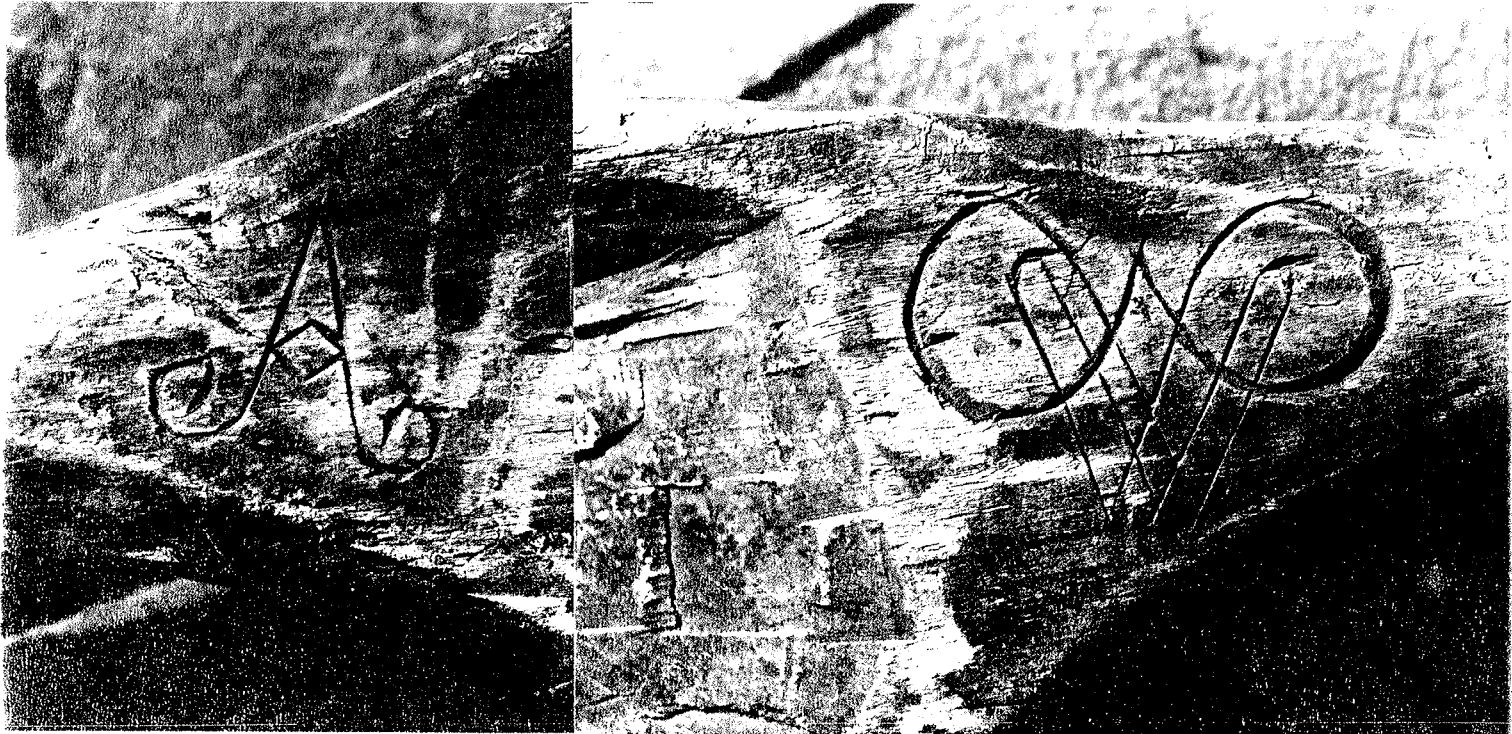


Shirley Durr

*DUTCH BARN PRESERVATION SOCIETY
RESEARCH MISCELLANY
Spring 1993*



This publication is intended to provide more information than can be included in the Newsletter of the Society. Its content is based on the research activities of those interested in Dutch Barns. The MISCELLANY will be issued at random intervals dependent on the accumulation of useful data, and distributed to sustaining members of the Society. The text is presented as unedited copy. The editor welcomes all responses in the form of letters, photos and articles for inclusion in future editions. Please send to: Thomas Lanni

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Editor's Notes:

It is with great pleasure that I (and the Society) present to you the latest edition of the Research Miscellany. This compendium represents the next installment in a rich tradition, started and fostered for many years by Vince Schaefer, of providing a forum for the dissemination and discussion of ideas related to the study of Dutch agricultural history. We are honored to have a distinguished and varied group of contributors for this edition. While the following pieces represent considerable effort on their part, they are not to be considered as 'finished' works but rather as springboards to further interest and research. It is our sincere hope that the readership will be compelled to join us in this exercise and make contributions of their own ideas, thoughts or ponderings.

I would now like to don my other hat as the keeper of the 'endangered barn' lists and take this opportunity to solicit your help in expanding and refining these lists. We currently have lists of barns that are in danger of imminent destruction/removal, barns that are for sale, and individuals and groups that are seeking a barn. We would like to include a list of deteriorated barns so that we could act as a clearinghouse to preserve those structures, matching usable parts with those who have barns in need of such parts. Finally, there is a growing need to identify contractors and craftsmen who are sympathetic to the plight of historic structures, so that we can call on their expertise as allies in future preservation projects. Any and all of your contributions to and suggestions about the above lists are welcome and appreciated.

- Thomas Lanni

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P.S. I would be curious to know the origin of the name of my new town. Is it from the family Van Buskirk or simply a reference to the 'little church in the woods'? If the latter, which church, as I have overheard talk of an Indian "church" in these parts. Any ideas?

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DUTCH FARM OBJECTS: RESOURCES AND COLLECTIONS
Roderic H. Blackburn

This contribution to the Miscellany takes up where a previous article I wrote for the Newsletter on this subject left off (Spring and Fall issues - Vol.5 Issues 1 and 2 - 1992). That article and this contribution are logical extensions of a number of publications which have grown out of the Dutch Material Culture Project (New York State Museum), reflecting my own interest in exploring the surviving (and lost) material culture of one of colonial America's most distinctive societies.

Objects associated with Dutch farming practices in New York and New Jersey have not yet received much attention in easily obtainable publications. The Newsletter article was a preliminary effort to document those objects which we know are distinctively Dutch. In the present article I give a fuller account of a number of sources on this subject:

- 1) Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century inventories.
- 2) A composite listing over 200 objects which appear in those inventories.
- 3) Illustrations of several dozen objects which are or appear to be associated with Dutch farms with some comments.
- 4) A brief discussion of surviving objects and where to see them.
- 5) Some publications which give further information on Dutch farm objects.

I also anticipated reproducing here all the contemporary quotations I could find which said something about these objects and their use. Alas I found very few such quotations, certainly a comment upon the primarily non-Dutch travelers who wrote their observations about early New York and New Jersey. Even Peter Kalm, that most diligent observer of early Dutch life in these provinces, observed little of Dutch farms beyond the largest objects (wagons, plows, hay barracks, barns, and houses).

A selection of farm inventories from Nieu Nederland and New York from 1643 to 1771. These were selected first because they were available (New York State Library, Manuscripts and Special Collections), secondly because of the many inventories available these were longer or more detailed. That kind of selection, of course, introduces potential biases, so don't take these or the following composite list as based on a random sample. Indeed it is a questionable practice to abstract a composite list from inventories spanning such a long period. I did this because I noticed an interesting consistency of content from beginning to end of this period. It appears (and here is an open invitation to you to prove me wrong) that what was used on Dutch farms changed little over a long period. We see this even in Dutch barns where in the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys they were built in the traditional manner until just before the Civil War. The higher instances of barn survival in that area, and of small objects too for I have seen more there than anywhere else, suggests to me

that Dutch farm objects were made and used there throughout the same period. Both then reflect a remarkable persistence of traditional culture which came to an end in the Mohawk Valley with the Industrial Revolution thanks to the Civil War.

While we are on the subject of the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys, there is another issue muddying the landscape of settlers: there were both Dutch and Germans living side by side in that area and building similar structures and presumably using similar objects. How are we to say that these are Dutch objects when many undoubtedly (some can be confirmed) were used by German families? One can't prove a truth with negative evidence, but for what it is worth I conclude from the structures and objects I have seen that there is almost no discernable difference between the material culture of these two peoples in this country at that time. The possible exceptions tend to be decoration ON objects. Mary Antoine de Julio, once director of the Montgomery County Historical Society, put together an exhibition and catalog on German Folk Arts of New York State (1985, Albany Institute of History and Art; see also The Magazine Antiques, May 1985) which clearly showed the Germaness of at least decorations on furniture and other domestic objects. But what about German features in farm objects? Here is one possibility:

Willis (Skip) Barshied showed me several whiffletree-like objects which came from local Mohawk Valley farms. Neither he nor I had any idea how this "Dutch yoke" , as Rufus Grider labeled it a century before, was used. Then last year Prof. J. M. G. van der Poel, the leading authority in the Netherlands on farm tools, on seeing a not very good photo of this object, wrote me saying, "Considering the form I think that it is not a spoorstock, zwing, or zwengelhout (whiffletree). Most likely a yoke for two cows or oxen, like Grider suggests. The yoke was placed on the necks of the animals, straps down, and then buckled or knotted around the neck. An other possibility is that the yoke was placed on the cattle foreheads, and the straps were attached to the horns...to me it seems that for a whiffletree the straps are too close together to have a cow walking between them.... So to the question of German or Dutch I would say German, especially because the yoke was decorated by an iron heart. Decoration on agricultural tools were hardly seen in our country, this is in contrast to Germany where tools are often decorated." So, finally, a German farm object!? If decoration makes the difference between German and Dutch, are we to conclude that the Germans were romantic and the Dutch were not?

Dutch Farm Inventories

New York Historical Manuscripts Dutch V.II p.134-5
September 27, 1643. Inventory of the good and effects delivered
by Mr. La Montagne to Bout Francen for the behoof of the farm
Vredendael.

The farmhouse, barn, a barrack of four posts, cook house and hog
pen.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 boat with two oars | 2 handles |
| 1 wagon, nearly new | 3 pickaxes, one of English
make |
| 1 foot plow with
appurtenances, in working
order | 1 hand cross cut saw |
| 1 ditto iron harrow | 1 iron wedge |
| 1 sic year old stallion | 1 buttermilk tub |
| 1 six year old mare | 1 half barrel with a brass
faucet |
| 1 stallion colt between one
and two years old | 1 herring barrel |
| 1 filly of ten weeks | 4 ferrules for scythe blades |
| 3 milch cows, square (<u>3 melk
coven viercent</u>) | 4 ditto for Flemish scythes |
| 1 heifer of 14 months | 4 mattocks |
| 1 yearling bull | 2 bill hooks |
| 4 sows | 2 new axes |
| 1 borrh
[both] from one to two years
old | 1 currycomb |
| 1 new mash tub containing one
hogshead | 1 iron ladle to melt lead |
| 1 three-pronged fork | 1 pewter tankard |
| 1 two-pronged fork | 1 pewter mug |
| rope harness for two horses,
in good condition | 1 large pewter basin |
| 1 fan | 1 ditto platter |
| 1 peck measure bound with iron | copper kettle |
| 1 iron bound churn | 1 grindstone |
| 2 milk tubs | 1 wheelbarrow |
| 1 butter tub | 1 25-rung ladder |
| 1 new tub holding one half
hogshead | 2 millstones, dressed and
grooved |
| 1 water pail | 1 jackscrew for the hay
barrack |
| 1 oak chest | 1 auger |
| 3 good scythes with snaths | 1 carpenter's adze |
| 3 Flemish scythes, good and
bad | 1 pruning knife |
| | 1 hand saw |
| | 1 trowel, 2 bits |
| | 2 ferrules for a wooden maul |
| | 1 gun |
| | 1 iron bolt, 1 1/2 feet long. |

p.141 Inventory of the Farm 1643, delivered by Mr. Corlear to Mr.
Spycer for a five year term. [this is actually the farm of the
window of Jonas Bronck, with some changes in inventory, see that
inventory for differences]

1 stone house [steenen huys, could mean brick house]	
1 barn	3 grain scythes
1 tobacco house	3 grass schythes
2 hay barracks (bergen)	1 cutting becnh
2 five year-old mares	3 flails
5 milch cows	5 rakes
2 draft oxen	1 wagon
1 bull	1 sleigh
3 yearlying heifers	1 wheelbarrow
3 bull calves of this year	1 handbarrow
2 plows	4 mash-tubs
6 schepels of wheat	2 water pails
66 ditto rye	1 yoke
3 ditto winter barley	1 baker's trough
[all three above] sowed	4 casks with iron hoops
1 meat barrel	10 dry vats (droge vaten)
3 milk tubs	1 merchandise chest
1 churn	(cargason cas)
1 plowshare	2 cribs
6 scythes, good and bad	1 boat and sail
3 new scythes	
1 small sleigh	
2 sicles	
2 harrows	
2 pairs of beams and scales	

Inventory of the [goods and] effects found [at the house] of Teuntjen Jeuriaens, widow of the late Jonas Bronc[k], residing at Emmaus [Bronck's farm between the Haarlem and the Bronx Rivers in what is now Morrisania]. May 6, 1643.

[farm related items listed here]

1 stone house [steenen huys, could mean brick house]	
covered with tiles	
1 barn	[both] with appurtenances
1 tobacco house	1 iron harrow
2 hay barracks	1 dray (<u>blockwagon</u>)
2 five-year-old mares	2 sickles
1 six-year-old stallion	2 new scythes
1 two-year-old ditto	1 old ditto
1 yearling stallion	23 new axes
2 mares of one year	4 old ditto
5 milch cows	2 hoes
1 two-year-old cow	2 carpenter's axes
1 yoke of oxen	
1 bull	3 ditto adzes and some other
3 yearlying heifers	carpenter's tools
4 bull calves of this year	3 beds and 6 pairs of sheets
hogs, number unknown, running	4 pairs of pillows
in the woods	4 tableclothes
1 ox plow	16 or 17 napkins
1 foot plow	1 small brewing kettle

6 schepels of wheat
 66 ditto rye
 3 ditto winter barley
 [all three above] sowed
 on the farm in the cleared
 land
 7 schepels of peas

1 half-vat
 3 tubs
 1 hogshead
 1 churn
 3 milk tubs, old and new
 4 malt vats
 5 old empty grain tubs

p.267-276 Van Laer. New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch Vol.
 III 974.702 NYHM v.3 Register of the Provincial
 Secretary. Inventory of the personal estate left by Jan Jansen
 Damen, deceased on the 18th of June...[inventories] 6th of July
 1651. [contents of barn only]

In the rear part of the house or the barn

2 half sacks of hops as they
 have just come from Holland
 1 beer helf-barrel
 3 old chairs
 3 empty boxes
 1 keg fullof nails
 1 old grain sieve
 1 iron spade
 2 whi[s
 2 scythe snaths
 1 cutting box and one blade
 2 pitch forks
 1 meat fork
 1 beer pole and sling
 2 new plow shares with hasp
 1 dung fork and 1 dung hook
 1 wooden rake
 1 axe
 2 iron wedges
 22 vims of barley
 12 1/2 vims ditto
 [both] together in the rick
 [1 vim = 104 sheaves]
 1 flail
 1 bed with pillow
 iron hoops for a pail
 1 cross cut saw
 3 Flemish scythes
 2 scythe handles
 2 reaping hooks

on the loft

138 schepels of barley malt
 [a record of the number of
 schepels of barley, wheat,
 rye, and oats in the form of a

tally sheet is omitted here]
 64 schepels of barley malt
 40 schepels of wheat
 17 schepels of rye
 5 schepels of oats
 10 new Flemish scythes
 12 old Flemish scythes
 3 new sythes blades
 3 grain cutters
 1 new hatchet
 1 new adze
 1 old scythe blade
 1 bundle of straps and hinges
 for the flails
 9 scrubbing brushes
 8 round brushes
 1 new winnowing basket
 2 barrels with a little wheat
 and corn feed for poultry
 1 old winnowing basket
 1 iron bound churn full of
 hops
 1 barrel half full of corn
 1 meat tub
 1 beam and scales
 1 iron maul
 1 small tub with old iron
 22 1/2 ells of haircloth
 1 cask with two iron hoops
 2 bags of hops, about 40 lb in
 all
 1 empty cask
 about 40 ells more of
 haircloth
 1/2 doz. whetstones
 2 grain sieve skins

1 rapier blade on a stick
 4 bags of flour for bread
 1 schepel measure
 2 grain scoops
 5 hames, new
 some iron hoops and rubbish
 1 dry cask
 1 cask with iron hoops
 containing 2 schepels of rye
 1 ditto containing 2 schepels
 of peas
 1 winnowing basket
 12 Flemish scythe handles
 2 iron shod wooden shovels
 1 1/2 doz. flail caps
 2 baskets, wherein, new
 1 piece of hay wagon rope
 6 hames
 1 piece of wagon line
 2 pieces of cow line
 4 bundles of traces
 6 bundles of thin plow line
 1/2 bundle of traces
 1 bundle of wagon line
 2 buddles of halter rope
 2 skeins of three-ply twine
 1 skein of mending thread
 1 haywagon rope
 Stock
 1 gelding, 7 years old
 1 mare, 4 years old
 1 12 year old mare with a

young filly
 1 yearling mare
 6 milch cows
 4 heifers, 3 of which are 2
 years and 1 one year old
 1 two year old bull
 1 three year old ox
 3 bull calves
 1 heifer calf
 [both] of this year
 2 barrow pigs, 1 1/2 years old
 7 pigs, two months old, of
 which 3 are female and 3 male
 1 wagon and its appurtenances,
 nearly worn out
 two plows, complete
 1 harrow with iron teeth
 2 harrows with wooden teeth
 1 wheelbarrow
 1 scoop
 1 dry cask
 1 iron pump rod
 1 beer sleigh
 1 full beer barrel
 1 iron bound bucket neat the
 well before the house
 2 old ladders
 1 wood sleigh
 1 grindstone and its
 belongings
 1 yoke

Samuel Hoyt , Rye 1684 Sept 15. [NYHS recd?]
 [farm related objects typed here]

	L	SH	P
1 sow & 4 suckling pigs	1	10	
2 swine		15	
5 swine	2	5	10
1 basket		2	
2 oxson	11		
1 black white fat steer 4 year past	4	10	
2 3 year old steer	8		
1 brindell cow with a white face	3	12	
1 black white tail cow	3	12	
1 white cow	3	12	
1 dunish cow	3	8	
1 old dun cow	2	10	
1 leetch dunish yearling	1	2	
3 yearlings at 30 shillings a a pees	4	10	
2 calves	1	5	
1 hors	2	10	

the house & land which he hath bought with the purch of land which he bought of Thomas Statham which lilth [?] on the wes? side of the blind brook	180		
2 old coulthers & 1 pair of cards		8	
1 cart with wheels with iron brands with bolt & cleves	2	10	
a parcel of land lying in the neck in the town field	55		
2 parcels of meadow: 1 parsall bering in the towe field & the other by the side of the blind brook	65		
Indian corn as it stands on the ground			
100 bushel	12	10	
2 stacks of summer wheat at 30 bushel	6	15	
15 bushels of pease in the stock	2	5	
6 bushels of rye	1	4	
1 cart rop 5s 2 forks 4s		9	
1 lean swine (?)		9	
1 parcel of flax	1	13	
when one thrid part is taken for John Houston			
one bedstead		5	
his wolan clothes etce			
his tools: i hand saw & a piece 4 augers			
2 chisils 2 gauges 1 great gemblet at most half ince			
2 sheep		15	
2 old hechels		3	
Simon his wareing clothes		1	

#247 Johannes Staats Rhinebeck 30 July 1773

[farm items typed here only]	L	Sh	P
66 cow hides & half skins	22	8	6
55 do do	26	10	8
[5 slaves]			
1 black horse	8		
1 old mare	4		
1 young stallion	15		
1 sick ditto	6		
1 young mare	4		
[12 cows itemized separately L1 10/ to L4 10]			
[8 cows at L1 5 to L2 10]			
16 sheep	8		
9 lambs	1		
3 hogs	1	15	
1 clay boat	5		
1 sail cloth		18	
1 grindstone with two brooks	4	5	
1 ditto		11?	

1 wood slay iron shod	4		
1 wooden ditto	1	10	
1 pleasure ditto	4		
1 iron shod wagon	10		
1 do do do	4	10	
1 set of tackling	1	15	
1 do do	2	10	
1 plow shear & colter		18	
3 plow colters		7	
1 plow shear * colter		18	
1 iron chain		13	
4 axes	1	6	
1 iron stone hammer		2	
1 wooden hammer & two rings		3	
1 crow bar		3	6
2 iron wedges		7	
1 stubing hoe		8	
3 hoes		10	
2 dung forks		5	
3 ditto hooks		3	
1 spade		6	
1 iron shovel		5	
1 plow spill		7	
1 marking iron		[?]	
3 barrack irons		6	
1 drawing knife		4	
1 handsaw		4	
1 square		2	6
2 augers		1	6
1 tap bour		2	
1 large plain		2	
1 coopers adze		1	6
2 iron hay forks		4	
4 D iron [?]		12	
1 bell [?]		3	6
1 broad ax		2	6
3 gimblets		1	
2 bolt & hooks		2	
1 hammer			4
1 do & spit		3	
3 pistols	1		
1 old shoemakers hammer & tongs		1	
1 scyth & beadle [?]		6	
4 ditto ditto		6	
3 old ditto 0/3/-		6	
2 hooks for a slay & feathers		8	
6 old scyths		9	
all the old iron		9	
an iron to clean the Jan Vatts		7	
3 back knives		8	
4 shaving knives		13	
4 currying knives		1	

2 iron hooks	4	6
1 wind ni...[?]	1	5
2 reddles	3	6
3 old do	3	
1 heckel	5	
[continue house effects]		

Louis Lukeman nd/ 17th c.

4 cowes	520
3 young horses 2 of 4 yr & 1 of 3 yr	390
1 horse	130
the farm with all the appurtenances	6000
1 plow & 2 old sheares	80
2 dishes 3 plates 1 bason, salt seller	
1 quart pott of old tinn	30
1 iron pott 1 frying pann 1 chain	
a stubbing pan 1 old a (?) an ?	
one Angused [?] a spade a drawing	
knife 1 clevis & 2 wedges tonges	
1 bedlell a pr oof iron potthangers	120
1 coat 2 ells of Peneston, Latt	
1 prair of shoes	150
1 table 1 chest 1 cupboard	30
2 guns 1 cutlas 1 pistol 1 lock	110
1 blanket 2 pillows	60
1 churme 3 halfe tuns [?]	20
1 winning fan 4 iron hoops 2 old tinne	50
the corn which has not been yet threst	
when threst appraised	
[total]	7690

59 John Conkling Southold 8 July 1706

[Farm items typed only]	L	Sh	P
1 old saddle & bridle at 12			
1/2 bushel at 12 & 6 & 6 chairs at 9	1	2	
1 cradle at 4 & 6 axes at 22 &			
6 kows at 18 & 1 acs[?] at 3	1	1	
1 box iron & heatus [?] at 6 &			
horse takling at 7.		13	
2 kettle [?] rings & 3 iron wedges at 7			
& 2 siythes & takling at 10		17	
1 crause cutt saw at 9; 1 spade at 3;			
ace[?]		12	
3 plows & ye irons belonging to them			
at 30 & i cleves at 2	1	12	
2 carts , 2 pr of cart wheelsincl			
the iron belonging to them at	4		
4 yocks, staples & rings at 2 & 3 plow			
chains at 3:6	2	8	
1 Negro man at 35 1 Negro girle at 25	60		
Neet cattle at	107		

horse hind [?] at	10		
swine at	6		
sheep & lambs	22	7	
cash	38	1	9
[total]	319	16	6

= 286 Johannes Van Zandt Queens County 14 November 1724
 [farm items only typed]

28 ..[?] of flax, some shains of yarn.			
1 Q leather britches, 10 silver buttons	2	6	
a parcel of old iron. 17 bushells buckwheat	1	17	
3 busghells oats 3 bushells barley			
6 bushellspea?	1	4	
20 bushells Indian corn 5 old baggs	2	15	
1 large whole & Reale 2 Riddles & i sive		14	
1 cott 1 basket with hops 2 basketts with wooll	1	15	
1 B iron hoppers 1 timber chain			
1 blockhead 4 stoves		18	
2 bookes [?] 1 bookstand 3 wiggs 1 box			
1 old hat		11	
3/4 of a barr of tarr 18 old casks			
3 curnes 10 tubbs 5 piggons 3 pails			
5 trays & platters 1 meal box	1	19	6
1 cask qt 50 #[?] butter @ 25 80 bushells potatoes @6	7	5	
1 grindstone with iron axel....& winch			
1 old brass kettle	1	4	
3 narrow axes 1 hatchet 6 hoes 2 spades			
6 siths & sythes	1		
3 plows with sheers & coulter & boards	2		
1 harrow with iron teeth & one do with wooden teeth	1		
2 setts of gear & 2 waggons	12	12	
1 bnox slay & 2 wood slays	2	10	
2 cannoes [?] 1 sayle 1 rudder & 3 oars	2	10	
1 hyde 13 sheep skins 2 corne fans	1	5	
5 hayforks 1 dung fork 2 flatls		10	
1 crib with indian corn. a parcel of english hay	3	5	
1 old Negro woman called Susanna	20		
2 corne shovells 7 fatt hoggs & 6 pigs	9	14	
31 b[?] hacht flax. a parcel of ropes & lines	2		
5 wooden ladles about 8 #[?] cast brass		7	6
1 broken ivory handled cain		10	
some old corne measures & flax breakes		4	
a parcel of raw flax divided, 1 hollands babic 25 #[?] dye wood		5	6
6 wagon load of rye. 4#[?] /6 18 load wheat /8	22	16	

a parcel of cabbidges			15
12 milch cows 24 2 fatt cows 4#[?] 10	28		10
9 heifers & yearlings 3 calves			
5 ordinary sheep	13		5
8 horses maires & colts	20		
a parcell of green wheat growing in the field		25	
1 silver tanckerd 2 mugg 2 porringer			
1 pr salts 1 tumbler 20 spoons			
5 fors all wt 95 3/4 oz at 8 #[?] oz.	38		6
5 ounces nuns thred			10
1 chest with womens Apparll. valued at L 18.16 ..[?] belongs to the daughters to be divided by them			
[total]	286	11	6

No. 219 Jacob Rutsen. Ulster County. September 22, 1729
 [farm equipment part of inventory listed here]

		L	Sh	P
1 old wagon laid in iron		1	13	
1 dito without wheels		1	3	
49 old harrow teeth			12	6
a plow shair two wheel bands, two bush bands, vit and vitnail		1	2	
a plough and iron work, vitnail coulter				
3 beugels and bolts 3 whipple trees and crams		1		
a wood slead layed with iron work		1	12	
1 ditto old		1	12	
1 old broken pleasure sled without tongues			15	
1 old flax break nail hetchel and <u>swinchel board</u>			4	
1 pr. leather hames, 1 pr ditto stays & a neck stay		1	5	
1 pr leather hames 1 pr ditto stays & neck stay		1	2	
1 schepel bring a Dutch corn measure			5	
part of ironwork belonging to a pleasure sled			8	
2 worn out plow shares			4	
2 cook chains		1	7	
5 corn forks and 1 dung fork			7	
3 mattoch irons			1	6
5 siths and 1 long sith and 2 <u>werfs</u>		1	10	
3 augers 1 chissel 1 hand saw		1	12	
1 weeding hoe and 1 grubbing hoe			8	
1 old broad ax 1 old felling ax			4	
a parcel of iron work			12	
3 whipple trees and iron cams 1 old neck stay				
2 iron buckles			6	
3 ox and cow hides and 4 pieces of hides		1	1	
a smith anvil		8		
3 milch cows at L2 14 6 aps		8	2	
2 young cattell at 2L 2 6 aps		5	8	
3 mares at 2L 14 2 aps		8	2	

1 old mare	1		
1 gray gelding	3	10	
1 red gelding	2		
1 black gelding	2		
1 black stallion	4		
1 bay gelding	2		
1 brown gelding	4	10	
1 bright sorrel gelding	3	10	
1 black gelding	4		
1 black colt going 2 years	2	2	
6 hoggs	4	15	
1 sow and 1 boar barrow	1	5	
13 sheep	3	18	
1 saddle	1	10	
[elsewhere, farm related]			
11 horse choes		3	6
8 shoemaker's lasts 1 pin cher 3 aules 1 hammer		4	
14 pounds flax yard	1	15	
1 bake trough 1 knife 1 musket bullet			
1 broken brass kettle		7	6
88 schepels of wheat being grown wheat oynnions			
and other ..ilth these one 2 8 pr schepel	8	16	
1 cripple hog		4	
256 Schepel wheat at	36	16	
46 alf barrels of flower	44	5	6
2 ditto kernel	1	4	
1 flesh banck 1 swill cash [?]		2	
2 siths		14	
a surveyor's compass chains and staff	4	10	
a small old ditto		5	
mattes Blanchan for a son killed by his negro			
woman	1	4	
4 1/2 schepels salt		3	
2 coopers adze whereof one small		3	
a short bell [?] cribb without bottom		1	6
a short iron cross cut saw		4	
a muskit		18	
a old horne lanthorne		2	6
a flatt brass candlestick			

Philip Verplanck Esq. late of the Manor of Cortlandt dec'd. 11
December 1771. NYHS Real 2 1717-1844
[Farm related things only typed here]

	L	Sh	P
Cash	126		
One old sloop and rigging	80		
7 calves at 20/ each	7		
4 calves at 16/ each	3	4	
3 swine	3		
2 other ditto		16	

1 cow	4		
1 heifer	2	10	
1 other cow	3	10	
1 ditto	3	15	
[7 ditto valued 3 10 to 4]			
1 brass kettle	5		
3 frying pans		12	
1 spade		7	
1 pr of sheep shares		3	
1 steel trap		2	
1 square iron		5	
iron nippers, 2 gauges, & 1 chissel		5	
1 fire shovel		4	6
1 grapling iron		1	
1 py [?] pan	1	10	
1 tea kettle & 1 grid iron	1		
1 copper sauce pan		7	
1 coffee pot 6/ 1 iron skillet 3/		9	
1 handsaw 10/ 2 drawing knives 5		15	
2 pr of horse shoes 1/6 1 pair of still yards 13/		14	6
1 pair of brass scales & 2 weights		10	
2 cake irons 16/ & 1 copper soap spoon		17	
2 nail hammers 2/6 1 stone hammer [?] 1/		3	6
4 augers 1 round adds		2	
1 other adds 4/ 1 broad ax 6/		10	
1 nailing [?] spike 1/ 3 narrow axes 10/		11	
1 post ax 4/ 1 small adds 1/6		5	6
2 iron brands 2/ 3 chissels 4/		6	
2 iron bolts 2/ 1 broad chissel		3	6
old irons 2/ 1 chopping knife 2		4	
3 clevises 7/ 1 old chain 12/		19	
1 short chain and clevis		3	
1 clevis 1/ 3 horse collars 24/	1	5	
1 pair of tongs 5/ a stubbing hoe 4/		9	
2 broad hoes 6/ shovel & tongs 5/		11	
1 crow bar 8/ 2 iron spits & tacks 16/	1	4	
1 spade 4/ 3 plains & irons 3/		7	
1 dripping pan & wood cards		8	
1 small brass kettle 10/ 1/2 bushel		13	
2 pr of gears & 2 bridal bits & a pair of lines		8	
2 pr of lines & 2 pr of bridal bits		5	
a top mast iron 1/6 1 saddle & bridle 60/	3	1	6
[continue domestic items]]			
	L	Sh	P
3 cows	12		
3 other cows	12		
1 bull 60/ 1 cow 80/	7		
2 knot bows 5/ 1 chest 20/	1	5	
6 cows	20		
1 bull	3	5	
2 cows & 1 heifer	7		
11 young cattle	23		

58 sheep	24	13	
1 colt 40/ 1 horse 6L 1 ditto L5 1 ditto L5	18		
1 mare L14 1 horse L8	22		
1 wagon L14 1 slay L3/10 1 ditto 2/10	14		
2 set harnesses & 2 iron pitch forks	1	5	
a nut screw foot & bould for the Barrack		16	
1 slay 20/ whear inthe barack L24	25		
1 dung fork 3/6 grind stone 20/ 2 scythes & cradles	1	19	6

DUTCH FARM OBJECTS: A Composite list

This list is abstracted from ten inventories from New York Dutch farms of the 17th and 18th centuries plus additional farm-related objects not found in these inventories but known from other contemporary documents or surviving objects once on Dutch farms. With further research each object should be defined by form and variations as well as how it as used on Dutch farms.

Duplication will be seen because of variant spellings in the inventories, or objects listed in association with parts or other objects. Categories are the author's but do not pretend to reflect the most appropriate [Dutch] categorization. No doubt additional objects will be added as found from time to time. Explanations for unusual objects or object names are given in brackets.

Corrections and explanations to information given here are invited.

