

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) Gault Energy & Stone Barns Record No. 51080
 Building Name (Historic) Gault Brothers Farmstead
 Street Address or Location 124 Compo Road South
 Town/City Westport Village _____ County Fairfield
 Owner(s) Sam Gault, L.H. Gault & Sons Inc., P.O. Box 2030, Westport, CT 06880 Public Private

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Present Use: Commerce/Trade: professional
 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 English bank barns, Vernacular & French Eclectic style Date of Construction 1890-1913

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Clapboard	<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Siding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brick	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Shingle	<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Siding
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone	<input type="checkbox"/> Board & Batten	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stucco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cobblestone	<input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Siding
<input checked="" 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 _____

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: 2 1/2, B Approximate Dimensions Barn I / II: 34' x 84'; Barn III 50' x 64' plus additions

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: Interior top floor east eave-side original doors removed.

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: Stone walls, driveways

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 Robert Gault, Leonard Gault, John Gault

• Historical or Architectural importance:

See continuation sheet.

• Sources:

See continuation sheet.

Photographer Todd Levine Date 4/4/2012

View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

Name Todd Levine Date 5/31/2012

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude:

41.130796, -73.357971

Threats to the building or site:

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

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• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

The .84-acre site is located on the west side of Compo Road South, which runs roughly north-south. This portion of the road extends from where it crosses under I-95 northward to the Boston Post Road (US Route 1). There are three prominent bank barns at the site, all with ridge-lines parallel to Compo Road South. Barn I, the oldest, and Barn II are attached end-to-end forming an extended barn facing the road, with Barn I at the north end. Barn III, the last constructed, is further to the west, separated from the other two by a gravel driveway. A semi-circular gravel driveway enters the site at the northeast corner and exits at the southeast corner, with the westernmost portion of the circular drive used as a staging area for Barn I and II, currently used as a pump station for Gault Energy. The grade declines slightly to the west of Barn II, resulting in the bank and lower levels of Barn I and II, then flattens out again in front of Barn III. The grade declines severely from east to west just west of Barn III, resulting in the bank and lower levels of Barn III. The grade flattens out again west of the barn.

The site is bordered to the south by 126 Compo Road South, which is the site of the remaining farmhouse associated with the site, now on a separate property. To the west is the dead-end cul-de-sac of Sleigh Ridge, which terminates and acts as the west border for the site. To the north of the site is 120 Compo Road South. Stone walls demarcate the north border. The land slopes down toward the west to the bank of the Saugatuck River. The surrounding area is now fully developed with 20th-century single-family residential construction with the exception of an area of tidal wetland west of the property draining toward the Saugatuck River.

The barns are the only buildings on this site, although each barn has additions.

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

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

Barn I	c. 1890	C
Barn II	1898	C
Barn III	1911-1913	C

Barn I:

This is a tall 1 ½-story three-bay gable-roofed English bank barn (c. 1890), 34' x 42', with a smaller barn (Barn II) attached at the south gable-end. Barn I has additions off the west eave-side. The main façade of the barn faces east and the ridgeline of the barn is parallel to Compo Road South, which runs north-south. The east side of Barn I is flush with the east side of Barn II.

Exterior:

The main entry is in the center of three bays. It is a full-height exterior sliding door which opens by sliding to the north. The north bay has a centered pair of standard height hinged doors. The south bay has a slightly larger pair of hinged doors with wrought iron hardware and a hay door centered above.

The grade at the north gable-end of the barn declines to the west, revealing an un-mortared fieldstone foundation and an enclosed basement level. In the basement level are two two-pane windows; one off-center to the east and embedded in the fieldstone, the second near the intersection of the barn and the west eave-side addition, where the basement level is clad in wood vertical boards. The rest of the gable-end is blank except for a six-pane window with trim just beneath the apex of the roof.

The length of the west eave-side of the barn is entirely encompassed by a 15' deep shed-roof addition with an intersecting gable-roofed wall dormer corresponding to the center bay. There are six six-pane stable windows on the west side of the addition, two windows in each bay, at uneven heights, and a hay door and attic window in the gabled dormer. The upper wall area not covered by the additions is blank.

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Barn I is covered with vertical wood siding painted red. The roof has deep projecting overhangs and is covered with asphalt shingles.

Interior:

The double-height wagon doors in the center bay open into a large open space, three bays wide. The barn has wide wood floor planks. The first level of the main block is made up of a combination of circular-sawn and hand-hewn timbers in a square rule post and beam frame with queen posts and purlins supporting the common rafters, assembled with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. The gable-ends have dropped girts.

