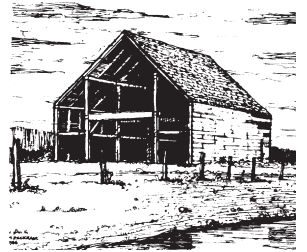


DUTCH BARN PRESERVATION SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



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Notes on American Barracks

Walter Richard Wheeler

The Dutch Barn Preservation Society has published several articles over the years in its *Newsletter*, documenting the barrack in the New World Dutch cultural hearth. Surveys of this resource type have also been published in other academic journals by Allen G. Noble, Don McTernan and others.¹ An excellent introduction, history and interview with a farmer who recalled using barracks were published in one of the earliest Dutch Barn Preservation Society newsletters, in 1989.² In 2008, we published an article on a “hayberg” from Otley, Iowa, among other articles on the subject.³ Most recently, the spring 2016 issue of the *Newsletter* surveyed the use of the barrack in Newfoundland. Rather than a comprehensive survey, the aim of the present article is to compile

previously uncollected sources that provide additional information on the uses and appearance of barracks over time, and their spatial and temporal distribution within the continental United States. The footnotes that accompany this article will introduce the reader to some of the literature that has previously been generated on this cultural resource. The body of published sources on Old World barracks is, of course much larger, and dates back considerably farther—the oldest written source in Dutch dates to 1022; archeological evidence suggests the use of some form of barrack possibly as early as 1,500 BC.⁴

Temporal and Spatial Distribution

Earliest References and Depictions

The earliest reference thusfar identified, which pertains to the construction of a barrack in the New World Dutch cultural hearth, is found in a letter dated 12 January 1630, in which Kiliaen van Rensselaer, writing to Bastiaen Jansz Krol in Fort Orange (near the site of present-day Albany, NY), discusses “...the erection of my houses, barracks, barns, sheepfold or other buildings...”⁵ References became more common as the seventeenth century progressed. In the lease of Jan Jansen van Bremen, dated 14 January 1650, for a farm within the Rensselaer manor, Van Bremen agreed to build a house, barn and



Figure 1. Detail from *Nieuw Amsterdam ofte Nue Nieu Iorx opt Teylant Man* by Johannes Vingboons, 1664 (Collection of the Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, Nederland (National Archives, The Hague, The Netherlands). The barrack can be seen at top center.

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Notes on American Barracks (continued from page 1)

barrack, and to furnish timber and reeds for the thatchers and other laborers, while work was going on.⁶ This triad of buildings—house, barn and barrack—are typical of those mentioned as requisites for farmsteads in the region. It is clear that the barrack was an important component of a well-established New World Dutch farm from the earliest days of settlement. Among a handful of 17th century illustrations that include barracks in the New World Dutch cultural hearth are *Nieuw*

The majority of the earliest real estate notices relate to farms located in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; farmers in other regions, not covered by early- and mid-18th century newspapers, may have also made use of barracks at that time. Typical early advertisements include that for Edward Andrews' farm, in New Windsor, Orange County, NY which had "two new Barracks" on it in 1745 together with a house and a "new Barn" on its 150 acres.⁸

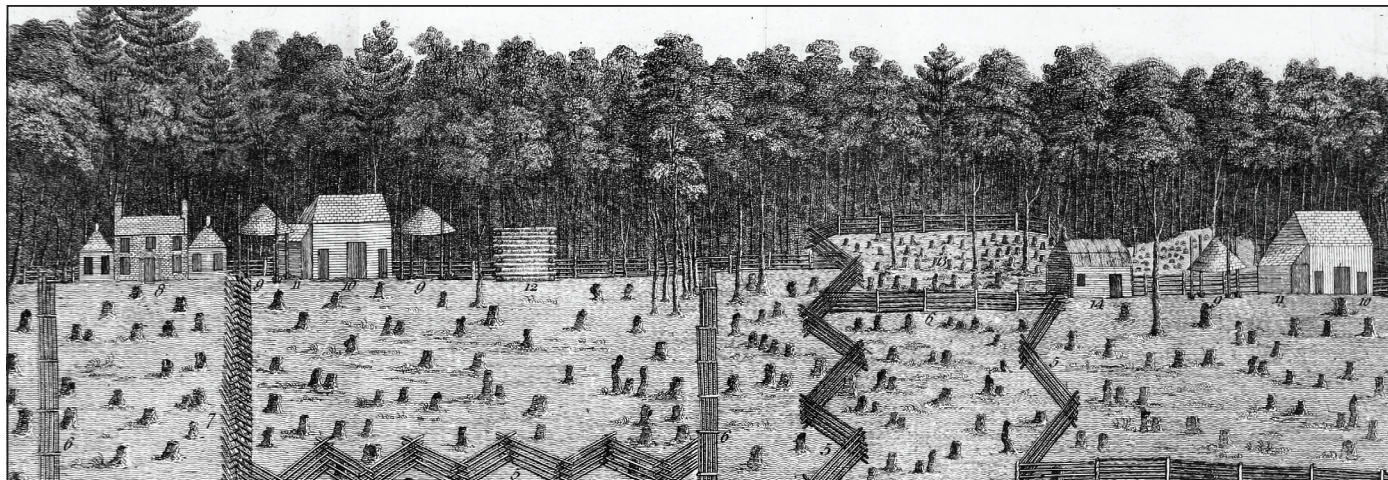


Figure 2: Detail from "Plan of an American New Cleared Farm," from Patrick Campbell, *Travels in the Interior Inhabited Parts of North America* (Edinburgh, 1793).