Symbol key

* not in inventories but known from examples, or other sources
photo of object available
@ a print or illustration available
+ distinctively Dutch

STRUCTURES AND PARTS

barn+#
barrack+@
barrack iron+

barrack jack, fulcrum type+##*
barrack jack, jackscrew type+#
barrack, for the: nut, screw,
foot & bould+
cote, sheep*
crib for corn+#
gutter hanger, wood+*
gutter hanger, iron#+*
hinge, iron+##*
house, cook+#
house, tobacco+@
latch handle, bar, keeper,
staple, iron+##*
pen, hog
pole, pike##* [for erecting
structures]

VEHICLES AND PARTS

cart with wheels with iron
brands with bolt+@
handbarrow
hooks for a slay [sleigh] &
feathers [?]
jack, wagon#

jack "brace", wagon* [hold up
axle when jacking]

rope, hay wagon
sleigh+#
sleigh, beer
sleigh, box
sleigh, pleasure
sleigh, wood
wagon+@
wagon line
wagon, seat+*
wheelbarrow

SLAVES

Negro girl
Negro man
Negro woman

ANIMALS

bull
colt
cow, milch
dray (blockwagon)
filly
fowl* [not listed in
inventories]
gelding

heifer
hog
horse
lamb
mare
Pig, barrow
pig, suckling
sheep
sow
stallion
steer
swine

ANIMAL EQUIPMENT

(see also Ground working tools)
"Dutch neck yoke"+#* [similar to a whiffletree,]
beugels [?] and bolts, whipple trees# and crams [?]
buckles, iron
collar, horse +#
comb, curry
hames, leather [curved pieces on horse collar]
harness, rope, for two horses
hide, cow
hopples, iron [horse ankle hobbles]
hopples, wood#* [horse ankle hobbles]
knife, currying
lines, pr of, & pr of bridal bits
line, pieces of cow
rope, halter
saddle & bridle
shares [shears], pr of sheep [to clip wool]
shoe, horse
stays, pr leather
stay, neck
tackling, set of [harness for horse]
traces [straps from horse to vehicle]
wipple tree and iron cams, neck stay
yoke, ox#*
yocks [yokes], staples & rings at 2 & 3 plow

CONTAINERS (could be separated by function)
bag of flour for bread
bags
barrel#
basket
barrel, half, beer
barrel, beer
barrel, half, with a brass faucet
barrel, herring
barrel, meat
boxes
bucket, iron bound
bucket, wood bound#*
cask with two iron hoops
cask with iron hoops
chest, merchandise
chest, oak
churn
churn, iron bound
dry vat (droge vaten)
hogshead [1g cask, 63+ gallons]
keg full of nails
kettle, brass
kettle, copper
ladle, wooden
measure, peck, bound with iron [1/4 bushel]
pail, water
sacks, half, of hops
schemel, being a Dutch corn [wheat] measure+#
trough, bake
tub
tub, butter
tub, buttermilk
tub, grain
tub, mash, containing one hogshead
tub, milk
vat, half
vat, malt

HAY, GRAIN AND FLAX TOOLS

basket, winnowing #
blade, Flemish sythes+#
break, flax #
cutter, grain
fan, winning [winnowing?]
ferrule for scythe blade+#

[iron ring or collar]
 flail#
 fork, corn
 forks, pitch#
 fork, three-pronged #
 fork, two-pronged #
 handle, scythe #
 hechel [to comb out flax]
 hetchel, nail and swinchel
 board# [
 hook, reaping [mathook or
 similar]
 knife, chopping [scutching
 knife for flax?]
 Knife, hay* [for cutting hay
 from stack]
 mathook#* [reaping hook]
 measure, corn [wheat] [a
 schepel]
 rake, wooden#
 rake
 riddles & sive# [course &
 fine sieve]
 scythe, Flemish+# [sith]
 scythes, grain [long handle]
 schythe, grass# [long handle]
 scythes & cradles
 scythes with snaths [blade
 with shaft or handle]
 shovel, corn # [wheat shovel
 of wood]
 shovel, grain #* [wood shovel]
 sieve, grain#
 sieve, grain, of skin
 sith, long, and 2 werfs+ [?]
 sicle# [sickle]
 sith+#*
 scoops, grain
 strap and hinge for the flail

GROUND WORKING TOOLS

axe, pick
 broom #*
 chain, timber [hauling logs?]
 chain, short, and clevis [on
 end of plow beam]
 cleviss [U bolt on end of plow
 beam]
 coulter & pair of cards
 [cutting blade on plow]
 fork, dung [pitch fork for
 dung]

ferrules for a wooden maul
 [iron]
 harrow, iron [iron tooth
 drag]
 harrow with iron teeth#
 harrow with wooden teeth
 hoe#
 hoes, broad#
 hoe, grubbing#
 hoe, stubbing #
 hoe, weeding #
 hook, dung [hoe for dung?]
 hook, bill# [for cutting
 brush]
 iron, mattoch [blade of
 mattock]
 line, thin plow
 mattock# [narrow hoe]
 maul, iron [large iron bound?
 wood hammer]
 maul, wood#* [large wood
 hammer]
 plow and iron work, vitnail
 [?] coulter
 plow, foot, with
 appurtenances+@
 plow, ox
 plow, wheel+#*
 plows with sheers [shares] &
 coulters [blade] & boards
 [moldboard]
 plowshare
 share, plow, with hasp
 shear [share], plow, & colter
 shovel, fire
 shovel, iron shod wooden#
 shovel, iron
 spade, iron
 spill. plow
 spade

WOOD WORKING TOOLS

adze#
 adze, coopers#
 adze, carpenter's#
 adze, gutter#*
 adze, round #
 auger#
 ax#
 ax, broad#
 ax, carpenter's#
 ax, felling#

axes, narrow
 ax, post
 box, cutting, and one blade
 brace and bit#*
 caps, flail #
 chisel#
 chissel, broad#
 fan, corn [for winnowing
 wheat?]
 gauge
 gimblets [gimlet? tool to bore
 holes]
 gemblet, great[gimlet? tool to
 bore holes]
 hammer, nail
 hammer & spit
 hammer, wooden#
 hatchet
 iron, square (?)
 knife
 knife, back
 knife, drawing
 knife, pruning
 knife, shaving
 plain, large
 saw, cross cut#
 saw, hand cross cut
 saw, hand
 saw, pit#* [cutting planks
 from logs]
 saw, short iron cross cut
 square
 wedge, iron

MULTI-USE TOOLS

bar, crow
 beam and scale [for weighing]
 bench, cutting
 blockhead [?]
 bolt & hooks
 bolt
 borrh [auger for boring holes?]
 bour, tap [auger to bore keg
 top holes?]
 brushes, round
 brushes, scrubbing
 brands, iron [branding stock
 or objects?]
 chains
 chain, iron#
 grindstone
 grindstone with iron axel....&

winch
 hammer, iron stone [for
 stone work?]
 iron, grappling
 iron, marking [branding iron
 for objects?]
 iron to clean the Jan Vatts
 [brewery?]
 ladle, iron, to melt lead
 nipper, iron
 trowel# [mason's trowel]
 whetstone

TOOLS OF OTHER CRAFTS

anvil, smith
 compass chains and staff,
 surveyor's
 hammer & tongs, shoemaker's
 millstone# [to grind grain]
 bill {to dress millstone}

IMPLEMENTS OF HOUSE OR BARN

candlestick, flatt brass
 chain, cook#
 fork, meat
 gun#
 ladder #
 lanthorne, horn# [lantern]
 musket# [military long gun]
 piece, fowling+## [long gun]
 pistol
 rod, iron pump [water pump?]
 spits, iron, & tacks [fire
 spit and ?]
 thread, mending
 tools, food working
 tongs, pair of# [fireplace?]
 trap, steel [animal trap?]
 twine, three-ply
 yoke, for two buckets *#

OTHER TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS (UNCERTAIN USE)

blade, rapier, on a stick [cut
 hay?]
 boat, clay [stone boat?]
 pole, beer, and sling
 [brewery?]
 yards, pair of still [?]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Here are a small selection of sources which shed some light on the range of Dutch farm objects and their functions. By far the most extensive sources on Dutch farming come from the Netherlands where there has been a long tradition of research on rural life. However, there is a relative dearth of sources specifically on farm objects of the smaller type, the hand implements.

Blackburn, Roderic and Ruth Piwonka, Remembrance of Patria, Dutch Art and Culture in Colonial America, 1609-1776. Albany Institute of History and Art, 1988. Illustrates and describes a few farm objects and their functions.

Cohen, Steven,

Cousins, Peter H., Hog Plow and Sith, Cultural Aspects of Early Agricultural Technology. Dearborn: Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum, 1973. The best single discussion of these two implements.

Van der Poel, J. M. G., Hondred Jaar Landbouwmeechanistie in Nederland, 1967. Illustrates and discusses several traditional farm implements

Van der Poel, J. M. G., Oude Nederlandse Ploegen. Arnhem: Rijksmuseum voor Volkskunde, 1967. Extensive illustrated discussion of types of different eras and provinces.

..... Guide, The Netherlands Open-Air Museum, Arnhem 1981
Illustrates and briefly described many farm objects

LOOKING AT OBJECTS

If you want to see Dutch (or German) farm objects, there are small collections in a few public museums.

Margaret Rainey Memorial Library and Museum, St. Johnsville, N.Y.
Old Stone Fort, Schoharie County Historical Society, Schoharie,
NY

Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan
The Farmers Museum, Cooperstown, NY
Fort Van Rensselaer, Canajoharie, NY (private, but open by
appointment)

The New York State Museum may house some objects, though perhaps not identified as Dutch.

The Bronck Houses, Greene County Historical Society, Coxsackie,
NY

Anyone interested in farm implements in the Mohawk Valley ought to contact Willis (Skip) Barshied Jr. of Palatine Bridge, NY 13428 and Anthony Sassi of Ft. Plain NY 13339.

In the Netherlands the largest collection of farm structures and objects is, of course, Het Nederlands Openluchtmuseum at Arnhem, adjacent to which is the headquarters of the Stichting Historisch Boederij-onderzoek, whose director, Ellen van Olst, spoke with the DBHS about Dutch farm research and preservation.

FINDING OBJECTS

The major problem with Dutch farm objects, other than the fact that most of them are "gone", is the lack of identification. When people don't know what they are seeing they tend to throw them out, pass them up, or sell them away to far distant places. Anyway it happens, they are effectively lost from documentation or preservation. A major reason for writing this and the aforementioned article was to bring attention to the range of these objects and thereby to improve the chances of new discoveries being saved from anonymous obscurity. Because most of these things are not collectors' objects they still go unnoticed and low priced when found in barns, cellars, junk shops, flea markets, and antique centers. Most can be had still for \$10-100. I would encourage members of the Society to acquire them whenever they find them in a "threatened" situation, that is, threatened with being destroyed or sold out of their place of origin. Failing acquisition, a photo is good and notes on where it was found and what anyone knows about it is important. Barns are disappearing at an alarming rate but tools and other implements have disappeared much faster. Unlike the expensive barn preservation, we can each afford to do something about saving the objects.

There are organizations which would be pleased to receive these objects as gifts or possible purchase, including the county historical societies in which the object originated, restoration farm museums (Van Alen and Bronk House museums of the Columbia and Greene County Historical Societies in the Hudson Valley, Fort Klock in the Mohawk Valley, and The Farmers Museum in Cooperstown). The New York State Museum is interested in anything made and used in New York.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Here are a number of photographs of objects most of which have been collected in the Mohawk Valley from farms which have a history of ownership in Dutch or German families in the 18th and 19th centuries. These come mostly from the Mohawk Valley because they have survived in that region in greater numbers because the Dutch farming tradition continued there longer than in almost any other region. Defer to the above cited Newsletter article for other objects, most of which are not illustrated here.

STRUCTURES AND PARTS

1. barrack jack, fulcrum type+##* [end of fulcrum arm]
2. pike pole##* [for erecting structures; end view only]
3. pike pole [detached from pole]

VEHICLES AND PARTS

4. wagon jack# [Dutch? wrought iron, found in Mohawk Valley]
5. sleigh+## [ca. 1770 Peter Gansevoort's]

ANIMAL EQUIPMENT

6. horse bits, wrought iron
7. "Dutch neck yoke"+##* [similar to a whiffletree,]
8. horse collar +## [Dutch type]
9. wood hobbles##* [horse ankle hobbles]
10. ox yoke##*
11. ox yoke patterns

CONTAINERS

12. wood bound bucket##*
13. cask with iron hoops

HAY, GRAIN AND FLAX TOOLS

14. anvil and hammer [haartuig] for
15. sharpening sith blades in the field
16. winnowing basket# [woven]
17. winnowing "basket"# [wood]
18. flail caps# or hinge
19. flail#
20. wooden pitch forks#
21. fork, for ?
22. sith handle, never used #
23. hetchel [to comb out flax] "II [JJ] 1778 EGA [E & A G]"
24. scutching knife for flax
25. corn knife and a sickle
26. mathook##* [reaping hook]
27. wooden grass rake#
28. riddles or sive# [course & fine sieve]
29. scythe, Flemish+## [sith: zicht]
30. scythe [long type: zeis]
31. grain shovel##* [wood shovel]
32. sickle [sikkel]
33. flax wheel
34. the sith and mathook at work
35. the wheel plow

GROUND WORKING TOOLS

36. dung fork [pitch fork for dung]
37. iron toothed harrow or drag
38. various hoes blades: probably including
39. broad#, grubbing, stubbing, weeding
40. bill hook# [for cutting brush, small one handled]
41. bill hook [long two handled]
42. mattock# [narrow hoe]
43. wood maul#* [large wood hammer]
44. wheel plow+##*
45. Dutch swing plow
46. iron shod wooden shovel#

WOOD WORKING TOOLS

47. carpenter's adze#
48. gutter adze##*
49. auger#
50. ax#
51. bit, [round ended]
52. brace and bit##*
53. compasses (3)
54. gauge
55. gimblets [gimlet? tool to bore holes]
56. bucksaw

TOOLS OF OTHER CRAFTS

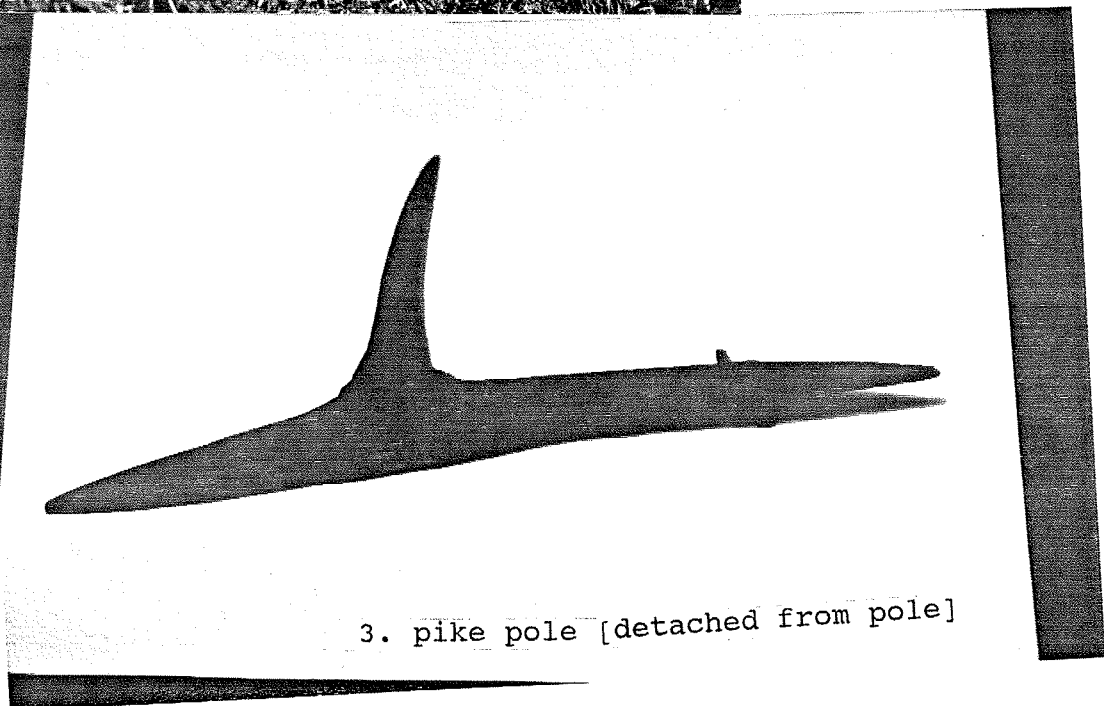
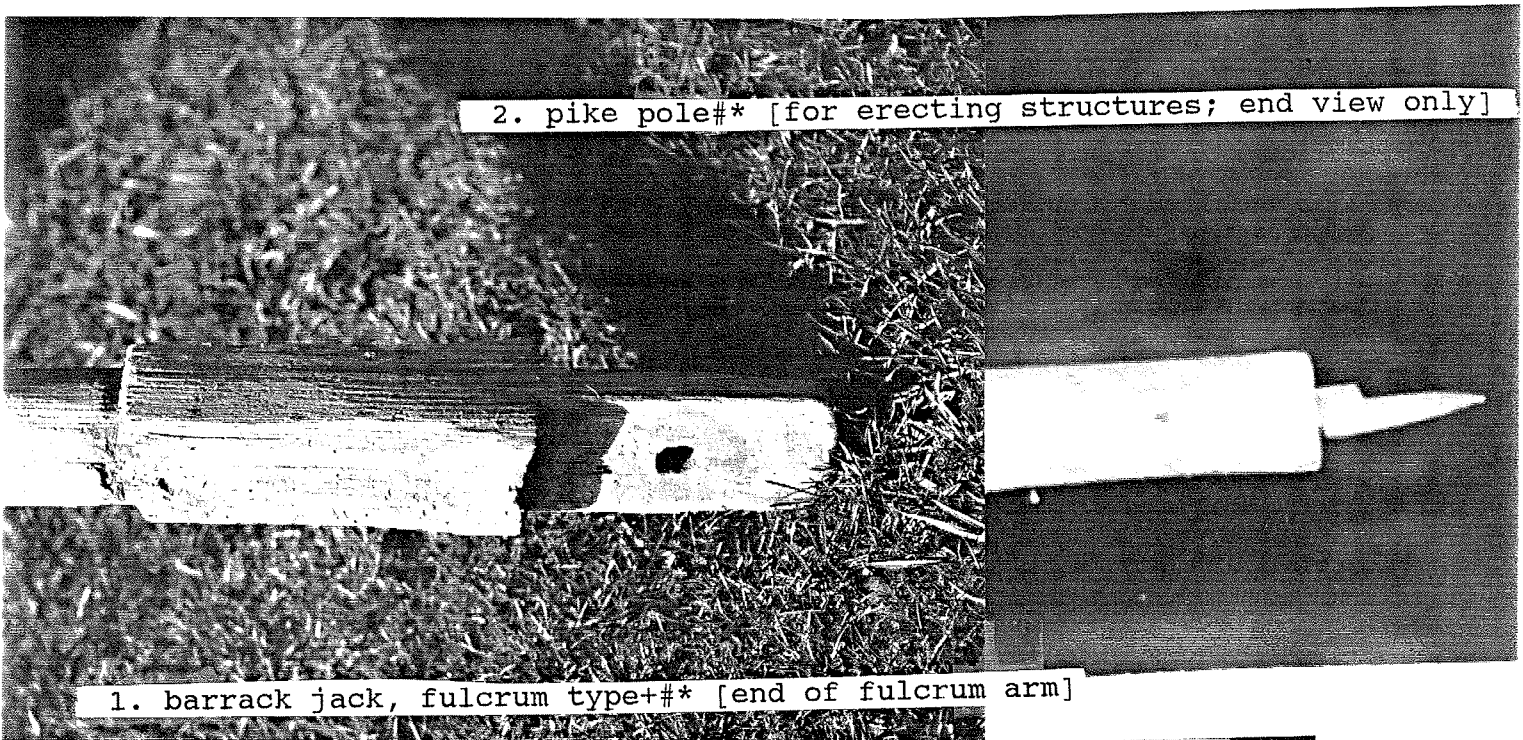
57. millstone [grain] and bill
58. bill [to dress millstone]
59. eel spear heads

IMPLEMENTS OF HOUSE OR BARN

60. broom ##* [3 types]
61. yoke, for two buckets *#
62. yoke [details of initials AW, von Wagoner family]
63. ax, mattock, and wood grain shovel
64. well pulley
65. reel, [winding rope, line etc]
66. an extra: a loaf of butter (6 pounds), made by Mrs. Snyder of Saugerties according to family tradition. Her husband's family have had this farm since the early 18th century.

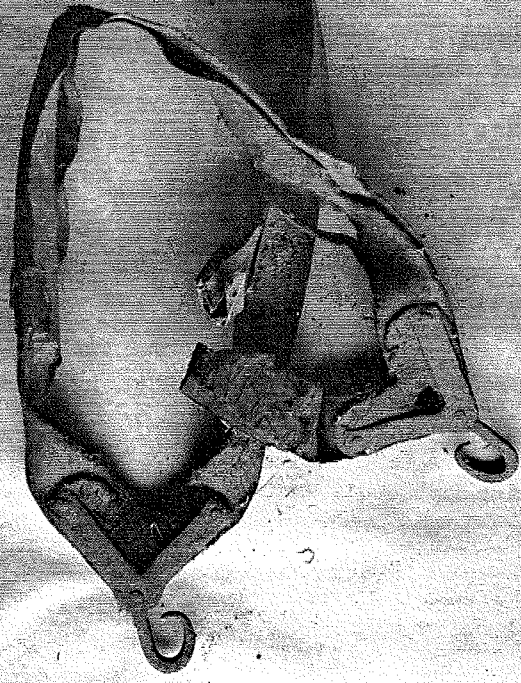
PHOTOGRAPHS

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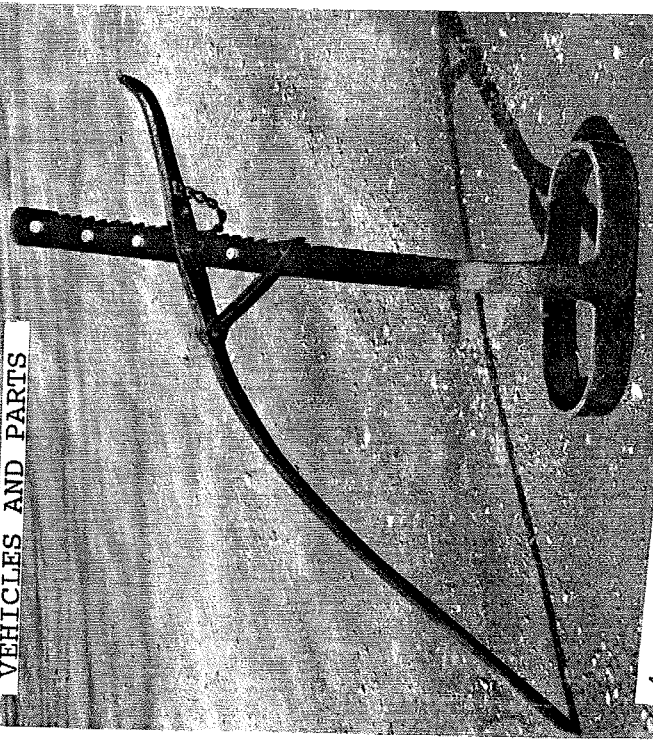
ANIMAL EQUIPMENT

8. horse collar + # [Dutch type]

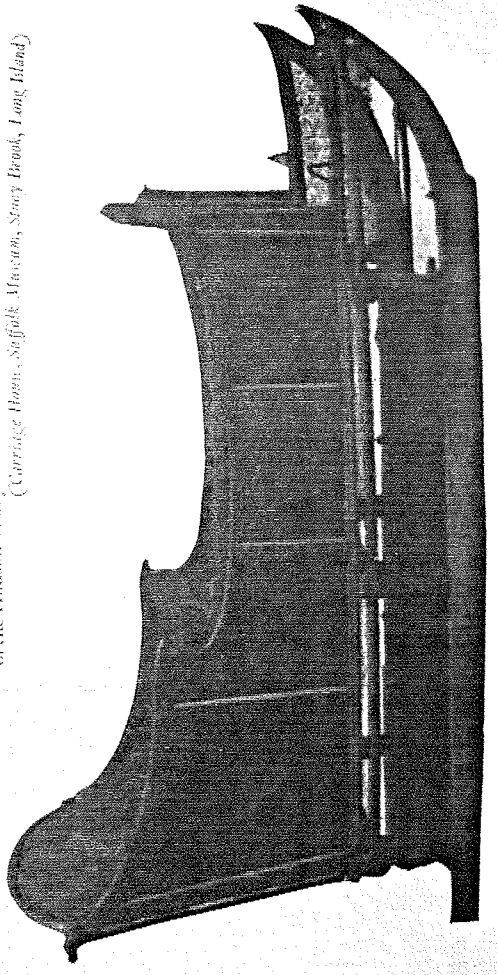


VEHICLES AND PARTS

4. wagon jack# [Dutch? wrought iron, found in Mohawk Valley]

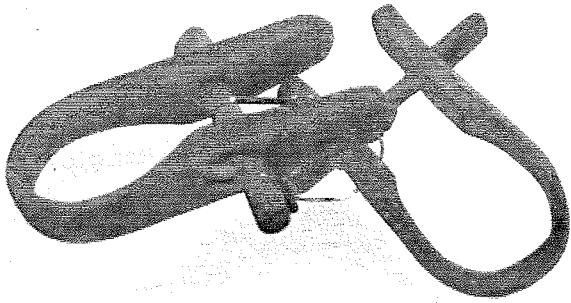
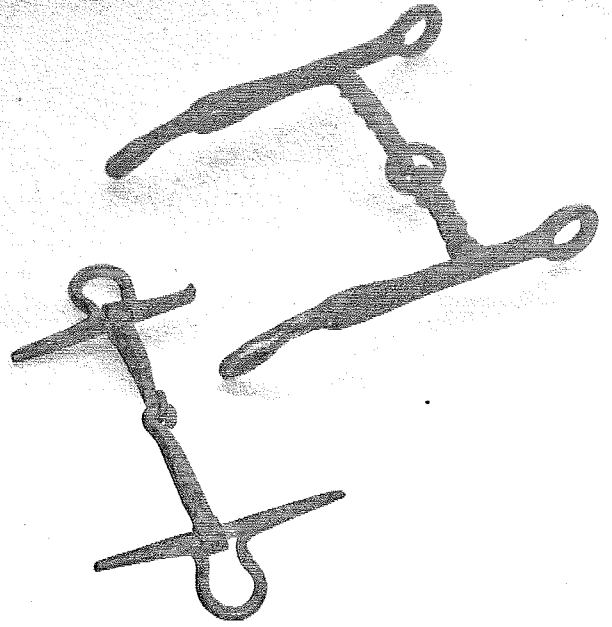


5. sleigh+ # [ca. 1770 Peter Gansevoort's] (Carrage Horn, Suffolk Museum, Stony Brook, Long Island)

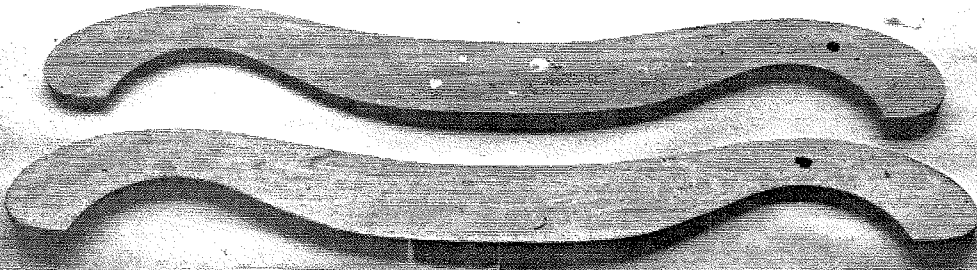


\$137. This sleigh in the Melville Collection, Yorktown Museum, was made about 1770. Its design suggests that it is of Hudson Valley Dutch origin. It was built to carry six passengers, but two of its three seats have been lost. Its iron work is hand wrought. It may have belonged to Peter Gansevoort of the American Revolution, for it has P. G. on its back board. He, too, was of the Hudson Valley.

6. horse bits, wrought iron

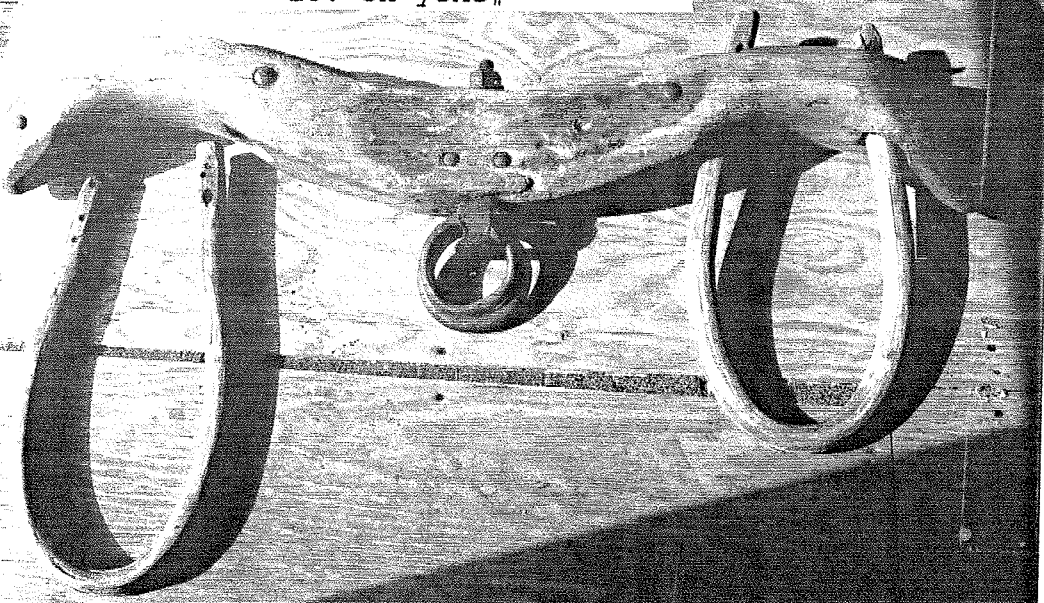


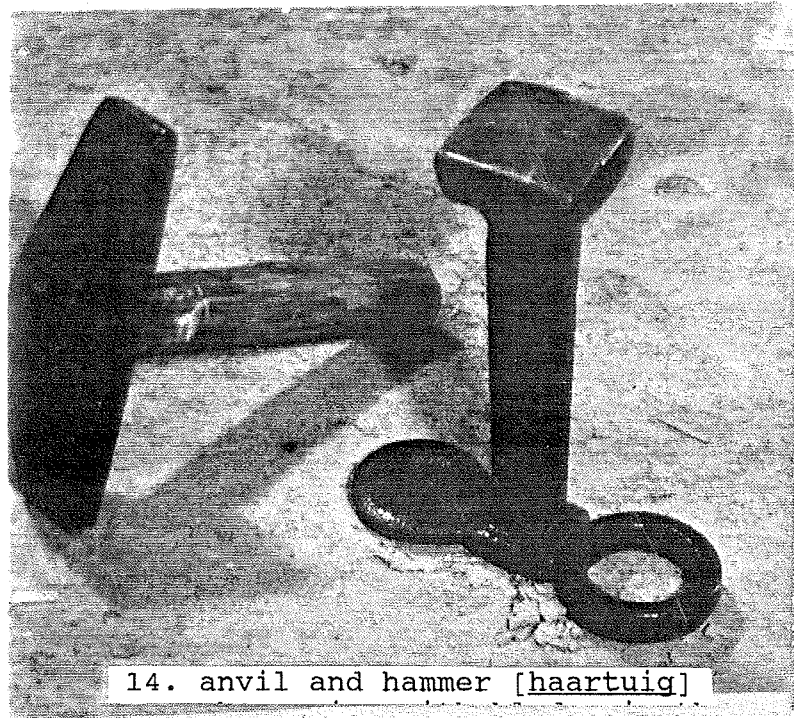
9. wood hobbles#* [horse ankle hobbles]



11. ox yoke patterns

10. ox yoke#*



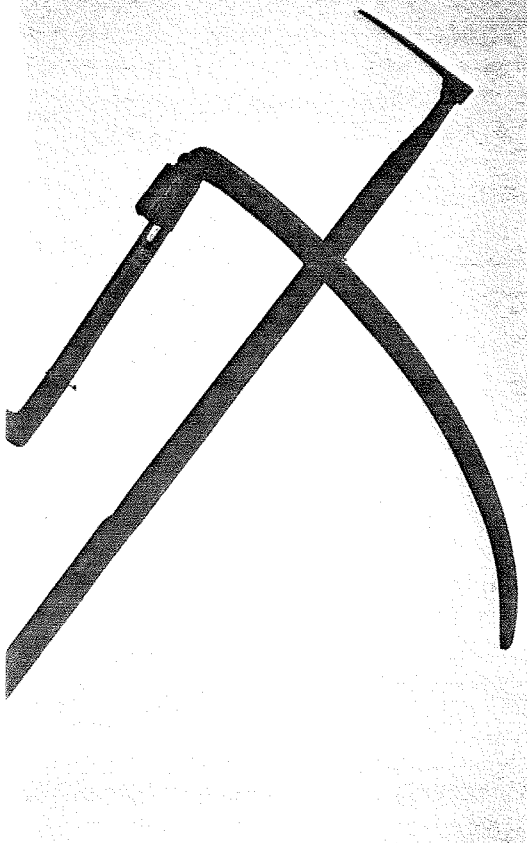


14. anvil and hammer [haartuig]