The south gable-end wall, which is a common wall with Barn II, has an electrical panel mounted on the wall and to the east (left) of the panel, in black paint or tar, is the following: J. K.G. AUG 15 1898. J.K.G. refers to John K. Gault. Although written in the older (1890) Barn I, the signature and date evidently refer to the construction of the second building, Barn II, located adjacent.

Barn II:

This is a c. 1898 1 ½-story English bank barn, 25' x 40', with a taller barn (Barn I) abutting on the north. Barn II has a 10'-deep lean-to addition off the west eave-side of the barn, bringing it flush with the west side of the adjacent Barn I. The main eave-side of the barn faces east and the ridge-line of the barn is parallel to Compo Road South, which runs north-south. The east side of Barn II is flush with the east side of Barn I.

The main east eave-side of the barn is four bays wide. The southernmost bay (Bay 1) has a pass-through panel door and a fixed six-pane window. The second and fourth bays have bay-wide exterior sliding doors on a single track that extends the length of the barn. The third bay has a bay-wide interior sliding door. Below the eaves are two equally-spaced exterior sliding hay doors.

The grade at the south gable-end of the barn declines from east to west. The main block has an un-mortared fieldstone foundation and an un-mortared fieldstone retaining wall extends south, then west to grade, in-filled with gravel. The south shed addition portion of the barn is not supported by a foundation, but rather a single corner post with an open basement level. The south gable-end of Barn II has three pairs of six-pane stable windows and one single window at the left (west) corner. Just beneath the apex of the roof is a small, six-pane window.

The west eave-side of the barn has an open basement level. The first floor has a six-pane window with trim opposite the main entry in bay two. At the southwest corner of the barn is a six-pane window just above the main floor level. Extending west from the north half of the west eave-side of the barn is an open lean-to at the basement level. The north gable-end of Barn II is completely encompassed by the south gable-end of Barn I.

Barn II is sheathed with vertical wood siding painted red. The roof has a projecting overhang and is covered with asphalt shingles.

Interior:

The basement level is comprised of un-mortared cut fieldstone foundation with a combination of circular-sawn wood and hand-hewn unfinished wood post and beam framing. A large holding tank for diesel fuel dominates the basement area and is related to the pump station on the first floor. The first level of the main block is made up of a combination of circular-sawn and hand-hewn timbers in a square rule post and beam frame. A diesel pump and supplies fill the second and fourth bays. The rafters and purlins have band saw kerf marks.

Barn III:

This 2 ½-story bank barn, 36' x 64', was built in three stages over three years, from 1911 through 1913, one level each year. The basement and two upper stories are visible from the west side. The main entry on the basement (first) level faces west. The main entry on the second level faces south. Only the top level is visible from the east side. The main entries on the upper (third) level face east and consist of four bays. The barn has three additions. Extending north from the north gable-end of the barn is a 3 ½-story gable-roofed addition (Addition I). The ridgeline of Addition I is parallel to, but offset from, the ridgeline of the main barn. The walls are a mix of brick and stone

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masonry. Extending to the east is a shed-roof addition (Addition II) that runs the entire length of Barn III and connects to Addition I to the north, and Addition III to the south. A small shed-roof stair enclosure is at the southeast corner. Extending south off of the main barn, flush with the east façade, is a 3-story shed-roofed addition (Addition III). To the south of Addition III is the 1-story Milk room. The gable roof has two hip-roofed cupolas evenly-spaced on the ridge. Each has louvered vents in the four sides. Roofing is asphalt shingles.

Exterior:

The main façade faces west and all three levels are visible. The barn was built in stages, and different materials used on each floor each different year; in 1911 the basement was built using fieldstone, in 1912 the second level of cobblestone, and in 1913 the third level was built with brick. The top ½-story attic is brick and wood. The basement wall of the west eave-side has a semicircular arched entry on the northernmost portion with an inset swinging hinged wood door. The arch has three layers of brick headers. A slight earthen ramp leads to the entry. A mortared fieldstone buttress extends to the north for the entry. To the south of the arched entry are four equally-spaced window openings boarded over from the interior with vertical siding. The second and middle level of the facade is mortared rounded cobblestone. Centered above the semicircular arch in the first level at the northwest corner is a pass-through door with an inset six-pane window. To the south are three windows. The center window is a thirty-two-pane window. It is flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows. The third level of the façade is mortared brick. There are three equally spaced six-over-six double-hung windows.