Amsterdam ofte Nue Nieu Iorx opt Teylant Man by Johannes Vingboons (1664) which shows a barrack just to the north of the fledgling community of New York (Figure 1).

References from Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Newspapers and Manuscripts

References to the presence of barracks on farmsteads are frequently found in real estate advertisements placed in newspapers. A review of some of the earliest examples will demonstrate something of the context in which these structures were built, and the various types of farmsteads on which they were constructed.

The earliest reference known from a published newspaper comes from a real estate notice for a farm in Grigstown, East Jersey (today's Griggstown, in Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ), which had on its 112 acres a "Dwelling House, with Store House, Barn, Barracks, Garden & Well..."; this advertisement was published in a New York newspaper of 1743.⁷

The sale of Doctor Innes' farm, in Jamaica, Queens County, NY in 1768, offered "two Dwelling-Houses, two Kitchen Cellars under the Houses; Milk Cellars, a Barn, [s]moak-House, Fowl-House, House of Office, two Corn Cribs, and a large new Hay Barrack" together with three orchards and a large garden on its 102 acres.⁹ This farm, although of relatively small size, represented one of the more refined farmsteads of the time, undoubtedly due to the wealth of its owner.

At the top of the economic spectrum, William Kelly's farm, consisting of 2000 acres in Morris County, New Jersey, had improvements which included a "good Farm House, Kitchen, and a very fine Dairy and Cyder-House built this Year; a Barn, with twelve Barracks [f]or Hay and Corn; a very fine Corn-House, and a large Granery [sic]; a Negro House, Smoak House, a large Fowl House, a Smith's Shop, a Coal House, a large Cow House, two Horse Stables, a Necessary and large Bee House, two Green Houses;...two Pidgeon Houses...and other Conveniencies [sic] too many



Figure 3. “Welcome Every Friendly Guest,” a paper cutout dating to the late 18th century. Reproduced in *The Ten Broeck Genealogy*, comp. by Emma Ten Broeck Runk (New York: De Vinne Press, 1897).

to mention” together with three tenant houses and a 1,400 tree orchard, “the largest in the Province.”¹⁰ Kelly’s estate had the largest number of barracks presently known. The majority of farmsteads appear to have had only one or two of these structures. Even the most modestly developed farmsteads frequently included a barrack; Thomas Sword’s 165 acre farm in Currybush (today’s Princetown, Schenectady County), which contained 165 acres of land and an orchard of 100 apple trees, included “a good log house and frame barrack” as its built resources.¹¹

Barracks described as “new,” indicating a recent construction date, are mentioned at Peter DeWitt’s mills in the Great Nine Partners Patent, Dutchess County (1775), and at Woodbridge, New Jersey on a farm owned by Thomas Salter (1829), among other locales.¹² Barracks continued to be included in descriptions of the principal structures on farmsteads offered for sale throughout the 19th century, although reference to them declined as the century progressed. The term “hay barrack” was used into the 1960s in Virginia and Maryland, although it is not known if it was applied to buildings of the same type.¹³

Seasonal Disassembly of Barracks?

A “to do” list begun by Philip Schuyler on 1 January 1779, which includes items to be acquired and tasks to be undertaken on his property in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, included the following items: “Barracks for Hay,” “Hay barrack poles & rafters brought out and put up,” and “Barrack screws.”¹⁴ The context indicates that these notes were all recorded sometime before 15 August 1780.

Most interesting about these notes is the suggestion of the possibility that barracks—at least on

the Schuyler farm—were seasonally disassembled and their parts stored. This author hasn’t come across any other reference to this practice in the region.

Eighteenth Century Depictions

A number of illustrations of barracks dating to the 18th century are known. The view of an unidentified Mohawk Valley farm, drawn by Patrick Campbell while traveling along that waterway in 1791-92 and published in 1793, depicts two adjacent farmsteads, each with at least one barrack (Figure 2). A paper cutout view, dating to the



Figure 4. “view of major rensseleer’s house near albany, 1807 (sic)” by Baroness Anne-Marguerite-Henriette Hyde de Neuville (New-York Historical Society, 1953.221). This detail shows the closely-built house, barn, barrack and another small barn. This image is typically, and erroneously, misidentified as depicting the dwelling of Jeremias van Rensselaer (Crailo) on the east side of the river. In fact it illustrates the farmstead of Major Solomon van Rensselaer, which was located just to the south of Albany on the west side of the river.

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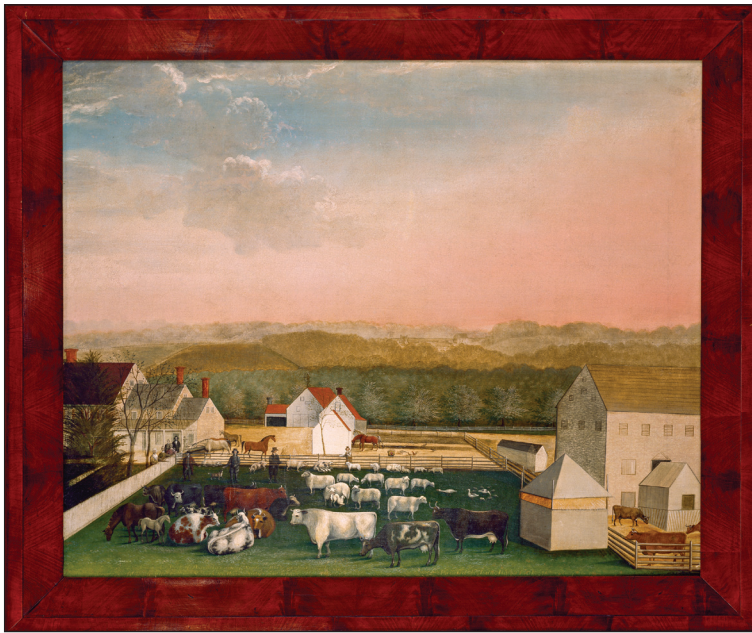


