

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY - 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) The Dudley Farm Museum Record No. 8721
 Building Name (Historic) Dudley Farmstead / Dudley, Nathan C., House
 Street Address or Location 2351 Durham Road (Route 77)
 Town/City Guilford Village North Guilford County New Haven
 Owner(s) The Dudley Foundation, Inc., 2351 Durham Road, Guilford CT 06437 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 Limited - during museum opening
 Style of building English barn, Vernacular style Date of Construction c. 1845

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

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clapboard | <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Siding | <input type="checkbox"/> Brick | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Siding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone | <input type="checkbox"/> Board & Batten | <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco | <input type="checkbox"/> Cobblestone | <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Siding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete (Type _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cut Stone (Type _____) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Vertical wood siding</u> | | |

Structural System

- Wood Frame Post & Beam Balloon Load bearing masonry Structural iron or steel
 Other Square rule framing

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 Barn I: 24' x 50'

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: Pastures, stone walls, fencing, parking area

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 Munger Barn 2002: Northford Timberframers; Henry Tichy, George Senerchia

• Historical or Architectural importance:

See continuation sheet.

• Sources:

See continuation sheet.

Photographer Charlotte Hitchcock Date 6/12/2012
 View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP
 Name Charlotte Hitchcock Date 7/05/2012
 Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation
 Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude:
41.354545, -72.719579

Threats to the building or site:

- None known Highways Vandalism Developers Renewal Private
- Deterioration Zoning Other _____ Explanation _____

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

The Dudley Farm Museum is located at the northeast corner of Route 77 (Durham Road) and Route 80 (Killingworth Road) in North Guilford, on a 10.5-acre parcel, the remnant of a larger Dudley farm of the 19th century. The West River parallels Route 77, running southward on the west side of the road. The property sits on a gentle slope rising from southwest to northeast. A complex of barns and other sheds is loosely grouped in the middle part of the site.

The c. 1845 Farmhouse is located on a knoll looking westward, toward the northern edge of the property. The house is a 2 ½-story five-bay gable-roofed structure with the ridge-line oriented north-south and the west eave-side having the central entry, in the Colonial tradition. The detailing of a Doric entry portico with fluted columns and the south gable-end facing the barnyard, mark it as Greek Revival of the second quarter of the 19th century. The south gable-end has a fully-pedimented attic with a multi-paned rectangular attic window. A 1-story shallow-pitch hip-roofed porch extends across the width of the south gable-end and a 2-story addition extends eastward, dating from the mid-19th century. A 2 ½-story addition to the north has its ridge-line oriented east-west, perpendicular to the main block, and projects forward (west) of the façade of the older block. This wing dates from 1905 but is detailed to match the older portion of the house. The north wing is currently configured as an apartment while the main block and southeast wing are restored as a museum. The main block is 24' x 26', the southeast wing 18' x 18', and the north wing 29' x 32'.

Windows are a mix of six-over-six and two-over-two double-hung sash with the latter in place on the ground floor windows facing the road. Siding is wood clapboards with corner board trim and simple flat lintels over the windows. Roofing is wood shingles.

Northeast of the Farmhouse is a 1 ½-story gable-roofed workshop or toolshed (Shed III), 14' x 24', set close to the north wing of the house, with its ridge-line oriented north-south. It has a pair of doors and a pass-through door in its south gable-end, a stable window in each of the eave-sides and a pass-through door in the west eave-side. Siding is vertical boards and roofing is wood shingles.

Northeast of the house and barn complex is a large garden and open space for livestock and the metal framework of a Windmill base. Southeast of the Farmhouse is a barn complex. Barn I and Barn II, two parallel structures oriented north-south and connected at the north ends, form a sheltered barnyard open to the south. The foundation of a silo is near the south end of Barn II.

East of the main barn are scattered outbuildings including an Outhouse, two poultry coops with fenced yard enclosures (relocated to the site), and a new storage building (New wagon shed IV).

South of these is the Old wagon shed I, a two-bay 1-story gable-roofed post and beam structure. 18' x 18'. Its ridge-line is oriented north-south, with a saltbox roof line on the west roof pitch. It has two pairs of hinged doors in the west eave-side, two six-pane stable windows in each of the north and south gable-ends, and vertical wood siding, wood shingle roof, and fieldstone foundation.

