

**Alison Armstrong Collection – Cataloguing Sheet**

|                         |  |                  |   |                             |           |              |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Title                   | <b>Ingleton Wallet</b>   |                  |   |                             |           |              |
| Storage location        | <b>Ingleborough Community Centre, Alison Armstrong Collection, Box 1</b> |                  |   |                             |           |              |
| About this record       | <b>Image reference</b>   |                  | <b>Description</b>  |                             |           |              |
|                         | I1 a-d   |                  | Philpin Farm, Chapel-le-Dale; Architect's drawings 2015 (copyright) |                             |           |              |
|                         | I2 a-k   |                  | Philpin House and Barn; notes and plans                             |                             |           |              |
|                         | I3 a-c   |                  | Dowbiggin Barn; plans and elevation                                 |                             |           |              |
|                         | I4 a-y   |                  | Gillhead Farm; building survey, plans and notes                     |                             |           |              |
|                         | I5   |                  | Ingleton Village Heritage Trail; annotated (copyright)              |                             |           |              |
| Creator                 | <b>Alison Armstrong</b>  |                  |   |                             |           |              |
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| Date of creation        |  |                  |   |                             |           |              |
| Date of coverage        |  |                  |   |                             |           |              |
| Place                   | <b>Ingleton</b>  |                  |   |                             |           |              |
| Exact location          | <b>Philpin Farm, Dowbiggin Barn, Gillhead Farm, Ingleton village</b>     |                  |   |                             |           |              |
| Format (original)       | Audio  | * Document       | * Drawing   | Family tree                 | Inventory | Mag. cutting |
|                         | * Map  | News. cutting    | Photo   | Transcript                  | Will      |              |
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| Media (electronic copy) | * Image (jpg or png)   | Audio (mp3 only) | Video (from YouTube)  | Document (doc, docx or pdf) |           |              |
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| Data entry by           | <b>M. Slater</b>   |                  |   |                             |           |              |

I2a

TITLE Plan of Phebin Hony

Scale . 1/100 (bar)

N. point

Annotation or words for key

- Housebody (w Hb.)
- Parlour (P)
- Dairy site (D)
- Stair & dairy outshot (S/D)
- f (fireplaces)
- Entry.
- Granary/store (G/S)

Box 1

I 2

m-k

Philpin - rear of <sup>NW</sup> house (drawing)

Scale.

Title - Philpin, Jan - rear of house.

To point out by annotation (a letter or key)

S = Modern shed

SD = Stair & Dairy / ~~Kitchen~~ <sup>Kitchen</sup> (18 - mid?)

D = Dairy at rear of parlour 17/18 EBC.

CS = Site of chimney stack

G = Granary or crop store c. 1800

MP = Milking parlour complex late 19'/E20' c.