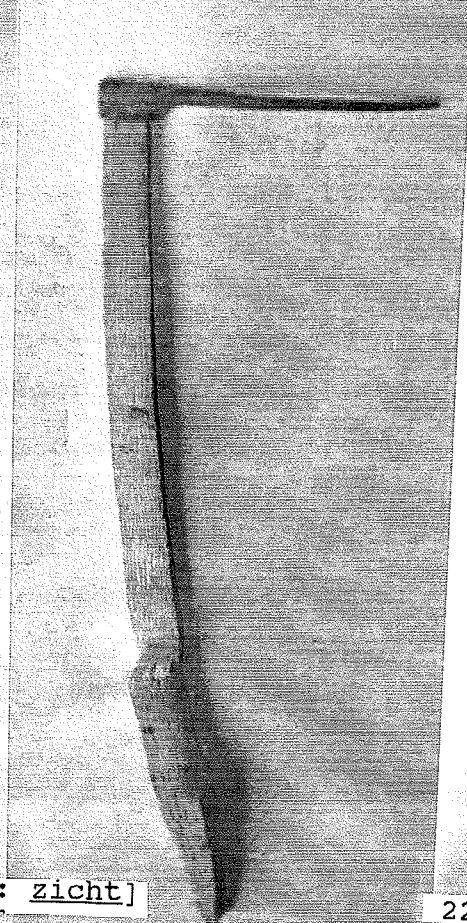


34. the sith and mathook at work

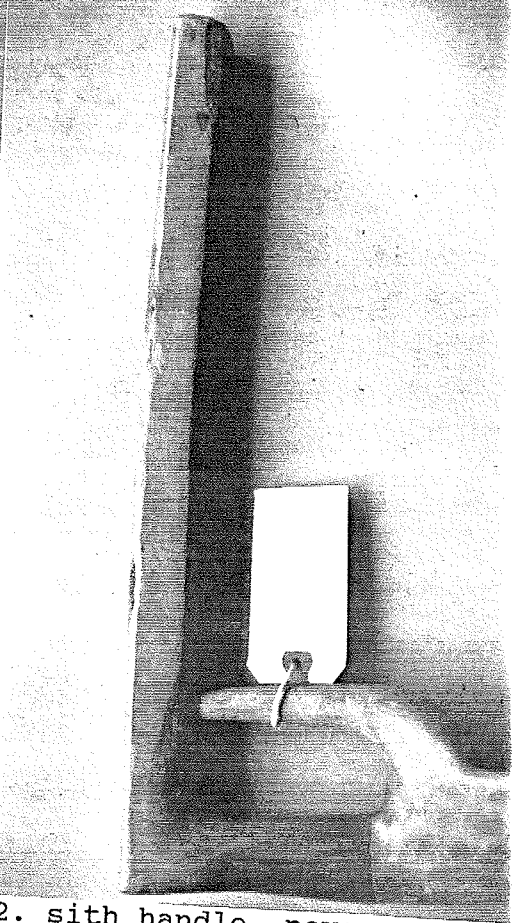
HAY, GRAIN AND FLAX TOOLS



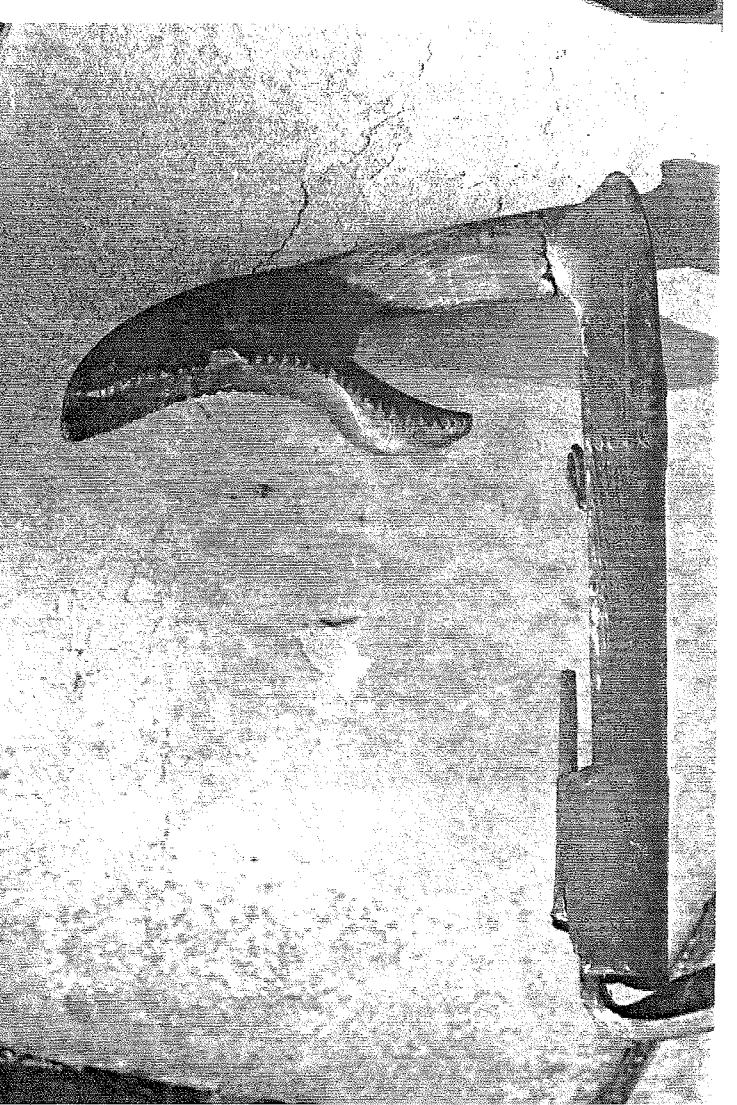
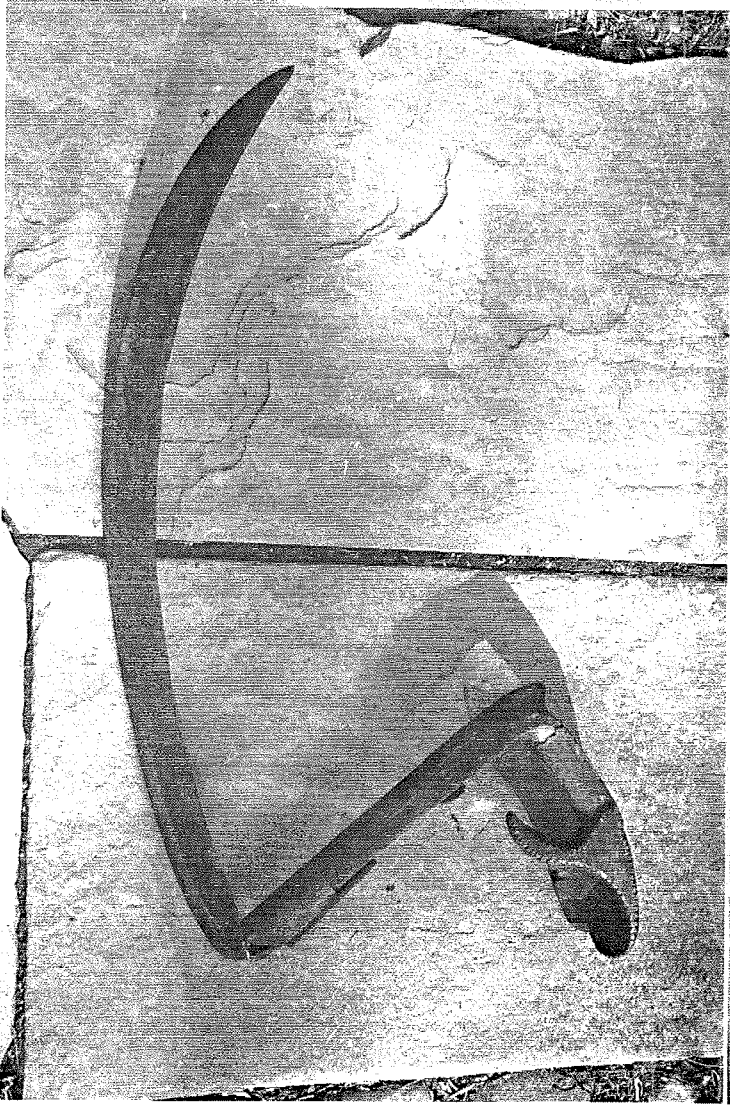
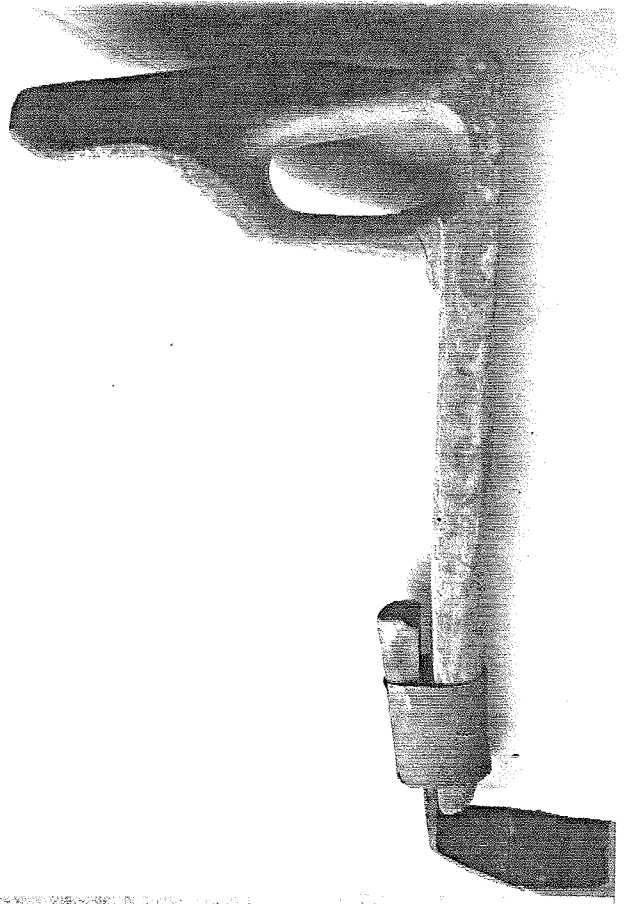
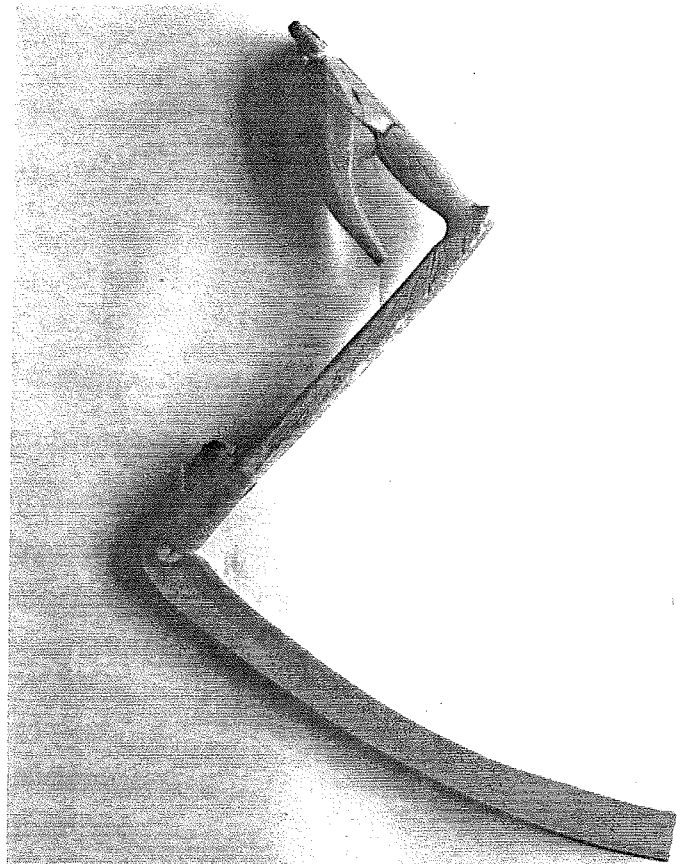
29. scythe, Flemish+ # [sith: zicht]



26. mathook#* [reaping hook]

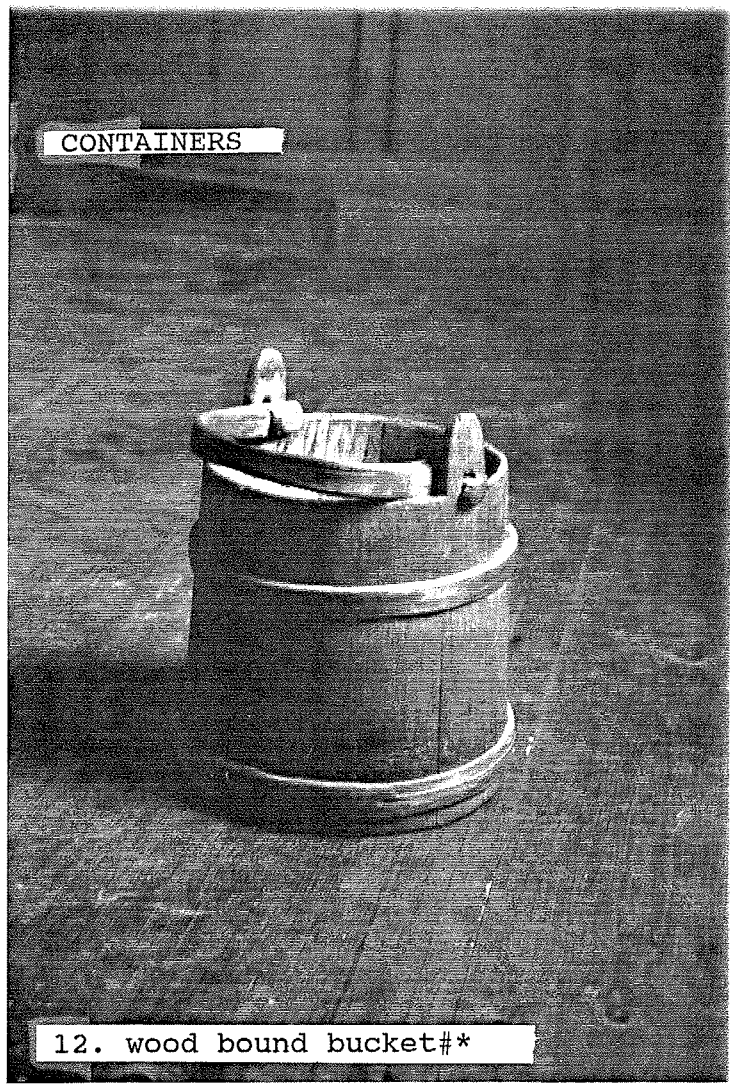


22. sith handle, never used #





13. cask with iron hoops



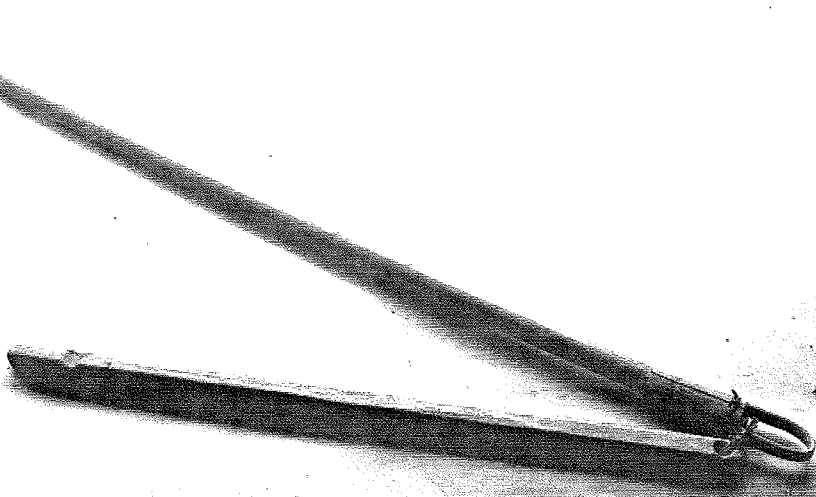
CONTAINERS

12. wood bound bucket#*



LAAMERT
hol ev'n op met sloan
k'heb kovvie op toafal stoan.

15. sharpening sith blades in the field



19. flail#

18. flail caps# or hinge

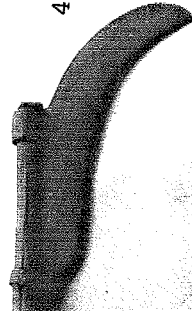


24. scutching knife for flax

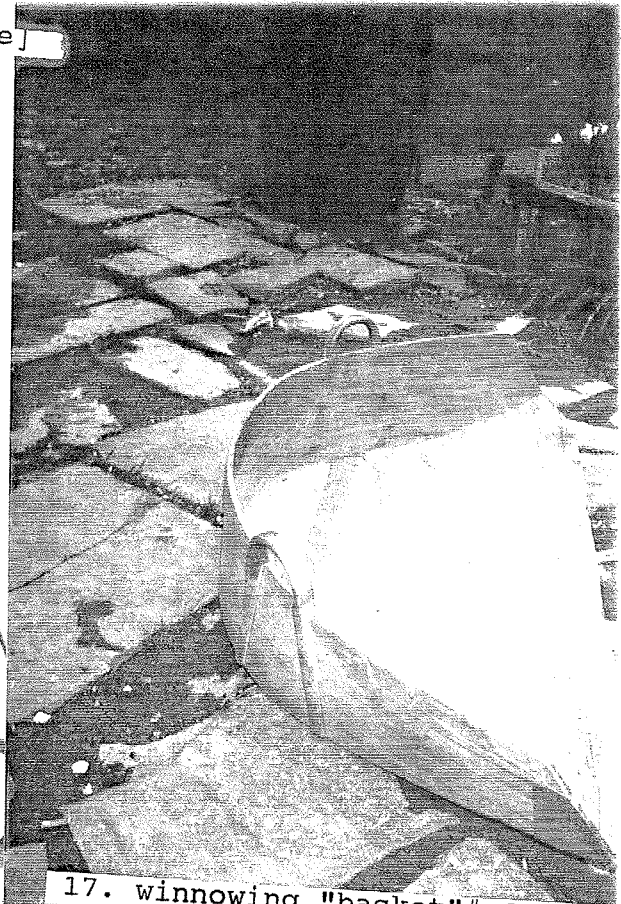
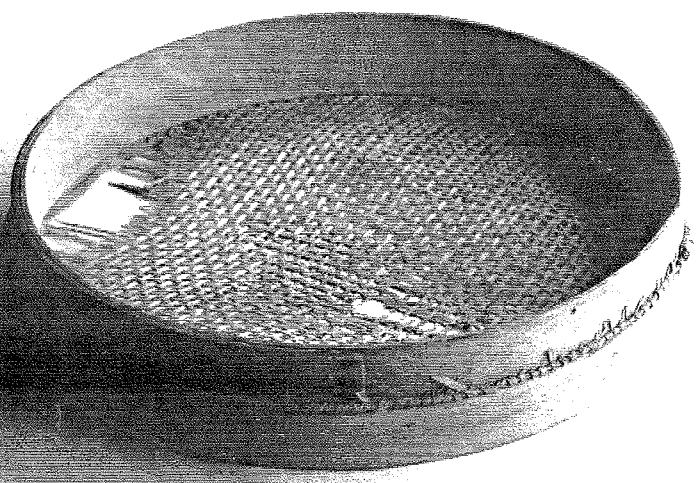


41. bill hook [long two handled]

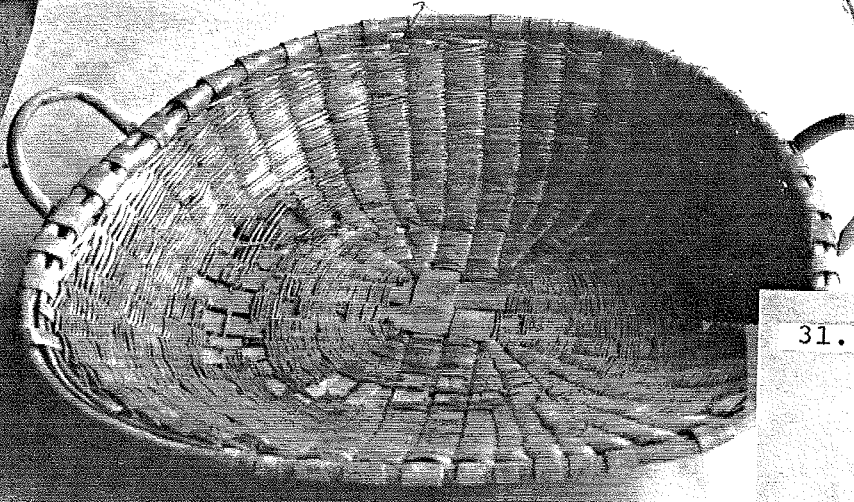
40. bill hook# [for cutting brush, small one handled]



... of sieve# [course & fine sieve]

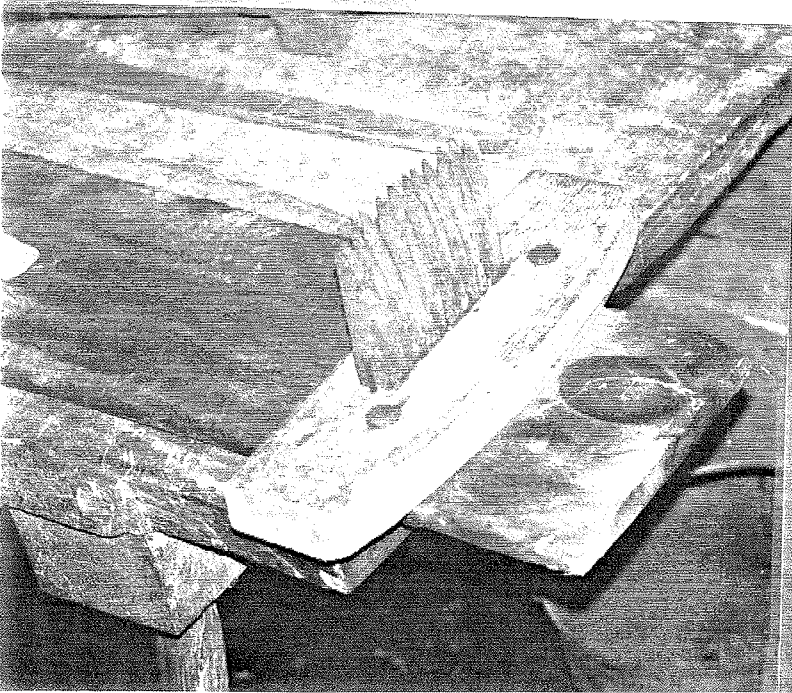
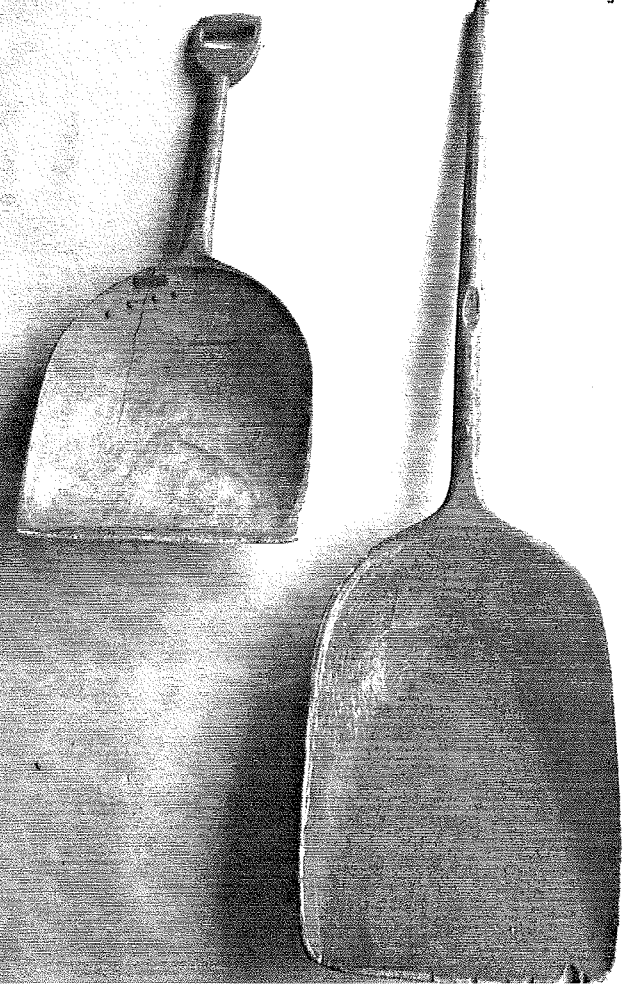


17. winnowing "basket"# [wood]



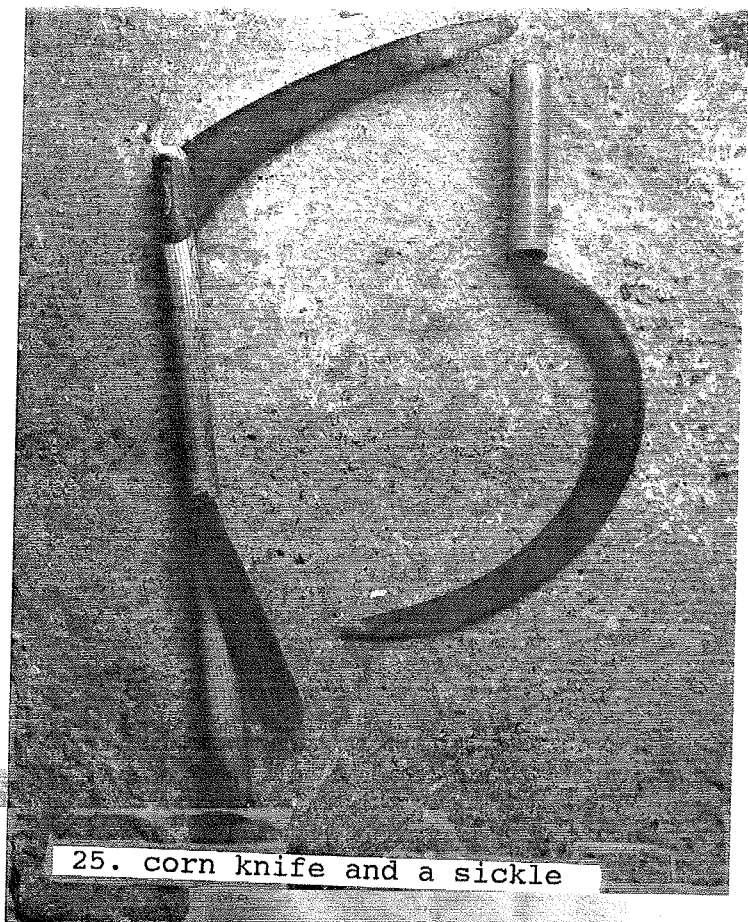
16. winnowing basket# [woven]

31. grain shovel#* [wood shovel]

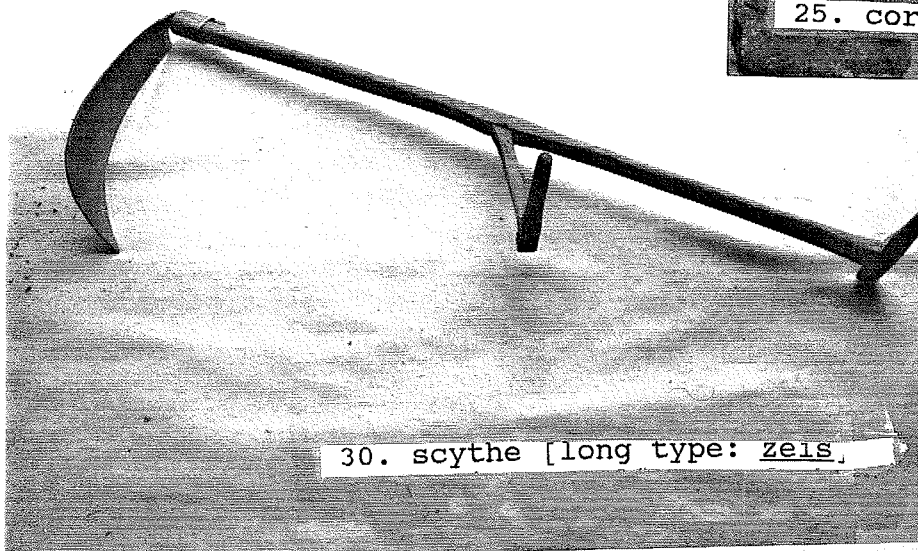




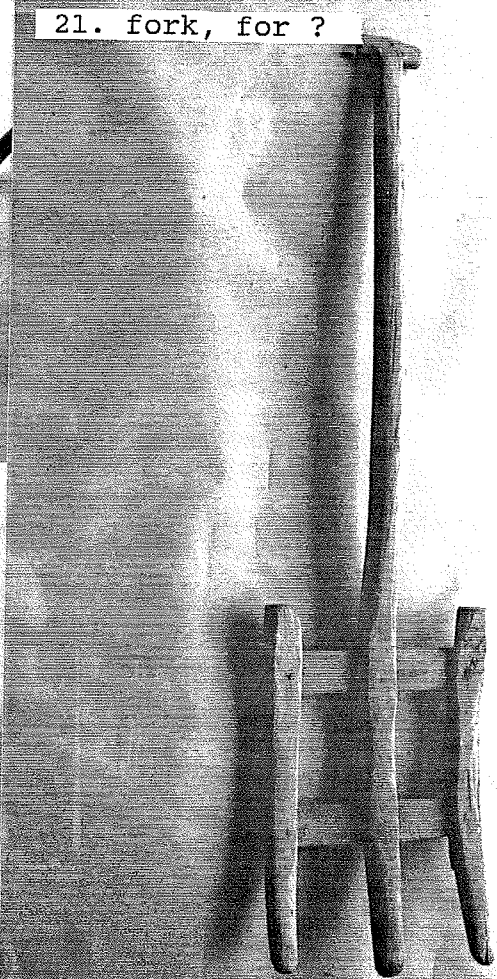
32. sickle [sikkel]



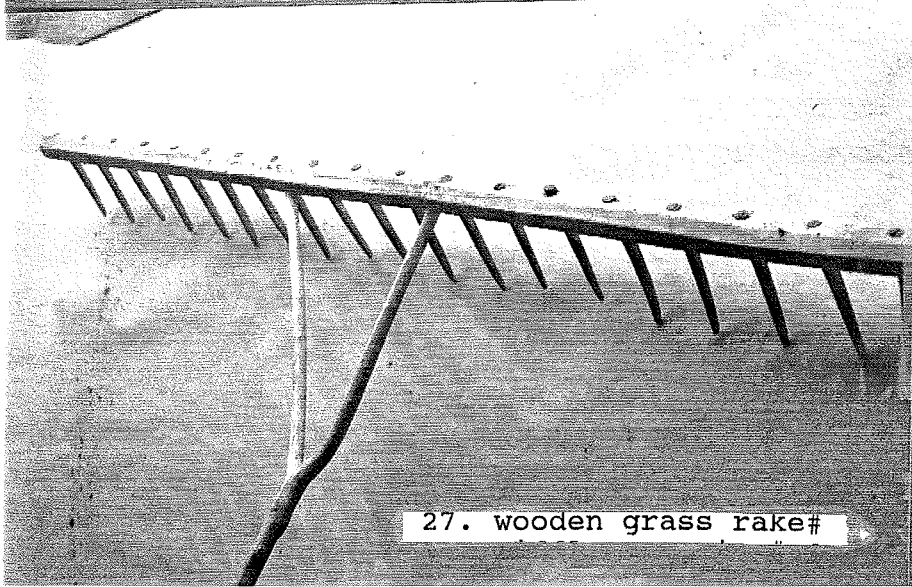
25. corn knife and a sickle



30. scythe [long type: zeis]

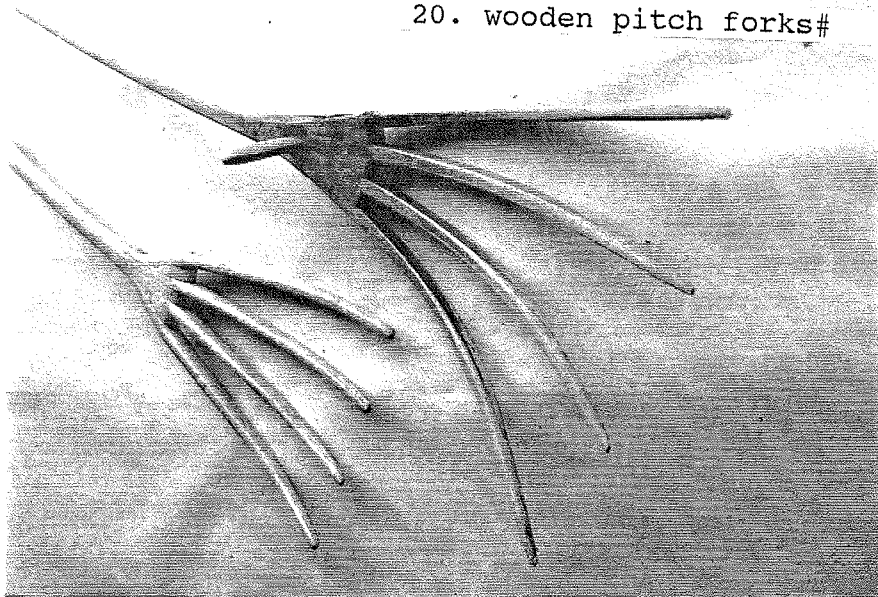


21. fork, for ?

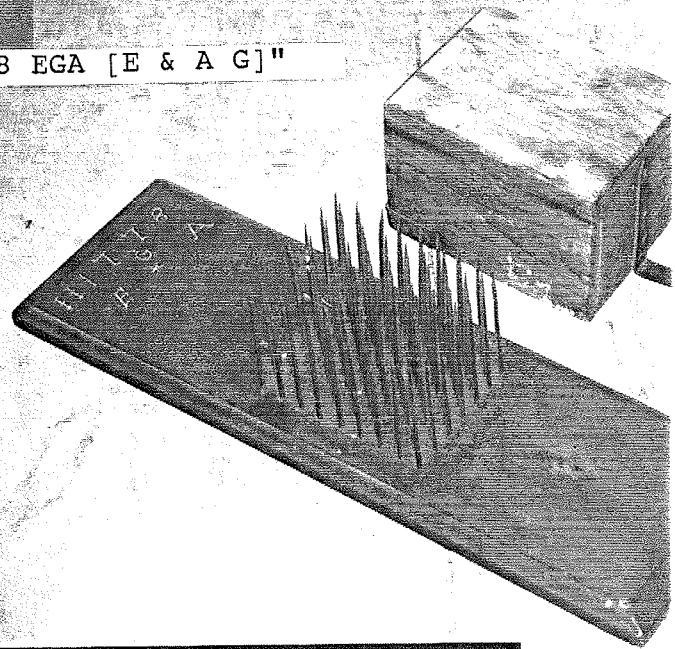
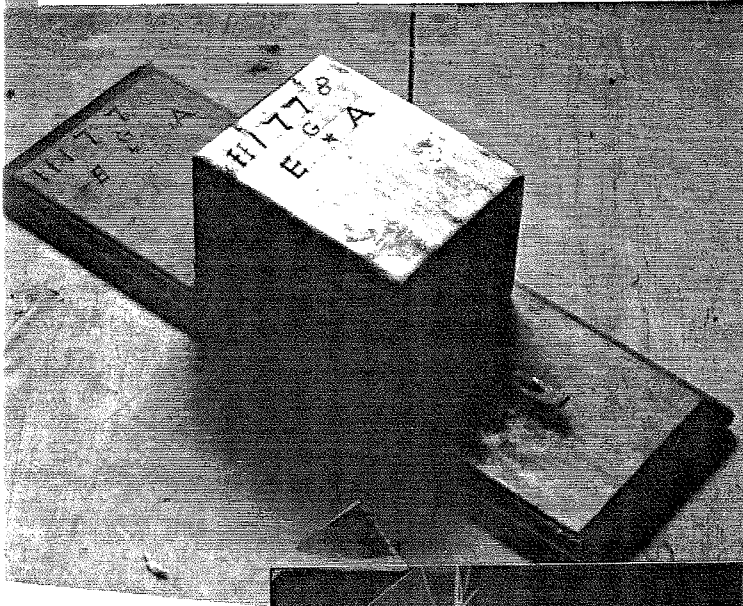


27. wooden grass rake#

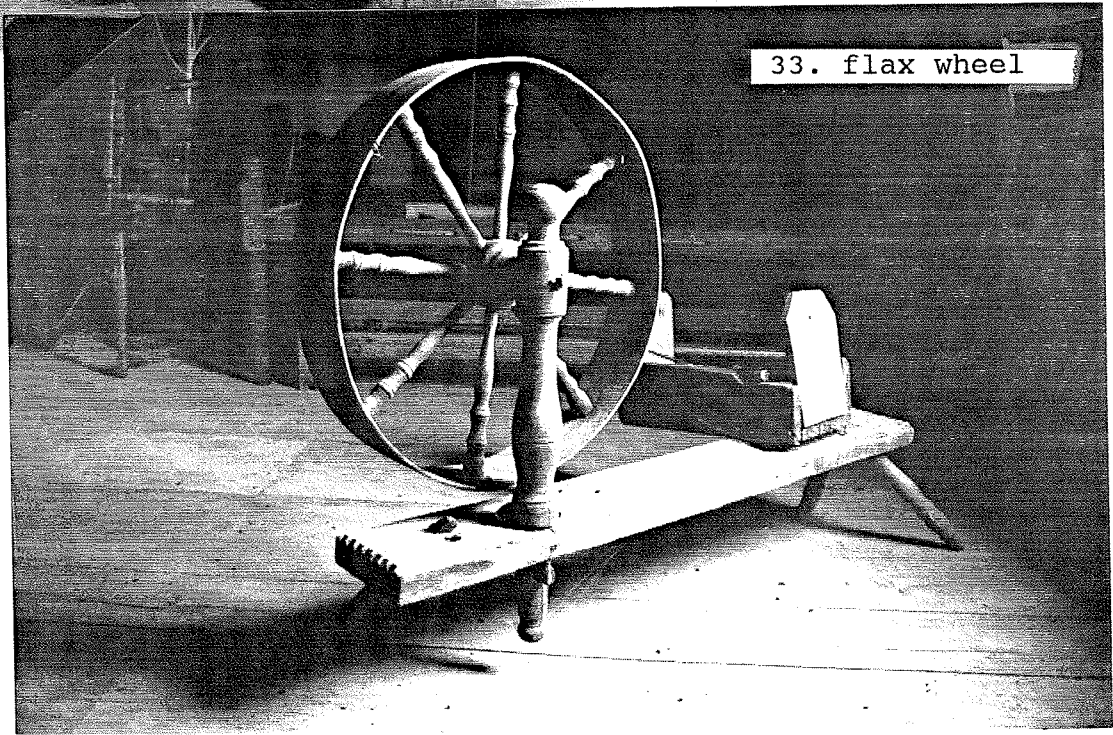
20. wooden pitch forks#

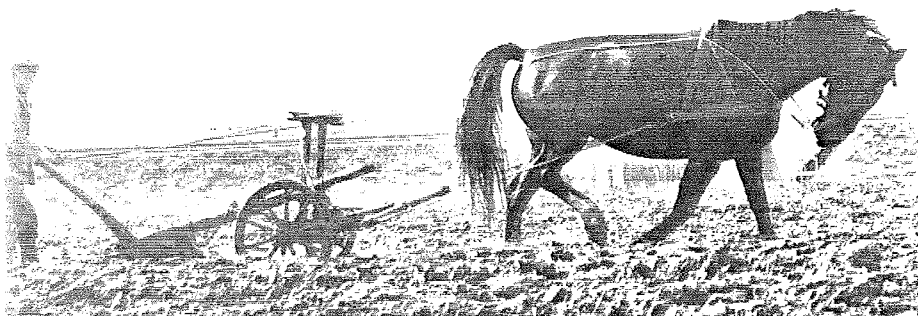


23. hetchel [to comb out flax] "II [JJ] 1778 EGA [E & A G]"