To the east is a small 1-story gable-roofed structure moved to the site from the Scranton Farm further north on Durham Road, formerly used as a blacksmith shop and as a corn crib (Blacksmith shed II). It has a pair of hinged doors with a projecting hood in its north gable-end, and a diamond-paned window in the attic. Siding is vertical boards and roofing is wood shingles.

Further to the southeast and down a wooded slope is the Sugar house, a small 1 ½-story gable-roofed structure open on the south gable-end. Inside are the remains of a brick and stone hearth for boiling maple sap. Siding is vertical boards and roofing is wood shingles; a metal stove pipe is attached to the north side wall.

South of the Blacksmith Shed is Barn III, relocated here from a site in Madison CT. A gravel parking area for visitors runs parallel to the road along the western edge of the property which is bordered by a fieldstone wall. East of Barn III an unpaved drive leads through a wooded area to an open space used for community garden plots.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

2351 Durham Road, Guilford CT

Record No. 8721

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The area is residential, a mix of historic farmhouses and 20th-century homes, with areas of open fields and second-growth woodlands. Five miles to the south, centered on the Guilford Town Green, is the Guilford Town Center National Register Historic District, a large district encompassing much of the town between the West River and East Creek; within this area are two Local Historic Districts. Closer to the site, approximately two miles northwest on Ledge Hill Road, is the Meetinghouse Hill National Register Historic District, focusing on two historic churches located on Ledge Hill Road and forming the historic center of the farming community of North Guilford.

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

Architectural description:

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

Farmhouse	c. 1845	C
Barn I (Erastus Dudley Barn)	c. 1845	C
Barn II	c. 1845	C
Barn III (Munger Barn)	c. 1890	C
Windmill	20 th c.	C
Poultry coops (relocated)	20 th c.	C
Outhouse	20 th c.	C
Old wagon shed I (Schoolhouse)	19 th c.	C
Blacksmith shed II	19-20 th c.	C
Shed III	19-20 th c.	C
Sugar house	20 th c.	C
New wagon shed IV	late 20 th c.	NC

Barn I (Erastus Dudley Barn):

This is a 1 ½-story 24' x 50' extended English barn with its ridge-line oriented north-south and its main entry doors in the west eave-side facing the road. A gable-roofed wing, 18' x 26', extends east from the east side, flush with the north wall. A sheltered barnyard is enclosed on three sides by Barn I, its east wing, and Barn II.

Exterior:

The barn has four bays of unequal width; from the left (north) to right (south) the bays are 17', 6', 12'-6" (the entry bay), and 14' wide. Most unusual is the narrow bay north of the entrance. The main entrance is in the west eave-side through a pair of sliding doors mounted under an exterior hood. A corresponding pair of doors is in the east eave-side. A siding divide occurs at the level of the door head.

The north side of the barn has a rise in grade level toward the east, with an un-mortared fieldstone retaining wall. At the right (west) is the north gable-end of the main block. This has a pair of hinged doors near the right corner at the grade level of the west eave-side doors, and a six-pane stable window to the left. A siding divide appears unusually low on the wall, and an attic window is located near the peak. The eave-side wall of the addition continues toward the left (eastward) flush with the north gable-end wall. As the grade rises, the interior floor level becomes a banked basement level while an upper loft level is accessible from the upper grade. There is one stable window lighting the basement, near the right (west) corner. The addition is a two-bay structure and has a pair of tall hinged barn doors in the left (east) bay; the floor level at the upper grade is a half level above the main barn floor elevation. The east gable-end of the addition has an attached shed-roofed addition which is open toward the north and is used for storage of a sleigh. The southeast corner of the addition abuts the northwest corner of Barn II.

The south gable-end of Barn I has a 15-foot deep 1-story shed-roofed addition encompassing the full width. The west end of the addition, flush with the main barn's west eave-side, has a pair of hinged doors. The south eave-side of the addition has two pass-through doors separated by a row of three six-pane stable windows. The gable-end of the main barn, visible above the shed roof of the addition, has a small three-pane attic window close to the peak. The windows have beveled lintel trim and sills.