Possible dates of barn/parlor complex

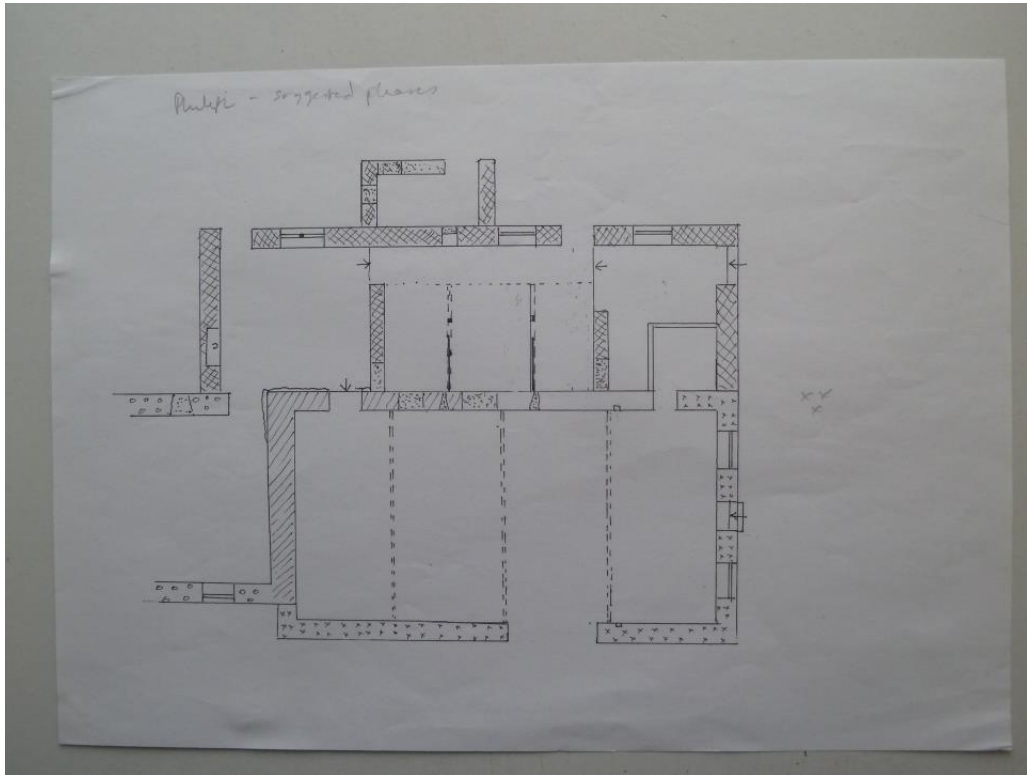
/// older walls 16/17' c. - (steep roof - thatched)  
arched loggia?

o o House - E 18<sup>th</sup> c rebuild  
o o

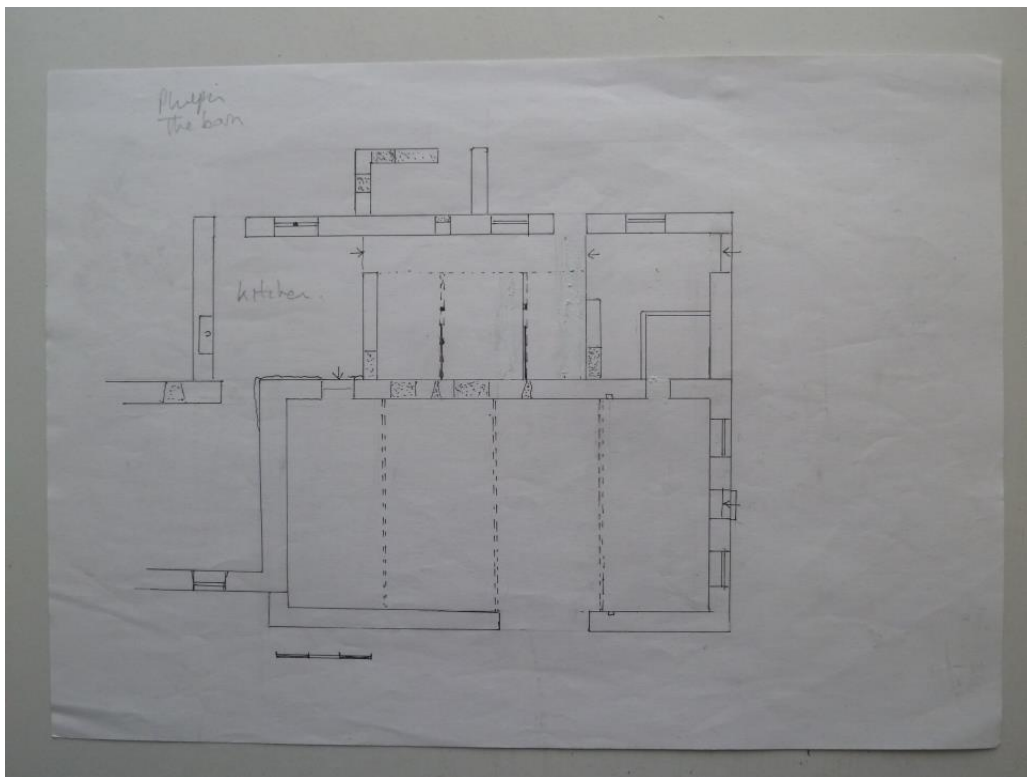
x x v Barn - largely rebuilt c 1870's, heightened  
possibly retaining rebuilt 18<sup>th</sup> c carters

