of the south block are exposed at the interior. The visible rafter framing includes the hipped transition where the south slope of the southern block is continued upward as a hip to meet the higher ridge-line of the addition. The northern addition has a ridge-board at the peak and narrow spaced roof deck boards. Collar ties are located in the upper third of the rafters. Some steel tension cables are in place connecting the plates. The framing of this structure is generally lighter than the traditional heavy timber framing of 19th-century barns, appearing to be transitional between timber framing and later stick framing construction.

Barn II:

This is a 1 ½-story gable-roofed structure with its ridge-line oriented approximately southwest-northeast. The main block is approximately 18 x 26 feet, and a 1-story shed addition along the northwest side extends approximately 8 feet further.

The southeast eave-side has a row of six one-pane hopper-type stable windows centered in the wall. Above at the loft level there is a hay door, off center toward the right (northeast). The southwest gable-end has two one-pane hopper-type stable windows and to the right (southeast) a single sliding door. To the left (northwest) in the end wall of the shed addition there is a one-over-one double-hung window. A vent or window is located in the gable attic at the peak. The northeast gable-end has three doors: to the left a sliding door at the east corner, in the center a hinged door, and to the right in the shed addition a Dutch stall door with x-bracing in both parts. Above the rightmost door is a one-pane window, and in the gable attic are two boarded openings. The northwest eave-side has no openings.

The interior has a concrete floor slab with manure drainage slot and the remains of wood stanchions from its former use as a dairy barn. Construction of the ground level is sawn 4- x 4-inch posts spaced approximately 5 feet apart forming the eave-side walls and a center bearing line, with timber girders supporting the sawn joists of the loft floor level above. The center bearing line divides the barn into a cow area along the southeast side and a feeding area for hay to the west, with a ladder to the loft at the northwest corner. The shed addition is partitioned into two stalls.

Siding is vertical flush boards painted red with white trim. The roof has an overhang with sloped soffits. Roofing is asphalt shingles. The most recent use was for sheep and alpacas which are now housed in the new Barn IX.

Barn III:

This is a 1 ½-story two-bay gable-roofed barn with its ridge-line oriented approximately southwest-northeast. The main block measures 18 x 26 feet and there is an attached 12-foot deep 1-story wagon shed addition the full width of the northeast gable-end. The northwest eave-side has a tall sliding barn door in the right (southeast) bay. The southwest gable-end has a hay door in the loft level. The southeast eave-side has a tall sliding barn door in the right (northeast bay). The shed addition has an open doorway on its southeast side, with chamfered corners at the head.

An overhang at the northeast wall extends several feet beyond the wall, sheltering space for pigeon cages, not currently in use.

The gable-roofed block is constructed of hand-hewn post and beam framing with hand-hewn partially un-finished joists for the loft floor. These are mortised into the lateral girts. The southwest bay has a wood plank floor and fieldstone foundation. A partition of vertical wood sheathing separates the two bays. The northeast bay has an earth floor and fieldstone foundation. Construction of the shed addition is dimension lumber with a plywood roof deck.

Siding is vertical wood painted red with white trim. The roof has no overhangs except at the northeast side. Roofing is asphalt shingles.

Icehouse – Barn IV:

This is a 1 ½-story gable-roofed structure, 14 feet square, oriented with its ridge-line southwest-northeast, and with an attached shed-roofed addition the full width of the southeast side, 9 feet deep. The main entry is in the northeast gable-end (facing away from the other buildings but toward the Housatonic River, said to be the source for the ice), where there is a wide and tall doorway with a three-part door – one single hinged leaf and a bi-folding two-panel section. This has a shallow hood across the head. Above at the loft level is a hinged hay door. All doors have an x-braced lower section and vertical board planking. The attached shed has a Dutch door to the right and a small nine-pane window to the left (southeast), both with beveled head trim. The southeast eave-side of the addition has a short pass-through door; the eave is at a low elevation approximately six feet above grade.

The southwest gable-end has no openings in the main level and a small three-pane attic window. In the end wall of the shed addition there is a sliding door to the left next to the main block and a nine-pane window to the right (southeast). The northwest eave-side has no openings. Siding is vertical flush boards, painted red with white corners and trim. The roof has a modest overhang with no soffits and simple board fascias. Roofing is asphalt shingles.

The interior has been re-framed in some areas including the loft floor with modern lumber and plywood. The ground level interior walls are finished with horizontal planking to create finished wall surfaces for storing block ice.