The first basement level of the north gable-end of the barn has three segmental-arched openings; the westernmost is a pass-through door, the middle bay is a larger window opening that was boarded over from the exterior and the easternmost is a pair of Z-braced swinging hinged doors. The second and middle level of the north gable-end of the barn has a pass-through door off-center to the east and a window space boarded from the interior off-center to the west. The third level of the north gable-end of the barn has a single six-over-six double-hung window in the east half of the end. The gable attic is covered with wood vertical siding painted red and has a centered fixed six-pane window.

Extending from the northeast corner of the barn is Addition I.

The east eave-side of the barn has a shed-roofed addition (Addition II) extending the roof pitch to the east. The southernmost bay of Addition II has a pair of exterior sliding doors that encompasses the entire bay, with the north leaf nearly double the width of the south leaf. The second bay from the south, as well as the third bay from the south, has overhead garage doors. The fourth bay has a pass-through door, a single-pane window and further north an open bay that leads to the east-side of Barn III. Here we find an example of the original doors, which are a pair of exterior sliding full-height X-braced doors with horseshoe hardware painted red. Originally all the bays were identical.

The south gable-end of Barn III is partially covered by Addition III. To the west, each level has a single opening; on the bottom level is a pass-through door; on the second level is a window space boarded over and on the third level is a six-over-six double-hung window. To the east of the addition, where the grade rises to the second and middle level, there is an extension of Barn III to the south made of cobblestone. The extension forms the east side of the wall of a passageway to the main entry of the second level. Addition III provides the west wall. On the south end of the extension is an X-braced Dutch door that enters into a large horse stall, separated from the rest of the horse stalls. To the east of this doorway is a stone and brick winding stairway that leads up to the third level, terminating under Addition III. To the west of the southwest corner of Barn III is the a concrete silo foundation.

Addition I is a 2 ½-story with basement, gable-roofed structure attached to the northeast corner of Barn III. The east eave-side third level and gable attic are the only portions of the addition visible from the east side. It has two six-over-six double-hung windows in arched window openings and an arched pass-through door. Beneath the eaves are two four-pane windows. The north gable-end of Addition I has a centered six-over-six double-hung window and a slightly larger centered six-over-six double-hung window in the gable attic. There is a small interior boarded window on the second middle level. The west eave-side of Addition I has two six-over-six double-hung windows on the third level, with three fixed four-pane windows beneath the eaves. The second and middle level has a centered

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pass-through door and a hay door to the south. The first level is blank. The south gable-end of Addition I is encompassed mostly by Barn III, except for the gable attic, which has a centered access door. The materials for the addition are the same as used in Barn III; fieldstone on the bottom level, cobblestone on the middle level and brick on the top level. The only difference is the south gable attic, which is wood vertical siding painted red.

Addition II is made up of balloon framing to extend the bays and accommodate longer trucks. Addition III is a brick and wood building that houses a round wood stave silo. The Milk room is a stuccoed brick building used for milk production. The foundation of the milk room is mortared fieldstone.

Interior:

The basement (first) level of the barn was originally used for dairy. The west main entry opens into a hallway with a door centered on the south side, which leads to the cow stable. The stable has two rows of metal stanchions, enough for 34 cows. The rows face inwards towards one another with concrete feeding troughs flanking a middle passage. The exterior walls are mortared fieldstone. The columns supporting the interior are mortared brick and metal lally columns attached to metal I-beams running north-south. The entire room is whitewashed. The window spaces facing east have been filled in with horizontal wood lathes. There are three round arched openings in the north gable-end of the first level hallway; the westernmost is a pass-through door, the middle bay is a larger window opening that was boarded over from the exterior and shows evidence that it was once a multi-pane window present; and the easternmost is a pair of Z-braced swinging hinged doors.

The second level of the barn was used for horses. There were twelve teams of horses at the height of the delivery business in the early 20th century. The horse stalls are made up of wood half walls with fencing on the top half and ornate wrought iron doors, some of which still exist on the floor, although none are still standing in their entirety. The interior has a combination of mortared brick piers and terra cotta walls. Wood support beams are still extant that were used as framing for the horse stalls. The walls were whitewashed. There are metal I-beams running east-west across the ceiling. The main entry to the second level is accessed through a centered entry on the south gable-end of the room, through a wide swinging hinged door. This entry terminates from a hallway made up of mortared fieldstone to the east and brick to the west. The brick to the east is the base of Addition III. Centered in the east wall is a round arched doorway that leads into Addition III. Attached to the south end of Addition III at the second level is a Milk room.