The east eave-side of the main block has, in addition to the pair of sliding barn doors corresponding to the opposite side, a tall pass-through door in the left (south) bay and a stable window in the bay to the right (north). The east gable-roofed addition encompasses the rightmost bay. Its south eave-side faces the barnyard and is a two-bay banked structure. Toward the left (west) a pair of hinged doors fill the left bay at the lower grade level. In the right bay a low basement is partially open at the barnyard grade. Above, a pair of hinged barn doors correspond to the doors on the north side, although here they open at an upper level above the ground. In the left leaf is a six-pane stable window.

The siding is vertical boards, unpainted and roofing is wood shingles. Doors have iron strap hinges, many appearing to be original wrought iron.

Interior:

The main block of Barn I is a square rule post and beam frame consisting of a mix of hand hewn timbers and timbers with the straight saw kerfs of the water-powered sash saw. Some of the hewn timbers may have been recycled, as evidenced by unused mortises. The four-bay frame has five bents each with a single interior post, centered in the two southern bents and off-center toward the west in the three northern bents. The bay north of the entry doors is narrow, only 6' wide. The northernmost bay is narrower in depth, with the end bent of the eastern wing sitting a two-three feet inside the east wall of the main block. Livestock stalls in the north bay extend into the lower level of the eastern addition.

The bents have dropped tie girts at about 12 feet above grade, with longitudinal plates located approximately one foot higher. It appears that the roof may have been raised during a renovation, since there is a four-foot extension of the wall posts supporting another pair of longitudinal plates. Pairs of tall queen posts support purlin plates at the mid-span of the rafters. The queen posts are braced by dropped tie girts to the outer wall posts, with angle braces to the walls.

The double plate system is seen on the exterior in the unusual placement of a siding divide some 4-5 feet below the eave line on the eave-sides; this corresponds to the lower set of plates. The south bay and shed addition were configured for dairy cows in the early 1900s.

The east addition is constructed with square rule post and beam framing. The bents have a center interior post and the common rafters span from the plate to the ridge where they are butted without a ridge pole. The western bent is located within the rectangular footprint of the main block of Barn I. The west bay has a floor elevation stepped up from the level at the eastern bay, to accommodate the stall area below that opens into Barn I and to the barnyard. Currently the basement level of the eastern addition is used to house sheep.

Barn II:

This is a narrow 12' x 48' 1 1/2-story gable-roofed four-bay bank barn with a north-south ridge-line. It abuts the south-east corner of the eastern wing of Barn I to form a U-shaped barn complex with a central barnyard. The barn is raised on a mortared fieldstone foundation and is has a basement open on the west side to the lower grade level barnyard below the southernmost two bays. The northern bays are enclosed. At the upper level of the west eave-side there are several hay doors. The basement level is used to house sheep.

The south gable-end has a six-pane attic window, a blank main level, and mortared stone foundation incorporating very large stones. Grade rises toward the east along this wall. The east eave-side has several openings in the foundation allowing light to the basement level, a pass-through door in the left (south) bay and a six-pane stable window in the bay to the right. The north gable-end is partially covered by the sleigh shed attached to Barn I, and has a pass-through door at the left (east) corner. There are two attic windows above.

Barn II is lightly framed with a mix of heavy timber and dimension lumber. Siding is vertical boards with asphalt shingle roofing.

Barn III (Munger Barn):

This is a 1 ½-story three-bay English bank barn. The main upper level entry facade faces north and the ridge-line is oriented east-west. The barn has been dismantled at its original location and re-assembled here on a new foundation.

Exterior:

The main entrance is a pair of sliding doors centered on the north eave-side. The grade declines sharply at both gable-ends, revealing a basement level in the south eave-side of the barn. The east gable-end is blank except for an exterior fieldstone chimney located slightly off-center towards the north. The south eave-side has an exposed fieldstone basement level. Centered on the basement level is a pair of modern 15-lite doors flanked by modern twelve-over-twelve-pane windows. A single modern 15-lite door is located to either side of the central bay. West of the western door and east of the eastern door are three grouped twelve-over-twelve-pane modern windows. Centered on the first-story level is a group of three twelve-over-twelve-pane modern windows. The west gable-end is blank except for a pass-through door to the left (north) of center at the main level, accessed by a flight of exterior masonry steps. Running along the west gable-end is a fieldstone wall with the stairs that continue south of the barn. The barn has vertical flush-boards painted yellow with white rake boards. The roof has a projecting overhang and is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is mortared fieldstone.