Figure 5. "Leedom Farm," 1849, by Edward Hicks (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Museum Purchase, 1957.101.4).

late 18th century and showing buildings and associated landscape of the Ten Broeck Bouwerie in Livingston, Columbia County, NY, depicts a full barrack with raised floor adjacent to a New World Dutch barn (Figure 3). One of the earliest, and best views, is of course, the widely published Van Bergen overmantel attributed to John Heaton and dating to c. 1733, which has previously been reproduced in the *Newsletter*.¹⁵ Drawings in the Robert R. Livingston Papers which depict barracks have also previously appeared in the *Newsletter*, in 2005.¹⁶



Figure 6. Untitled Claverack landscape by J. T. Flaherty, 1883 (Collection of the Columbia County Historical Society, Kinderhook, NY, 1973.66).

Nineteenth Century Depictions and Descriptions

The iconographic nature of the barrack and its status as a fixture in the agricultural landscape meant that it was included in a number of sketches generated by travelers and genre paintings executed in the 19th century. Anne Marguerite Hyde de Neuville, French watercolorist who lived in the US from 1807 to 1820, and who recorded numerous scenes in New York State, documented barracks in use at a farm in Angelica, Allegany County, NY (reproduced in the *HVVA Newsletter* of February 2006) and at the Solomon van Rensselaer farm, south of Albany, NY (Figure 4).

Edward Hicks' painting of the Cornell farm, from 1848 and now in the National Gallery of Art, depicts a group of three full barracks on a Northampton, Bucks County, PA farm.¹⁷

Hicks painted the David Leedom farm in Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania in May of 1849, and included a depiction of a barrack full of hay, with its sides apparently boarded (Figure 5).¹⁸ A view of Claverack, Columbia County, New York, painted in 1883 by J. T. Flaherty (Figure 6), depicts a barrack at the extreme left hand side



Figure 7. Detail of Figure 6, showing the barrack. It appears to have vertical boards set up to partially enclose its sides.

of the image (Figure 7, detail). This barrack also appears to be enclosed, in this case with vertical boards applied to its exterior. George Bacon Wood, Jr. (1832-1910), executed an undated grisaille painting featuring a pair of partially filled barracks (Figure 8).¹⁹ This image probably dates to the late 19th century.

In other media, a barrack is featured prominently in the design of a die-rolled border, used by New York silversmith Gerardus Boyce (1795-1880), in the decoration of various hollowware produced by his firm in the second quarter of the 19th century, including agricultural society premiums. The barrack is shown among tools and other items commonly associated with agriculture at the time (Figure 9).

Jeptha R. Simms recorded his impressions barracks as they were used in the vicinity of Schoharie, NY, in 1845:

In the Schoharie and Mohawk valleys, much hay and grain was formerly deposited in barracks—indeed, such depositaries are considerably used there at the present day. They are commonly made by erecting four upright poles or posts, so as to form a square, firmly set in the ground, or held at equal distances by timbers framed into them above the ground. The upper part of the posts is perforated with holes, and a roof, made of a quadrangular form, terminating in a vertex, rests upon wood or iron pins thrust through those holes. The roof is usually constructed by framing two timbers, crossing at right angles, and secured by side pieces, into which are framed four upright poles, firmly secured at the apex above. The roof is sometimes boarded and shingled, but usually thatched. When a barrack is to be filled, the roof is raised to the top of the corner posts, and the hay or grain in the sheaf is stacked beneath it: and as the contents are removed the roof is let down. Some barracks have a floor, and are so constructed as to last many years, subserving most of the purposes of a barn. They are generally built with four corners, but sometimes with more.²⁰

Middlebrook farm, Watervliet, operated by Daniel Dayton Tompkins More, in the vicinity of present-day Loudonville, Albany County, NY, was established in 1845. The farm, featuring four barracks, was published in the 1850 *Transactions*



Figure 8. Grisaille painting by George Bacon Wood, Jr (1832-1910), showing two barracks on an unidentified New York State farm (Collection of the Adirondack Museum, Blue Mountain Lake, NY, 1975.059.0001).

of the New York State Agricultural Society as a model farm.²¹ It is notable that included in its layout were four barracks, which More described as “for coarse feed, where I fodder in the middle of the day in pleasant weather.”²² (Figures 10 and 11). The bottom portions of these barracks appear to be enclosed with horizontal boards; the plan depicts them as rectangular in plan, rather than square; both the plan and perspective views show a fifth pole, located in the middle of the barrack, which passes through the apex of the pyramidal roof of each of the four barracks.

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century References to Barracks

Several articles published in the agricultural press in the late 19th and early 20th centuries continued to advocate for the usefulness of barracks on the farm. These accounts also record



Figure 9. Detail from a die-rolled border featuring agricultural themes, executed in silver by Gerardus Boyce, New York, NY, c. 1825.

(continued on page 6)

Notes on American Barracks (continued from page 5)

changes to the form and construction details over the course of time, together with information regarding how the barracks were used and observations based upon lived experience with these structures.