The third and top level of the barn was used for carriages. It is accessed by three entries; the middle and southernmost entry are overhead garage doors, the northernmost is a pair of exterior sliding doors. The interior walls are brick, either unpainted or painted white. At the southwest corner there once was a set of stairs to the attic level, which housed the groom. Now the only way to the attic is through a trap door in the center of the room through the ceiling. The ceiling has three exposed horizontal wood beams running east-west that correspond with the interior bents, each with three turnbuckles. The original interior east bay doors have been removed, as well as a portion of the brick that supported them to make the bays larger for commercial vehicles. The floor is concrete.

• Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criterion:

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

Historical background:

This site was purchased by Robert Gault, founder of the oldest business in Westport, Gault Energy as it's called now. Robert came to America in 1847 from Northern Ireland and settled in Westport around 1860. Robert married Katherine Kirk and had three sons, Leonard Hamilton, Robert Samuel, and John Kirk (who would become second selectman of Westport). In the summer of 1863, Robert started a freight-hauling business, which prospered immediately. In time, his sons joined him and the business became known as Gault Brothers, ultimately expanding to include such services as plowing, cutting hay, digging cellars and threshing grain for the farms in the area.

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Originally the site included the house to the south, 126 Compo Road South, land to the east, and much of the land to the west including those houses built later on Sleigh Ridge, totaling around 50 acres. The original site had the main house, a blacksmith shop, and a large hay barn across the road, now gone. In 1890 Leonard Gault built Barn I using wood from a Boston Post Road (US Route 1) bridge, which was dismantled that year. In 1897, Leonard married Julia May Wheeler, daughter of a local grocer and director of the Westport Bank and Trust. Leonard built the house located at 126 Compo Road South, where a year later, Howard Wheeler Gault was born, father of current owner William. In 1898, John Kirk Gault built Barn II. Just before 1900, Leonard bought a local lumber business from Hubbell Hull and proceeded to purchase 10 mules and 60 horses that were used for hauling goods. In addition, he bought 75 head of cattle for dairy. At its height of agricultural production, the site also had chickens, pigs and a large garden.

In 1911, Leonard began building the impressive 3 ½-story stone and brick barn. The barn was built over three years in three stages. The first stage was the bottom floor, which was used for dairy production and is made of mortared fieldstone. In 1912, the second level was built atop the first level, and is made of finished mortared cobblestone. One of the primary materials besides cobblestone for the second level is terra cotta. According to tradition, American Telephone and Telegraph Company used terra cotta tiles as a building material for the underground lines through Westport all the way to New York. There was much of the material left over and some was used in the walls of the second level of Barn III. The top floor was built in 1913 with brick. Apparently the family was building a house at the beach with brick and purchased too much. The remaining material was used for the barn.

One of the services that the Gault Brothers provided was horse-drawn funeral services. During the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919, the company was providing services for up to three funerals a day.

In 1919, Leonard purchased Taylor and Richard's feed grain and coal business and soon coal became the primary product sold. In addition, mason supplies, sand and gravel, fertilizers and hay were sold. The name of the business was changed to L.H. Gault & Son, incorporated in 1932. After Howard Gault became president of the company in the late 1930s, the company finally began to sell the fuel oil for which it is primarily known today.

In 1933, Howard Gault and his bride Georgiana were given an Italian Ponderosa lemon tree as a wedding gift by an employee, Mike Nappa. Descendants of the tree are still alive and fruiting.

In 1945 after World War II, a local Chevrolet dealership hid cars on the second level because demand was so high. The south entry to the second level was enlarged and damaged to allow the room necessary for the cars to fit in the doorway.

In 1992, much of the farmland was sub-divided, into 58 house lots. Each house was designed by the new owner and had to meet the approval of the Gaults.

The barns were used in active agriculture up until the 1980s, when they were still used for hay. Today, Barn II is used as a refueling station for the Gault Energy trucks. The basement levels of Barn I and II are used as garage space. Barn III is used mostly for storage on the first and second levels. The third level with entries facing west is used as a garage for the smaller trucks.

Architectural significance:

Barn I & II are excellent examples of English bank barns. The barns are significant as examples of original 19th-century hay barns added to and enlarged to support the growing needs of the farmer. While the original barns, Barn I & II, are significant as examples of square rule, mortise and tenon timber frame construction, the smooth integration of additions for the needs of the farmer and transition of use of the space is equally significant as an example of adaptive re-use. The reuse of materials of Barn I from an old bridge shows ingenuity at work.