Interior:

The basement level is new construction, finished with vertical tongue and groove pine boards, and includes facilities for meetings – two toilet rooms and a counter with a bar sink. This level has radiant floor heating in the slab. A stair in the northwest corner connects to the upper level.

The main level has four bents of square rule post and beam framing. Each bent has a dropped tie girt with a center interior post. Above the tie girts a pair of queen posts support purlin plates at the center of the common rafter spans. The main floor level is finished as a seasonal event space with exposed wood structural members and exterior walls. A new loft floor has been inserted in the end bays at an elevation lower than the dropped girts, and can be reached by a stair in the northwest corner of the barn. A bridge crosses to the east loft; the remainder of the center bay is open to the rafters.

- Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criteria:

1. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The barns and farmhouse here are significant because they represent a family farmstead of the period 1845-1900. The original buildings are in substantially intact condition and careful ongoing efforts are being made to restore the main barn complex and farmhouse while demonstrating period agricultural practices. The Dudley family has been important to the history of the local Guilford area for 300 years. This site tells the story of the family and focuses on the agricultural traditions of North Guilford in the late 19th century. It gains significance through its teaching role as a museum open to the public.

Historical background:

North Guilford was not settled until long after Guilford. It was first divided in 1705, and, as the Guilford historian Bernard Steiner records, “Soon after this, men were accustomed to go up from the First Society on Monday of each week to clear their lands and to return on Saturday. From the circumstance of their dwelling together through the week, the place began to be called Cohabit, a name which it long retained.” Farms were widely scattered and the population thin, as they have remained to this day. Nevertheless, barely ten years later the “North farmers of Guilford” petitioned for a minister, and in 1717 land was allotted to them for a meeting house (Brown, Section 8).

Settlement accelerated when permission was granted for the Second Church or North Society; the land that became the Dudley farm was first offered to the minister of the new congregation. It was soon swapped for a site closer to the church, with Captain William Dudley (1684-1761) acquiring the land along the West (then known as the Quonnipaug) River. His son Jared Dudley (1727-1811) established his farmstead nearby to the west (see State Register nomination for 241 Elm Street). The next generation was Luther Dudley (1755-1810) who predeceased his father. Jared's grandson Erastus (1793-1872) purchased the land known as the "Hooker Hill Lot" for a glacial drumlin hill located north of where the farmstead buildings now stand. Erastus acquired three more parcels of land in 1812 and 1827.

Erastus Dudley prospered, assembling more land, ultimately over 100 acres, lending money, and damming the river to establish a tannery. He was helped by the establishment in 1825 of two turnpikes one east-west and the other north-south (today's Routes 80 and 77) which intersected at his doorstep. He and his wife, Ruth Fowler, raised ten children – five sons and five daughters. Erastus built several houses for his sons in the vicinity. A subsequent Erastus Dudley moved to Long Hill Road (see State Register nomination for 2814 Long Hill Road).

One of the sons, Nathan Chidsey Dudley (1821-1912), is credited as the builder of 2351 Durham Road, in 1845. Helander's research shows that the complex including Barn I and Barn II dates from the approximately the same time period. Nathan married Sophronia Rossiter in 1844.

The following generations included another Erastus Dudley (1849-1919) who married Martha Munger; Nathan Chidsey Dudley (1881-1963); and Nathan's great grandson David Dudley (1909-1991). David Dudley was the last family member to live at the farm; he willed it to the North Guilford Volunteer Fire Department. The Dudley Foundation was formed to create a museum devoted to preserving the agricultural heritage of North Guilford and to complement the three other historical museum which represent earlier eras in local history. This complex of the barns was assembled over a period of about 160 years, beginning just prior to the American Civil War. The museum focuses its interpretation of farm life on the period around 1900.