Corn crib – Barn V:

This structure is located next to Barn I on the northeast side, and is a gable-roofed 1-story structure with its ridge-line oriented southeast-northwest. The gable-end with an entry door faces southeast to the barnyard. The walls slant inward as is typical of corn cribs. Also typical, the structure is supported on corner blocks, in this instance sturdy concrete pyramidal piers which raise the building approximately 18 inches off the ground. The walls are wood slats with air spaces between for ventilation; siding is painted red with white trim. There is a hay door above the main entry and a six-pane attic window in the rear (northwest) gable-end. Roofing is asphalt shingles.

Smokehouse – Barn VI:

The smokehouse is a 5- x 6-foot wood-framed structure with a gable roof. The ridge-line is oriented southeast-northwest. The walls sit on a concrete slab foundation which has a round pipe exiting on the northwest gable-end side at grade level, for the introduction of smoke from an exterior source. On the southwest eave-side there is a hinged pass-through door. Siding is vertical boards painted red; roofing is asphalt shingles.

Shed – VII:

The shed is a wood-framed 1-story gable-roofed structure, 10 x 16 feet, in poor condition, which is located east of Barn III and the farmhouse. Its ridge-line is oriented southeast-northwest. It has a pass-through door in the southwest eave-side, close to the left (west) corner and a single six-pane window in the northwest gable-end. Siding is vertical boards painted red with white trim; roofing is asphalt shingles.

Outhouse – VIII:

The outhouse is a 5- x 6-foot wood-framed 1-story gable-roofed structure with its ridge-line oriented southeast-northwest, located close to Shed VII and to its north. There is a four-panel pass-through door in the southwest eave-side and a shuttered window in the northwest gable-end, with beveled head trim. Like Barn I, the outhouse has

an overhanging roof with sloped soffits and simple molded trim on the fascias. Siding is vertical boards painted red with white trim; roofing is asphalt shingles.

Greenhouse XI:

This is an approximately 10- x 30-foot 1-story structure with solid masonry foundation walls to about two feet above grade and a gambrel-shaped glazed metal frame. Pass-through doors are located in the gable-ends. The length consists of twelve panels with sloped glazing on the steep lower pitch and the flatter upper pitch. Along the ridge are panels which appear to be operable for venting. The greenhouse was relocated in approximately 1990 from the site of the Shelton Historical Society.

Gazebo XII:

This was relocated to the site, and is thought by the owners to be 100 years old.

• Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criterion:

2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

This farmstead is significant as it exemplifies typical regional settlement and development patterns. The Hubbell family illustrates the regional migration pattern during the colonial period, with movement from the coastal colony New Haven Colony to Stratford and subsequently north into the uplands.

The cluster of outbuildings and farmhouse have exceptional integrity, with eight extant historic structures representing a range of activities from dairy cattle to ice storage, smokehouse, carriage barn, and modern additions to the complex for ongoing agriculture operations. The preserved open field land and drumlin hill maintain the integrity of the landscape.

Historical background:

The first members of the Hubbell family to settle in what is now Shelton (then Stratford) arrived in the late 17th century from the New Haven Colony, which they left as a result of religious/political disagreements. Two generations later, Richard Hubbell (d. 1759) and his wife Abigail were the first to move to White Hills and live on East Village Road. They had three sons and four daughters. One of the sons, John Hubbell had five sons and four daughters. By 1880 there were 20 Hubbell families living in nearby, all doubly related.

John Hubbell's son Elisha (1756-1828) lived at this site in an earlier house next to the extant farmhouse. The house here was first occupied by Eli Hubbell (1805-1888), Elisha's grandson. Eli's daughter Mary married Bennett French and the place was then known as the French Homestead, or French's Corner. The nearby glacial drumlin, a rounded hill formed by glacial action, was called French's Hill (White Hills, pp. 11-13, 40-42). The 1868 Beers map of Huntington (now Shelton) shows a cluster of Hubbell homesteads, along with related Booths and Wheelers. The historic photograph (White Hills, p. 42) shows Mary and Bennett French with their three children.

During the late 19th century White Hills became a popular summer vacation spot, with visitors coming up the Housatonic River to Huntington Landing by boat from New York. Many old houses added porches and other Victorian-style elements such as can be seen here, and took in boarders during the summer.