Barn III is significant because of its building materials, the construction techniques used to build the barn and its unique appearance in the state. Barn III is a unique example of a barn made up of numerous different materials including; fieldstone, cobblestone, brick, wood, metal and terra cotta. There was intent to use brick from the beginning of the project in 1911 as detailing for the round arches, but when the brick became abundant, the builders incorporated the material fully into the top level of the barn. The use of multiple types of material further displays

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the ingenious mindset. The appearance of the barn, with its large imposing size, masonry walls and semicircular arches are reminiscent of a chateau-like French Eclectic style.

The enclosed silo in Addition III is rare; thus far it is one of two such structures known in the state and listed in the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation's Historic Barns database (www.connecticutbarns.org). The other interior silo is at 31 School Street, Shelton.

The setting of the site is significant for its agricultural use for over a century, until the 1980s, and its continued adaptive re-use since then.

The site is important because of the family associated with it. Not only is Gault Energy the oldest family business in town, but the men who established and ran the company, and continue to do so today, have shaped the way Westport has grown over the years. As immigrants from Northern Ireland, the Gault family illustrate the state-wide trend of new ethnic groups taking over farms from the earlier English settler families and expanding agricultural practices from subsistence farming to commercial dairy and other activities.

• **Sources (*continuation*):**

Field notes and photographs by Melaine Marks 10/12/2007, Todd Levine 4/15/2012, and Carol Leahy, Town of Westport, 4/15/2012.

Interview with William Gault, owner, 4/15/2012.

Map resources:

Aerial Mapping from: <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 4/15/2012.

Town of Westport Assessor's Record and GIS Viewer:

<http://data.visionappraisal.com/WestportCT/findpid.asp?Table=pid&pid=9999> Parcel ID : D08/ / 001/

<https://geopower.jws.com/westport/>

Historical aerial photography and maps accessed at UConn MAGIC:

http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash_up/1934.html

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/uconnlibrariesmagic/3439005488/lightbox/> accessed 4 /15/2012.

USGS Historical Maps accessed 6/22/2012 at <http://historical.mytopo.com/> .

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

Print and internet resources:

Connecticut State Library online: [iconn.org](http://www.cslib.org/iconnsitemap/staff/SiteIndex.aspx#directories) or <http://www.cslib.org/iconnsitemap/staff/SiteIndex.aspx#directories>

Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Barns of Connecticut Resource Inventory, 2010,

<http://www.connecticutbarns.org/51080/>, /51069 .

Gault Energy Website: <http://www.gaultenergy.com/> accessed 4/15/2012.

Klein, Woody, Westport Connecticut, The Story of a New England Town's Rise to Prominence, Greenwood Press, Westport, CT, 2000.

McCahon, Mary, State of Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory, Town of Westport.

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>

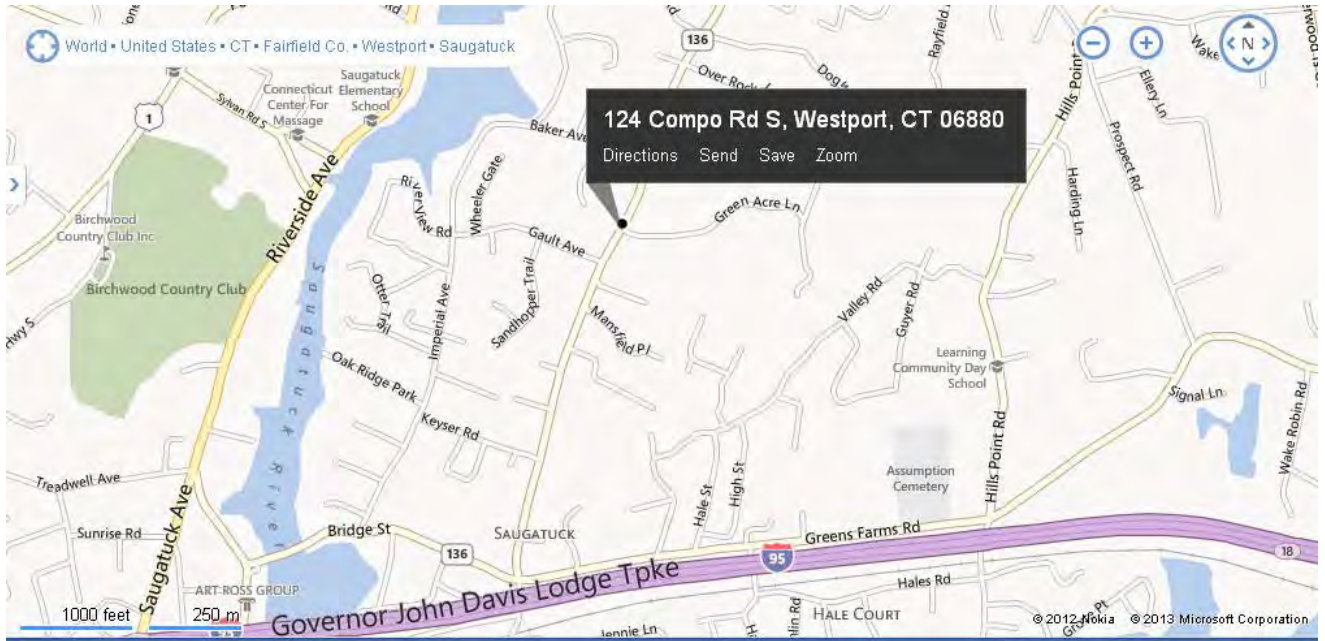
Visser, Thomas D., Field Guide to New England Barns & Farm Buildings, University Press of New England, 1997.