33. flax wheel

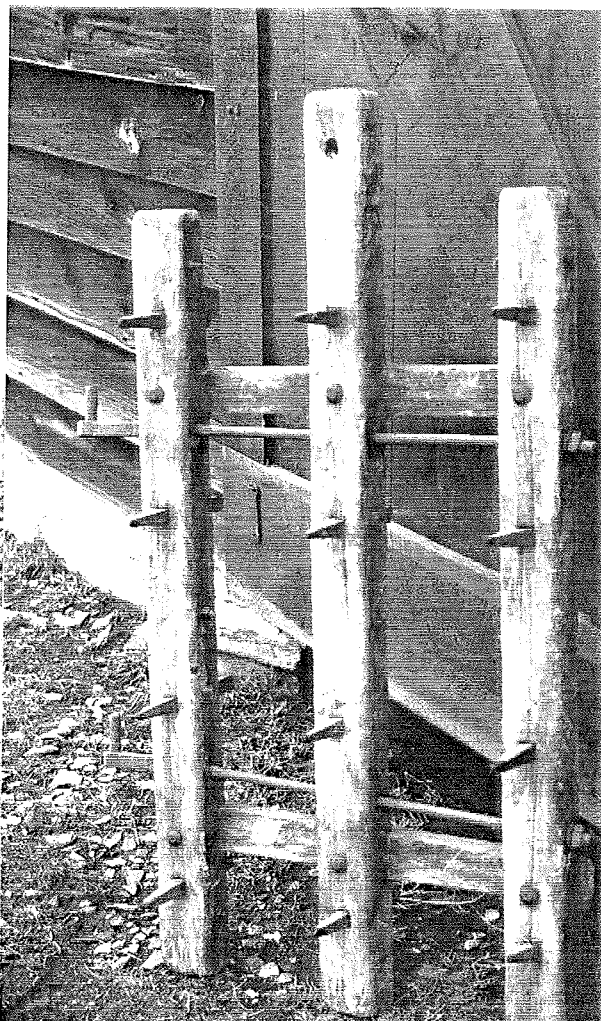




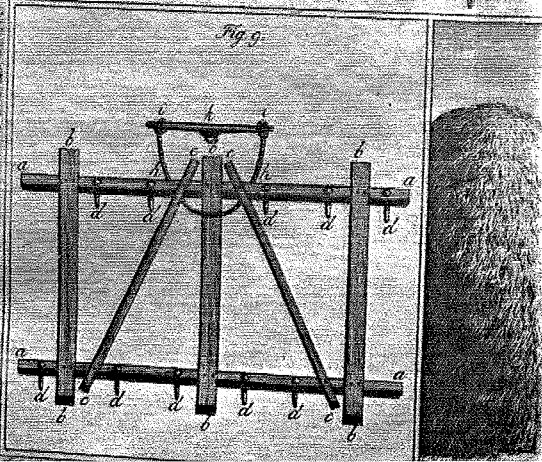
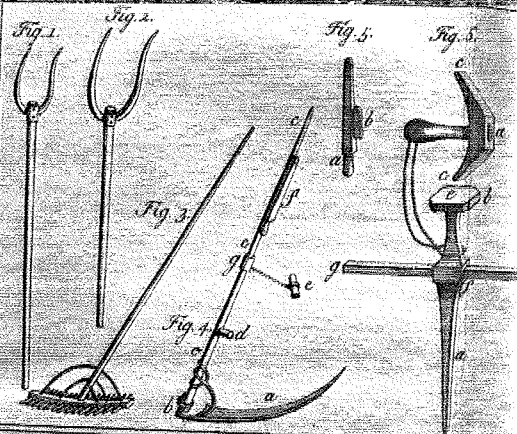
44. wheel plow+##



45. Dutch swing plow

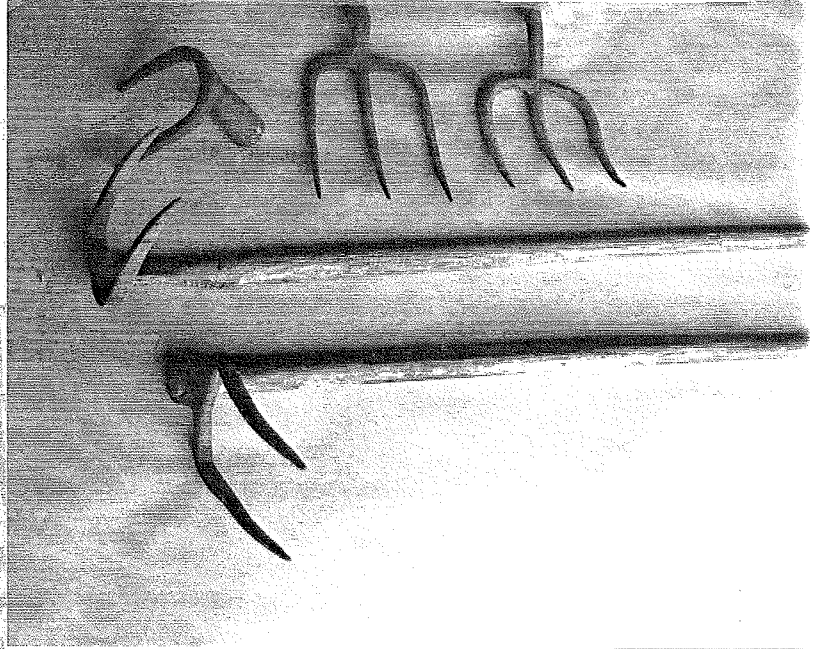


37. iron toothed harrow or drag

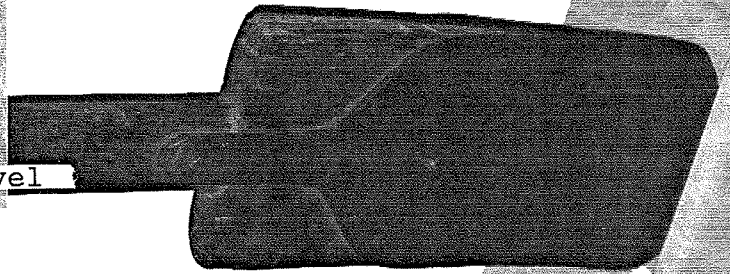


GROUND WORKING TOOLS

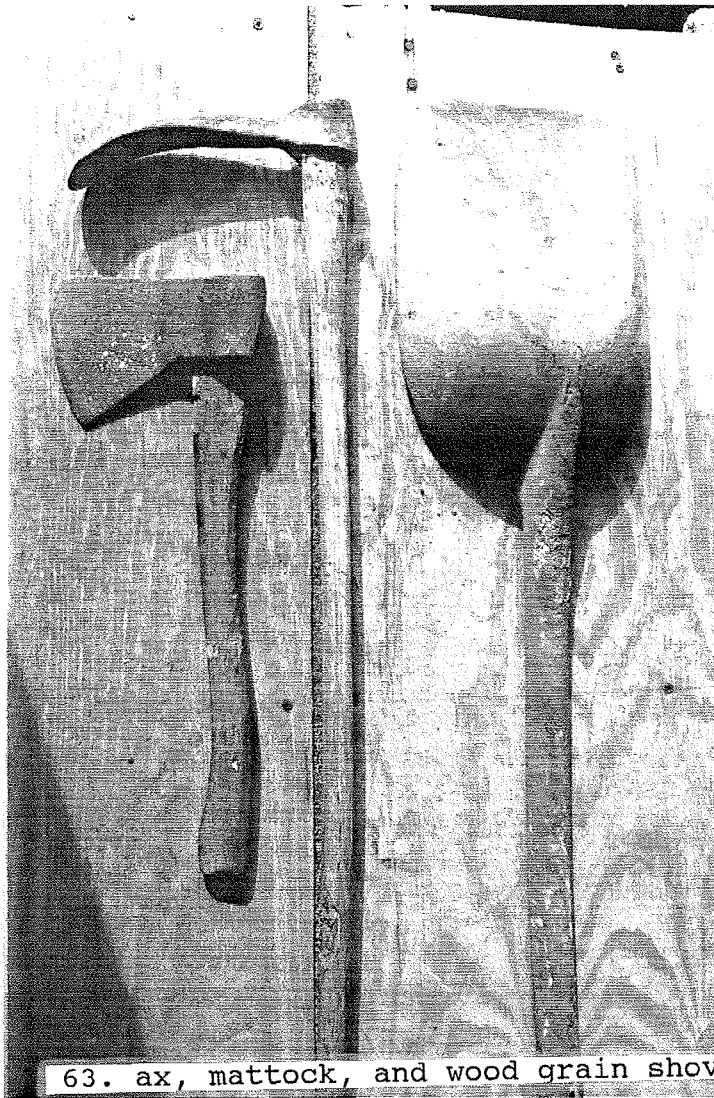
36. dung fork [pitch fork for dung]



46. iron shod wooden shovel#



63. ax, mattock, and wood grain shovel

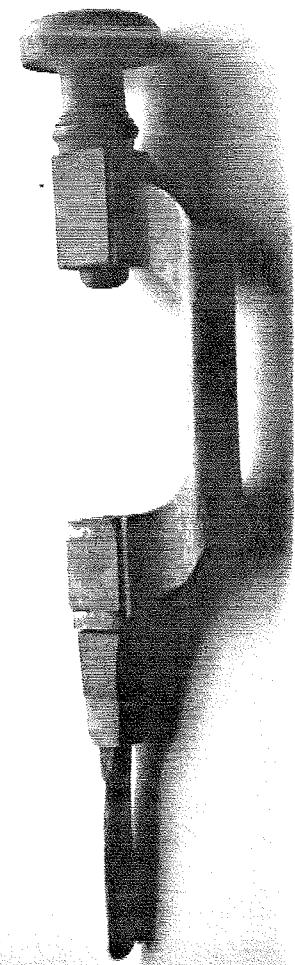
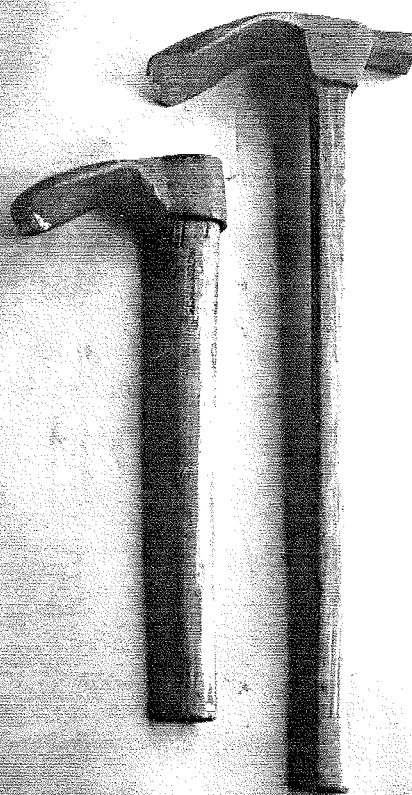


38. various hoes blades: probably including broad#, grubbing, stubbing, weeding

47. carpenter's adze#

48. gutter adze#*

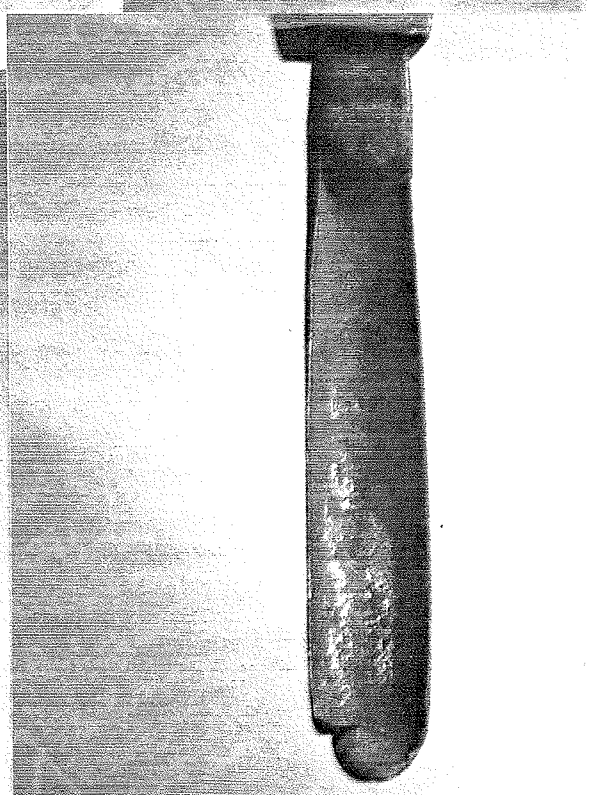
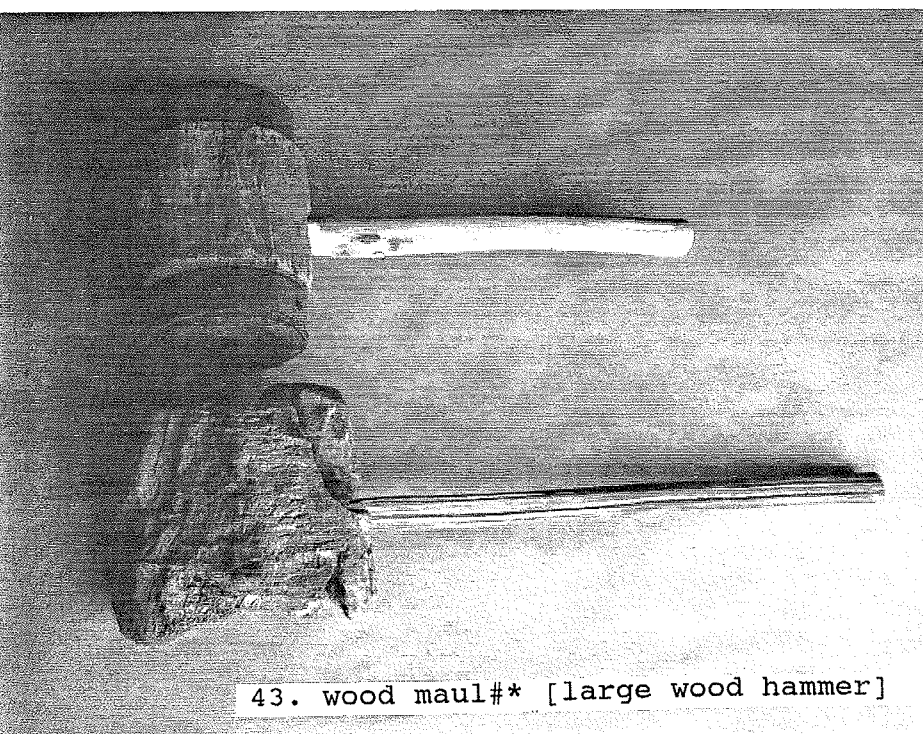
52. brace and bit#*

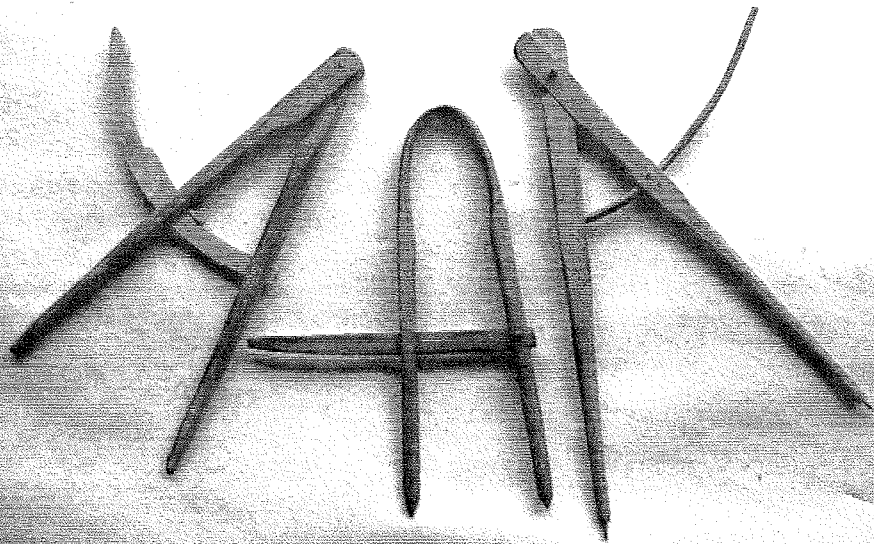


WOOD WORKING TOOLS

43. wood maul#* [large wood hammer]

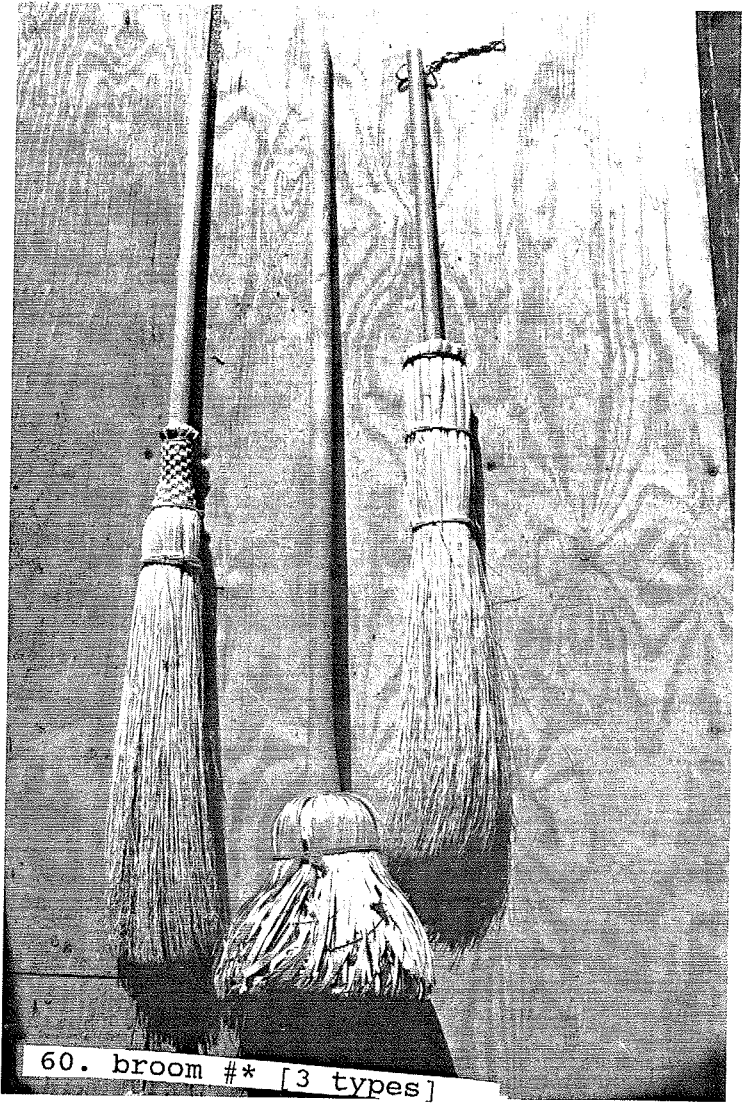
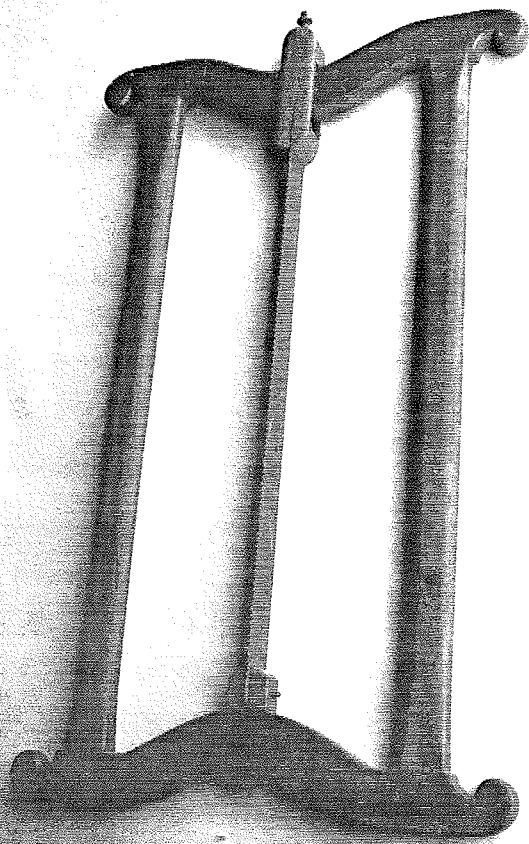
51. bit, [round ended]





53. compasses (3)

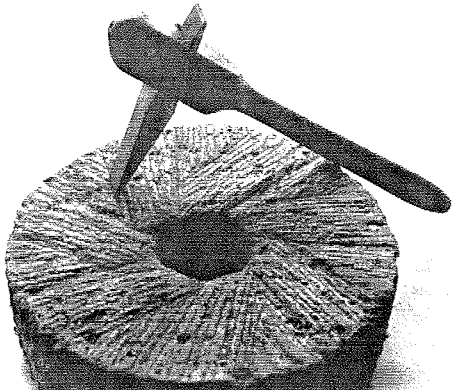
56. bucksaw



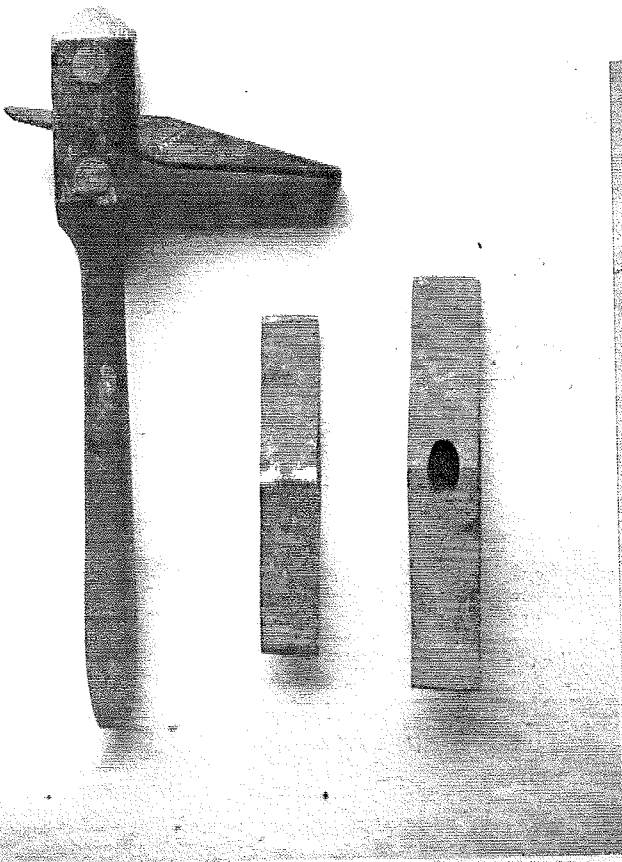
60. broom #* [3 types]

57. millstone [grain] and bill

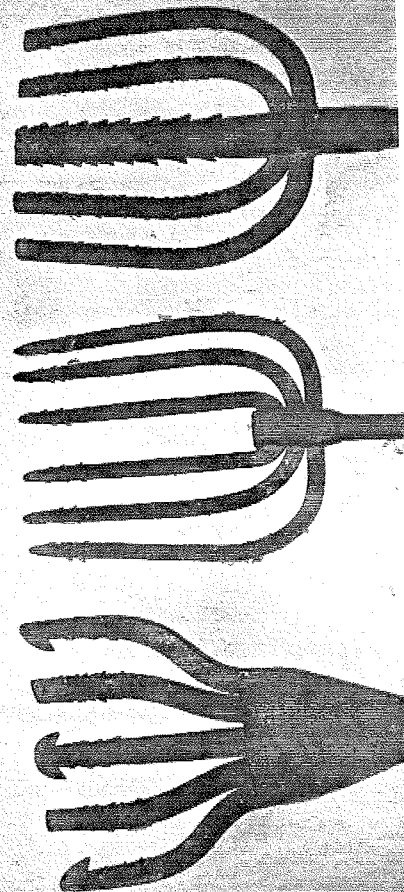
TOOLS OF OTHER CRAFTS



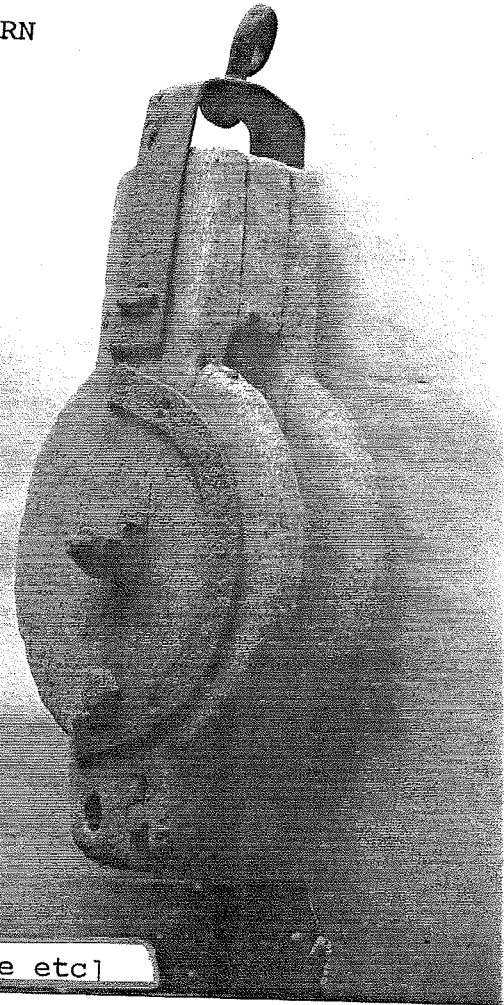
58. bill [to dress millstone]



59. eel spear heads

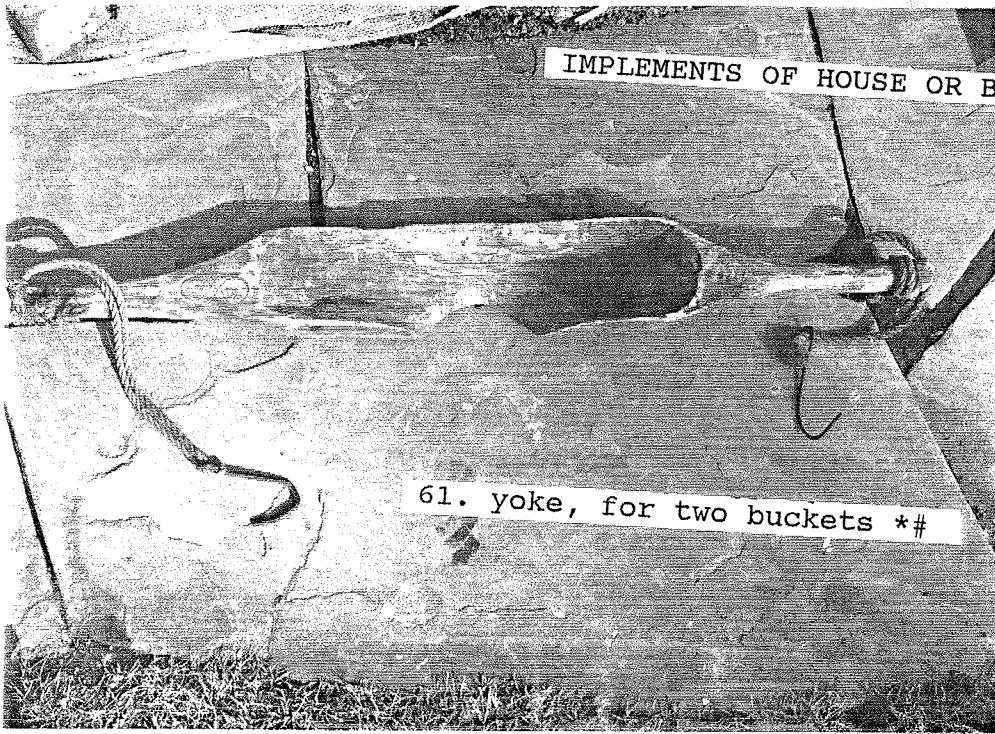


64. well pulley

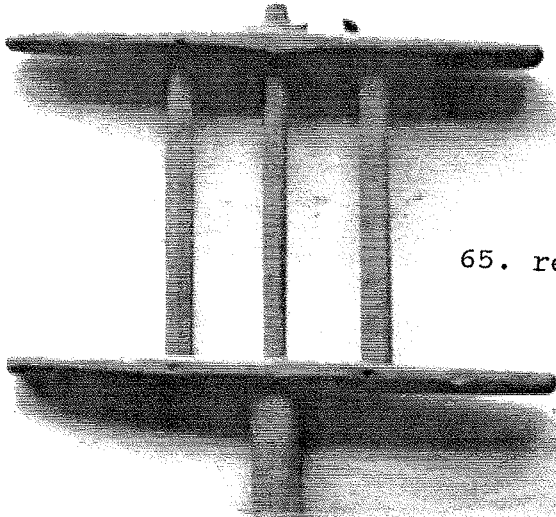


IMPLEMENTS OF HOUSE OR BARN

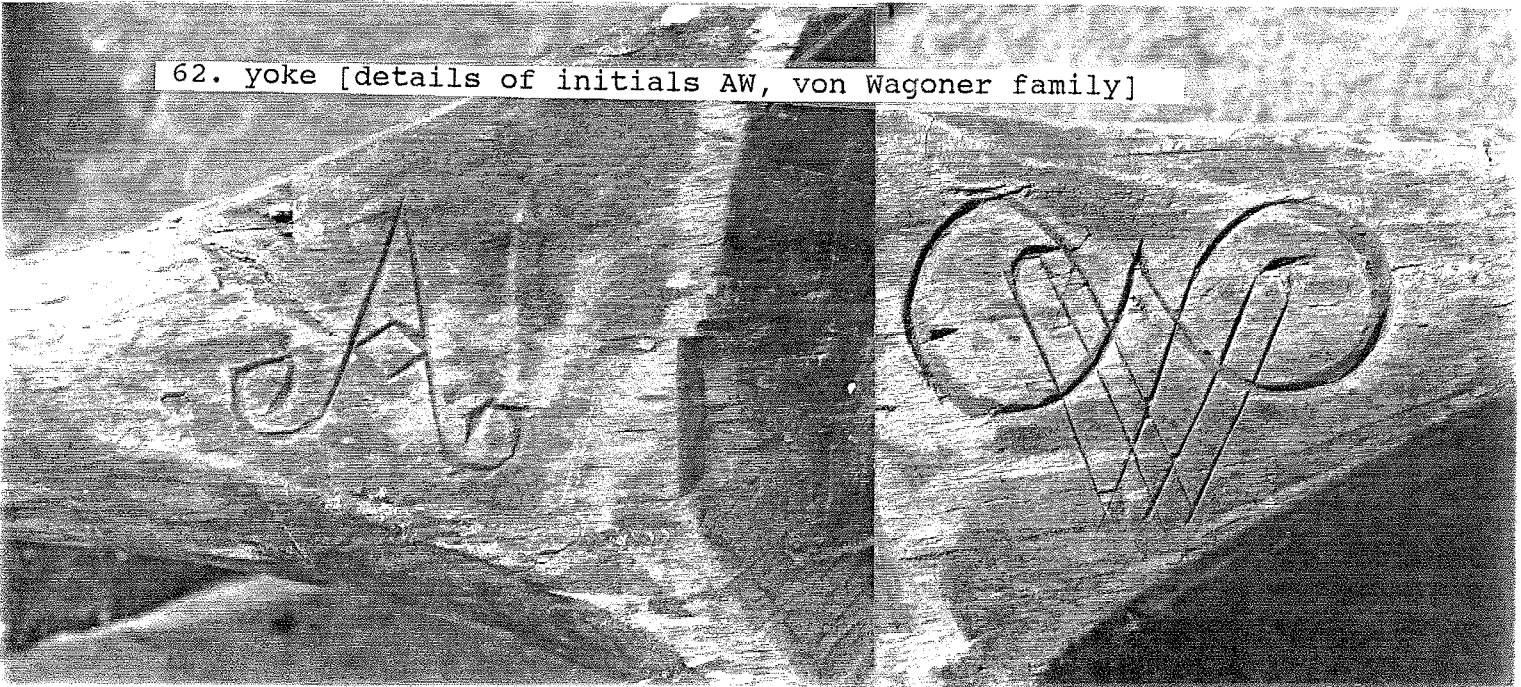
61. yoke, for two buckets *#

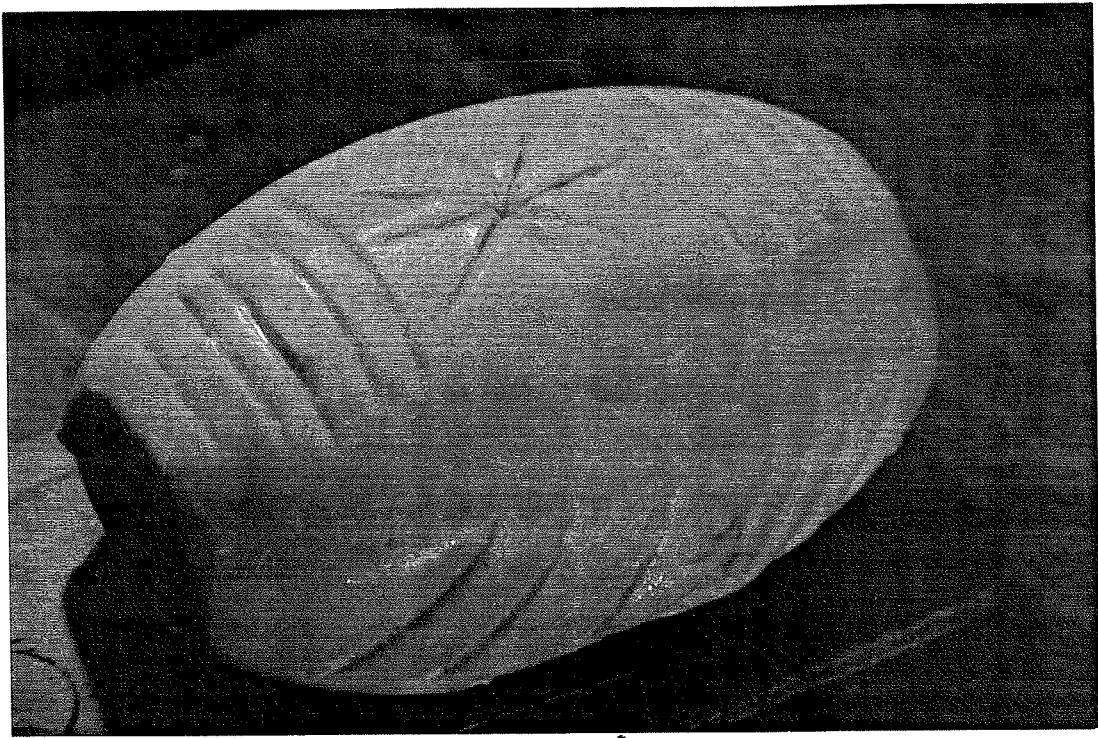


65. reel, [winding rope, line etc]