/// Milling parlor complex added to rebuilt barn

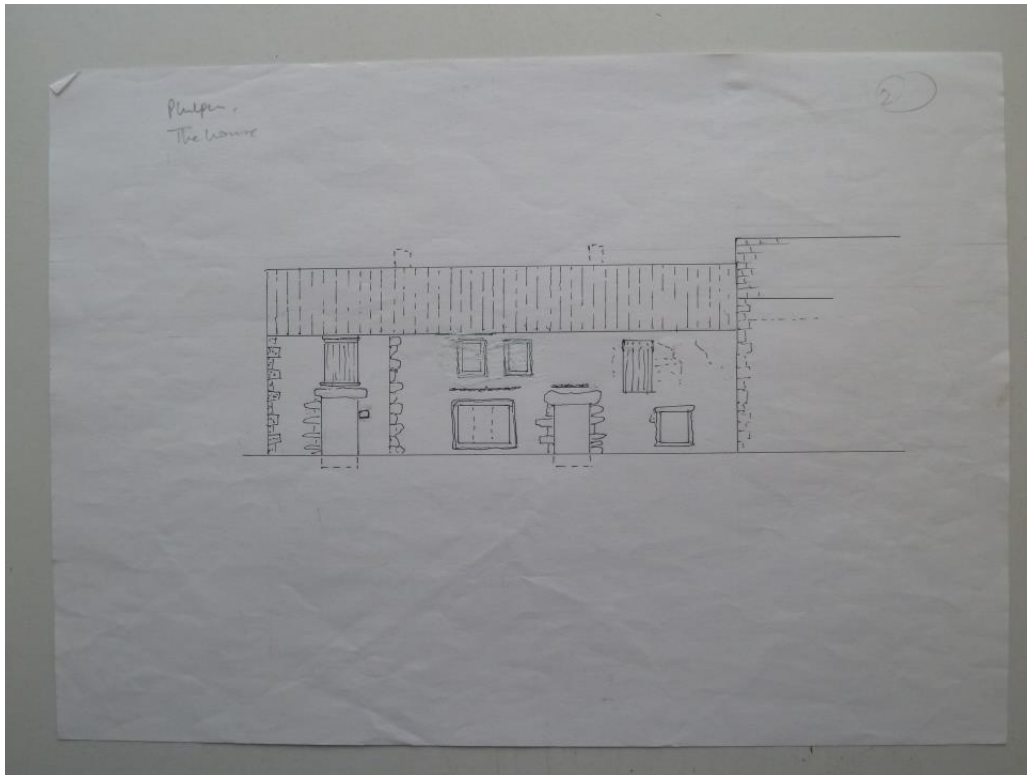
I2d



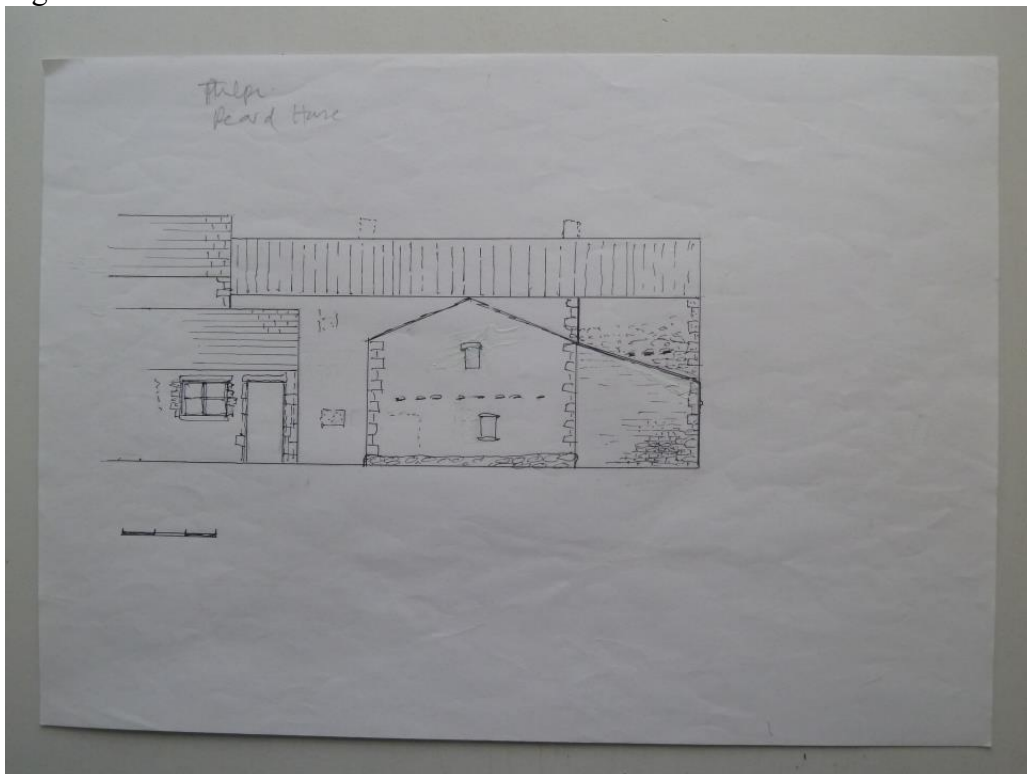
I2e



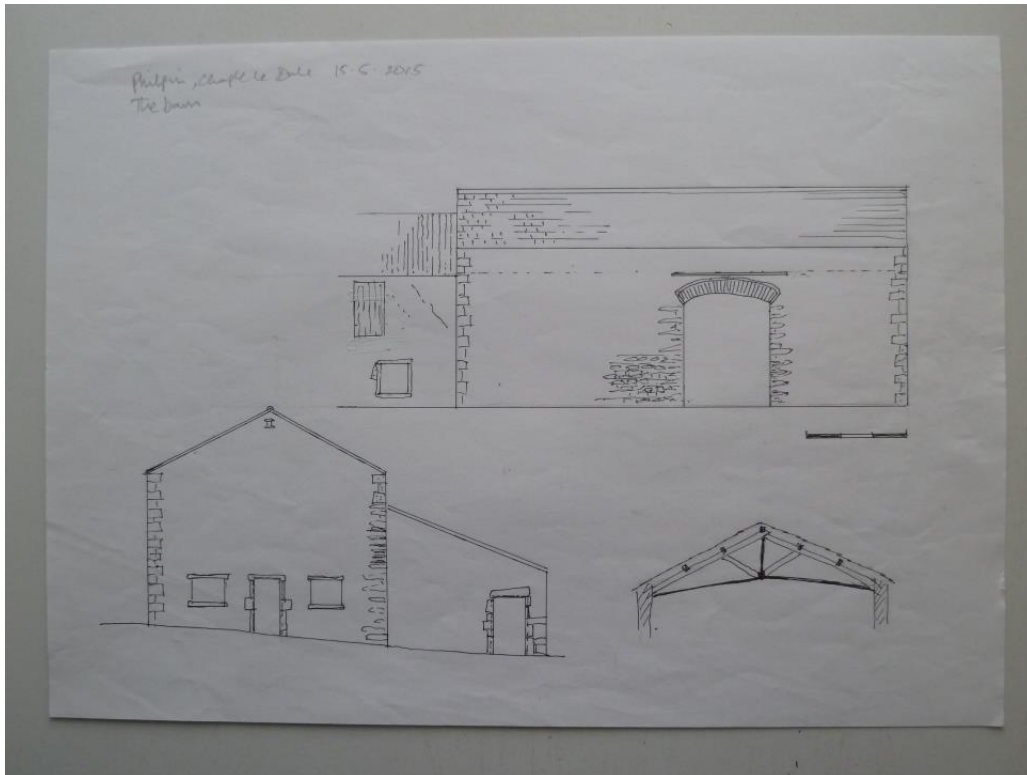
I2f



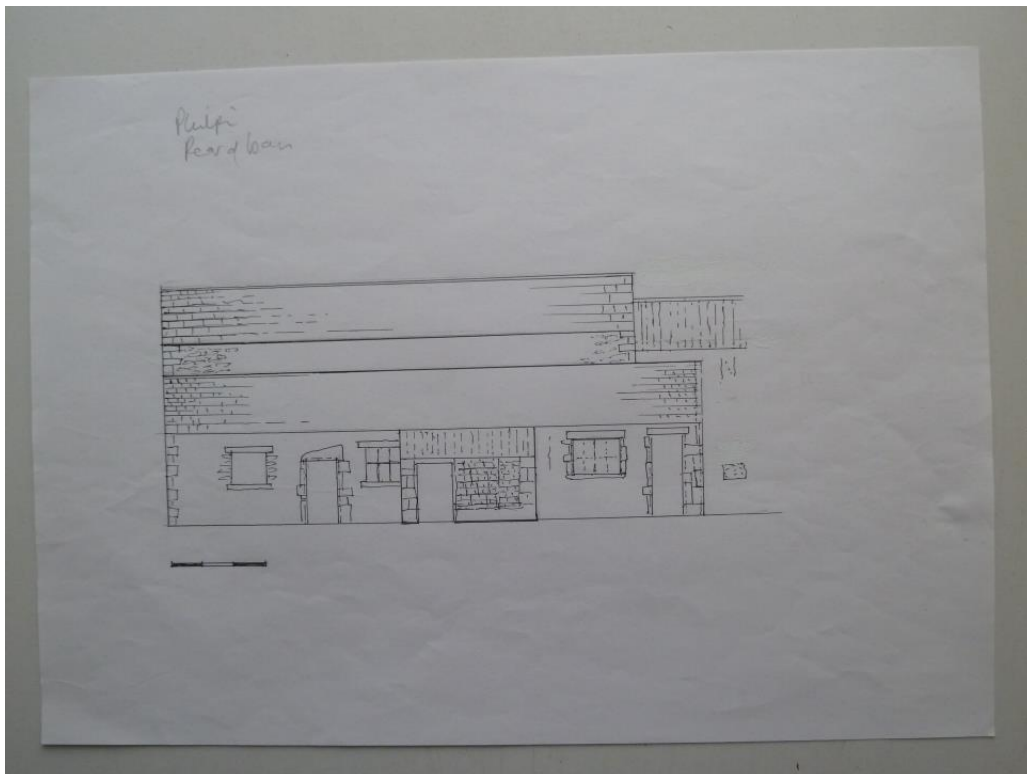