Many of the extant buildings appear to have been built in the early 20th century, including the icehouse, Barn I, and Barn II. Barn I has circular sawn timbers, transitional framing using dimension lumber, and touches of sawn ornament such as the sawtooth attic gable siding and round attic window openings, which indicate construction in the late 1800s or early 1900s. These details and the two-bay layout with one drive-in bay and the other enclosed, hint at a possible use as a carriage or wagon barn. During this period the farm was a dairy operation, as evidenced by Barn II's layout and equipment. Barn III, with its hand-hewn structural members, appears to be the oldest structure, likely dating from the 19th century. According to the current owner, ice was brought up hill from the Housatonic

River along a dirt road which still runs out past the barns, and packed in sawdust in the icehouse (Barn IV) to be used for cooling milk.

French family descendants still lived here and farmed through the 1960s. The present owners have owned the farm since 1987 and keep sheep and alpacas to shear for yarn, as well as cutting hay for their own use and for sale, and growing herbs.

Architectural significance:

This farmstead is significant as it exemplifies the typical regional settlement and development patterns of this agricultural community through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in a community where family relationships are evidenced by the number of related families in close proximity. The Hubbell family illustrates the regional migration pattern during the colonial period, with movement from the coastal colony New Haven Colony to Stratford and subsequently north into the uplands.

The cluster of outbuildings and farmhouse have exceptional integrity, with eight extant historic structures representing a range of activities from dairy cattle to ice storage, smokehouse, carriage barn, and modern additions to the complex for ongoing agriculture operations. The preserved open field land and drumlin hill maintain the integrity of the landscape to a great degree, although there has been some fragmentation of the surrounding landscape by suburban residential development. With ownership by one family from about 1800 through the 1960s, and subsequent preservation of the land as open space still farmed by the owners of this farmstead, the integrity of the landscape is unusually well-maintained.

• Sources (*continuation*):

Photographs and field notes by James Sexton and Todd Levine, 8/24/2006; Charlotte Hitchcock 1/23/2012.

Interview with Linda M. Hooper 1/23/2012, at the site.

City of Shelton Assessor's Records http://shelton.mapxpress.net/ Parcel ID: Map 158/Lot 11

City of Shelton GIS Viewer http://shelton.mapxpress.net/

Aerial views from: http://maps.google.com/ and http://www.bing.com/maps/ accessed 1/23/2012.

UTM coordinates: http://itouchmap.com/latlong.html

Map of the Town of Huntington, Atlas of New York and Vicinity, F. W. Beers, 1867 (Images of America).

Beardsley, Janelle, et al, A Pictorial History of Shelton, Herf Jones Publishers, 1987.

Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Barns of Connecticut Resource Inventory, 2010, http://www.connecticutbarns.org/164

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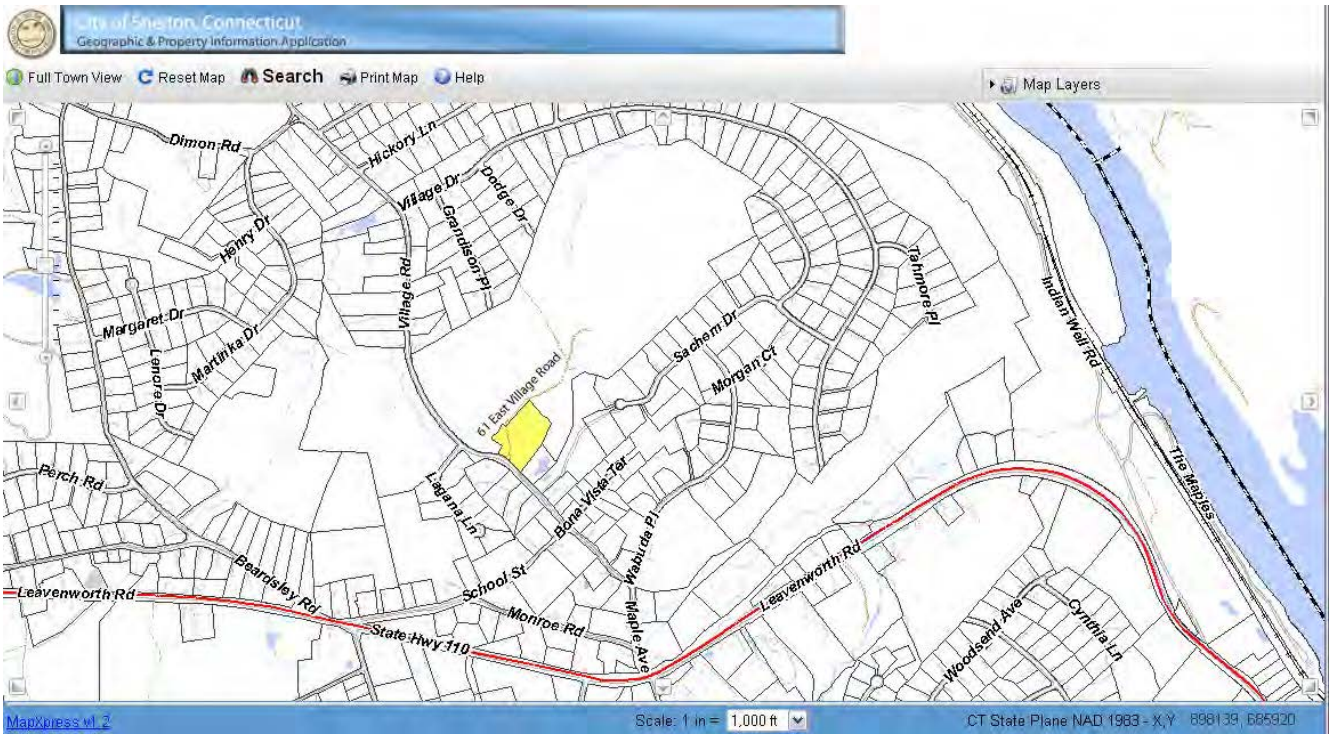
Sexton, James, PhD; Survey Narrative of the Connecticut Barn, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Hamden, CT, 2005, http://www.connecticutbarns.org/history.