An article in the *Iowa Register*, later reprinted in the *Muskegon Chronicle* in the summer of 1886, advocated for the use of "Hay Barracks." It advised

Sheds or barracks can be made cheaply to store...[timothy] hay. One twenty feet square and twenty feet high, with a movable roof, will do very well without boarded sides. Such a barrack will hold twenty tons of hay,

and with a horse fork can be easily filled twenty feet high.

The cost of a hay barrack of this kind will be paid for the first year in the better keeping of twenty tons of hay. The roof should be made as light as possible, so that it can be raised and lowered, as it is filled or emptied. It should be light enough so that one man can raise or lower a corner at a time, at his convenience. Without this it will have to be boarded up, as the rain and snow would blow under the roof. But if the roof is raised as it is filled, in haying a load can be put in at any time, as it is in a barn, and then it is safe.²³

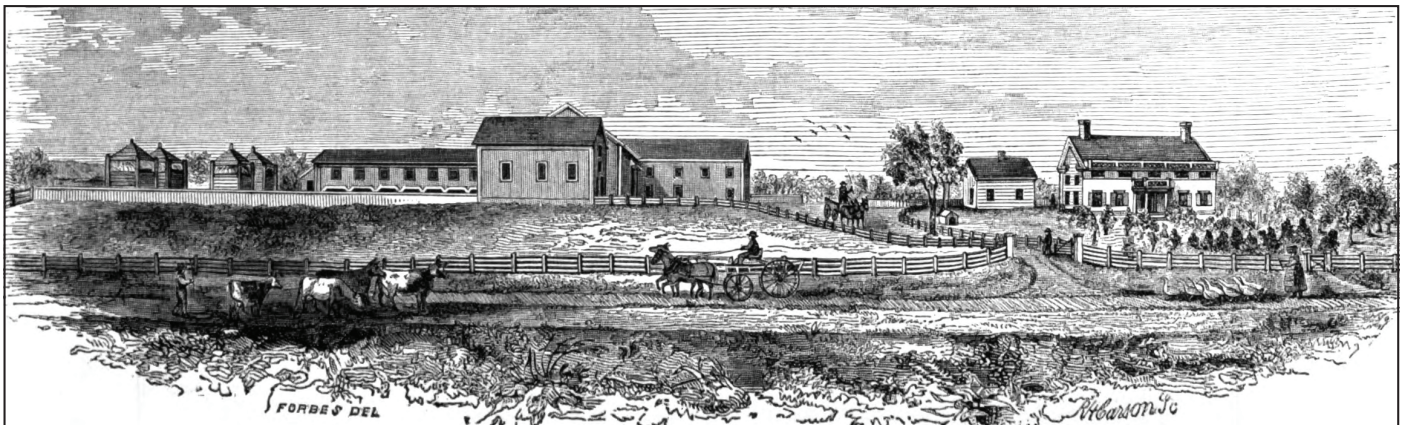


Figure 10. "Plan of Farm Buildings, (D. D. T. More's) Middlebrook Farm, Watervliet" by R. H. Carson, engraved by Forbes (*Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society* 10, 1850).

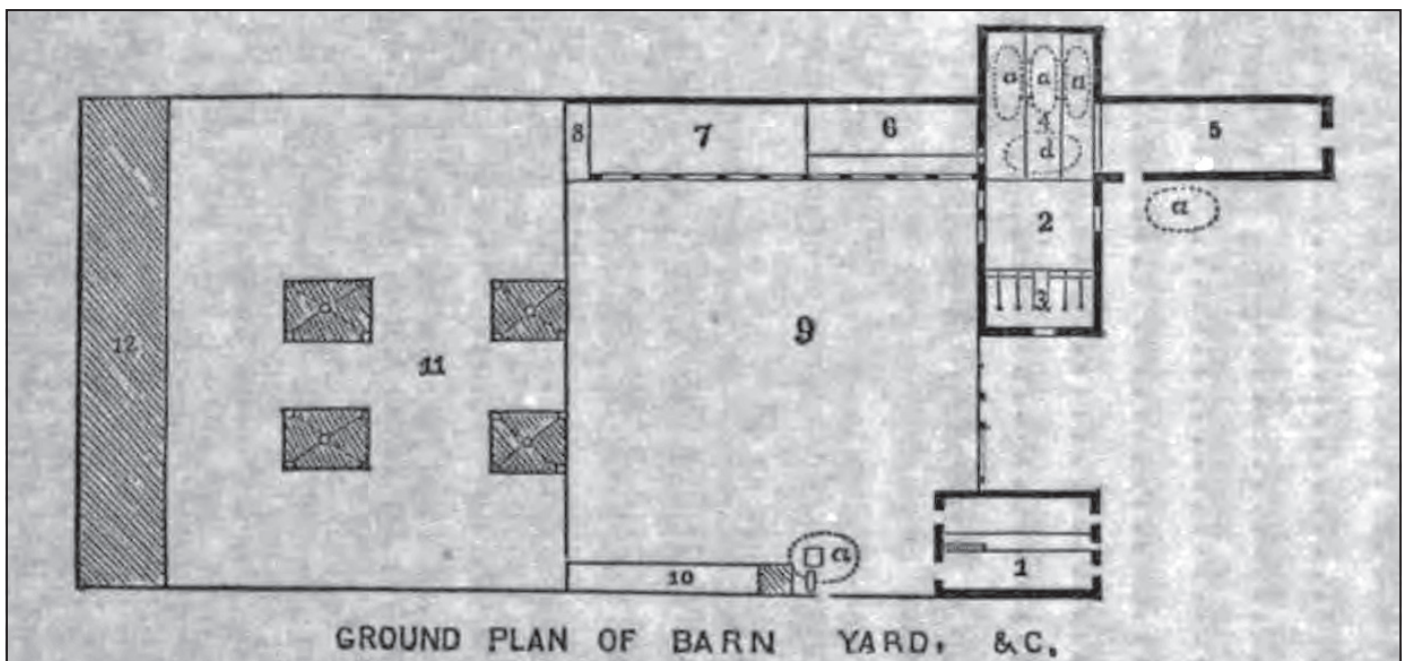


Figure 11. "Ground Plan of Barn Yard, & c." of the More farm (*Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society* 10, 1850).