62. yoke [details of initials AW, von Waqoner family]





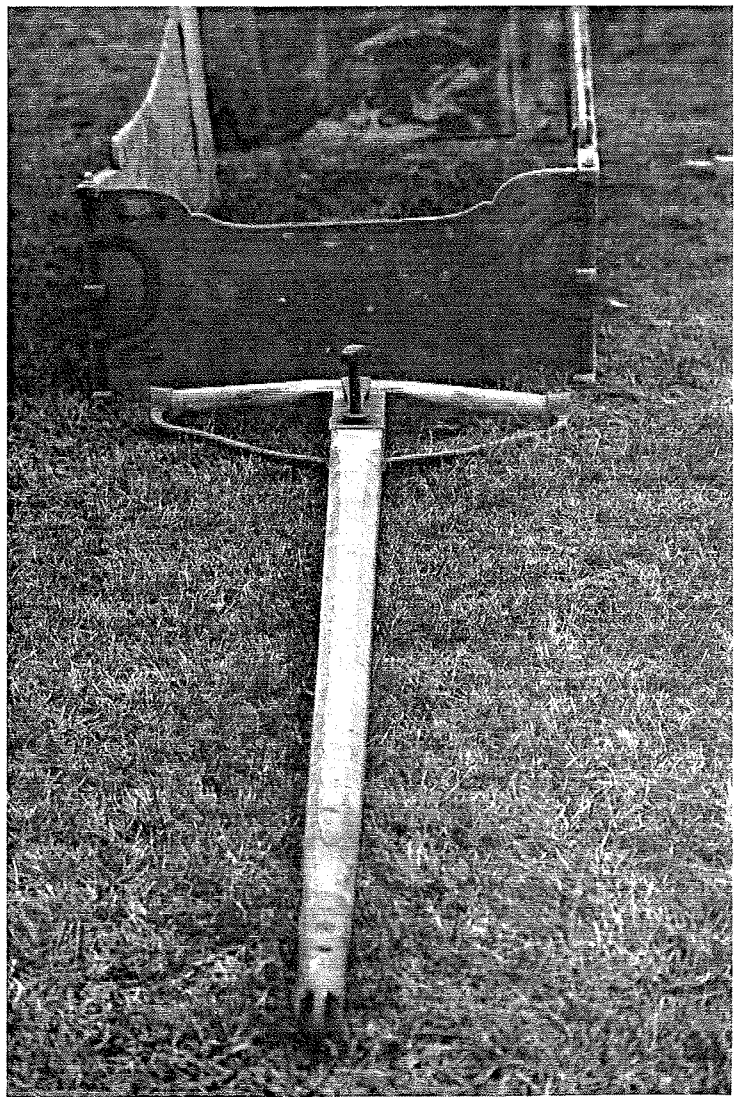
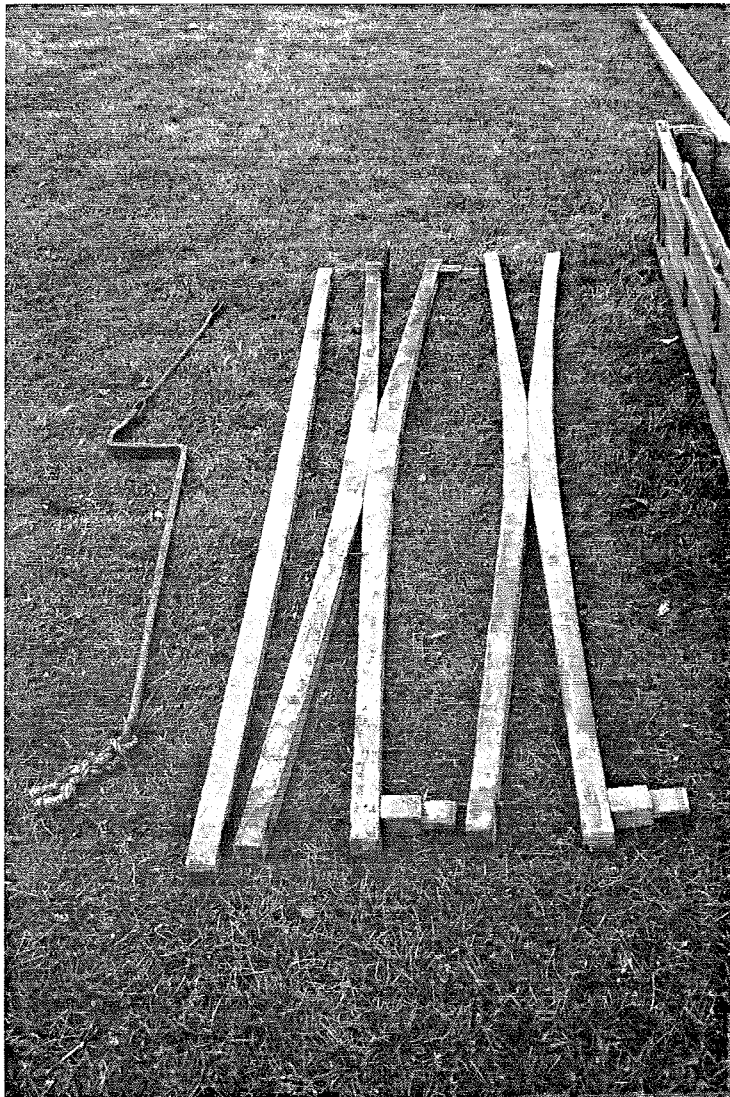
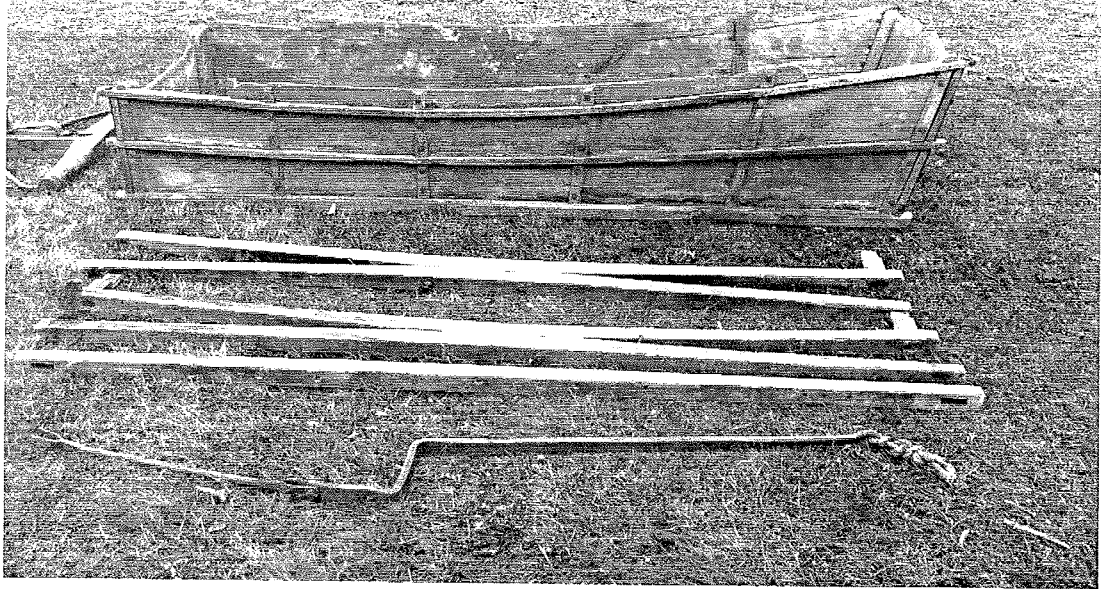
66. an extra: a loaf of butter (6 pounds), made by Mrs. Snyder of Saugerties according to family tradition. Her husband's family have had this farm since the early 18th century.

LAST MINUTE ADDENDA

67. a basswood trunk hollowed out for a barrel



68. three views of parts of a Dutch wagon
- a. a hinged iron piece - brake lever?
 - b. two sets of wood springs (one piece missing)
 - c. the tongue with a hammer shaped iron pintle





69. Dutch hog plow, missing upper part of mold board

RESTORATION DOCUMENTARY

SCHENOCK BARN

Orientation: When re-erected the building faced west, instead of south as it had in its original location.

Framing: (see drawings, sheets 3, 4, 5 and 6)

The old framing was generally in quite good condition. Quite a few decayed or damaged joints had to be repaired.

The south outside wall post in bent III had to be replaced as it was badly decayed. The north anchorbeam tenon in bent II was replaced as the original had been broken off in lowering the bent. The entire anchorbeam in bent V was replaced, as a large section of the original had been cut out to increase the height of the door opening. The north main door post in the west wall was replaced as the original was missing. The replaced material is shown shaded in the drawings.

Foundation and Ground Floor

Foundation: Of concrete block with a topping of fieldstone.
Floor Framing: Entirely of modern construction except that some original sill material was used around the perimeter of the south side aisle. The present south sill is the original center sill from the threshing floor with the raised central part removed, and laid upside down. The sill under the south row of main columns is an original timber that formerly served the same function on the other side of the threshing floor.

Exterior Trim and Siding

All new material, following elements of the original work that survived.

Pent Roofs

Reconstructed on basis of a study of evidence for these features in other barns.

Marlin Holes

Copied from surviving original one and placed according to usage of other barns that retain them. (Wemple barn, south of Schenectady).

Roof

30 inch taper-split cedar shingles, laid with an exposure of 14 inches on 6 - 8 inch wide shingle lath.

Doors

There was no evidence for door 1/2 as the framing in this area was missing, but such a placement was characteristic of Dutch barns.

The south half of door 1/2 as constructed was made horizontally divided. This was done as it represented characteristic usage in Dutch barns, including those on Long Island. It would seem however, that in this particular barn that neither pair of wagon doors was so divided originally.

Hardware

The hinges of doors 1/1, 1/3 and 1/5 are antique ones from Technical Services stock. The hinges for doors 1/2 and 1/4 are new, copied from an antique specimen. Several original pintles were retained on door 1/4.

The wooden latches for doors 1/1 and 1/5 were copied from an original on the larger Wemp barn at Fort Hunter. The wooden bolt for door 1/3 was also taken from a period example.

John R. Stevens
.....
John R. Stevens

FINAL ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS REPORT

SCHEMATIC PLAN

The date of construction of this barn is not known, but it is estimated that it was built c.1750. It measured 45 feet in width and 40 feet in depth. The ridge ran the shorter distance, in a north-south orientation.

This barn represents an American development of the three-aisled Saxon barn that was brought to the New World by the Dutch in the 17th century. Examples occur in those parts of New York and New Jersey where the Dutch settled. A barn of slightly larger dimensions but almost identical structurally, survives in use at Belmont in Nassau County.

Foundation

The ground frame of the building was supported on a series of stone piers, spaced in accord with the bents. As the ground sloped down from east to west, there was a crawl space under the west side of the barn.

Sills

Sills were of oak, each in one length, morticed and pinned at the corners. There were three inner sills, two corresponding with the line of main posts, and one in the middle of the building. The side inner sills were let into the end sills with a half lap dovetail while the center sill had a full lap dovetail. The side inner sills had a rabbet 3 inches in width and 1 1/2 inches in depth on the inside edge to receive the flooring. The center sill had two such rabbets.

Transversely, at each inner bent the three inner sills were supported on oak sleepers that consisted of tree trunks flattened on two faces. These in turn were supported on stone piers. Timbers were laid on these, half-way between the side inner sills and the center sill to bear under the flooring.

Floor

The center aisle (threshing floor) measured 23 feet in width. It had loose floor boards, 1 1/2 inch in thickness, laid in the sill rabbets. The writer does not know the material of which they were made, but in other similar barns they are of oak. The west side aisle was also floored, but here the flooring was laid on top of the sills.

Framing

All exterior wall posts were of oak. The inner posts, anchor beams and plates were of pine. The frame consisted of five bents, spaced on about 10 foot centers, each consisting of two outside wall posts, and two inner posts.

The side wall posts were slightly more than 13 feet in height, and about 9 inches square. The inner posts were slightly over 22 feet in height. They measured about 9 inches transversely and 12 inches on the face; slightly less in the end bents.

The outside wall posts were connected with the inner posts by horizontal timbers set at 6 feet 9 inches above the threshing floor on the west side, and at 6 feet on the east side. The reason for this difference in height is not understood.

The inner posts were connected at a height of about 11 feet above the floor by anchor beams. The three inner anchor beams measured about 12 inches in width by 20 inches in depth. The end anchor beams were 17 inches in depth. The tenons of the anchor beams protruded about 12 inches beyond the outside faces of the posts through which they were morticed. They were each slotted for two wedges that bore against the face of the post. In addition, they were pinned through the posts. The ends of the tenons were shaped in a rough semi-circle. The anchor beams were also braced to the posts. Braces of the end bents measured 6 feet in length, exclusive of their tenons, while those of the inner bents measured 4 feet on the west side and 4 feet 6 inches on the east side, corresponding with the difference in the height of the side wall ties on each side aisle.

Additional transverse links were applied to the first, third and fifth bents from near the top of the side wall posts to the inner posts, and connecting the inner posts near their tops. The protruding tenons of these ties were wedged and shaped in a rough semi-circle.

The bents were connected together by timbers at the same height as the lower side wall ties, as well as by the plates. There was an intermediate post between each bent in the side walls.

The plates were braced to all posts in a regular pattern. Braces were also applied in the end walls between the horizontal ties and the posts.

The rafters were regularly spaced at each bent, with an intermediate rafter between each of these. The foot of each rafter was made with a cog that lay in a slot in the side plate and bore against the tenon of the side wall post. The rafters were morticed and pinned at the ridge, and lay on the inner plates without being fastened to it in any way.

Doors

There had been double wagon doors in each end wall. They were outward opening and had been hung on wrought iron strap hinges. The pintles for the north doors were in place. What may have been one of the original pair of doors survived, in the north opening. It was of three batten construction with braces, and nailed with rose-head nails. It showed marks of strap hinges that were without the characteristic Dutch nailing pad. These doors had been secured with hooks and eyes, to a vertical pole that went into a mortice in the underside of the anchor beam, and a corresponding socket in the floor.

In addition to the wagon doors, there had been a door in the south wall at the extreme east side, apparently to admit animals to their stall area. There also was a door in the west wall, towards the north end of the barn. The pintles for this door survived.

Siding

The building was weatherboarded. The siding showed an exposure of 11 inches. Fillets were used on the side walls at the corners.

Martin Holes

On the north gable, where part of the original siding survived, there was one of probably three martin holes. The main part of the opening was 7 inches wide. It had a pointed top, above which was a small inverted triangle. These openings were characteristic of Dutch barns of the Upper Hudson and Mohawk valleys. The shape of the opening in this barn can be found in a number of other examples.

Roof

The roof was boarded with waney-edged boards, approximately 6 to 10 inches wide, laid with a space between them. The shingles probably had an exposure of about 12 inches.

Pent Roof

On each end wall, over the main door openings and extending about one foot six inches beyond them on each side, there had been a shed roof. The projection of the roof could not be determined. Each of these roofs had been supported by three horizontal struts, about 4 inches square, and made with tenons that went through mortices in the end anchor beams. The tenons extended about 10 inches past the inside face of the anchor beams. A vertical wedge through a mortice in the tenon bore against the anchor beam to secure the strut in place.

Judging from other examples, the rafters of the pent roof were morticed and pinned to the ends of the struts. Their upper ends were cut off on an angle to fit against the weatherboards to which they were nailed.

Internal Arrangements

The east aisle had apparently been used for stabling cattle. This part had an earthen floor. There was no clear evidence of the manger arrangements.

The west aisle had a wooden floor which was probably very early, if not original to the initial construction of the building. At the north end there appears to have been a room, the door jamb for which survived. How its walls were constructed could not be determined. The remaining three bays may have been used for stalls, and were entered from the door in the west wall. There were mortices in the interior posts for removable horizontal bars at about three feet above the floor.

Poles had been laid on the anchor beams and side aisle timbers to support hay.

Changes to the Barn

Most of the evident changes to the barn appear to have taken place in the present century.

Outlookers were added along the east wall to extend the roof, and the roof was altered also to overhang the south gable. Both the east and south walls were given new siding. The south pent roof and martin holes were eliminated. A door was made at the west side of the south wall. It ran on an overhead track, and the matching door on the east side was altered similarly, as were the wagon doors. A window was inserted east of the wagon doors.

In the north wall, an opening was made above the wagon doors that resulted in a large piece being cut out of the anchor beam. This opening was subsequently patched in again.

At the top of the gable another large opening was made, apparently so that a hay fork could be installed. This resulted in the elimination of two martin holes. This opening too, was subsequently filled in. Otherwise the south and west walls retained the original siding, verge boards and corner fillet at the north west corner.

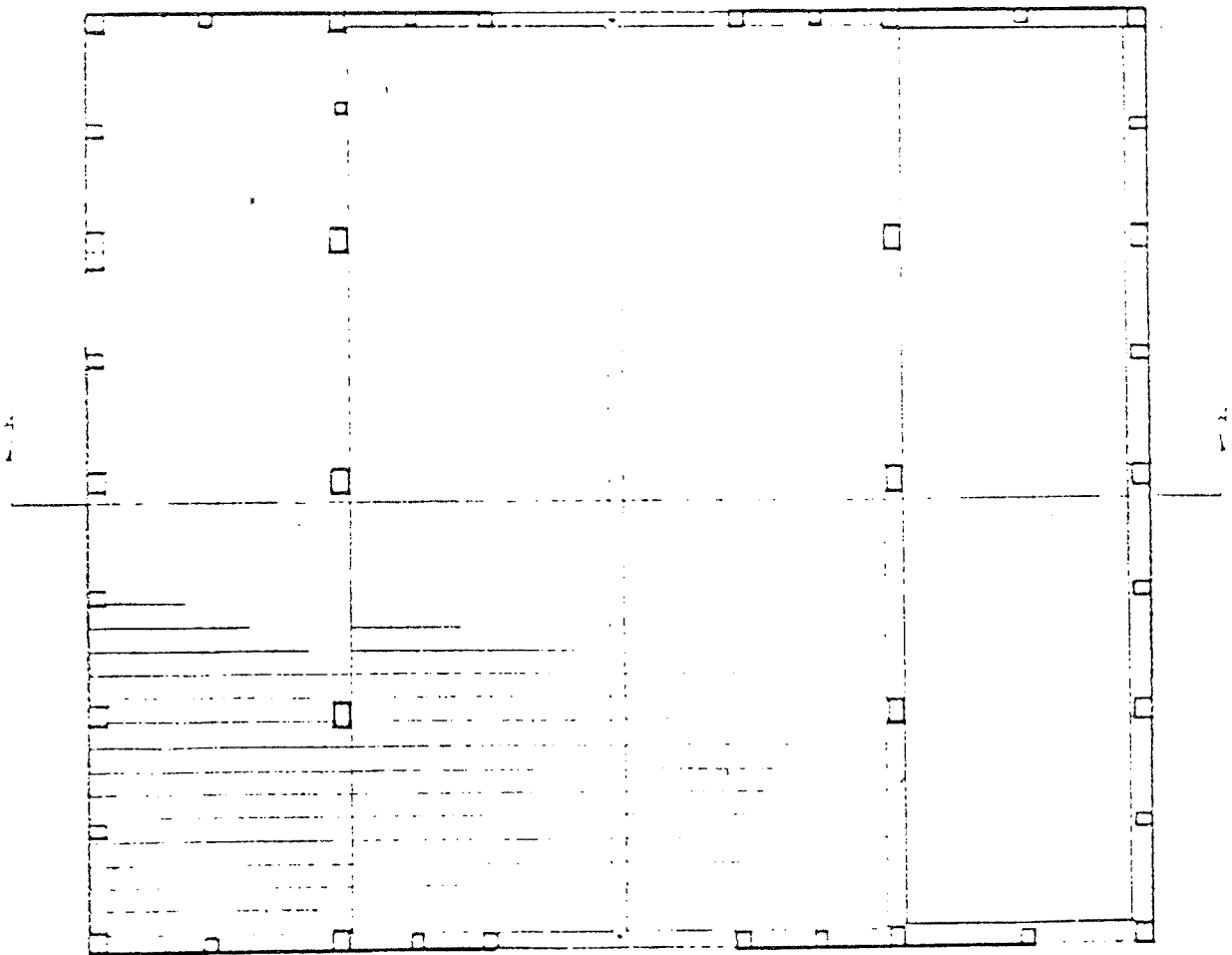
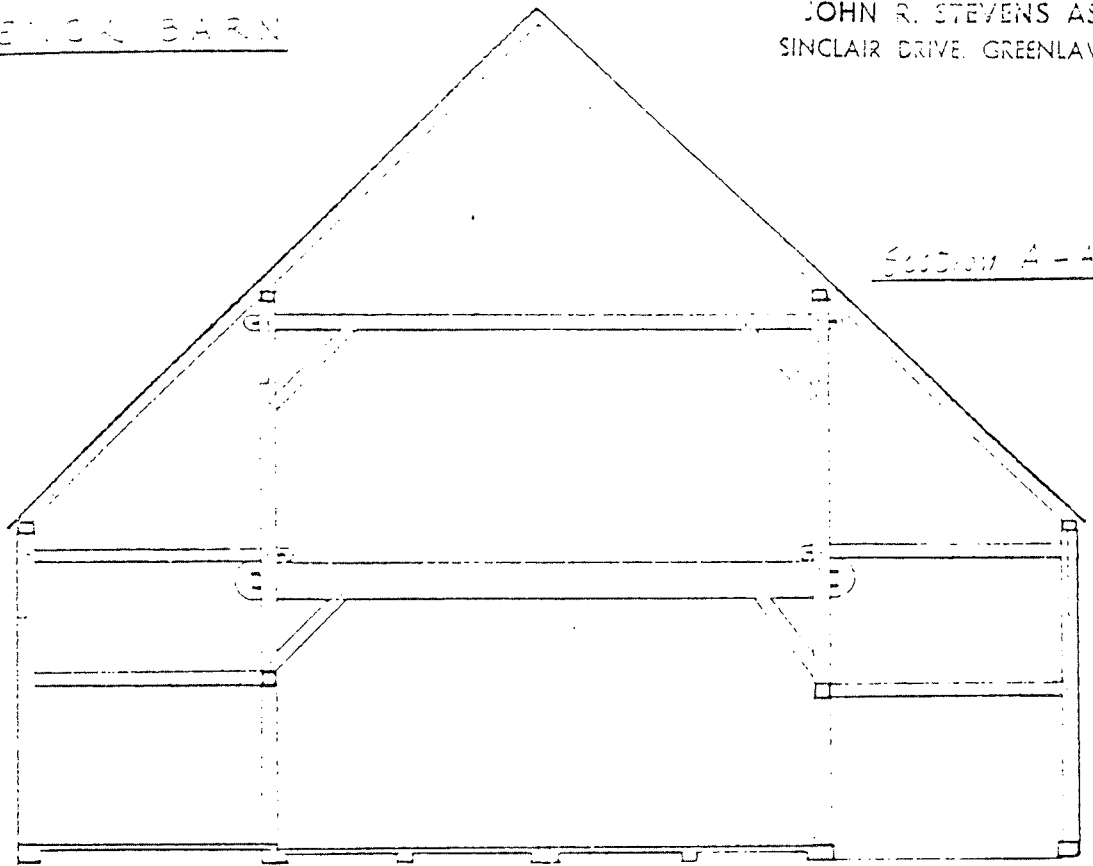
Two doors were cut in the north wall; one at the extreme east side, and the other immediately east of the wagon doors.

The wagon doors were obviously very old and possibly were original. They had been re-hung on modern hinges. Curiously, one of them showed the marks of the original hinges evidently on the wrong side of the door, to judge from placement of the braces.

John R. Stevens
.....
John R. Stevens

SCHEMATIC BARN

JOHN R. STEVENS ASSOCIATES
SINCLAIR DRIVE, GREENLAWN, N.Y. 11746



Scale = 1/4" = 1'-0"

Plan

JRS, 72

The Sax Family New World Dutch Barn
Fitchen #43
Kiskatom, Greene County, New York

Recently the frames of two historic New York State Dutch barns were taken down, repaired and reassembled on new sites. This fall the Sax barn in Greene County was moved from its Kiskatom homestead, which is today a place on a busy highway with an overgrown burying ground, and fragments of the barn's contemporary timber frame house with stone fireplaces, to a similar farm a mile away on a quiet side road, with a similar Dutch frame house with a long side porch, and a more up-to-date burying ground which contains Sax and other surnames.

Peter Sax came to the Hudson Valley from Germany in about 1725. He married Annetty Troumbaar in 1727 and their first child, Johana Jacob was born in Kiskatom in 1728. Their Daughter, Catharine, born in 1740, married Johannes Wolven, son of Godfrey (l.). The Sax barn was probably built sometime between 1800 and 1820.



1.) The Sax Barn Being Dismantled. The framework attached to the end of the barn (left) supported a billboard which helped preserve some of the original clapboard siding behind it. The three 4"x4" vertical poles (right) attached to the side of the barn are pump-jacks which support a scaffold used in removing the roof boards. The exposed nine pairs of tapered rafters are typical of all New World Dutch barns in that each rafter is of one piece and balances on the purlin plate (see page 6.). Was the window or door frame in the peak (left) original or a modification?

The Joy barn (Wo-1), which is close in size and age to the Sax barn, was moved 20 miles within Ulster County, from a Woodstock farm on the Sawkill with a frame house, established in about 1800 by the Joy Family, south to a farm in New Paltz with a stone house built originally by Johannes Shuart in 1740. This house was purchased after the Revolution by a Manhattan businessman, Peiter Van Orden (2.). The Van Ordens were a French Huguenot family who came to America by way of Holland and were among the first Dutch to settle in New Jersey in the 1620's. The decorative brick face of the Van Orden house, its central hallway, and gambrel roof represent a style which has roots to the south in New Jersey and the lower Hudson Valley (3.).

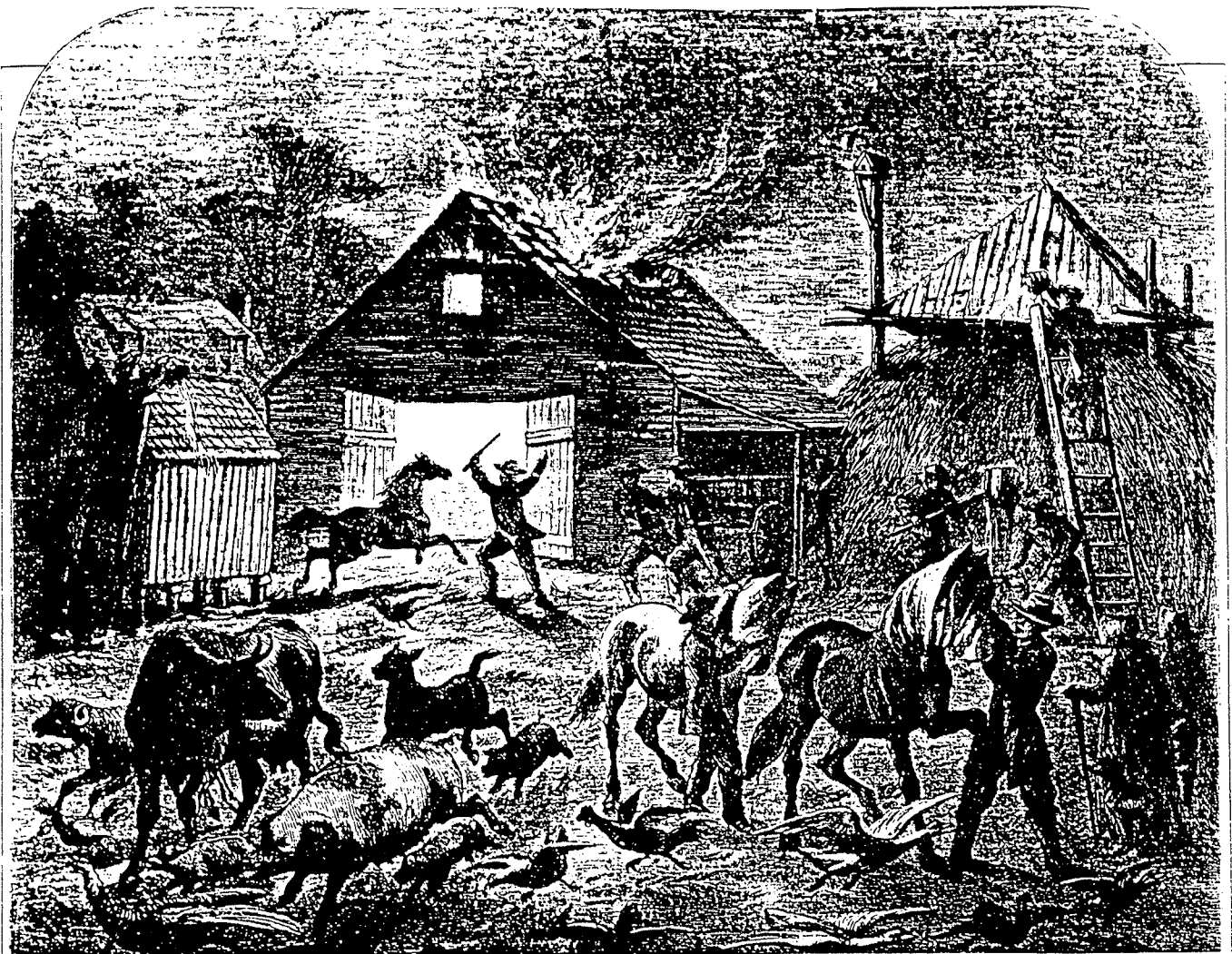
The priority of the Dutch barn preservationist is first to document and attempt to preserve the building where it stands, but this is not always possible. The Joy barn and house were condemned by the City of Kingston and the Sax barn was condemned by its ownership and its closeness to the highway. Fortunately, these two barns found new owners who took care in repairing them, with little modification, and put them in historic settings close to the barn's original home. The Dutch barn is an endangered and important artifact which loses its historic value as it is modified or when it loses its geographic and family associations.

The Sax and Joy barns are regional examples of a traditional barn which was the common type built on small Dutch family farms in the Mid-Hudson Valley until the middle of the 19th century. These drive-through or true-form Dutch barns were originally grain-barns which had wagon doors at either end of a central threshing floor. A rare set of these wooden hinged Dutch doors survived on the Joy barn and will be restored.

One aim in studying the Dutch barn is to understand from the fragmented evidence of early mangers and stalls, more about their design and the original uses of the barn. Eventually this must be joined with a better understanding of all the tools and traditions of local farming.

The unidentified wood engraving on the following page documents a small Dutch farm with diversified livestock and specialized buildings. Illustrations like this can help us better visualize a small Greene or Ulster County farm of 150 years ago. From evidence of notches in the wall plates and mortices in the wall studs of the Sax and Joy barns, a similar open bay, shown as a carriage shed in the engraving, may well have been part of these barns originally.

Aside from what we might learn, we must also be careful that the illustration does not distort our image of a Mid-Hudson Valley barn. There are a number of clues that the illustration represents a New Jersey or lower Hudson Valley farm. The top of the house to the left has a gambrel roof, and three features on the end of the barn distinguish it from a typical Ulster County Dutch barn. a.) There is no pentice roof above the wagon doors, b.) these doors are two part rather than four, and c.) they open out on metal strap hinges rather than open in on wooden hinges.



2.) Dutch Barn on Fire, Mid 19th century wood engraving, provenance unknown (4.). From left to right, the illustration depicts, a.) the gambrel roof of a house with two dormers, b.) a corn crib with angled sides, set on posts with stones to discourage mice, c.) Dutch barn with an open aisle on the right side, d.) a wren or martin house attached to a barrack pole, e.) a four-pole hay barrack with a light and adjustable plank roof. The engraving illustrates a diversified farm, the livestock included three horses, a cow and her calf, a ram, a turkey, pigs, ducks, geese, chickens and roosters. A faithful dog protects the old folks during this disaster.

In August 1992 the Sax barn on Route 32 Kiskatom was disassembled under the direction of John C. Little of Claverack, New York, and the parts moved to the farm of Portia Munson and Jared Handelsman where it was repaired and some struts, beams and rafters replaced with small and unfinished lengths of shag bark hickory, a tree which grows well on that farm. The frame of the Sax barn is primarily of oak which is typical of the Mid-Hudson. Pine is more typical to the north. There had been a barn on this farm until the 2nd World War when it was used for fire wood. The remaining stone foundation built close to a steep hillside, and an early photograph of this barn shows that it was probably a later, non-Dutch barn with side entrance, basement, and ramp. The Sax barn was placed on a high piece of level ground, about 150 feet from the house, which is sited on a similar piece of land, closer to the road.

On June 19, 1963, John Fitchen (5.), an architectural historian who died in 1990, visited and documented the Sax barn. He had evidently visited eight barns that day, including the 1680, Van Bergen barn in Leeds and the 1766 Nieuwkerk barn in Hurley. In his book about the New World Dutch Barn, published in 1968, Fitchen numbered the Sax (Sagh) barn as #43 of the 76 he would eventually document on 9 trips through the Hudson, Mohawk, Schoharie River Valleys, and elsewhere. Greg Huber (6.), perhaps the most active person documenting barns today, has estimated that only 20-25 of the 76 Fitchen barns remain. This is an indication of the rapid rate of their destruction.

Considering the short time That Fitchen spent visiting Dutch barns and the fact that he was the first to do so systematically, it is natural that he made errors. Fitchen misspelled the family name of #43 as "Sagh", a not uncommon error in Ulster and Greene Counties, where few of the early family names did not undergo changes over time and place.

Anna Maria Saxin (Sacks, Sacksin) a widow with four children arrived with the Palatine immigration of 1710. She may have returned to Holland (7.), and there is no evidence of a relationship to Petrus (Peter) Sax (Saxe) who arived in 1725 and married Ammetty Troumbaar (Drumbauer, Trumbour, Tremper, Trumpore) whose decendants built the Sax barn almost a hundred years later. A family burying ground 160 feet from the barn contained the following twelve stones which correct Fitchen's spelling of the name and helps to suggest a date for the construction of this early 19th century timberframe.