The Munger barn was added to the complex in 2002. It was built c. 1890, and stood at the intersection of Mungertown Road and Warpas Road in Madison. Its first use was a hay and cow barn. It was later owned by the Munger Lumber Company to sell boat lumber and had a large ship's wheel painted on its side. One of the Munger daughters had married Erastus Dudley in 1875, so the barn was considered to be "family" and an appropriate candidate for moving. It replaced an earlier barn on the same location, and is now used for community events and rentals. Other farm activities include raising sheep and processing the wool, community garden plots and a farmers market.

Architectural significance:

This farmstead and its barns are significant because they represent a family farmstead of the period 1845-1900. The original buildings are in substantially intact condition and careful ongoing efforts are being made to restore the main barn complex and farmhouse while surrounding them with outbuildings of the period of significance. Agricultural activities such as raising sheep and vegetable and herb gardening support the historical accuracy of the setting.

The site is located at a historically important and prominent crossroads where members of the Dudley family established both farming activities and water-powered industry. The Dudley family has been important to the history of the local Guilford area for 300 years, beginning with William Dudley, one of the original English settlers of Guilford in 1639, and including Captain William Dudley, Deacon, Justice of the Peace and militia officer in the 18th century. With a long tradition of large families, many Dudley descendants continue to live in the community, intermarried with other Guilford families such as Chittendens and Rossiters. Along with two other sites related to Dudley history (241 Elm Street and 2814 Long Hill Road) this complex, the central family farmstead, tells the story of the family and focuses on the agricultural traditions of North Guilford in the late 19th century. It gains added significance through its teaching role as a museum open to the public.

• Sources (*continuation*):

Photographs and field notes by Ellie Green, 5/27/2010; Charlotte Hitchcock, 6/12/2012.

Interview with Janet Chittenden Dudley, 6/12/2012, at the site.

Dudley Farm Museum website: <http://www.dudleyfarm.com/history.htm> .

Map resources:

Town of Guilford Assessor's Records and GIS Viewer <http://www.guilfordgis.com/mapsearch.asp>
Parcel ID: 105024

Aerial views from:

<http://maps.google.com/> and <http://www.bing.com/maps/> accessed 7/01/2012.

Historical aerial photography accessed 6/30/2012 at <http://www.historicaerials.com/> .

USGS Historical Maps accessed 6/30/2012 at <http://historical.mytopo.com/>

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

Print and internet resources:

Brown, Elizabeth Mills, Meetinghouse Hill National Register Historic District Nomination No. 87002132, National Park Service, 1987.

Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Barns of Connecticut Resource Inventory, 2010,
<http://www.connecticutbarns.org/8721> .

Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation , Barn Grant Application, 2008

Helander, Joel E., Support Letter from the Town of Guilford Municipal Historian, April 25, 2008

Thompson & Burns LLC Architects, Guilford CT, Measured Plans and Section Drawings, 4/07/2009.

Dudley Foundation, The Munger Barn at the Dudley Farm, 2005.

Guilford Preservation Alliance, Survey of the historic architecture of Guilford, Connecticut, 1981-1982, including essays by Susan Darling and Elizabeth Mills Brown, survey by Dorothea Penar, Connecticut Historical Commission, 1982.

Helander, Joel E., A Treasury of Guilford Places, Joel E. Helander, 2008.

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

U.S. Federal Census, accessed at <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/census/search/basic>

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



1. Location map of 2351 Durham Road, Guilford CT – from <http://www.guilfordgis.com/mapsearch.asp> accessed 6/30/2012.



2. South view – aerial “bird’s-eye” map of 2351 Durham Road, Guilford CT – <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 7/05/2012.



3. Parcel map of 2351 Durham Road, Guilford CT – from Town of Guilford GIS Viewer <http://www.guilfordgis.com/mapsearch.asp> accessed 7/05/2012.



4. Site Plan Detail showing contributing resources, base image from <http://www.guilfordgis.com/mapsearch.asp>



5. Southwest view of Farmhouse, camera facing northeast.



6. Interior view of Farmhouse north parlor, camera facing southeast.



7. Interior view of Farmhouse stair in west entryway, camera facing northeast.



8. Northeast view of Farmhouse and Shed III, camera facing southwest.



9. Northwest view of Shed III, camera facing southeast.



10. North view of Barn I with Windmill base at left and rear wing of Farmhouse at right, camera facing south.



11. North view – left to right, New wagon shed IV, Blacksmith shed II, Old wagon shed I, yellow Barn III (in far distance), Outhouse; camera facing south.