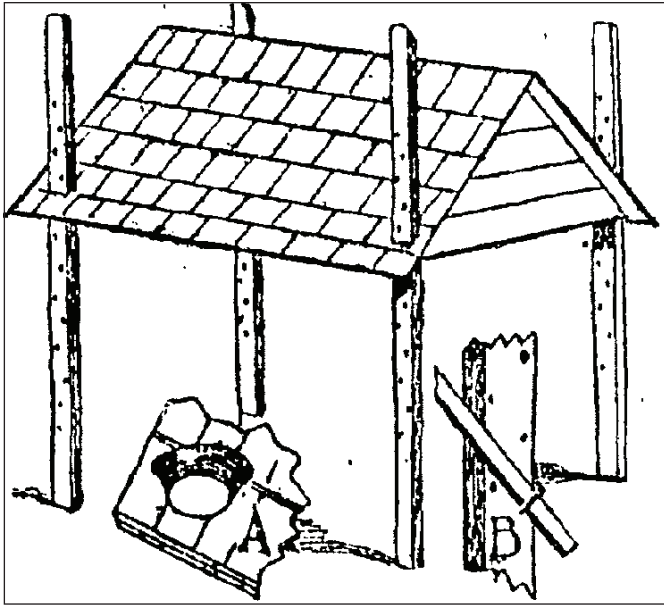


Figure 12. Illustration and details of construction of a hay barrack with movable roof (*Daily Illinois State Register*, 9 July 1893).

An 1893 journal also advocated for their use, with details modified to account for some of the failings of traditionally-built barracks. Notably, it opined that the fixed-roof type of barrack was superior:

In the cut here reproduced from *The Farm Journal* is shown a hay barrack with a roof that can be raised and lowered to accommodate a greater or less amount. The poles must be set...perpendicularly and the roof frame put together with mortise and tenon,

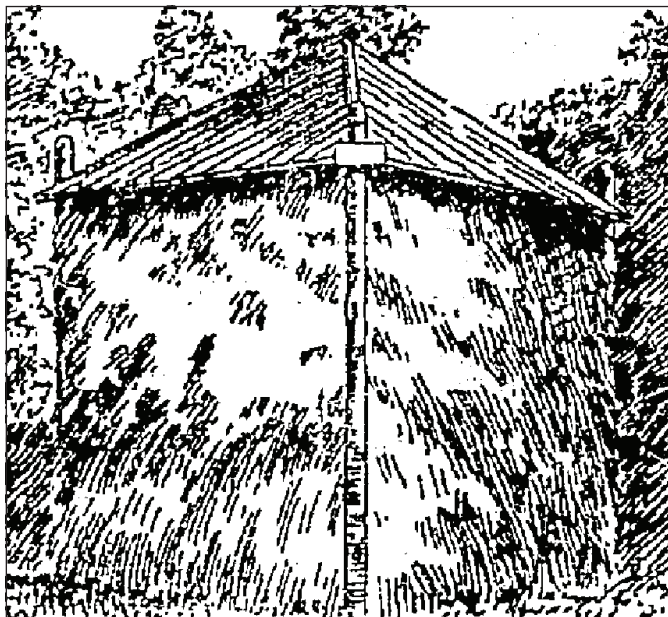


Figure 13. E. E. Horton's barrack, Morris County, NJ. Reproduced in *The Patriot* (Harrisburg, PA), 16 August 1907.

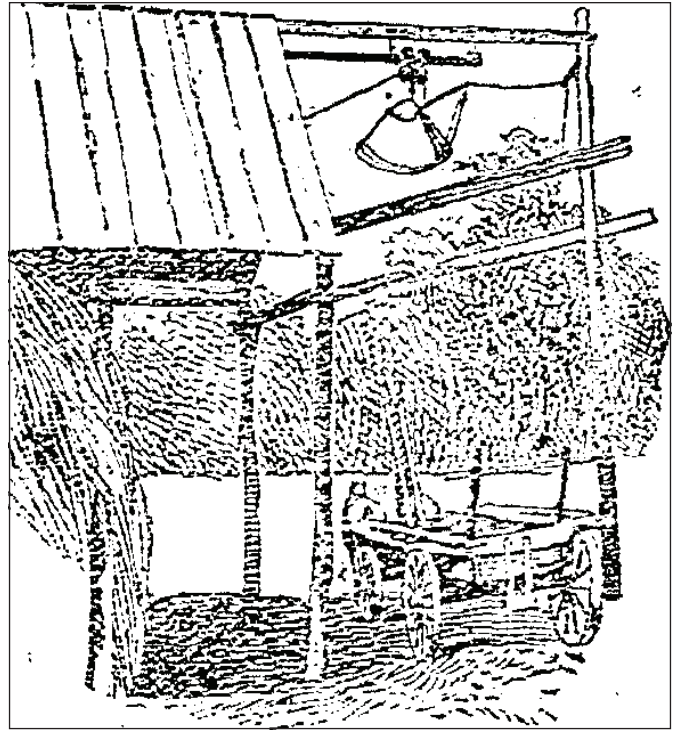


Figure 14. "A Michigan Hay Barrack," from the *Fresno Republican Weekly* (Fresno, CA), 4 March 1892.

so the raising and lowering will not wrench it and make the roof leak. The roof if made steep may be of matched boards, but shingles will be cheaper in the long run....The holes in the corners through which the poles project are the one defect in this form of barrack, making the immovable roof superior to it. The rain flows down the roof and poles, frequently wetting the stack. The roof water can be kept out by nailing tin to the under side of the roof and letting it flare out of the hole above the roof surface to catch the water and throw it away from the pole holes.