Shelton Historical Society, Images of America: Shelton, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston SC, 2002.

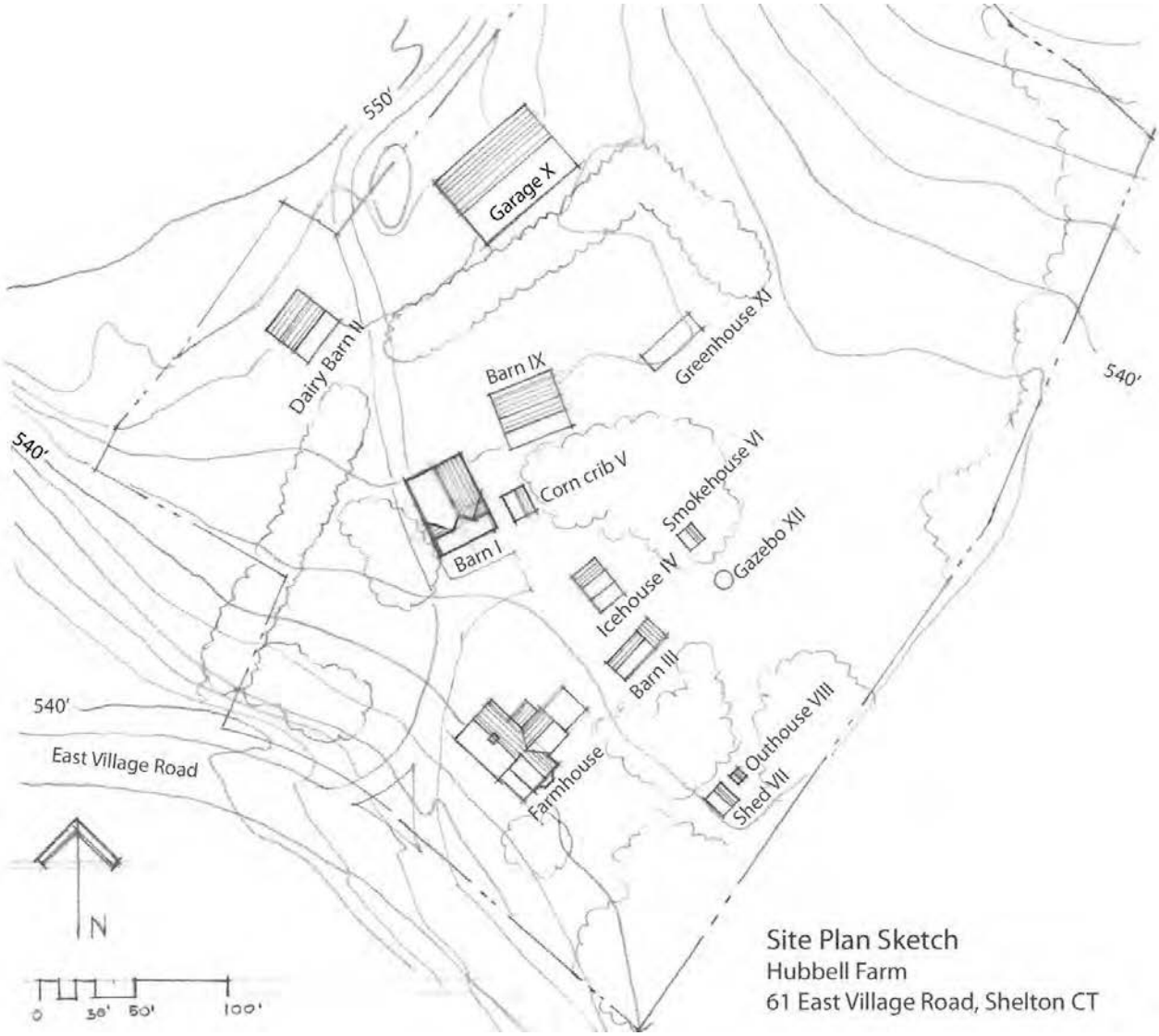
Visser, Thomas D., Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings, University Press of New England, 1997, 213 pages.