- SAX Memory of Peter P. Sax / Died Nov 18, 1829
Aged 53 years/1 mo/28 days.
- SAX Memory of Elizabeth / Wife of Peter L. Sax/
Died April 29, 1832 / Age 25 years/1 mo/2 days.
- SAX Peter Sax / Died__28, 1838 / Ageed 69 years.
- SAX Catharine / Wife of Peter Sax / Died__6, 1839
- SAX Elizabeth / Wife of Peter P. Sax / Died April 7,
1848 / Aged 70 years/6 mo.
- VAN BRAMER Henry Van Bramer / Died Oct 5, 1854 /
Aged 82 years.
- ROWE Margeret Rowe / Died July 31, 1866
Aged 67 years/10 mo/20 days.
- SMITH Catrherine Smith / Wife of Jury Van Bramer
- VAN BRAMER Died Dec 1, 1878 / Aged 96 years.
- VAN BRAMER Belle Van Bramer / Died July 10, 1885
Aged 34years.
- VEDDER Mariah S Vedder / Wife of Peter Van Bramer
- VAN BRAMER Born June 24, 1828 / Died June 17, 1898.
- VAN BRAMER Elizabeth Van Bramer / Born April 17, 1848.
- HOFFMAN Nicholas Hoffman / Stone broken.

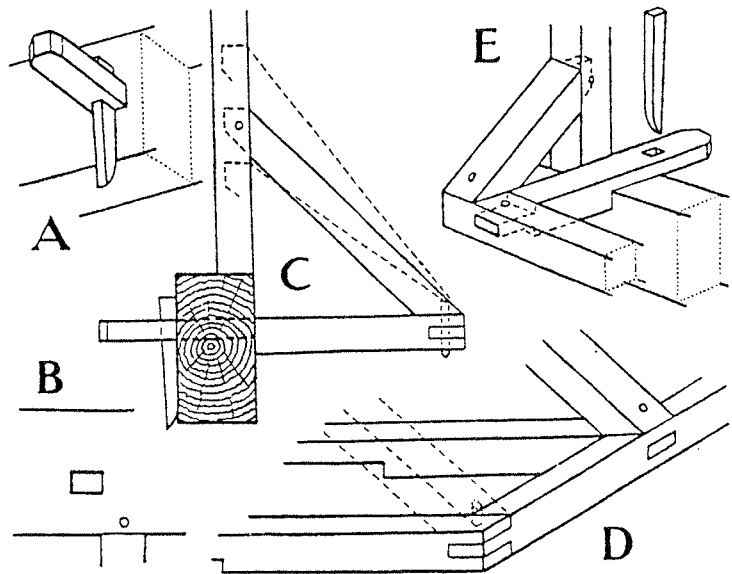
Today the burying ground on the Sax farm is over grown and the stones are difficult to find. Some could be missing. The above documentation was done in 1975 by Shirley Mearns and Dorthy Smith of the Ulster County Genealogy Society. It is an example of the importance of documentation.

In his short observation and documentation of the Sax barn, Fitchen noted, "Mortice holes for pentice are not cut through gable-end anchorbeam but through clapboarding just above it." He stated that all the original protective pentices above the wagon doors had rotted off on barns he had visited and he made some conjectural drawings to show how these might have been constructed originally. He did not realize that there were regional pentice designs and that the Sax barn pentice was of the simpler southern style where the pentice arms were often extended mow poles, which rested on the anchorbeams, rather than arms morticed through the anchorbeam above the door as he found on barns in Albany County, the Mohawk and Schoharie River Valleys. The pentice is a rare feature on barns of New Jersey and the lower Hudson Valley.

3.) Pentices: Survivals and Conjectures, Drawing 16. by John Fitchen, page 135.

A, B, C. and D represent the northern style.

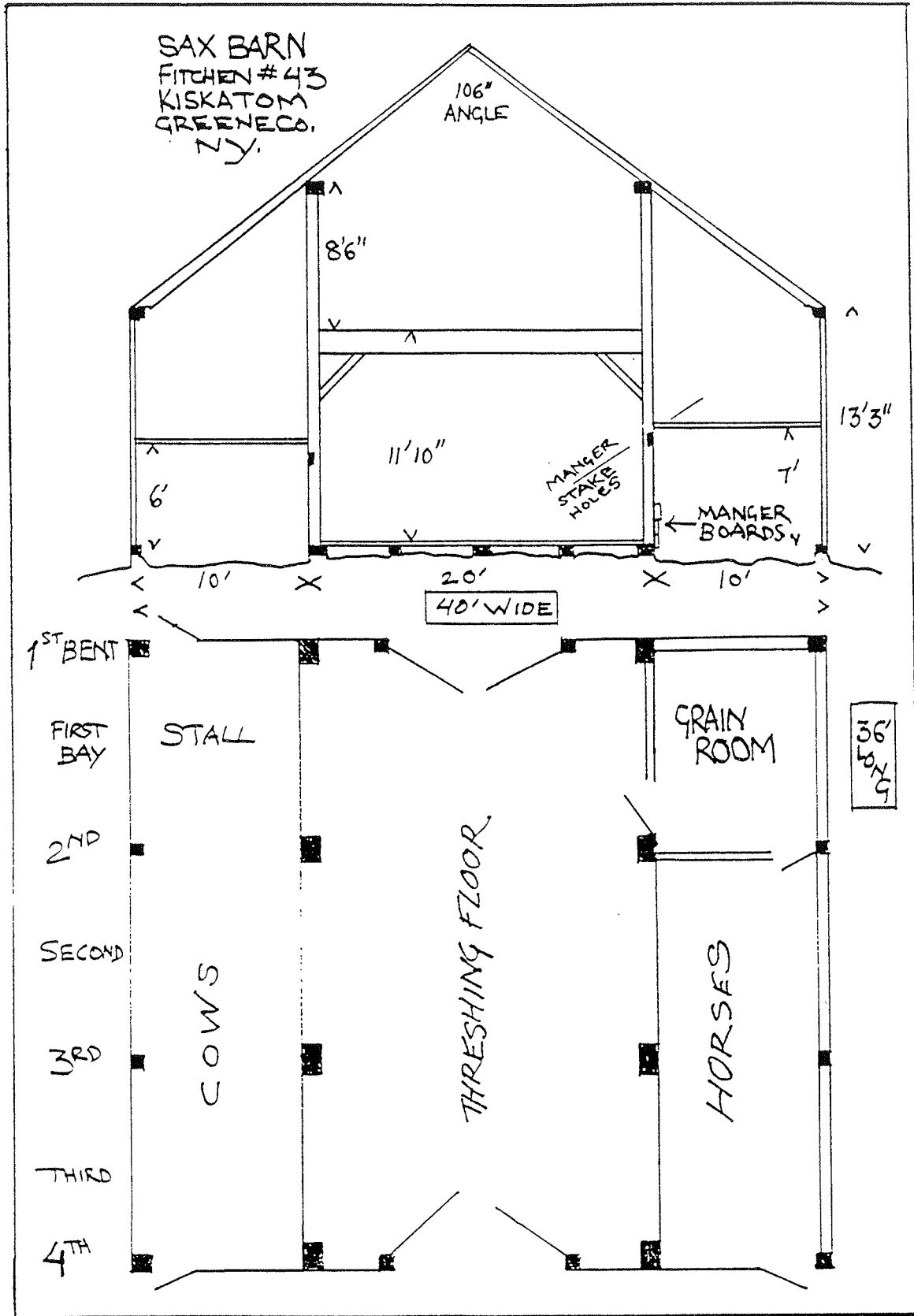
"E shows a very much compressed scheme that may have been followed in the Sagh (sic) barn."



Fitchen was taken with this northern pentice style which, from inside the barn, formed a decorative series of three extended and wedged tenons above the entrance. In his conjecture of the Sax pentice he created a Fitchen style combining aspects of both traditions but overlooking the less decorative but more practical and durable southern style, of which examples have survived.

During the dismanteling of the Sax barn three short blocks were found attached with 6" cut nails to the top of the anchorbeam above the door. They were found in place showing evidence of having been there a long time. They were the sawed off remains of the pentice arms for which Fitchen saw the holes in the siding, a feature which was no longer there in 1992.

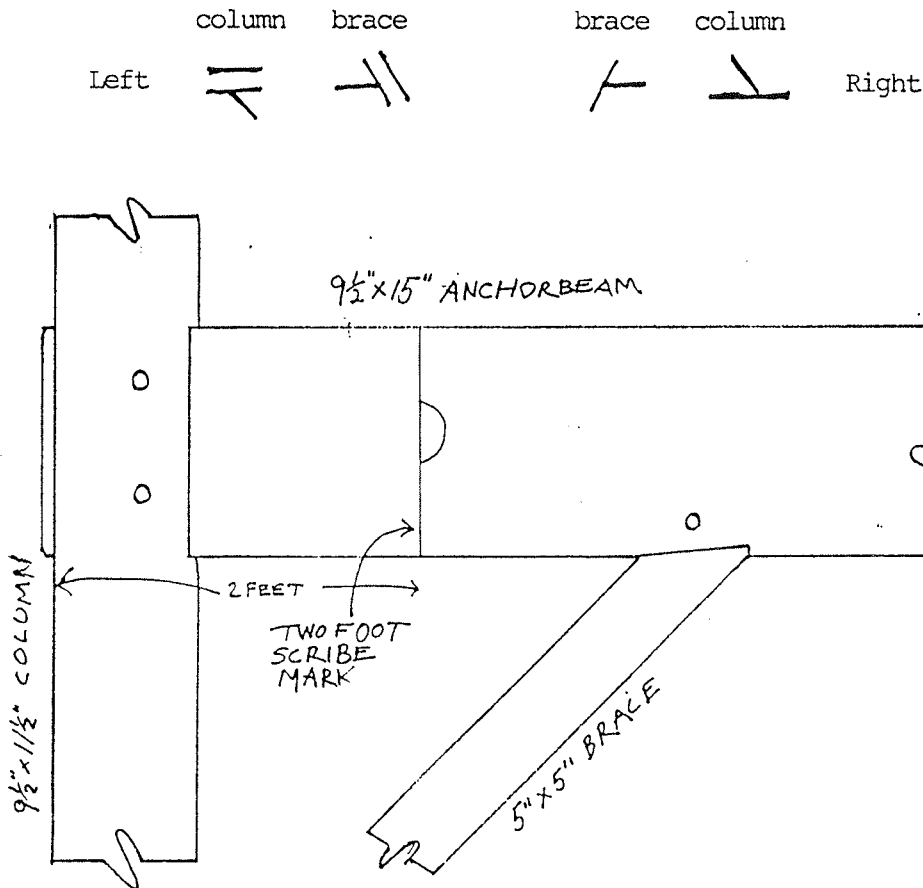
In interpreting Dutch barns today we have the advantage of Fitchen's research as well as the years of study and communication which have taken place within a small group of people concerned about the endangered material evidence and striving to be informed of the growing knowledge of the history and significance of New World Dutch material culture.



4.) Internal Bent, and Floor Plan of the Sax Barn

The Joy and Sax barns are similar in proportion, size and age. They make a number of interesting comparisons. Both are scribe rule frames. Two of the internal anchorbeams of the Sax barn have common two foot scribe marks with 4" half circles at either end on their lay-out faces. The Sax frame also has a distinctive set of marriage marks chiseled on the columns and braces which are unknown in Ulster County. No scribe marks or marriage marks were found on the Joy barn

5.) Marriage marks on the lay-out-face of the first internal H-frame of the Sax barn



6.) Common Two Foot Scribe Mark on the Sax Barn

An important feature of the Sax barn were the remains of the original horse stall in the second and third bay of the west side aisle. This included one longitudinal strut in the second bay with a series of 26 angled holes which held an upper set of manger stakes and a floor of loose pine planks resting on the dirt floor of the side aisle. There were no grooves cut into the columns for support of the mangers and feed box, as is often found in Ulster County barns, like the Joy barn. In the Sax barn the cut off remains of three boards survived on the outside of the first internal column. These were attached with hand made nails indicating that they were part of the original construction. These boards formed a low wall and one side of the feed box.

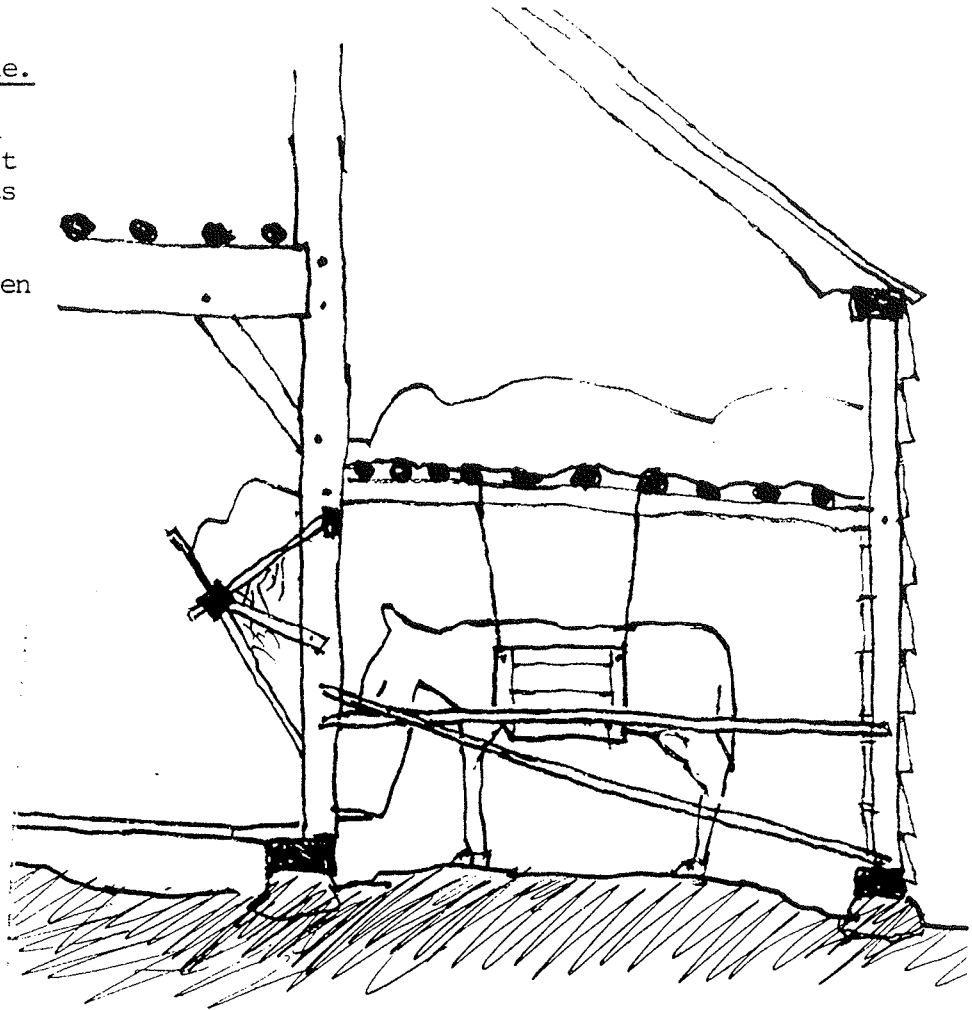


7.) Horse stall, West Side aisle of the Sax Barn. The photograph shows the barn during dismantling. On the left are the wall of close fitting board and the open doorway with missing door of the grain bin. On the right some boards remain nailed to the interior of the west side wall which served to insulate the stable. The rectangular holes cut in these boards held the removable poles.

Sometime after its construction, a small two story timber frame addition was built off the far side of the Sax barn as a place to keep the horses. It contained tie-stalls that separated the horses with a fixed partition and did not include stake mangers to hold hay. The earlier horse stalls in the left aisle of the Sax barn represent a Dutch method of separating horses with hanging partitions and removable poles between the horses. Each partition hung on two ropes tied to the mow poles above. The removable poles rested on the feed box and were raised and inserted into holes in the side wall behind the horse. The Dutch method of stabling horses takes up much less floor space than the common tie stall because the horses do not have to be backed out of their stall to exit the barn down a corridor. The horses are simply stacked in the long side aisle room, facing the interior of the barn. They are separated by hanging partitions and removable poles. They enter and exit through a small animal door often located to the side of the wagon door.

8.) Sax Horse Stable:
Conjecture, not to scale.

Hay is shown stored on the mow poles which rest on the transverse struts above the horse. This helps to insulate the stable. Hay has also been placed on the upper manger stakes for the horse to pull down and browse upon.



The author had first learned about the Dutch stable from John Snyder and his son Ken of Saugerties, who were perhaps the last farmers, in these parts, to use the method. They recently gave up horses for the tractor, but the stable in their 1820 Dutch barn, now used for general storage, still contains the evidence of its former use. In early January I stopped by the Snyder farm to show them photographs of the Sax barn and obtain some information. It was a warm sunny day the John and Ken were hauling sacks of potatoes out of the cellar of their one story stone house, built in 1820.

"Just taking advantage of the weather to go through last years potatoes and get ready to butcher." Ken said, and the two of them continued with their work.

"I wanted to know what you called that pole you used to raise up between the horses to keep them from kicking." I asked and they looked at each other with puzzlement.

"Pole." Ken said. "You had a pole to hold the partition. I remember at night the sound they made, when the horses moved them." I did a sketch of the set up with two poles to get his approval.

"When I'd ask my father," Ken said, "why we did it that way, he would always tell me it was to get the horse out. If you have a horse go down or die, you don't have to tear the insides out of the barn or chop the legs off to get it out. Did you ever try to move a stiff dead horse?"

As the interest in Dutch barns grows they begin to take on a value which can often be at odds with attempts to preserve or study them. The remains of the Sax barn were sold for removal for \$1,500, The Joy barn was purchased by Brian McKay for \$2,000 at a sealed bid auction. These prices were not in line with the condition of these barns. The threshing floor and plate system of the Joy barn was not salvagable and most of the side walls needed replacement which was done with re used timbers from its two bay addition and parts of other barns. One anchorbeam was replaced. The Sax barn needed fewer replacements and repairs.

A number of Dutch barns are now on the market for removal from their site. A seven bay Dutch ramp-barn with 21" deep anchorbeams, round extended tenons, dated and signed "JK 1774" is for sale in Rensselaer County, and another large one in Montgomery County has an asking price of \$40,000 (8.). These barns and others, like the Skinkle barn in Columbia County which are for sale for removal, are all in danger of structural damage from need of minor and temporary repairs. They may not be as fortunate as the Sax and Joy barns. Some may become mush or forgotten beams in the ceiling of a distant ski lodge.

The news, a few years ago, that New York State was not interested in saving the Larger Wemp barn at Fort Hunter in Schoharie County, and the rumour that the barn was going to North Carolina (9.) may have been the jolt that got it saved in Albany County for The Dutch Barn Preservation Society. Carl Touhey, who paid the bill, won't reveal what he paid for the barn or how much it cost to move, but admits to a total which was "over six-figures." He still swears by the veteran barn mover, Richard Babcock and his sons of Hancock, Massachusetts who moved it. The others, he said, they, "didn't know how, or wanted to charge us five times what Babcock did (10.)."

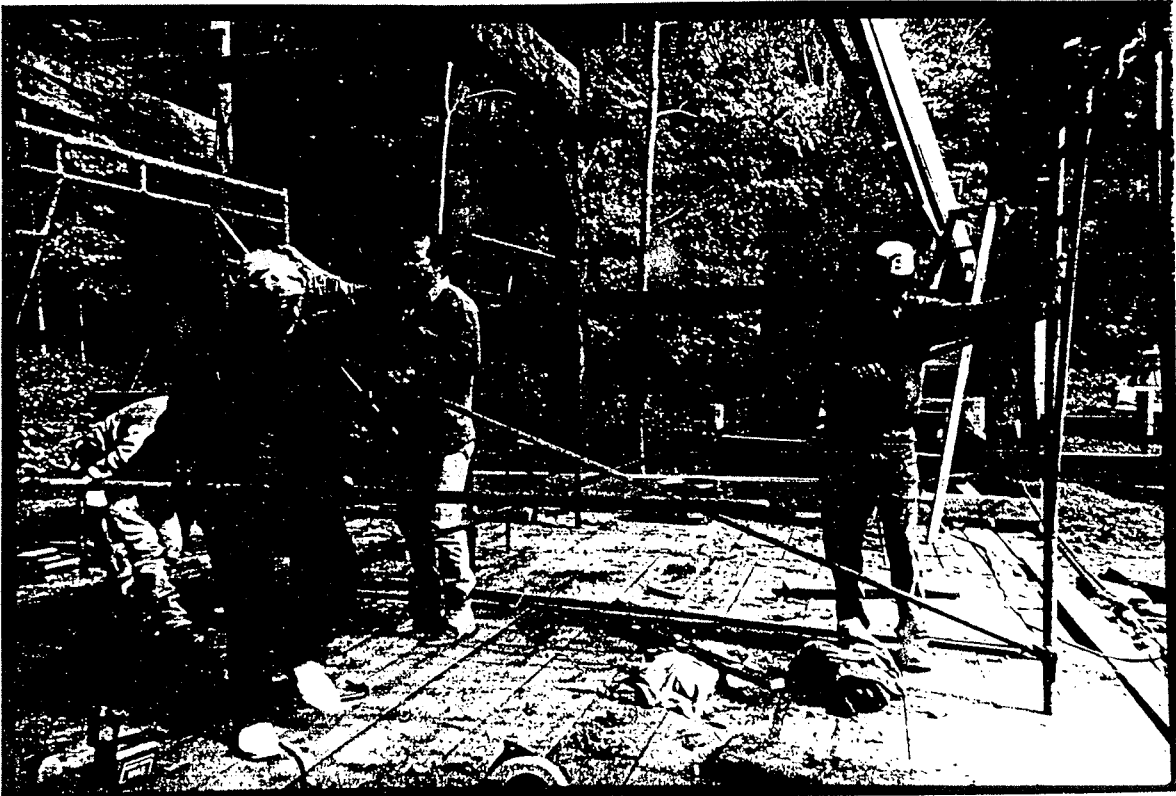
Saving Dutch barns will always take time, thought and money. It would be difficult to compare the total costs of saving the Sax and Joy barns because they were very different restorations. The Joy barn was given a cedar shake roof, needed many more replacement parts, and the dry wall foundation was set on cement piers. The frame restoration work was done by Raymond Seager at his Greene County shop and after preparing the foundation in New Paltz, he was joined by Ed Cady from Roxbury, Connecticut, his son Ed Jr., two men, a crane, and a truck who put the frame back up in two days last November. They have been a barn moving team for ten years.

Jared Handelsman, the prime mover, foundation builder, and restorer of the Sax barn, sounds a little worried when he says that the total project is still under \$10,000. He has been assisted by his friend and property owner Portia Munson, who cut the tree nails, and they have worked with the advice and assistance of John C. Little, his son, neighbors, and friends. John is a general contractor with interest in the history and families of the mid Hudson Valley.

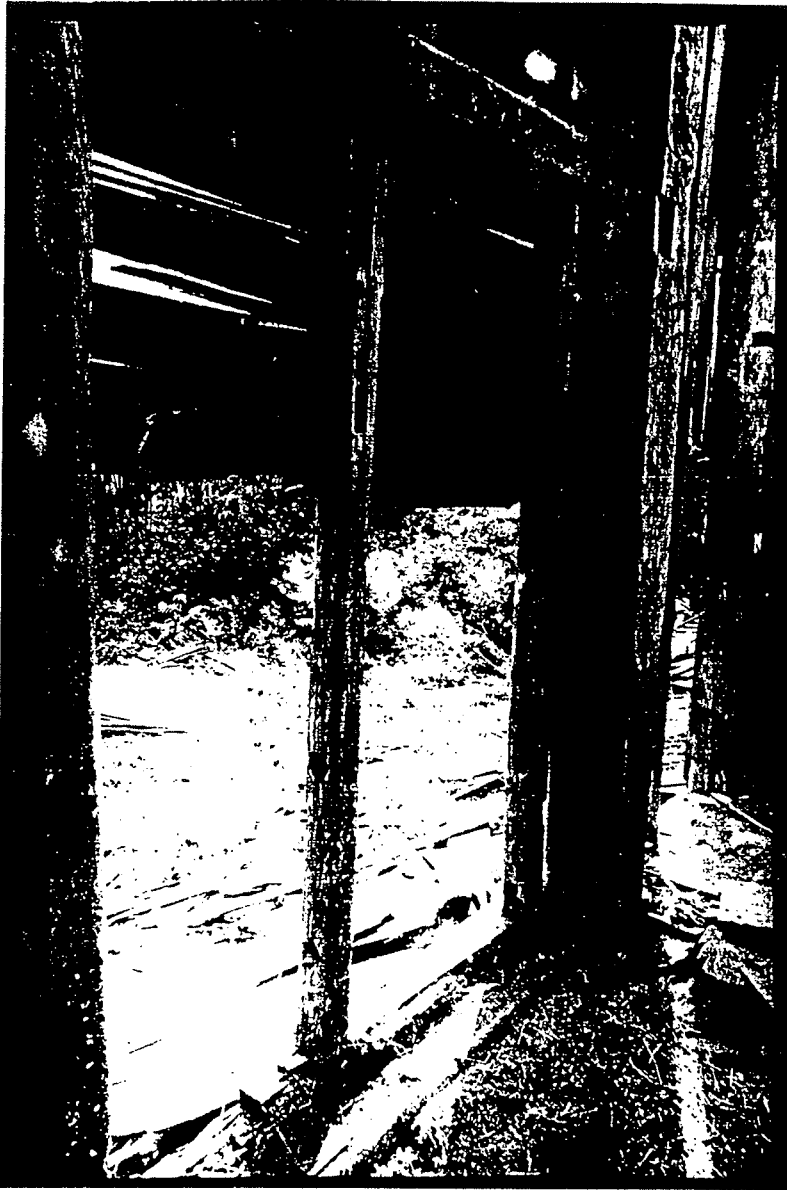
When the Sax barn was being re-erected on a dry November day, difficulties were encountered. In part because the columns had warped, there was a problem setting the 36 foot long purlins on the 20 foot high columns. The fitting took some time and careful work by two men with rope and tackle on a high metal scaffold, along with some people on the ground to give advice and warning. It was some time before the rented crane next lifted the right side wall. It would not fit, and the \$110 per hour tool was sent home, and the side wall was raised later, after some adjustments, a post at a time and the 36 foot long plate raised with two gin poles.

In early December when the author next stopped by Kiskatom, the side walls were up and perhaps six of the nine pairs of rafters. Three or four men with a long rope were hoisting a 26' tapered rafter into place. It seemed weak. It was lowered and Jared spiked two slabs of shag bark hickory to the sides of the rafter, where it ballances on the purlin. It was raised again and the foot spiked to the wall plate. The rope was reset and some of the men went for another rafter.

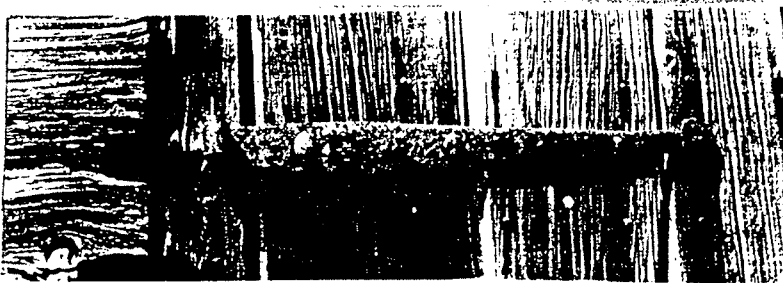
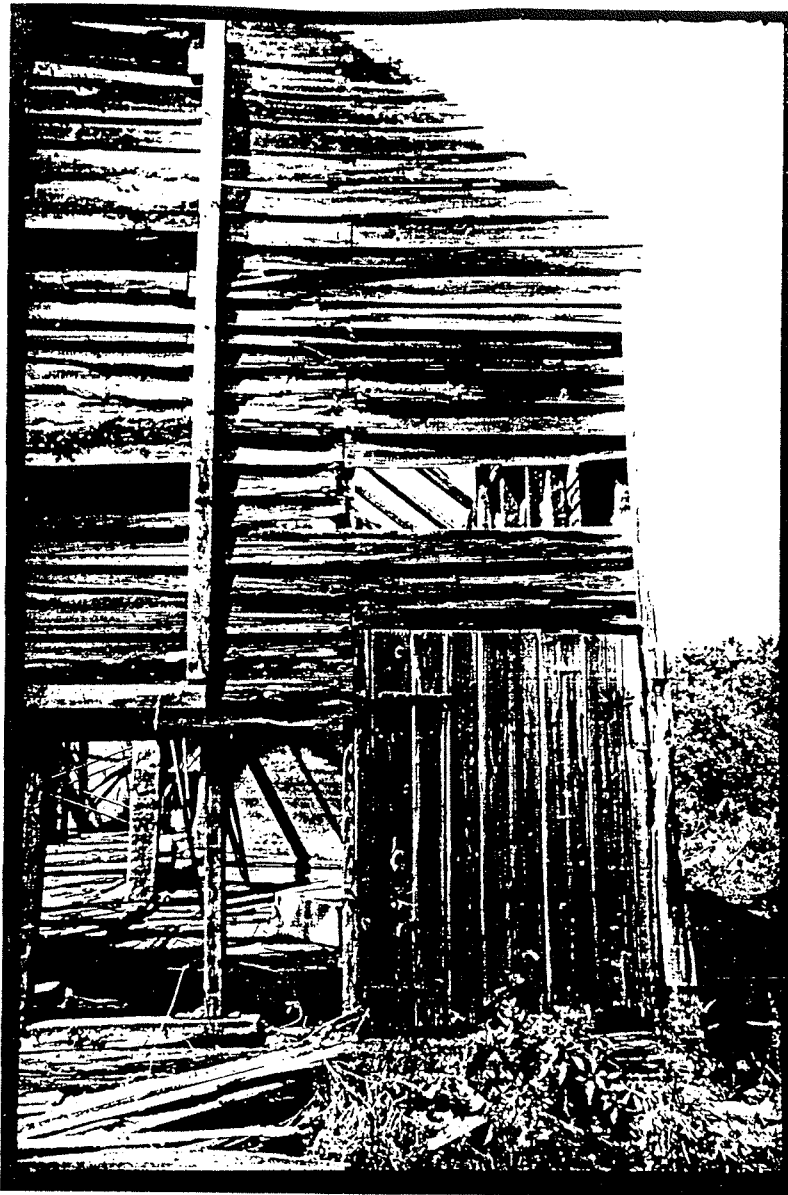
Later, by telephone, it was learned that the roofing had not been applied because advise from Tom Lanni of the barn society had advised no roof until the builder was prepared to side the building, and indeed there have been some strong winds. Jared does not answer his telephone tonight, Sunday, December 13. Two feet of soggy snow have fallen and I hope he is having a neighborhood party to keep the frame and threshing floor dry.



6.) Sax Barn: Moving the Metal Scaffold Caryle Collier (left), John Little (center), and the man who works the crane, move the scaffold to set the second purlin.



9.) Sax Barn: End Wall of the Stable. The two studs with mortise holes on one side and worn round holes on the other, are timbers re used to repair the wall. They may originally have been part of a cow station taken from the right aisle. On the far right, the slots in the door post were once fitted with wooden hinges.



8.) Sax Barn: Animal Door into the Horse Stable. There is a slight hint of the 18th century Dutch pancake hinge in these 19th century strap hinges.

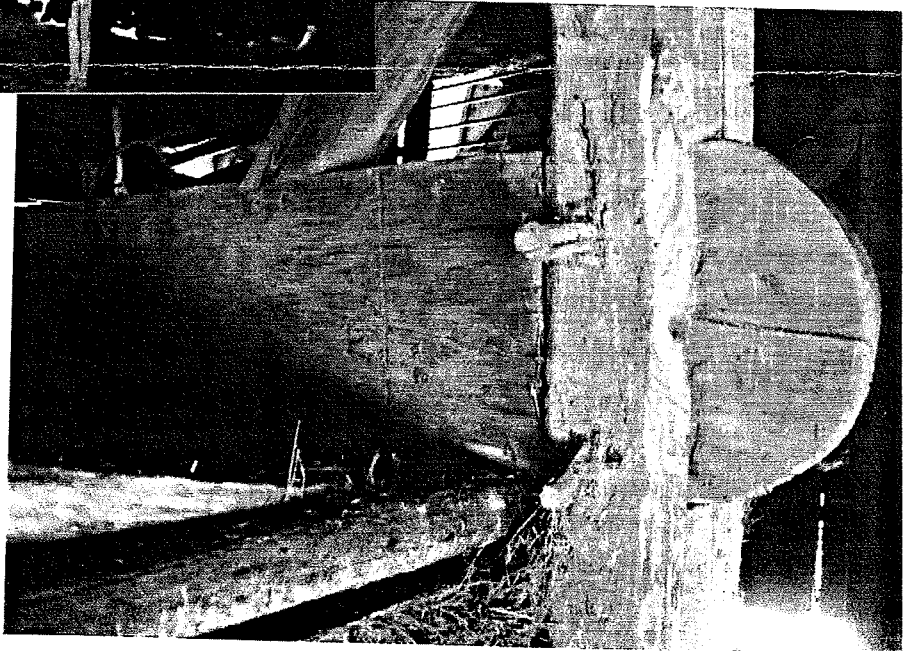
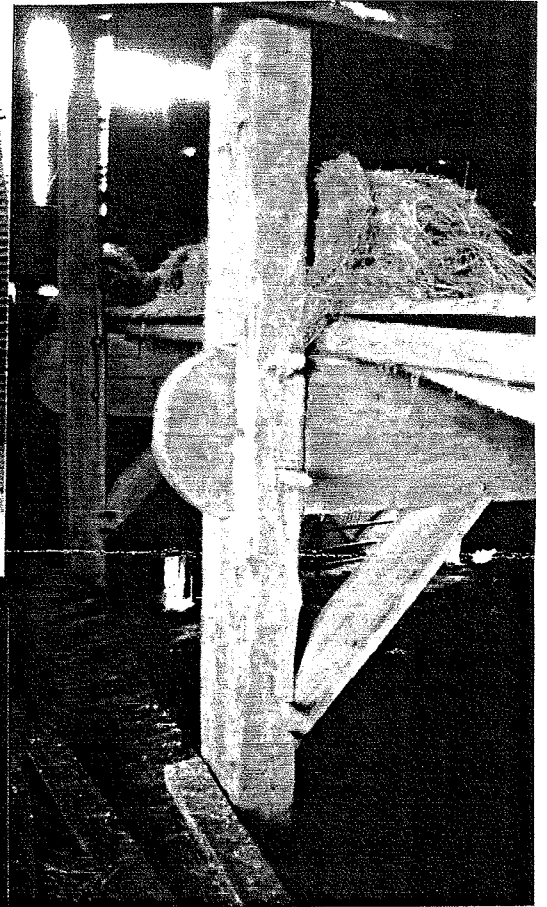
FOOTNOTES

- 1.) Genealogy of the Sax (Saxe) family, by Bill Kiessel, 1980, Ulster County Genealogy Society.
- 2.) The Stuart Van Orden House, unpublished manuscript by Barbara Smith Martel, and made available by Elsy Van Orden, Embough Bay, Greene County.
- 3.) The Folklore and Folklife of New Jersey, by David Steven Cohen, Rutgers University Press, 1983; page 129. Many observers have commented on the rarity of gambrel roofs on early Ulster County Dutch houses. David Cohen writes that the gambrel roof was introduced into Hudson Valley Dutch architecture in the mid 18th century, and represents an English influence.
- 4.) Old Barn Plans, by Richard Lawson, Main Street Press Book, 1979.
- 5.) The New World Dutch Barn, by John Fitchen, Syracuse University Press, 1968.
- 6.) Dutch Barn Research Journal, Edited and Published by Greg Huber, P.O. Box 344, Wyckoff, New Jersey 07481.
- 7.) The Palatine Families of New York 1710, by Henry Z. Jones, Jr., Universal City California, page 812.
- 8.) Living History, Volume 2, Number 3, winter 1992, Box 202, West Hurley, NY 12491.
- 9.) Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter, Volume 3, Issue 2, Fall 1990, P.O. Box 176, Rensselaer, NY 12144.
- 10.) Man Finds Past in the Beams, by Steve Barnes, The Record, Troy, NY, December 6, 1992.