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1. Location map of 124 Compo Road South, Westport, CT – from <http://bing.com/maps> accessed 2/05/2013.



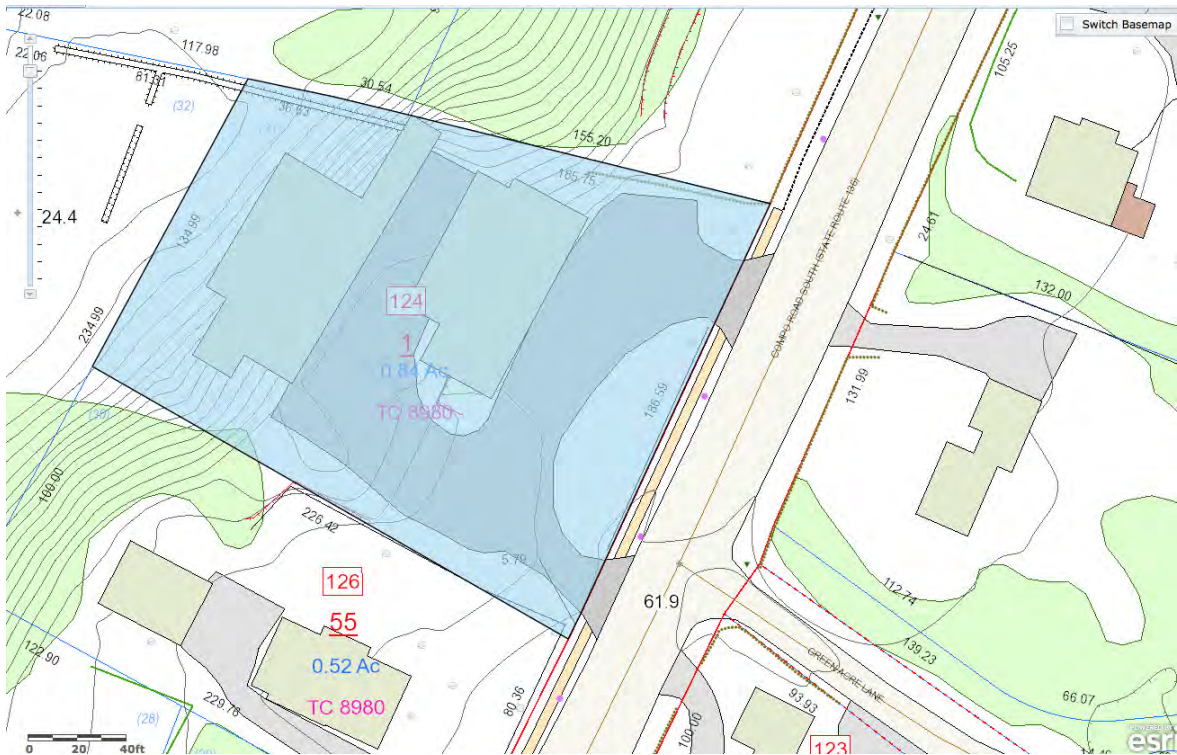
2. South view – aerial “bird’s-eye” map of 124 Compo Road South, Westport, CT – <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 4/15/2012.