I2g



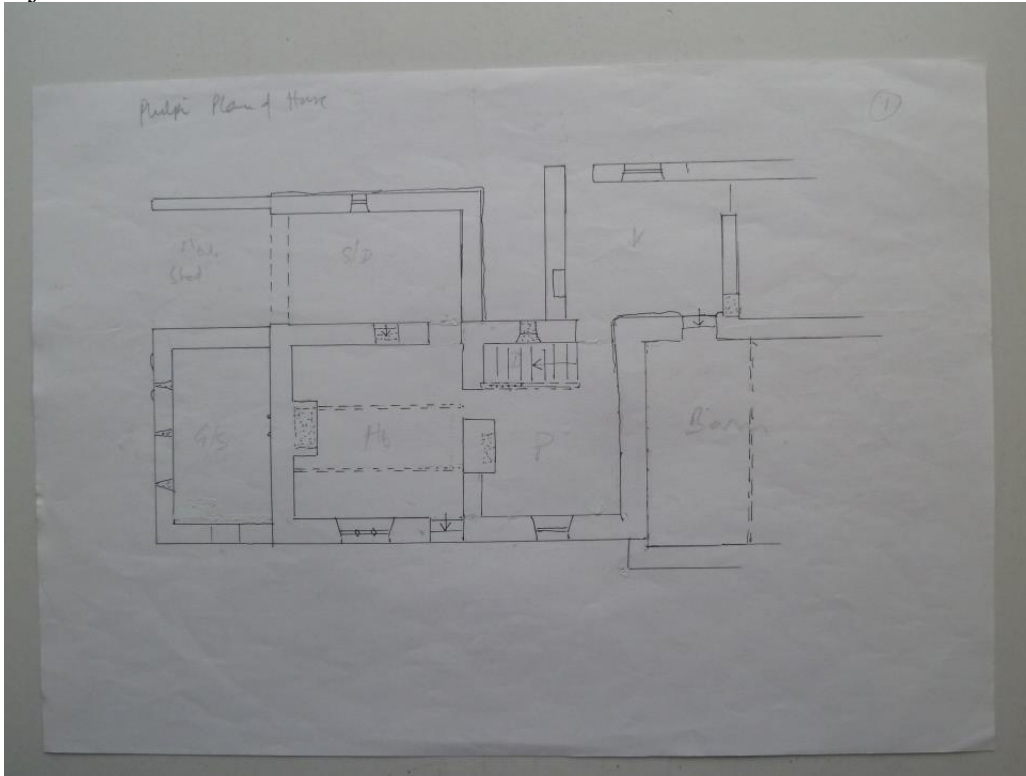
I2h



I2i

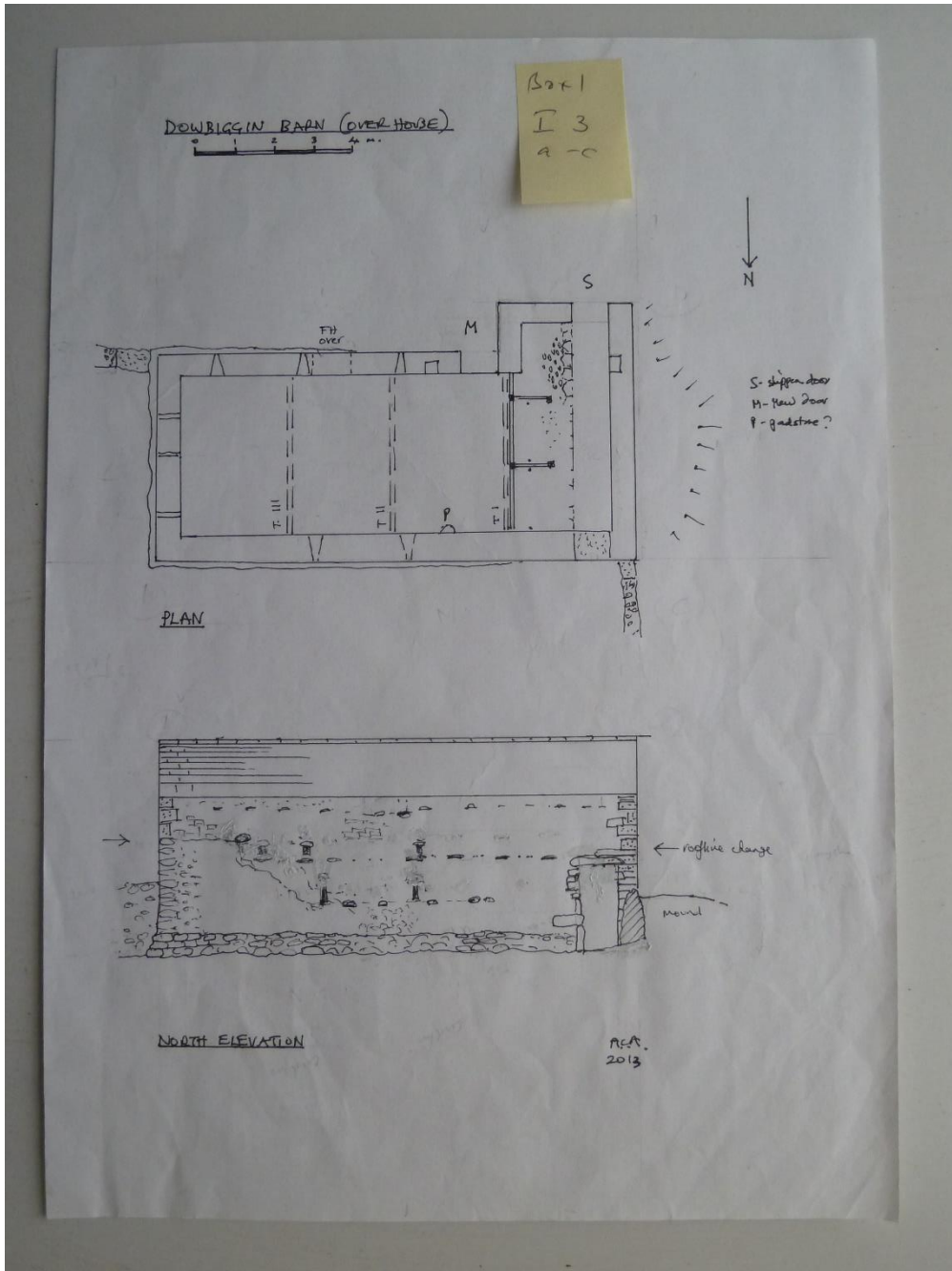


I2j

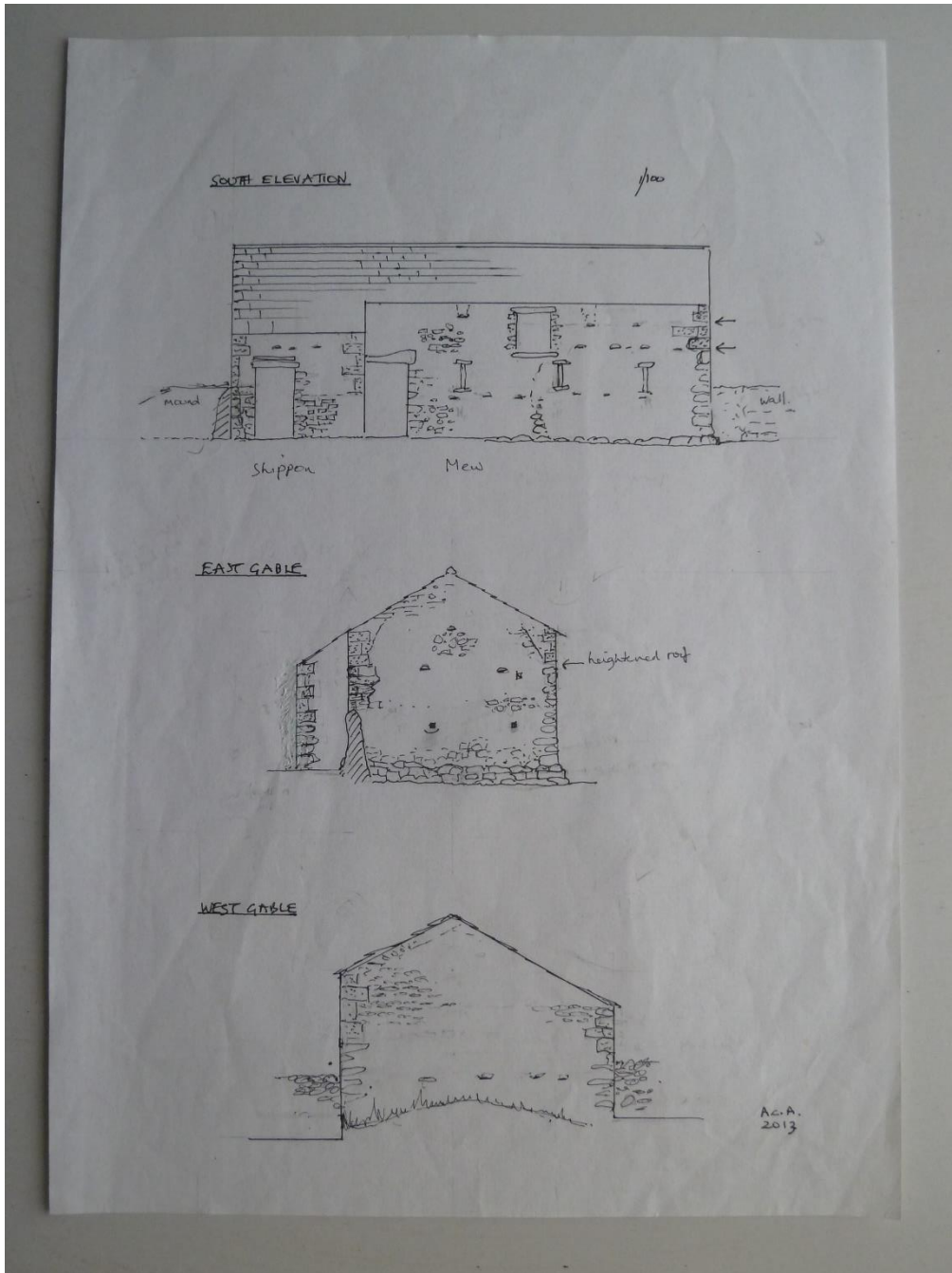




I3a



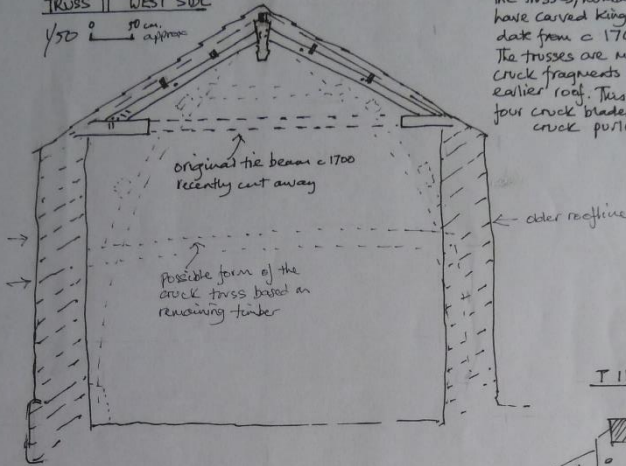
I3b



TIMBER DETAILS