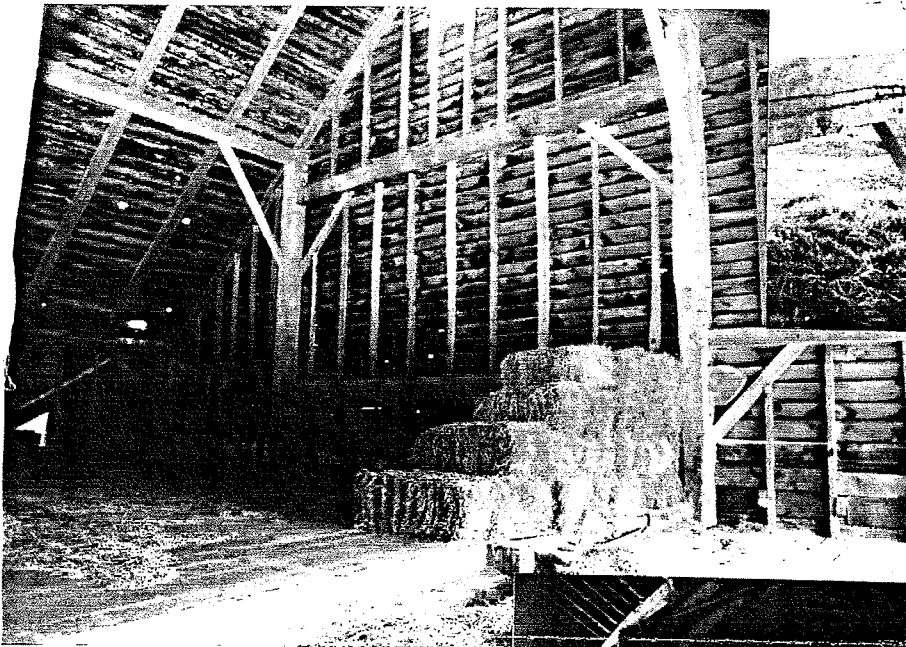
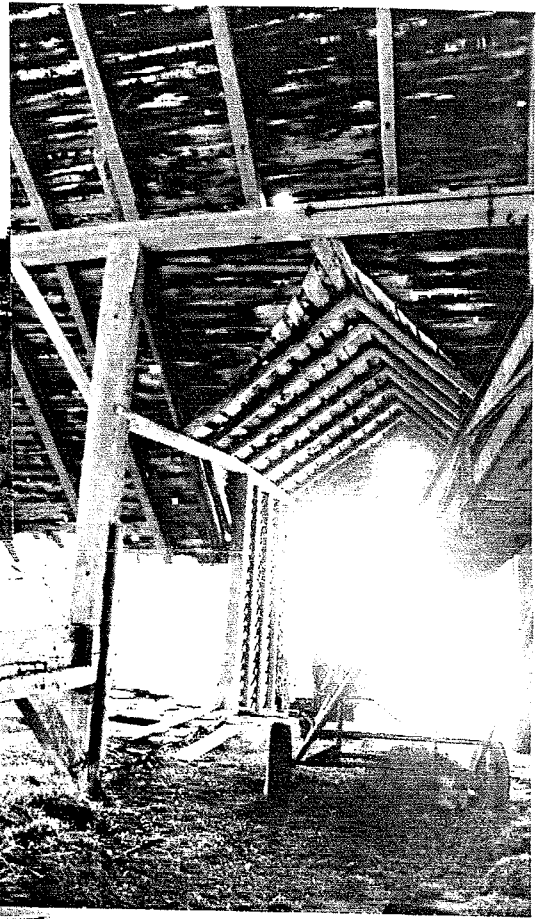
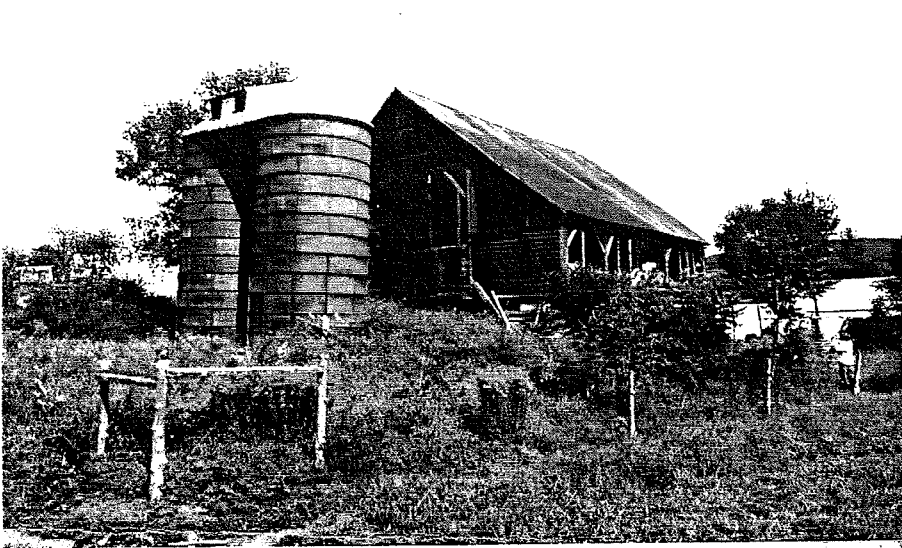
This paper was made possible with the documentation and cooperation of Greg Huber. Additional copies or information can be gotten from:

Peter Sinclair
407 Spillway Rd.
West Hurley, NY 12491

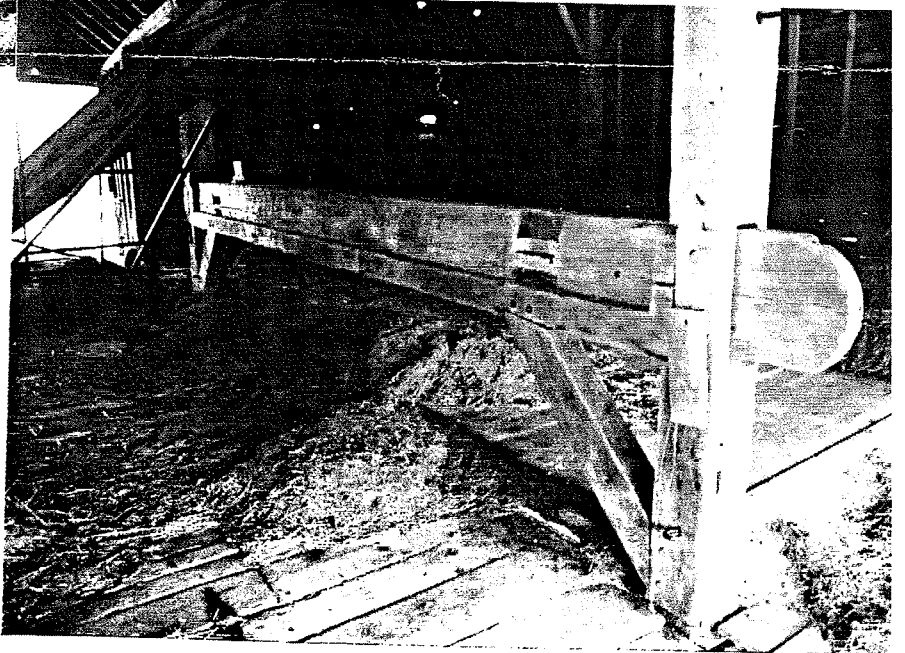
914-338-0257



Wagner Barn (Wagner Farm # 2)
Lynnfield Rd, Brunswick, near
Prestonville, Va. Kennebec Co.
NP Photos 29 Aug 92



sidehill entry seems later



Herrington barn
 Tanager Road (Rte 173)
 Brunswick, Kentelzer Co
 1 Sep 92 Pratt photos

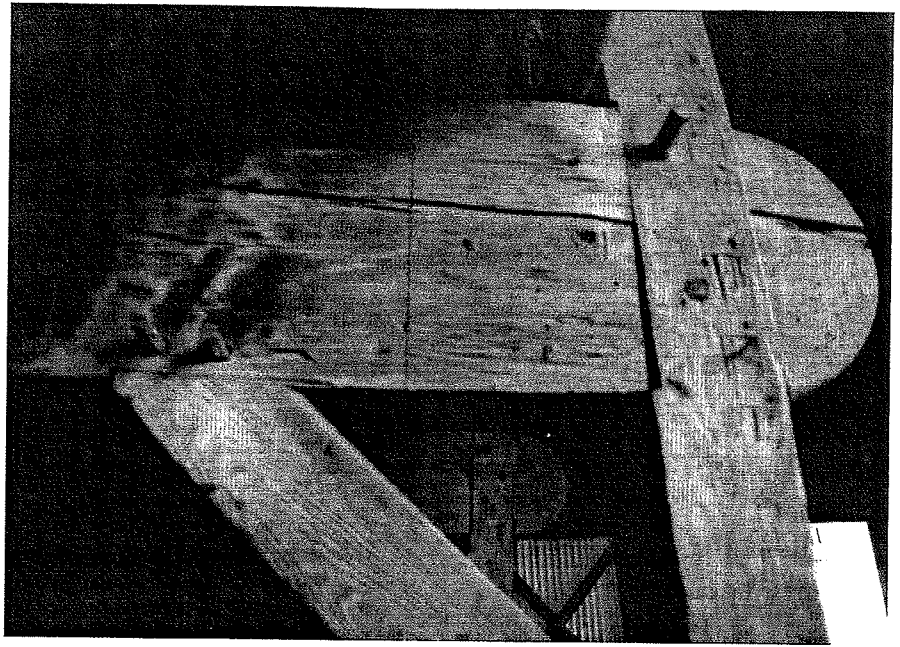
note cutout section of anchor beam →

Photos by Ned Pratt

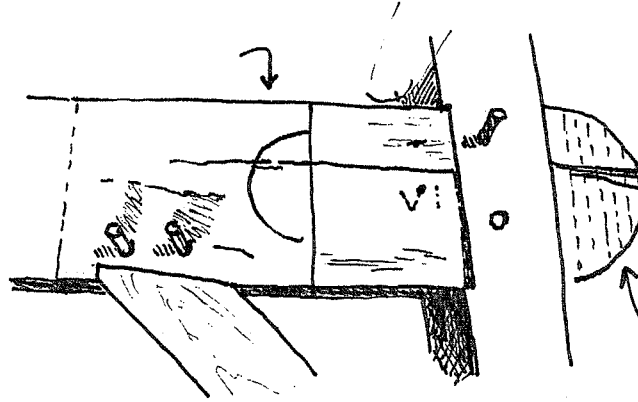
UAGONEZ BARN, BRUNSVICK (CONT) Garfield Road, Rensselaer County

Photos 29 Aug & 26 Sep 92

Anchorbeam
detail - Note
"scribe" marks

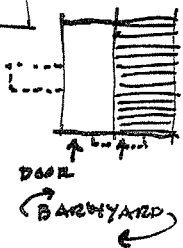


Clearly visible
in person, nearly
invisible here, is
a semi-circular
mark



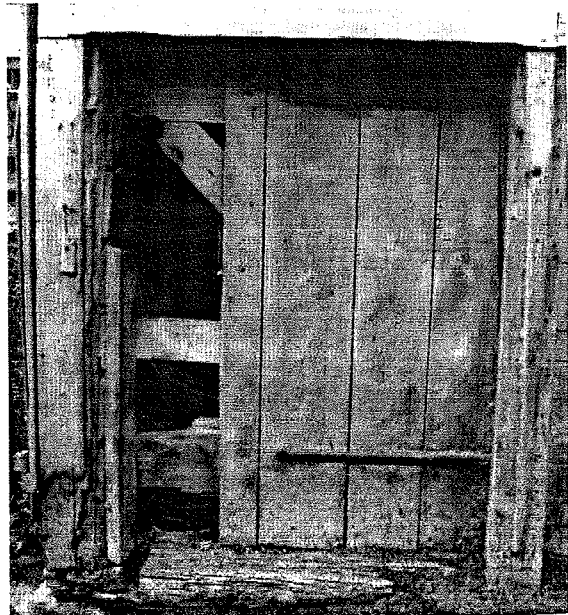
there also seem
to be a
set of
vertical
marks
here on
the tenon
(very faint)

New Low
Barn



MORE DETAILS
OLD PENT ROOF SUPPORTS

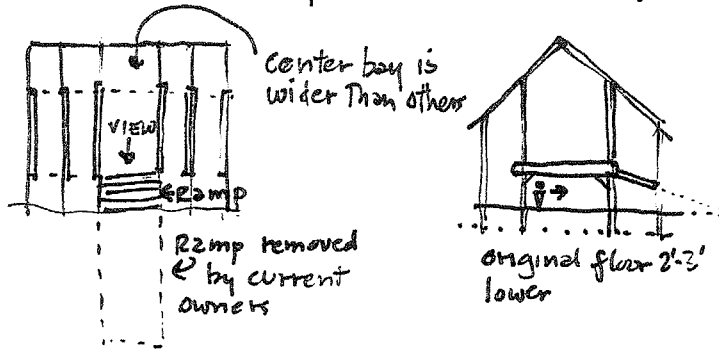
NICE HINGES ON
OLD DOOR
(TO LEFT OF OPNL
BELOW ↓)



Notes by Ned Pruitt

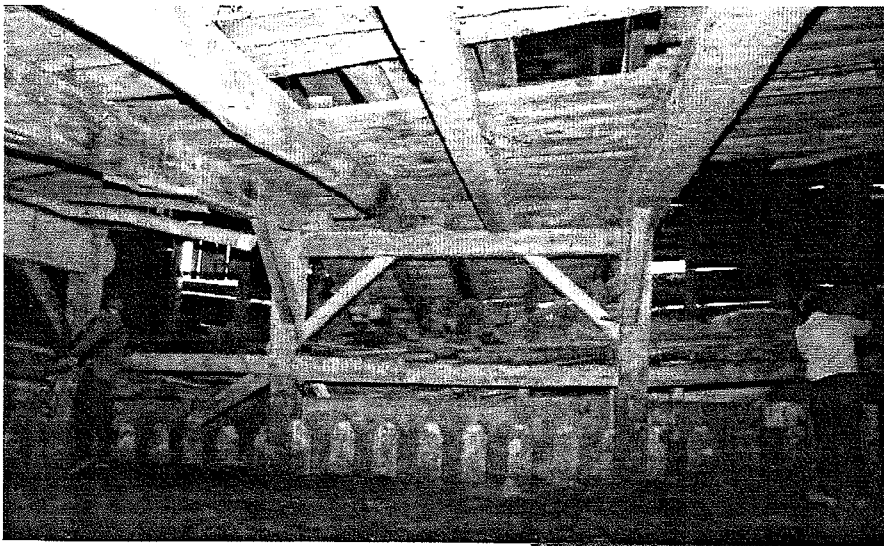
WAGONER BARN, BRUNSVICK (Cont)
 Garfield Road, Rensselaer Co. 29 Aug +
 DBPS tour 26 Sep 92. Ned Pratt notes

Details of ramp in center bay →

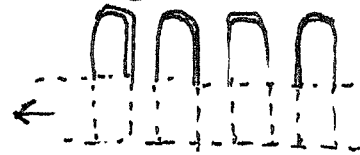


Several Dutch Barns in Rensselaer County have this side-hill aspect, presumably for added hay storage. All have a center bay wider than the others, suggesting the feature is original.

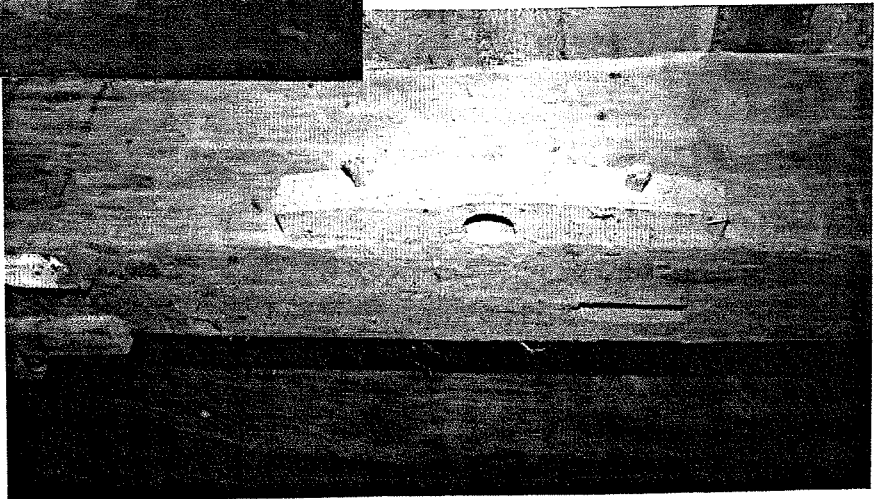
Center bay & ramp from below



also note the vertical planks (with a board behind them) fencing off the side aisle



note pegged on support on bottom of beam. Detail at right →

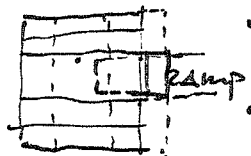


HENRY STANLEY BARN
 Rte 351 Poestenkill
 Rensselaer County. DBPS tour
 26 Sep 92 notes by Neal Pratt

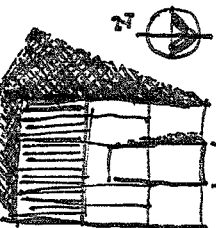
S Bay Saltbox & sidehill entry

Saltbox portion is later,
 Sidehill section with ramp may
 be original, though roof raised
 over ramp section at some point.

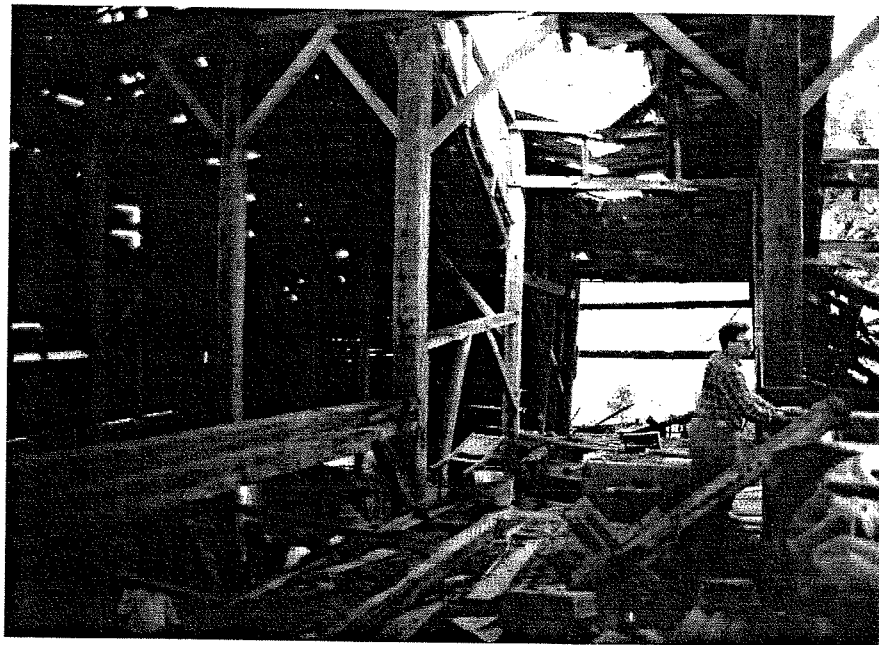
right front corner is collapsing →
 (view of EAST END)



- Center bay is noticeably wider
- Note cutouts on center bay anchor beams (but why isn't



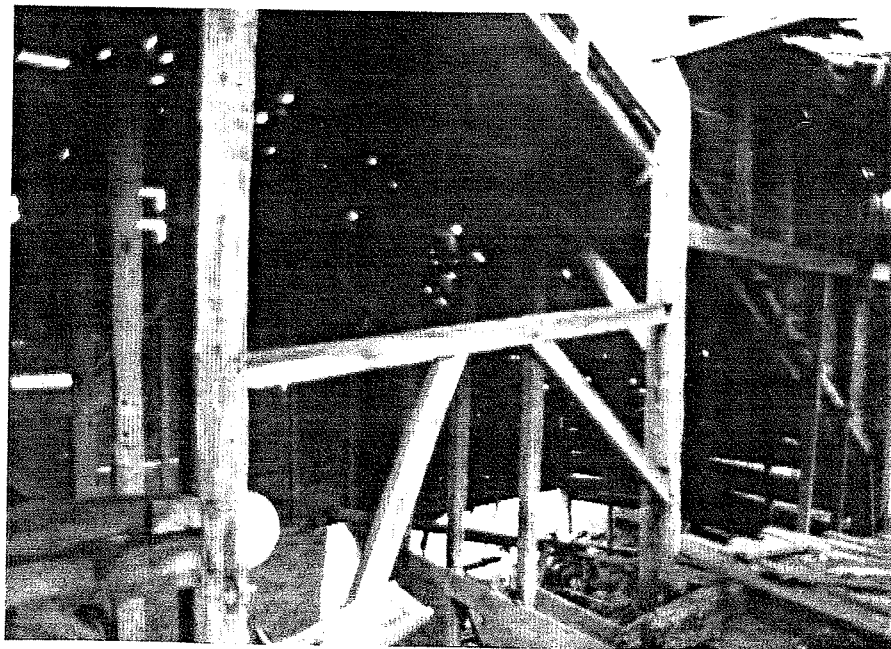
the floor at that level?)



Note Purlin braces (correct term?) are crossed.

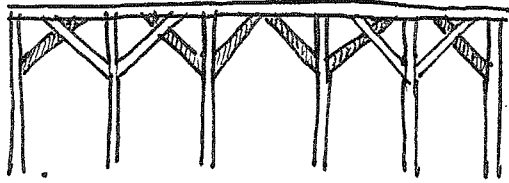
Note Mr. Stanley wrote his name on post to facilitate identification

SIV
 Corner



STANLEY BARN, Poestenkill
 (Cont.) DBPS tour 26 Sep 92

Note the braces tying the
 Purlin to the Purlin posts are
 crossed, except at the

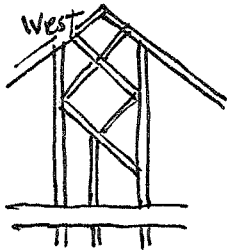
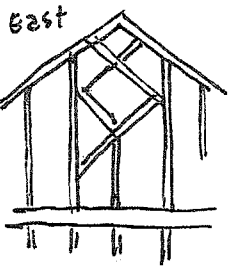


wider center bay, (sketch
 exaggerated to show which
 are in front)

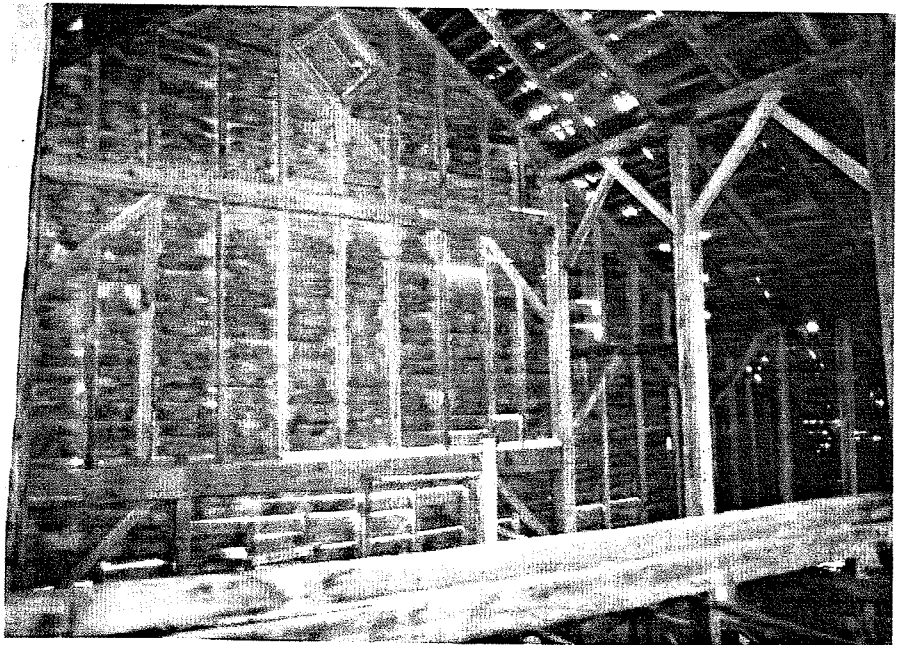
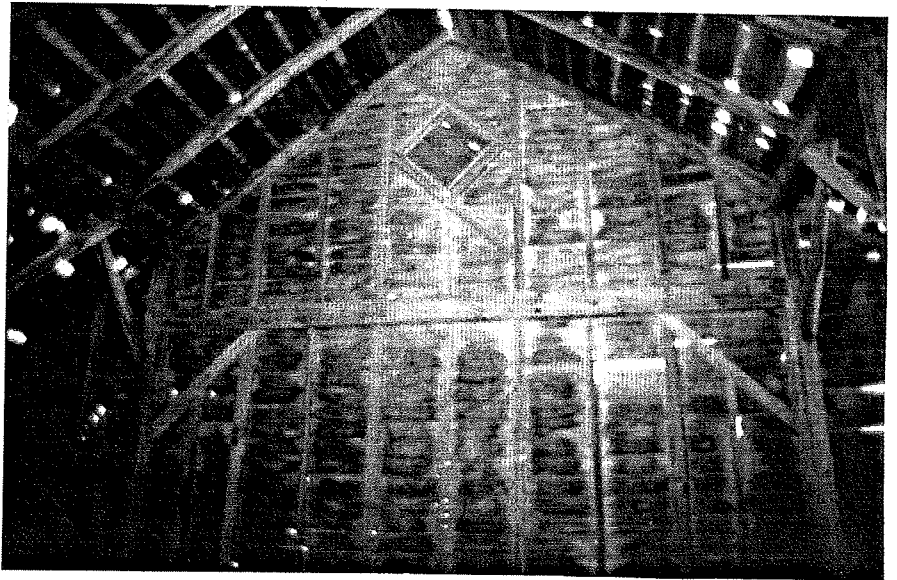
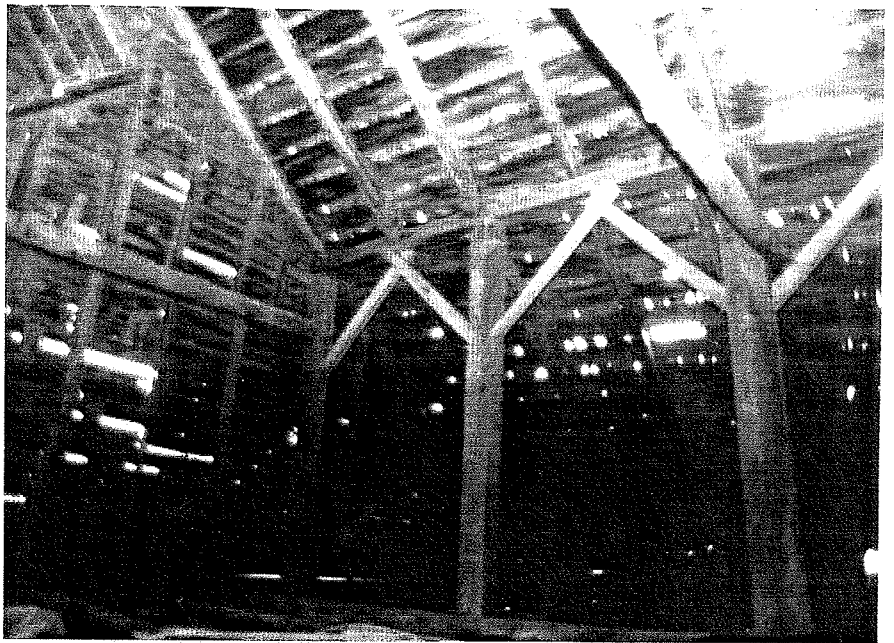
(as seen from center of barn)

towards SE ↗

WEST END →
 ↓



Kind of neat framing details
 for windows in gable ends.



Notes by Ned Pratt

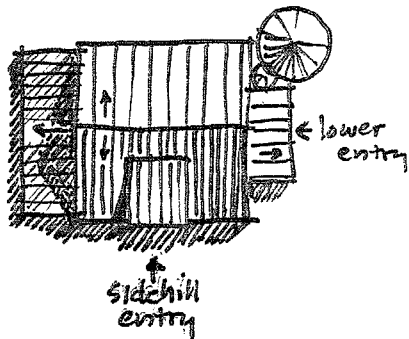
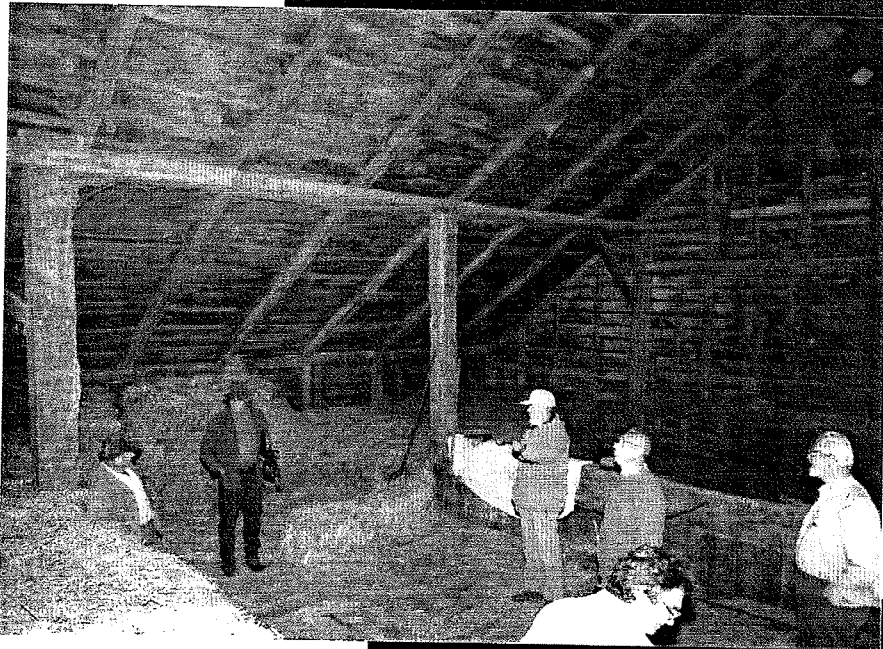
DUTCH BARN TOUR - WITH DBPS 26 SEPTEMBER 92

small barn, Garfield Road,
Poestenkill, Rensselaer Co.

just so. of town line, east
side, set back somewhat

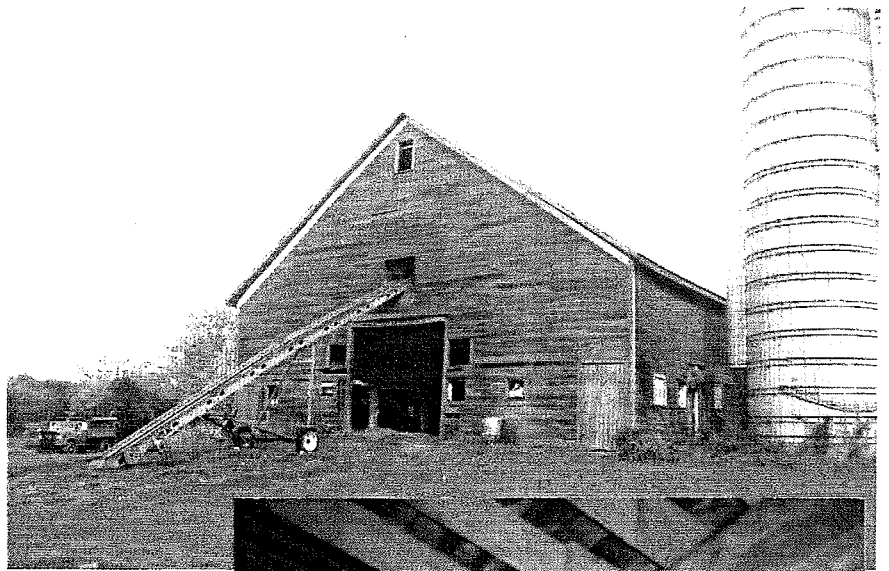
Barn has been moved, remodelled
in sidehill location & has
numerous later additions.