...The roof is raised by a lever and pins. Holes are bored at least four inches deep on the outside surface of the poles, as the engraving shows. A pin or iron bolt is then inserted in one and the lever placed on it. When the lever is raised, another pin is slipped in under it and the lever borne down until the first pin is removed and placed higher up in the next hole under the end of the lever. When the barrack is filled, the cover is allowed to rest on the hay as a weight. A stack 18 feet square and 16 feet high holds about 10 tons...If the roof be lowered onto a couple of sleds or wagons, the poles can be set elsewhere and the roof raised on them as at first. A shows

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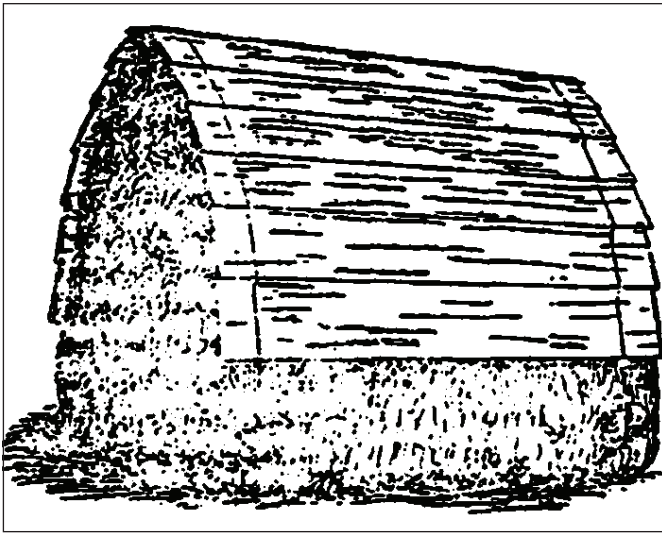


Figure 15. "Portable Roof for Hay Stack," from *The Morning Star* (Rockford, IL), 29 June 1892, reproducing an image previously published in the *Rural New Yorker*.

the tin placed around the hole. B is the lever and the holes in the post (Figure 12).²⁴

A description and drawing published in the *Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs* of 1868 (printed in Albany, NY) was reprinted in an Illinois newspaper in 1904.²⁵ No longer as familiar to farmers in New York by the early 20th century, the *Rural New Yorker* still advocated for their use in 1907, publishing a short description and a drawing (Figure 13).

Whenever we refer to the hay barrack used in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other eastern states we are asked what a barrack is. We therefore show one in the accompanying figure...The picture was made by E. E. Horton of Morris county [sic], N. J. As will be seen, a barrack is a small outdoor shelter for hay. Four strong posts support a square roof which may be raised or lowered as desired. The hay is pitched into the barrack as it would be into a stack, and after it settles the roof is let down to keep out the rain. It is really a square stack with a roof.²⁶

Variations on the barrack were promoted beginning in the late 19th century. In 1892 "Michigan Hay Barracks," a modified barrack type with hay track and fixed roof, were being advocated for in the press (Figure 14).²⁷ The "hay stack roof", which consisted of a series boards, flexibly connected so as to be able to lay over the top of a haystack forming a sort of gable roof, was advocated in the *Rural New Yorker* (Figure 15).²⁸

By the early 20th century the term "Hay Barrack" was more frequently being applied to an open-walled structure consisting of poles supporting a fixed roof, recalling what the English call a "Dutch barn." Structures such as these were advocated for in the press in the first quarter of the 20th century.²⁹

Survival of barrack parts

Although few, if any, barracks constructed before the mid-20th century survive, parts of barracks that had outlived their service life were not infrequently incorporated into other agricultural structures, where they can be found today.

Peter Sinclair made a particular study of the barrack and presented some of his findings in his *Thatch Report*.³⁰ He also published articles on the subject in the *HVVA Newsletter*, including measurements of reused barrack parts in barns in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County; Marbletown, New Paltz and Saugerties (two examples) in Ulster County; Austerlitz and Gallatin in Columbia County; Princetown, Schenectady County; Guilderland, Albany County; and Schoharie, Schoharie County all in New York, and Hunterdon County, in New Jersey.³¹ Sinclair also identified rare surviving barrack hardware, publishing examples from Saugerties and Red Hook.³² A number of examples of reused barrack parts, including reference to six examples in Ulster County, were recorded by Greg Huber.³³



Figure 16. Detail of one of the reused plates in the Embought Road barn, showing a typical notch (Photo by author).

This author has recorded several additional examples in the Albany area; four are presented below.

Embought Road, Town of Catskill, Greene County, NY

An early barn on Embought Road in the Town of Catskill, Greene County, NY contains barrack parts reused as braces. Four pine poles have been incorporated into the structure of the barn; the longest measures in excess of 28 feet in length. The poles are roughly square in plan, measuring 4 1/4" x 4 1/2" in size. Holes are irregularly spaced, being about 10 1/2" or 12" on center. What appear to be plates from the roof of a barrack are also found reused in the barn. One of these measures 6" x 5 1/2" in size; another measures 7" x 4" in dimension (Figure 16).