12. North view of Outhouse.



13. Southwest view of Outhouse, camera facing northeast.
Note hay fork on ground at right.



14. Southeast view of guinea fowl Coop, camera facing northwest.



15. Northwest view – left to right, New wagon shed IV, Old wagon shed I, yellow Barn III (Munger Barn), camera facing southeast.



16. Northwest view of Blacksmith shed II, camera facing southeast.



17. West view of Sugar house, camera facing east.



18. Interior view of Sugar house showing firebox, camera facing north



19. West view of Barn I (Erastus Dudley Barn), camera facing east. Note Windmill base at left rear.



20. Northwest view of Barn I, camera facing southeast.



21. Northeast view of Barn I, camera facing southwest. Sleigh shed is at left.



22. South view of Barn I (east side at left), east wing (south side at center), Barn II (west side at right), camera facing southeast.



23. Southwest view of Barn II, camera facing northeast, showing basement foundation walls.



24. Silo foundation south of Barns I and II, camera facing northwest.



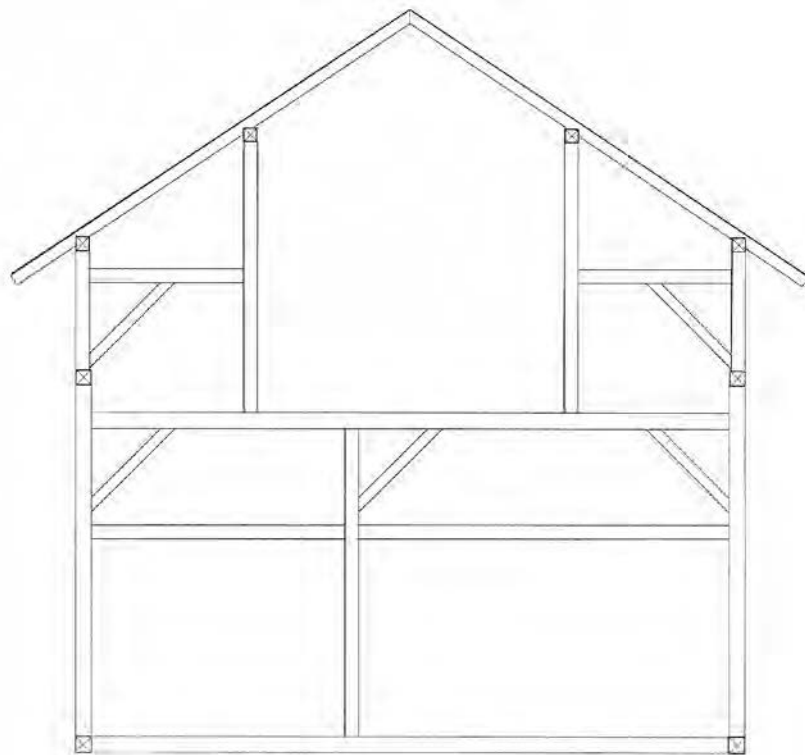
25. Southeast view of Barn II, camera facing northwest.



26. Interior view of Barn I, camera facing northeast from the threshing bay. Note the posts of the narrow bay set close together.



27. Interior view of Barn I, camera facing south from threshing bay. Note straight saw kerf marks on girt.



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28. Section drawing of Barn I, showing bent north of doors, courtesy of Thompson & Burns LLC.



29. Interior view of Barn I east wing, camera facing southwest into main block. Note valley rafter at intersection of eave and gable sides, where the west gable-end wall is inside the foot print of Barn I. Siding on the far side of the gable-end bent suggest that the east wing may have been a free-standing structure later connected to Barn I.



30. North view of Barn III (Munger Barn), camera facing south.



31. Southwest view of Barn III, camera facing northeast.



32. Interior view of Barn III main level, camera facing southeast.



33. Interior view of Barn III basement level, camera facing southeast.



34. Interior view of Barn III loft level, camera facing east; in foreground is the "bridge" over the center bay.