White Hills Civic Club, Inc., The White Hills of Shelton, Pequot Press, Essex CT, 1968.



1. Location map for 61 East Village Road, Shelton CT – from http://shelton.mapxpress.net/ accessed 1/27/2012 – not to scale.

2. East view – aerial "bird's-eye" map of 61 East Village Road, Shelton CT – http://www.bing.com/maps accessed 1/23/2012.



3. Detail Site Plan Sketch – contributing resources are numbered I through VIII, XI.

4. Southwest view of farmhouse, Barn I at left rear, camera facing northeast.

5. Southeast view of farmhouse, Barn III at right rear, camera facing north.

6. Northwest view of farmhouse, camera facing south.

7. Southwest view of Barn I, camera facing north. Note the extension of the ridge of the north addition, visible above ridge-line of south bays of barn.

8. Northwest view of Barn I, camera facing southeast, showing the north addition extending from the earlier south block.

9. East view of Barn I, camera facing northwest, showing gable-end of the earlier block and eave-side of the north addition.

10. Interior view – north side of the earlier south section of Barn I, showing over-framing of addition's roof.

11. Interior view of Barn I, south and west walls of loft level in the earlier south block, camera facing southwest.

12. Interior view of Barn I, ground floor southwest bay, camera facing southwest, showing interior of barn door, loft floor framing with dimension lumber joists.

13. Interior view of Barn I, west wall framing of north addition, camera facing west, showing timber wall framing and loft floor joists.

14. Southeast view of Barn II, camera facing northwest.

15. South view of Barn II, camera facing north.

16. North view of Barn II, camera facing south.

17. Interior view of Barn II, camera facing west, showing wood timber construction and cow stanchions.

18. West view of Barn III, camera facing east.

19. Southeast view of Barn III, camera facing northwest.

20. Northeast view of Barn III, camera facing southwest, showing wagon shed addition; Icehouse at right rear.

21. Interior view of Barn III, camera facing north, showing the north bent at the east door opening.

22. Northeast view of Icehouse (Barn IV), camera facing southwest. Barn I and Corn crib (Barn V) at right rear, farmhouse at left rear.

23. South view of Icehouse (Barn IV), camera facing north.

24. Southwest view of Icehouse (Barn IV), camera facing northeast.

25. South detail view of Icehouse (Barn IV), camera facing north. Note Farm Bureau Member signage with date 1962 indicating active farming by French family in the 1960s.

26. Interior view of southwest corner of Icehouse (Barn IV), camera facing south.

27. South view of Corn crib (Barn V), camera facing north.

28. East view of Corn crib (Barn V) and Barn I at rear, camera facing west.

29. North view of Corn crib (Barn V), camera facing south. Farmhouse is at left rear, Barn I beyond at right.

30. North view of Smokehouse (Barn VI), camera facing south. Barn II is at right rear, farmhouse beyond.

31. West view of Smokehouse (Barn VI) at left, and gazebo, camera facing east.

32. North view of Outhouse (Barn VIII) at left, and Shed (Barn VII) at right, camera facing south.

33. Southwest view of Outhouse (Barn VIII), camera facing northeast.

34. Southwest view of Outhouse (Barn VIII) at left, and Shed (Barn VII) at right, camera facing northeast.

35. South view of Greenhouse (Barn XI) at left, camera facing north.

36. Northeast view of Barn IX at right, camera facing southwest. Corn crib (V) is at left rear and Barn I at rear beyond.

37. Southwest view of Barn X, camera facing northeast.