Smith barn, Gallatin, Columbia County, NY

An addition to an English threshing barn on CR 7 in the Town of Gallatin, Columbia County, NY contains substantial structural elements that appear to be reused components from one or more barracks. These include an 8" x 8" joist fabricated from a squared log, which has 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" holes drilled through on the diagonal, and spaced at irregular intervals between 11" and 14" on center. A second element, measuring 5" x 5 1/2" in size, contains 1 1/2" holes spaced on widely varying centers: 14" and 17" were typical, but one spacing was 31" in width. This piece was reused as a girt. Other elements were used in the creation of this structure in the mid-19th century, including a 5 1/4" x 5" post with spacing similar to the example noted above, including the 31" spacing. The west-end rafter pair are also reused barrack parts (Figure 17).

Blessing barn, Schenectady, Schenectady County, NY

The four posts of a large square barrack survive in the Blessing barn on Giffords Church Road in Schenectady, Schenectady County. This structure was discussed in the September 2003 edition of the *HVVA Newsletter*, in which Peter Sinclair offered a proposed reconstruction. Sinclair's interpretation was based upon the presumption that the posts remain in their original spatial relationship to each other, which appears unlikely, as none of their original connecting pieces—braces,



Figure 17. Interior of the Smith barn, showing barrack parts reused as rafters and dropped tie beam (Photo by author). The mortises in the pieces used as rafters may be for a raised platform.

girts, ties, etc.—survive. Each post measures 9" x 11"; the surviving portions (the bottom and top of each post has been removed) measure 20'-8" in height. The top eight feet of each post is chamfered (having 3" corners), and has 2" diameter holes drilled at 16" on center. Below this, mortises in each post indicate the supports for the base of an elevated platform; other details suggest that the area under the platform was enclosed. The wood is coniferous, probably pine (Figure 18).

Muia barn, Altamont, Albany County, NY

A probable barrack element survives in the Muia barn on Dunnsville Road in Altamont, Albany County. The piece measures 5 1/2" wide and 4 3/4"+ inches deep. Holes measuring 1 1/2" in diameter are drilled into the broader face of the timber, and are spaced 1'-1" apart, on center. They don't appear to go all the way through. Although it is possible that such an element may have been used in the construction of a manger, its former use in a barrack seems more probable. It has been reused as a door jamb (Figure 19).

The parts found in the Murphy barn, Holland Township, Hunterdon County,³⁴ were of a type which is similar to those found in the Altamont barn—that is, the holes were located on the broad sides, rather than at the corners, of the structural elements. Fragments of this type are likely to have served as parts of the roof structure of a barrack.

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Five Post barracks

Based upon the available evidence, the majority of barracks constructed in the New World Dutch cultural hearth were four-sided, with four posts. However, fragments of two examples—found Guilderland and Altamont, both in Albany County, NY—with five sides, have been identified. The reason for the selection of five posts over four is not known. However, an English source notes that “Dutch barns” as they were called there, had the “usual form...of a pentagon”, possibly suggesting an English preference for the five-post form. The same source, from 1835, noted a slightly different method for the raising and securing of the roof:

At each angle is a strong block of wood, with a round hole in it sufficient to let the poles pass through; these blocks are kept at any desired height by means of iron pins



Figure 19. Door with its right hand jamb fabricated from a reused barracks part in the Muia barn, Altamont (Photo by author).



Figure 18. One of the four barrack posts preserved in the Blessing barn (Photo by author).

passed through holes made in the poles, and on which the blocks rest. To raise the roof a small jack is used...this is placed on an iron pin at some distance below the roof, and the corners are raised gradually, one after the other, at opposite angles, the pins being moved each time one hole higher...³⁵

Conclusion

Barracks were once a common accompaniment to New World Dutch barns throughout the New World Dutch Cultural Hearth. The adoption of different modes of storing hay, including in large lofts and in bales, was occasioned by an increase in the size of dairy farms beginning in the mid-19th century, and resulted in the adoption of new barn forms as well as the abandonment of the barrack. Today few remain; most standing examples are recent reconstructions. These include that built on the Gerrit van Zandt farmstead in Feura Bush, Albany County in the early 1990s by members of the Dutch Barn Preservation Society, and an example at Buffalo Niagara Heritage Village, built in 2015.