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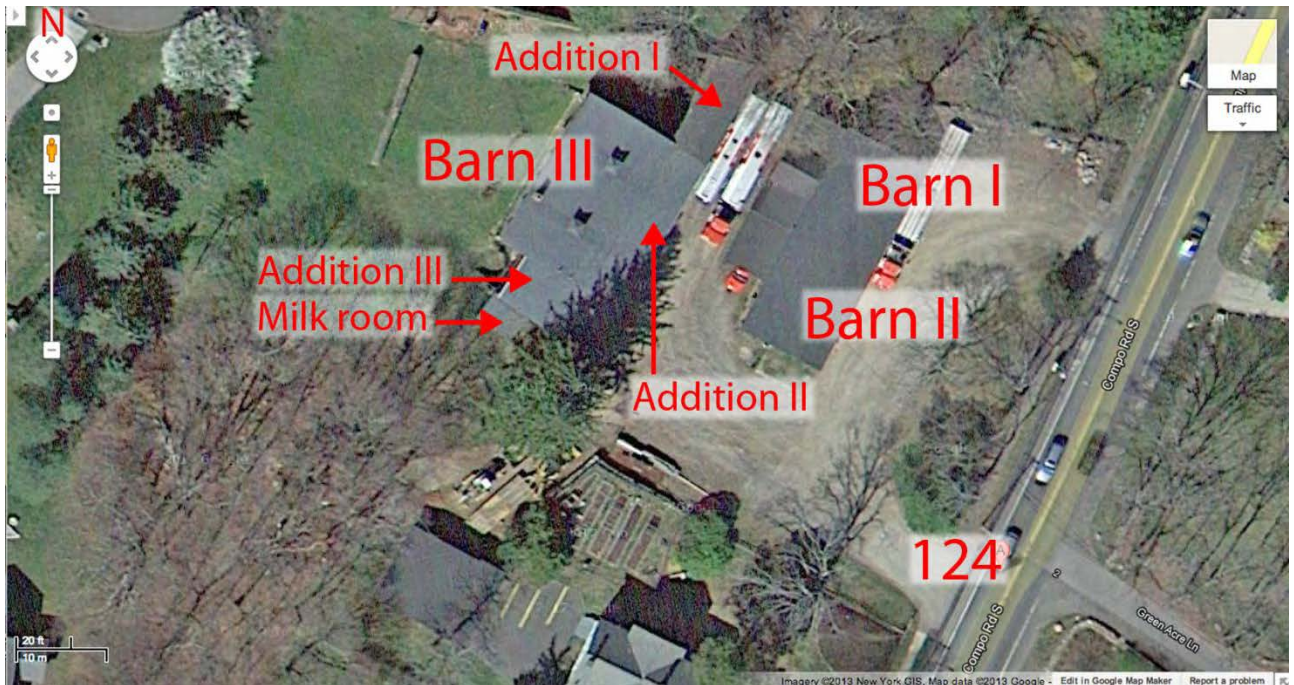
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3. Parcel map of 124 Compo Road South, Westport, CT from GIS Viewer: <https://geopower.jws.com/westport/>



4. Aerial detail view of 124 Compo Road South, Westport, CT showing contributing resources – base image from <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 2/04/2013.

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5. Northeast view of 126 Compo Road South, formerly associated with the barns at 124 Compo Road South, now under different ownership; camera facing southwest.



6. East view of Barns I & II, camera facing west. Barn I is the taller barn on the right, Barn II on the left.

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7. Northeast view of Barn I, camera facing southwest. Barn II is at left.



8. North gable-end of Barn I, camera facing southwest. Barn III Addition I is at rear.

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9. Southwest view of Barn I with west additions, camera facing northeast. At right is the lean-to attached at the west side of Barn II.



10. East detail view of Barn II, camera facing west.

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11. View of south gable-end of Barn II, camera facing north.