Cows milked on first floor
today

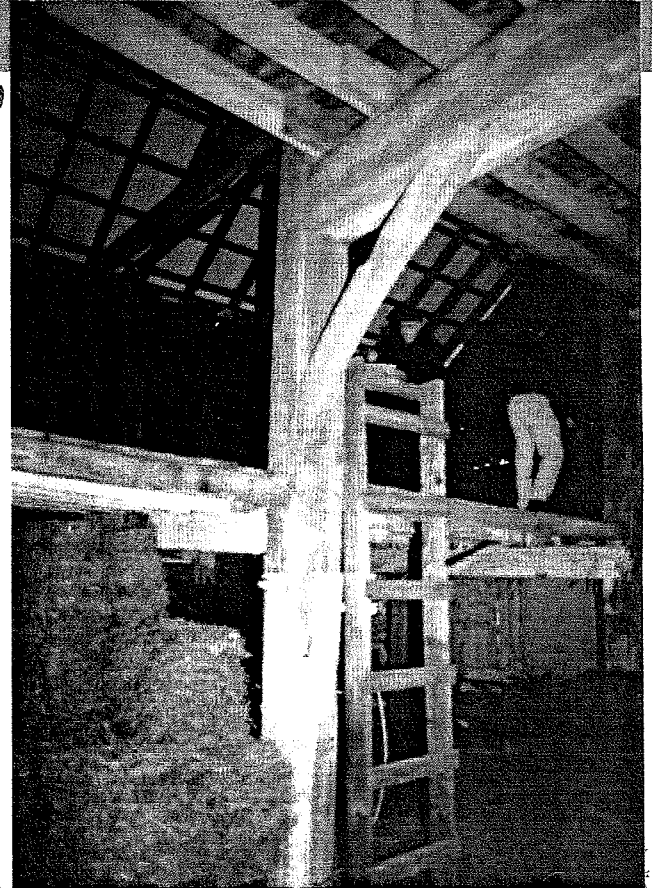


FINGER BARN, Germantown
 Columbia County. DBPS tour
 17 Oct 1992 (This was Barn #1)
 I think this is #7, "O.P. Poole" in
 Fitchen. Notes by Ned Pratt

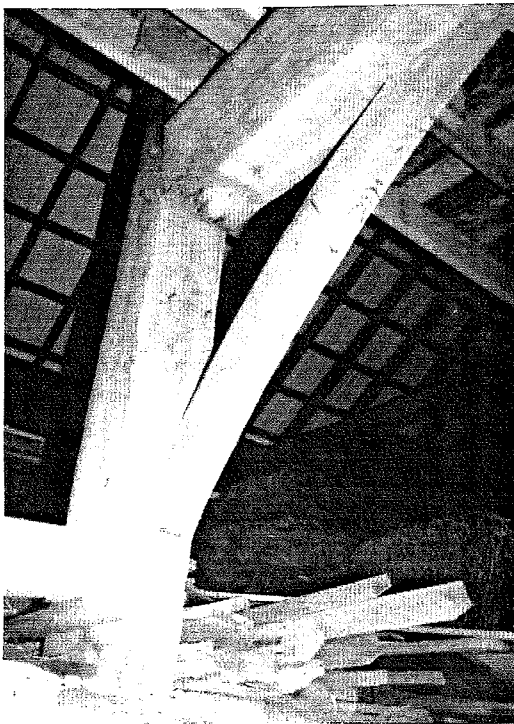
Basic structure & form intact;
 substantial repairs/rebuilding,
 as in roof structure - all old
 rafters gone. If this is the
 barn in Fitchen's book, the
 poles supporting the hay have
 been replaced since he photo-
 graphed it. (now 2x6" with
 flooring)



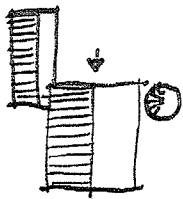
view #1, from S(?)



Anchor Beam
 ← braces are →
 CURVED. Also
 Chamfered
 Tongues do NOT
 protrude much,
 if at all



view #2,
 bottom



view #1, top

TO GERMAN TOWN

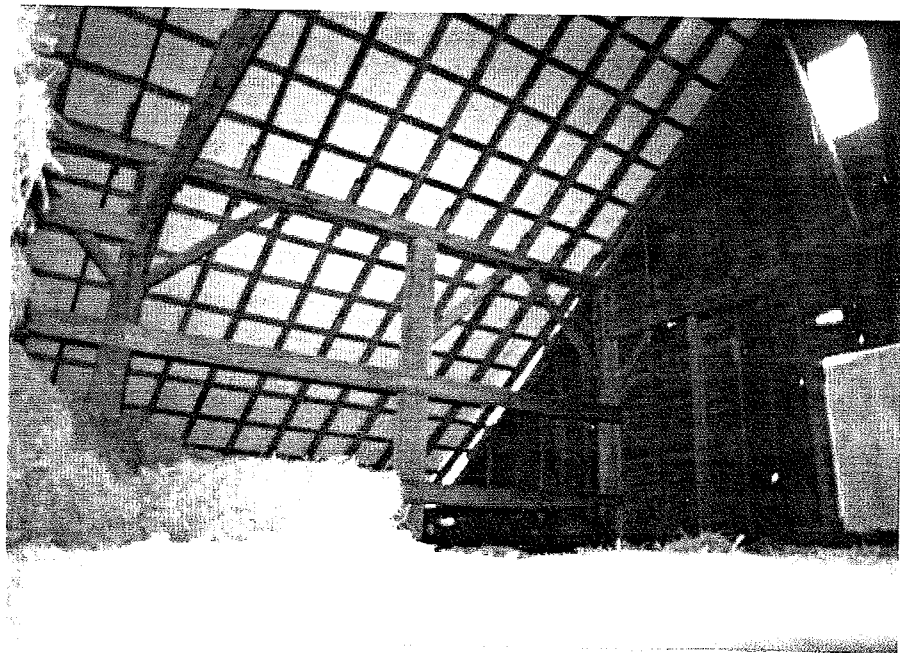
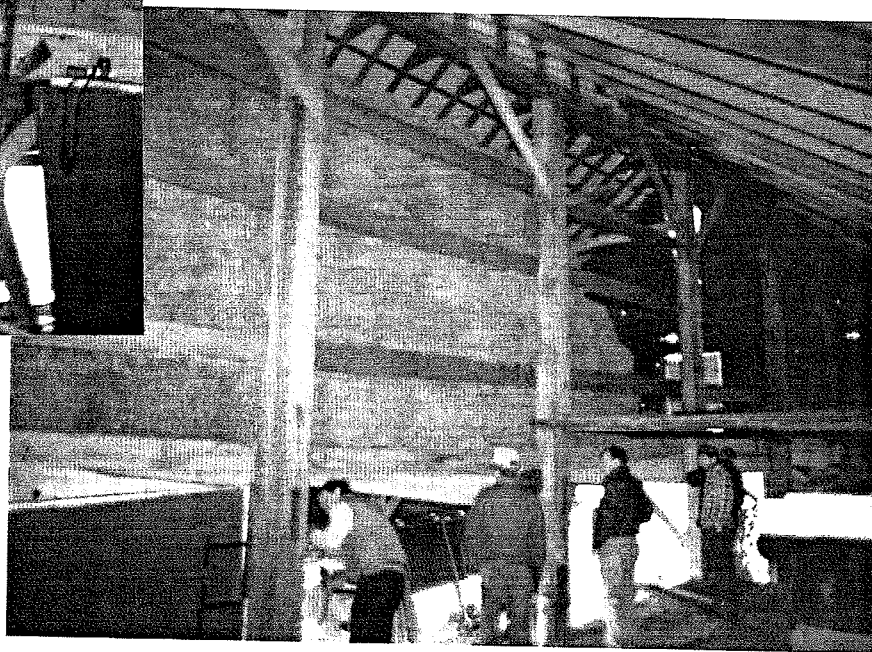
#2

DBPS tour 17 Oct 1992 Barn #1,
Cermantown, Columbia Co. (p. 2)

← A bay barrack pole?

DBPS members will measure
anything, anywhere
view of so. end.

Finger barn, formerly hascher (?)



Note new roof structure
Also transverse beam

NP

BARN #2, DBPS tour
 17 October 1992
 LASCHER BARN (?)
 Germantown, Columbia County

And this is the
good end...

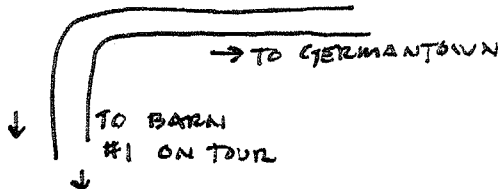
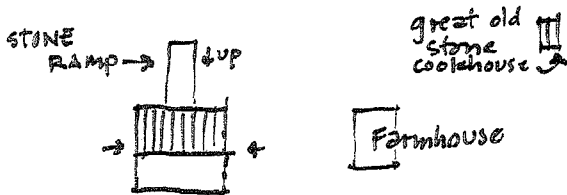
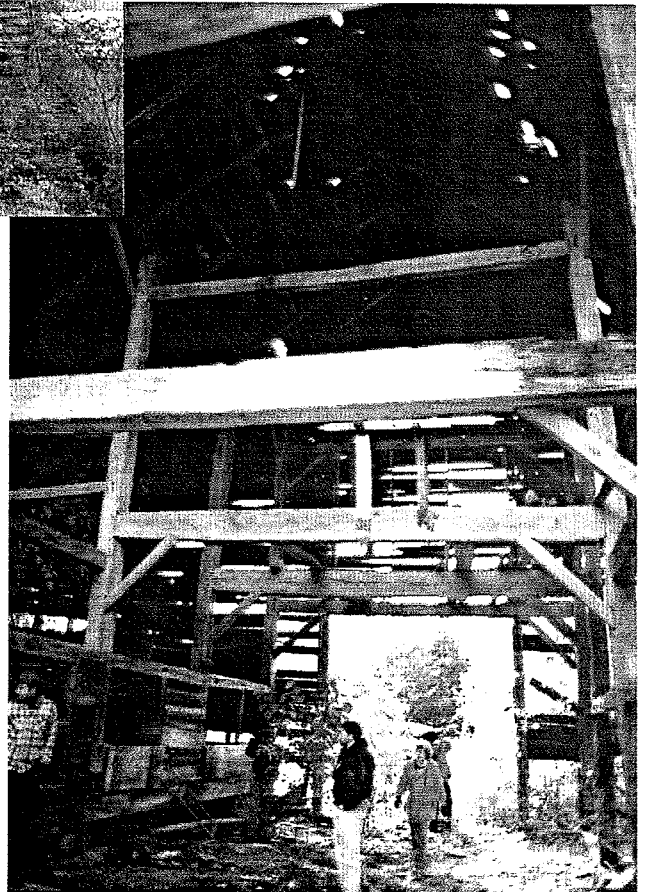
left corner
 columns all gone



Left corner gone, roof gone at far end

Tenon tongues on anchor beams
 don't protrude here, either
 (Columbia Co. peculiarity?)

Note upper
 transverse beams

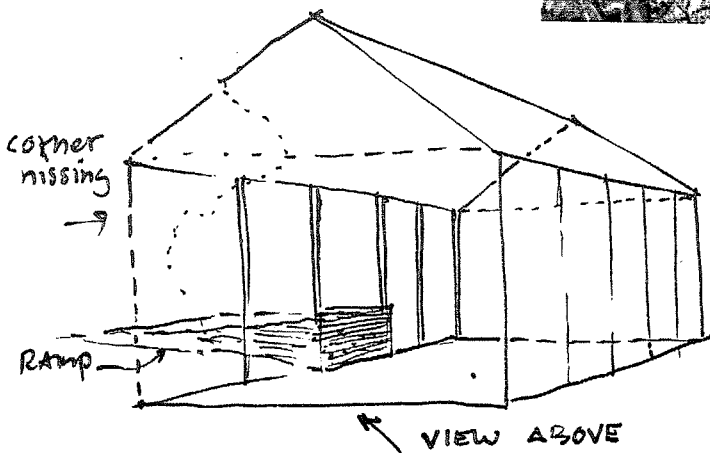
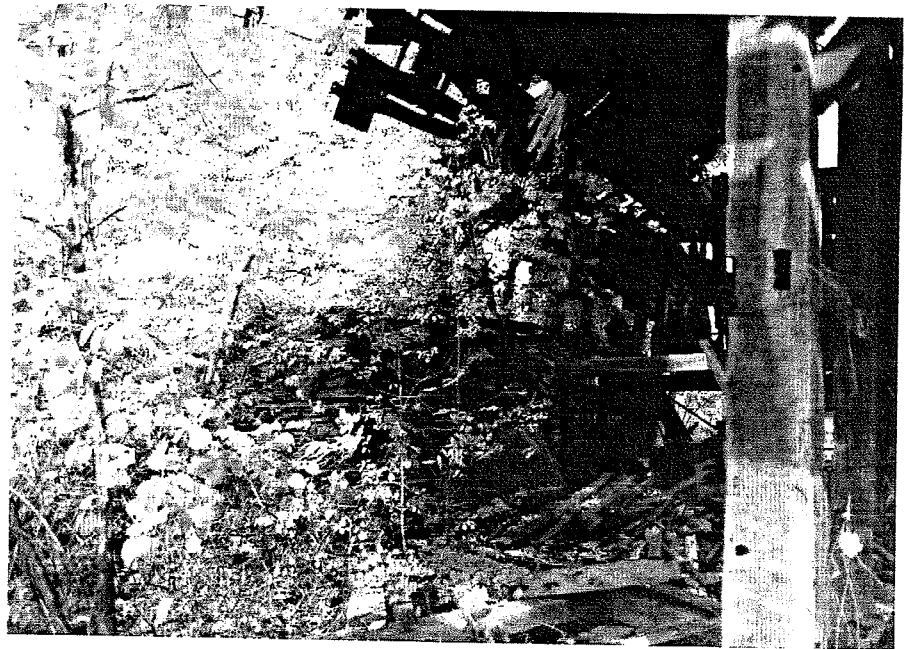


Barn #2, DBPS tour of
 17 October 1992
 Germantown,
 Columbia County
 LASCHER BARN (?)

Far end is going fast
 ↳
 Ramp would be to the
 left in THIS view

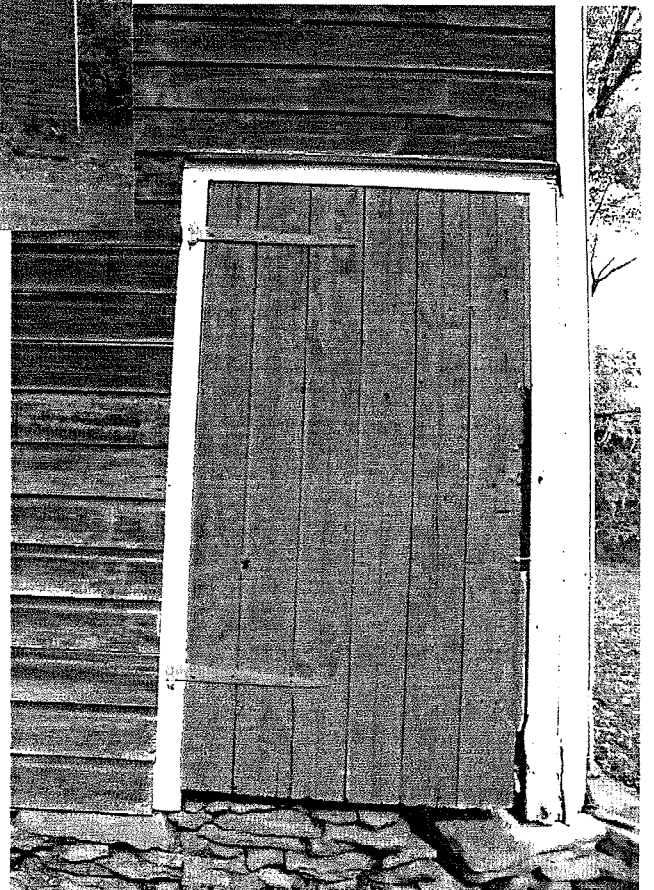
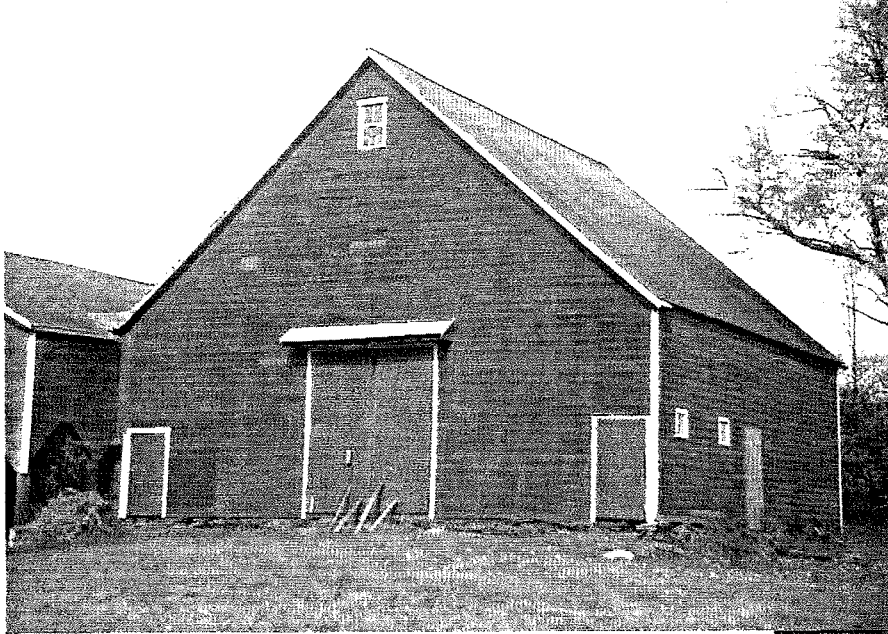


Stone ramp
 leading up to 2nd
 level at center bay
 similar to Rensselaer
 COUNTY Dutch Barns.



WILLIAMS BARN
DRPS TOUR 17 Oct 92
Barn #3 on tour
Germantown, Columbia Co.

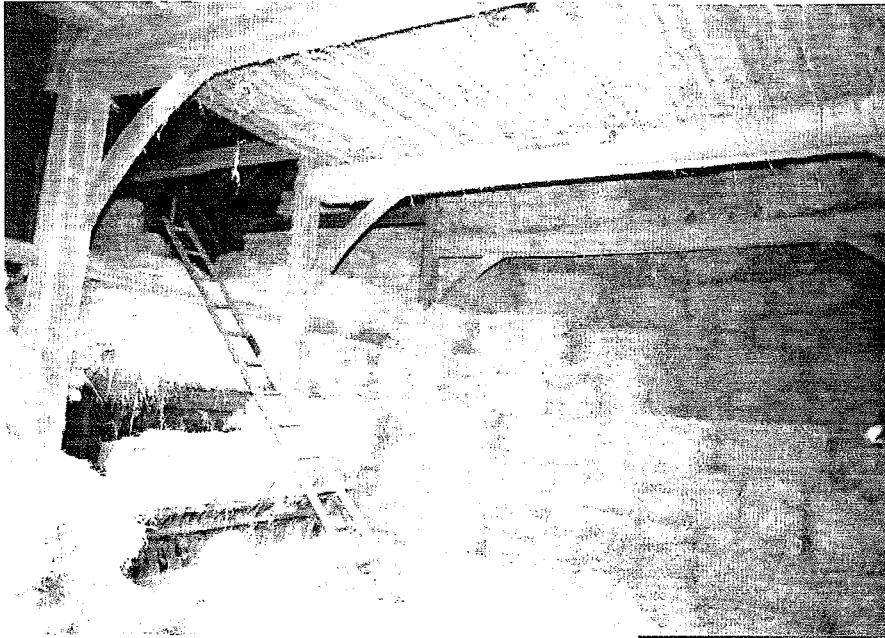
We went in at the
other end



Great proportions

this also has curved anchor beam braces
Tongues of anchor beam tenons do not
protrude here, either

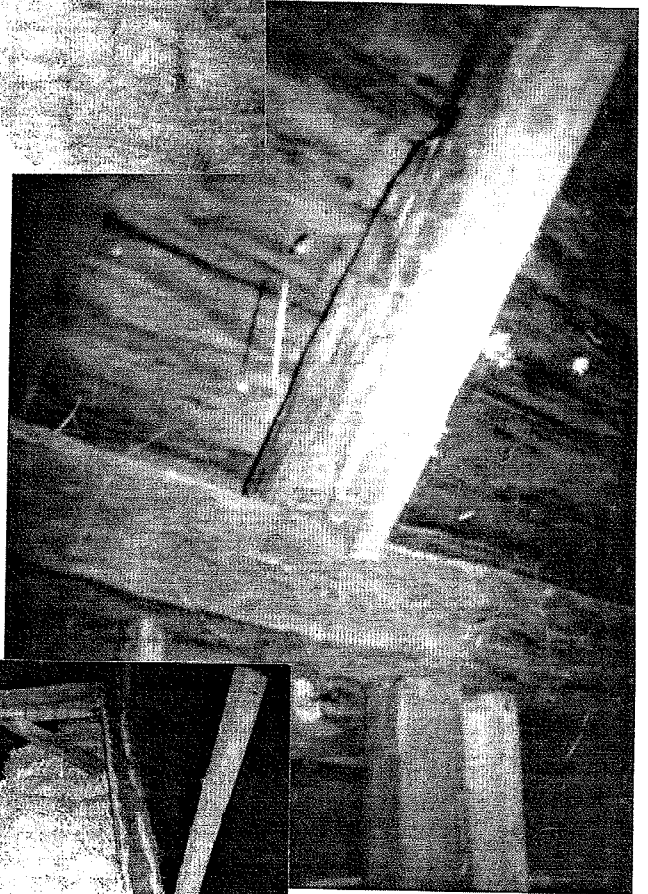
notes by Neal Pratt



note curved anchor beam braces

no protruding tongue on anchor beam tenon.

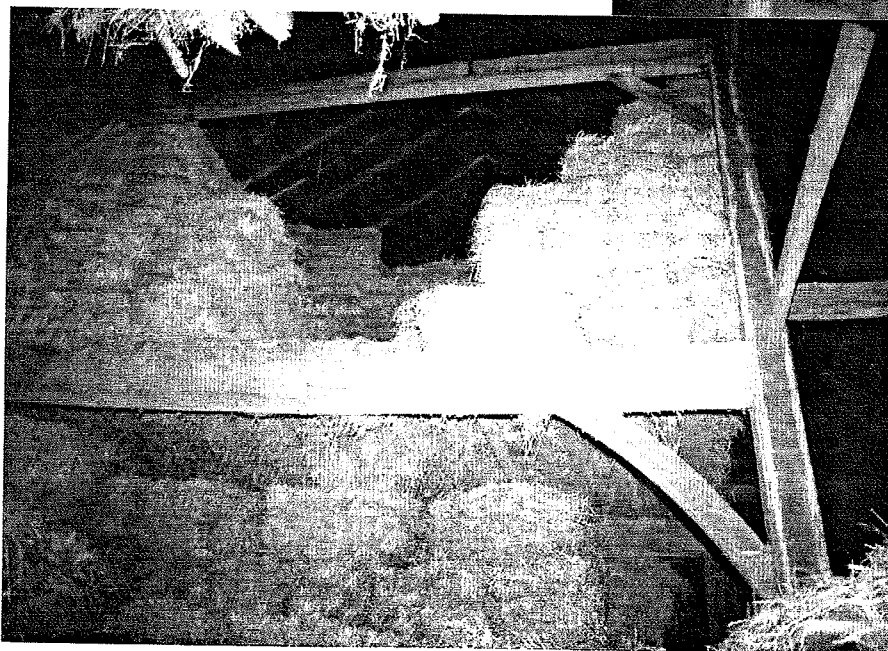
A very warm & friendly barn.
hay bales above were soon covered with people, none of whom wanted to leave



upper transverse beams again



Blurry photo meant to show notching at rafter end



some framing members to the right of this photo (in wall) seemed to be pit sawn.

sp

THE INNER WORKINGS OF DUTCH BARNs: THE VARIABILITY IN BAY WIDTHS

BY GREG HUBER

It is interesting to conceive why different Dutch barns built of the same number of bays varied in total length. John Fitchen had measured the lengths of 9 four bay barns that he had cited on his barn list. The following table summarizes the number of barns and their corresponding number:

<u>NO. OF BARNs</u>	<u>LENGTH OF BARN</u>
1	40
1	44
3	45
2	50
2	56

Although this list hardly constitutes exhaustive treatment of the lengths of various Dutch barns, it affords an opportunity to at least see a very general overview of the lengths involved in 4-Bay barns. Four of the barns had a length of 50 or more feet and 5 barns were 45 feet or less. The shortest length is 40 feet (East-of-Sharon-Barn -Fitchen No. 33) and the longest is seen in 2 barns - 56 feet (Wemple - No. 32 and the Bradt-Mable Barn - No. 60). What might account for this variability seen in the lengths of these 9 barns?

Species of wood utilization - white pine, pitch pine and oak are the principal types of wood used in Dutch barns. The longest barns, previously mentioned, are almost exclusively of pitch pine. One barn - 44 feet - the Verplanck Van Wyck (No. 2), has anchorbeams of pitch pine and columns of oak. The larger Wemp Barn (No. 31), 45 feet long - has most of its structural members of white pine. The Van Wie Barn (No. 29), 50 feet long - is mostly of

white pine. Another barn, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, is built exclusively of oak. It has massive anchorbeams - 25 inches in height and columns 20 inches across at its top. It too is 4 bays long - is an astonishing 57 feet wide but only 45 feet long.

Since the length of the barn is actually determined by the length of its longitudinal members - the purlin plates and wall plates, it may be considered important to study the species of wood used in these specific members. It may be significant to know that the longer barns - i.e. - the long 4 Bay barns - the 5 Bay barns and 6 Bay barns are fairly rarely spliced when it comes to these members. But no hard data is available to pursue this. It may yield some interesting results.

Taken in sum, it appears at this point that the various species of wood found in Dutch barns would not seem to be a significant determinant in establishing the length of 4-Bay barns.

Era of Erection

Unless a barn has a date chiseled into a structural member - most often an anchorbeam, if its authenticity is to be trusted, knowing the data of erection of a Dutch barn is very difficult to ascertain. Chiseled dates in Ulster County Dutch barns are occasionally seen. In other counties, dates are very rarely found. Thus, using this method to determine when 4 Bay barns were constructed is much wanting.

It remains possible that certain building codes existed that are now totally lost to history that dictated various lengths of 4-Bay barns. On a somewhat related matter, some colonial buildings

were apparently taxed more heavily when they attained a certain length.

Perhaps different timber frame guilds existing at different times in the 1700's had differing methods of construction techniques. Why would the East of Sharon Barn (E.O.S.) of 4 bays, be built 16 feet shorter than the Wemple Barn? (The width of these two barns is within 2 feet of each other). The crop storage capacity of the E.O.S. barn is far less than the capacity in the Wemple Barn, and yet the amount of work in the joinery in both barns approximates each other. The rationale behind all the various sizes of 4-Bay barns remains very perplexing. Why would someone go to so much trouble in performing so much joinery per unit of barn length in the E.O.S. barn and obtain thus such a short barn? Could they have built a 3 Bay barn of the same length with much less joinery? Seemingly very much so! Think of the much less amount of joinery that went into the 3 bay almost 50 foot long Phillipsburg Manor Dutch barn in Tarrytown, N.Y. Admittedly the hewing is much greater in a 50 or 56 foot barn than in a 40 foot barn. Joinery was and is a much more exact science and art than hewing and perhaps the various costs of hiring different carpenters constituted some of the factors that determined the length of Dutch barns.

One interesting possible window of opportunity that may shed some light to help us understand the concept of varying bay widths in Dutch barns may be seen in studying the Wagner Barn in Brunswick

in Rensselaer County, New York. This barn is unique in that it is the only 7 Bay barn known to exist. It is 60 ft. long. The middle bay is almost 12 feet wide, ostensibly for the allowance of the entry and exit from the side wall of hay wagons. The remaining six bays are all about 8 feet wide. The anchorbeams are quite deep - in the 18 to 20 inch depth range. There would seem to be no reason to have two inner H-frames on either side of the middle bay. One H-frame would seem to suffice. Perhaps not. Are 8 foot bays indicative of 8 foot sapling poles (greater support) and 12 foot bays indicative of 12 foot sapling poles (less support)? These sapling poles, of course stretch over the anchorbeams and support the great mass of stored crops overhead. Perhaps the builder of the Wagner Barn created 8 foot side bays because of some functional need. Discerning that need will be difficult of attainment in light of the passage of 200 years.

It may be that some of the question of why barns with the same number of bays had differing total lengths can be partially answered by Fitchen's own statement when he addressed himself to the questions of trying to assign a precise date of a Dutch barn's erection. He says, "accurate determination of the date of individual barns, if such ever comes to be made, must be on the basis of a combination of many factors. Probably the surest data will prove to be not from written records that may yet come to light but from internal evidence; that is, on-the-spot interpretation of information presented by the fabric and

constitution of the building itself." Some or many of the internal workings or evidence of the various functions of Dutch barns, however, may be lost to antiquity.

Weather Loads

It remains possible that some specific 4-Bay barns were subjected to far greater wind and or snow loads. Thus the roof needed greater internal support i.e. more bays per unit length.

Builder's Confidence

The master builder of say - the Wemple Barn may have relied on his judgment and experience to maximize the stability various structural members rendered to the barn. As an example, the builder utilized the so called 3-4-5 triangle in incorporating the purlin plate braces and the H-frame braces into the barn. Perhaps he felt he did not need as many bents per unit of length than other barns had.

Segmental Nature of Dutch barns

The very nature of Dutch barns lends itself far more to an internal morphology than either English or Pennsylvania Swiss-German barns do. The Pennsylvania barn is more related to an external morphology and the English barn related to basically neither. The arrangement of bents in Dutch barns - the H-frames yield a number (2-7) of main sections or segments. It can be said each segment lies between adjacent H-frames, above the anchorbeams and the side aisles above the longitudinal struts and each one would hold a certain capacity of crop in a given barn-be it hay, straw, wheat etc. Each segment of crop storage may have

represented to the early farmer a certain amount or yield of rent payment to the Manor Lord. A certain part or percentage of a crop in a segment (however determined) may have allowed comparison of different crop yields in different years. Perhaps one full segment indicated a certain amount of acreage under cultivation of a particular crop. This business of differing growth yields in different years may be directly linked to the genesis and usage of hay barracks. All years did not yield the same amount of crops.

Width of Animals (horses, cows, etc.)

It would be interesting to know the average width of certain animals and to ascertain the number of animals of a given type that might have fit into one bay at one side aisle in a Dutch barn. No hard data exists on the various widths of bays in Dutch barns. Perhaps the widths of bays are multiples of the widths of standard farm animals.

Different Crop Weights

Different crops may have had varying weights per unit of size (density). This may have necessitated more or fewer bents (per unit of barn length) for varying amounts of needed structural support.

Isolation of Builders

Perhaps the building guilds were secretive and they also did not observe much of each other's work, or even know much of the exact methods of other builders. Consider this far-fetched scenario to illustrate a point: The builder-joiner of the East-of-

Sharon (E.O.S.) Barn was paid for his joinery work according to a certain percentage of the amount of crops stored in the barn for the first 5 or 10 years of the barn's existence. Then he met the builder-joiners of the Wemple Barn and Bradt/Mabie Barns (almost identical size barns) and he realized they all built 4-bay barns. (let us assume that these three barns in question were in the same climate, land it was on had same crop production, same erection dates and perhaps a few other things.) They were paid in the same manner he was. However, he found out but could not understand how his fellow joiners crop yield (read-the money they got from their nearly same amount of joinery) was 40% greater. He said to his joiner friends - "That's impossible!" To which the joiner friends replied - "Not if you build your barn 16 feet longer next time."

Individual Builder's Custom

Perhaps each builder just built a 4-Bay barn (or any other size) of a basic length, i.e., 40 ft.-45 ft.- 50 ft. - and that was it - He could build it any way he wanted to - period.

New Jersey Barns

New Jersey Dutch barns (100) very curiously are of only 3 or 4 bays. There are positively no exceptions to this. Why this is so - is anyone's guess. Even though New Jersey probably did not have the agricultural economic size that New York had, one would think that at least a few barns would exceed 4 bays. This is not the case. What light this could shed on the foregoing discussion is similarly also anyone's guess.

Conclusion

Many of the structural elements that constitute the make-up of an individual Dutch barn have been examined and comparisons have been made in recent years among the many barns that have been discovered. But other thoughts concerning what may be considered as focusing on the very fabric of the barns themselves, such as comparisons of bay widths among numerous barns having the same bay number should be treated more fully. It may help us gravitate toward a greater comprehensive view of at least some of the dynamics of the forces that helped mold the structure of the Dutch barn.

ALB-26
 JAN AERNAMI -
 JARSMAL GRUNSE
 STITT RD
 ALB-104
 WAGNER - ALB-
 BARRI A 23
 WAGNER - ALB-
 BARRI B - 24
 RANSTRONG -
 ALB-8
 ZAREMSKI,
 ALB-107
 IMAI
 ALB-19
 JAN-WIE
 LARKSVILLE 28
 COLLINS
 ALB-30
 KELLEY
 ALB-33

OVERALL WIDTH	OVERALL LENGTH	CENTER AISLE	SIDE AISLE	COLUMN HEIGHT	SIDE WALL HEIGHT	COLUMN SILL TO ANCHOR BEAM TOP	ANCHOR BEAM TOP TO PURLIN TOP	# OF BAYS	1ST BAY	2ND BAY	3RD BAY	4TH BAY	XTRA BAYS	WAGON DOOR WIDTH	HEIGHT OF RIGHT LONGITUDINAL STRU	HEIGHT OF LEFT LONGITUDINAL STRU	LONGITUDINAL HIGH (HORSE) SIDE R-LEFT	COLLAR TIE (C) OR TRANSVERSE BEAM (T)	ANCHOR BEAM DEPTH	ANCHOR BEAM WIDTH	COLUMN DEPTH	COLUMN WIDTH	ANCHOR BEAM BRACE COLUMN TO BRACE	ANCHOR BEAM BRACE ANCHOR BEAM TO BRACE	LAYOUT END OF BARN FACES (COMPASS DIRECTION)	LADDER	WOODEN HINGES ON CENTE DOOR (ORIGINALLY)
45'	59'	25'	10'	23'	15'	12'	11'	5	11'-8"	11'-10"	12'	10'-4"	11'-10"	10'	6'-4"	1'-0"	L	T	21"	12"	10"	11"	3'-0"	3'-0"	E	N	N
45'	56'	25'	10'	25'	17'-0"	13'	12'	5	9'-1"	10'-0"	8'-8"	11'-9"	16'-0"	11'	1'-6"	6'-6"	R	T	14 1/2"	10"	12"	10"	3'-0"	3'-0"	E	N	N
42'	42'	22'	10'	19'-10"	11'-6"	12'	1'-10"	3	13'-6"	14'	14'-6"	-	-	10'	6'-10"	6'-4"	R	C	18 1/2"	10"	9"	12"	2'-6"	3'-3"	N	Y	Y
42'	35'	22'	10'	21'	12'-0"	12'-4"	8'-8"	3	11'-8"	11'-8"	11'-8"	-	-	9'	6'-3"	6'-10"	L	T	17"	10"	8"	10"	2'-1"	3'-4"	E	N	Y
42'	42'	21'	10'-6"	21'	14'-0"	12'	9'	3	13'-6"	14'	14'-6"	-	-	10'	7'-0"	6'-0"	R	T	17"	9 1/2"	9"	11"	3'-0"	3'-0"	SE	Y	Y
43'	43'	24'	9'-6"	20'-6"	10'-2"	13'-10"	6'-8"	3	14'	14'	15'	-	-	10'-7"	6'-6"	5'-6"	R	C	18"	9 1/2"	9"	13"	2'-8"	2'-8"	NE	Y	Y
42'	42'	22'	10'	22'-6"	13'-0"	12'-6"	10'-0"	4	10'	10'-6"	10'-6"	11'	-	10'	8'	6'-6"	R	T	19"	9 1/2"	9 1/2"	10"	3'-0"	3'-0"	S	N	N
38'	38'	20'	9'	19'-9"	10'-9"	12'-3"	7'-6"	3	11'-6"	11'-6"	15'	-	-	9'-7"	6'-6"	6'	R	C	14"	7 1/2"			3'-0"	3'-6"	E	N	Y
52'	61'	32'	10'	23'-10"	16'	10'-4"	11'-6"	6	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	6'-2"	7'	L	T	22"	11"	9"	12"	3'-0"	3'-1"	S	N	Y
52'	42'	32'	10'	23'-3"	16'	12'-9"	10'-6"	4	10'	10'-6"	10'-6"	11'	-	10'	6'-6"	7'-6"	L	T	21"	11 1/2"	8 1/2"	11"	3'-6"	3'-0"	S	N	Y

DATA COMPILED BY CHRIS ALBRIGHT