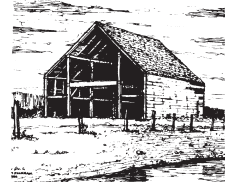
End Notes

- ¹ Allen G. Noble, "The Hay Barrack: Form and Function of a Relict Landscape Feature," in *Journal of Cultural Geography* 5: 2 (1985), 107-116; Don McTernan, "The Barrack, A Relict Feature on the North American Landscape," *Pioneer America Society, Transactions* (1978), 57, 62; see also the bibliography provided in the *Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter* 2:2 (Fall 1989), 6.
- ² "The Hay Barrack: A Dutch Favorite," by Roderic H. Blackburn and Shirley Dunn; "An Interview," by Rod Blackburn in conversation with Sam Van Orden, in the *Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter* 2: 2 (Fall 1989), 1-6 and 6-7, respectively.
- ³ Issues from 2:1 (Fall 1989); 4:1 (Fall 1991); 8:2 (Fall 1995); 9:2 (Fall 1996); 18:2 (Fall 2005); and 21:1 (Spring 2008) all contain articles on the subject.
- ⁴ See "Barrack History," at <http://www.hooidelta.nl/nl/nederlands-hooibergmuseum/historie/38/de-historie-van-de-hooiberg>. Among the monographs published on the subject are several by Suzan M. Jurgens including *Hooibergen in de gemeente Voorst* [Haystacks in the Municipality of Voorst] (Foundation Luikenfonds Gemeente Voorst, 2004); *The Dutch hay barrack: regional differences and other variances*, privately published, 2006; and *Alles over Hooibergen* [Everything about Haystacks] published as a special issue of *Historische Kring Blaricum*, and by Ag Goutbeek and Dr. Everhard Jans, *Hooibergen in Oost-Nederland* [Haystacks in the east-Netherlands] (Kampen, IJsselakademie, 1988).
- ⁵ Translated and quoted in A. J. F. van Laer, *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* (Albany, NY: University of the State of New York, 1908), 160.
- ⁶ J. B. Beers, & Co., *History of Greene County, New York, with Biographical Sketches of Its Prominent Men* (New York: J. B. Beers & Co., 1884), 29.
- ⁷ "To Be Sold," *New-York Weekly Journal*, 18 April 1743, 4.
- ⁸ "The Farm of John Alsop...," *New-York Weekly Journal*, 25 March 1745, 4.
- ⁹ "To be sold at public Vendue...," *New-York Gazette, and Weekly Mercury*, 25 April 1768, Supplement, 2.
- ¹⁰ "To be LET, by William Kelly...," *New-York Gazette, and Weekly Mercury*, 13 February 1769, 4.
- ¹¹ "For Sale...," *Mohawk Mercury* (Schenectady, NY), 4 April 1797, 4, in an ad dated 15 March.
- ¹² "To Be Sold...," *New-York Gazette, and Weekly Mercury*, 27 March 1775, 4; "For Sale or Exchange," *The American* (New York), 18 July 1829, 4. There are many other examples.
- ¹³ See for example the notice of a farm for sale in Sandy Spring, MD [*The Evening Star* (Washington, DC), 24 February 1957], 61; and in Front Royal, VA [*The Evening Star* (Washington, DC), 10 April 1960], 74.
- ¹⁴ BV Schuyler Account Book, Philip J. Schuyler, 1764-1774, New-York Historical Society, New York, New York.
- ¹⁵ See the *Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter* 2:2 (Fall 1989), 1.
- ¹⁶ Walter Richard Wheeler, "Drawings of New World Dutch Agricultural Buildings in the Robert R. Livingston Papers," *Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter* 18:2 (Fall 2005), 3-5. Both are in the collections of the New-York Historical Society, New York, NY.
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- ¹⁸ Edward Hicks, *A May morning view of the Farm and Stock of DAVID LEEDOM of Newtown Bucks County Pennsylvania/ with a representation of Himself. Wife. Father. Mother. Brothers. Sisters and nephew*, 1849. Collection Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, VA, Acc. No. 1957.101.4. Reproduced online at [http://emuseum.history.org/view/objects/asitem/items\\$0040:58277](http://emuseum.history.org/view/objects/asitem/items$0040:58277)
- ¹⁹ George Bacon Wood, Jr., untitled painting. Collection of the Adirondack Museum, Blue Mountain Lake, NY, Acc. No. 1975.059.0001. Reproduced online at <http://adirondack.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/E63BB3D9-EA3E-4C20-B870-290859023253>
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- ³⁰ Peter Sinclair, *Thatch Report* (West Hurley, NY: Spillway Farm Press, 1998).
- ³¹ Peter Sinclair, ed., *Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture Newsletter* 2:2 (June 2000), 3; 3:1 (January 2001), 1-2; 3:3 (April 2001), 4; 3:5 (August 2001), 3; 4:7 (August 2002), 2-3; 5:8 (August 2003), 1-2, 11; 5:9 (September 2003), 3-4; 5:10 (October-November 2003), 2; 5:11 (December 2003), 7; 6:1 (January 2004), 7; 6:8 (August 2004), 2; 6:11 (November 2004), 6; 6:12 (December 2004), 1-2, 8; 7:7 (August 2005), 1-3; 7:9 (October 2005), 4-5; 8:6 (June 2006), 1-8; 8:8 (August 2006), 3-4; 8:10 (October 2006), 1, 3-4, and 8: 12 (December 2006), 3-5 (edited by Rob Sweeney from items submitted to Peter Sinclair for publication); together with numerous additional passing mentions by Sinclair in that journal.
- ³² *HVVA Newsletter* 5:8 (August 2003), 2, 11. See also the June 2006 issue of the *HVVA Newsletter* for an entire issue which discusses barracks (*hooiberg*) in the Netherlands. Another piece of barrack hardware, from the Mohawk Valley, is pictured in the *Dutch Barn Preservation Society's Research Miscellany* 5 (Spring 1993), n. p.
- ³³ Greg Huber, "Unique Oliver Homestead in Marbletown, Ulster County," *HVVA Newsletter* 12: 2-4 (February-April 2009), 9.
- ³⁴ *HVVA Newsletter* 3:5 (August 2001), 3.
- ³⁵ "Barn," in *The Penny Cyclopaedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Vol. 3* (London: Charles Knight, 1835), 471-72.



“Hallenhaus auf der Halde” in Neukirchen-Vluyn in northern Germany. Constructed in 2014, based upon drawings of the Deertz barn in Schoharie County by Malcolm Kirk. A project of WES & Partner of Hamburg and Observatorium of Rotterdam (Photo by Arnoldius, Wikimedia Commons 2016).

DUTCH BARN PRESERVATION SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



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