12. Southwest corner of Barn II, camera facing northeast. Note the lean-to to the left and Barn I at rear.

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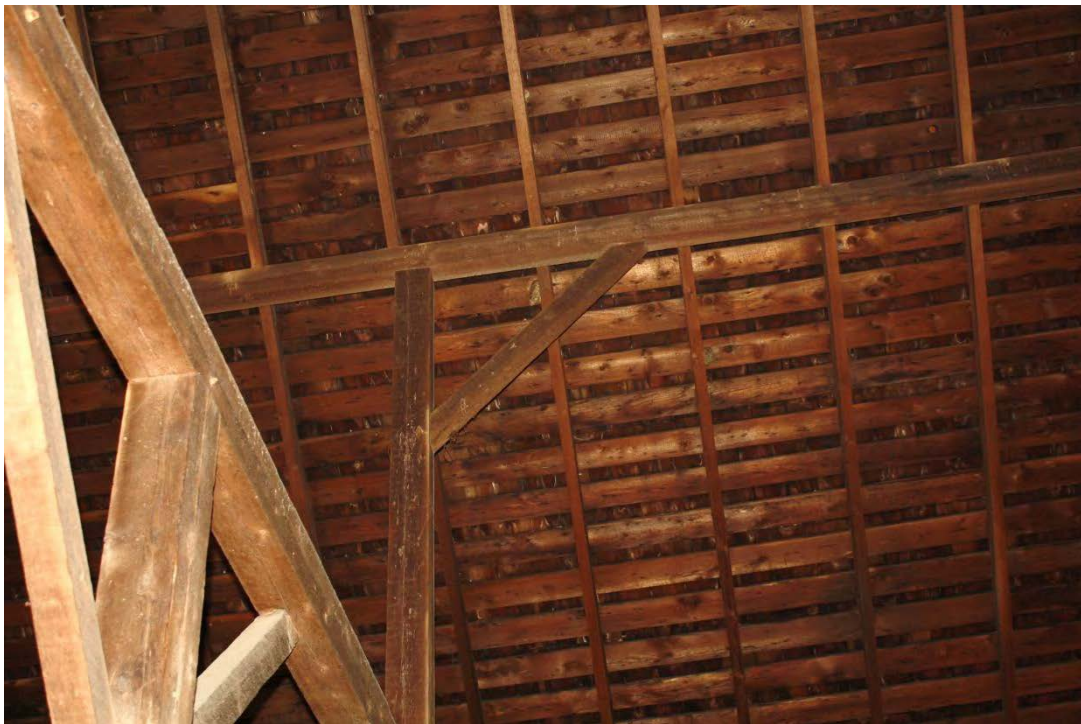
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13. Detail at south gable-end wall of Barn I, with J.K.G. AUG 15 1898 in tar or black paint, camera facing south.



14. Detail of interior main level of Barn I, camera facing west, showing typical framing bent with queen post and purlin, common rafters and spaced board roof deck. Original wood shingles appear to show behind the deck boards.

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15. Detail of interior main level of Barn I, showing gable-end with dropped girt.



16. Detail of the interior of Barn II, band saw kerf marks on the ceiling boards, camera facing north.

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17. East view of Barn III showing Addition II, across the east façade, Addition III at left, and Addition I at right behind the fuel truck. Note cupolas on the ridge.



18. West view of Barn III, camera facing east. Addition I is at far left, Addition III and Milk room at right.

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19. East view of Addition II of Barn III, camera facing southwest.



20. Detail of the original doors on the east eave-side third level of Barn III, still extant under the roof of Addition II, camera facing west.

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21. Detail of the winding stairway that leads from the second level to grade, terminating in Addition II, camera facing east.



22. South gable-end of Addition III on Barn III, camera facing north. Note the Milk room at the far left.

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23. Southwest view of Barn III, Addition III and Milk room.



24. Northwest view of Barn III, camera facing southeast.

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25. North view of Barn III, camera facing south.



26. West view of Addition I, camera facing east.

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27. Detail of the damaged interior bays of the third and top level of Barn III, with the doors removed, camera facing east.



28. Detail of the interior of Barn III third level (top floor), camera facing south.

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29. Detail of the south main entry to the second (middle) level of Barn III, camera facing north. Note the left portion of the photo where the frame is damaged. That portion was altered to allow cars into the floor.



30. Detail of the interior of the second (middle) level of Barn III, camera facing north. Note the terra cotta wall in the center of the photo.

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31. Detail of the interior of the first (basement) level of Barn III, camera facing north. Note cow stanchions on both sides of the center aisle.



32. Doorway on the east side of Addition III that leads to the wooden silo, camera facing west.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet



33. Detail of wood stave silo inside Addition III, camera facing up.



34. Detail of Ponderosa lemon tree. Each year, the tree is moved outside in the spring and returned inside for the winter. This tree is a descendant of the original tree given as a wedding gift in 1933.