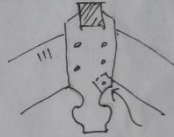
TRUSS II WEST SIDE

1/50 0 10 cm approx



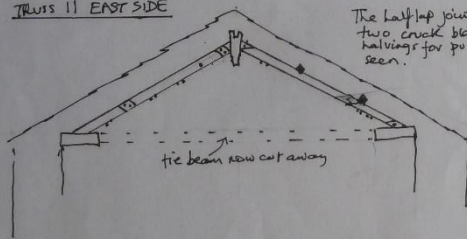
The trusses, numbered I, II, III have carved king blocks and date from c. 1700. The trusses are made of re-used cruck fragments from an earlier roof. This included four cruck blades and a cruck purlin.

T III KING BLOCK



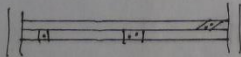
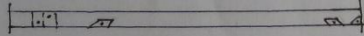
King block appears to be re-used timber

TRUSS II EAST SIDE



The half lap joints of two cruck blades with halvings for purlins are seen.

TRUSS III tie beam (re-used cruck purlin)



Portion between T II & T III N side This is a re-used cruck blade with trenches for cruck purlins.

Cruck blade fragment that in 2011 stood outside. Possibly part of tie beam for T2 now cut away.

ACA 2012

I4a

27-1-2012

## BUILDING SURVEY : GILLHEAD FARM , SCALES MOOR, INGLETON

NGR: SD 735 778

Date: 14 Jan 2012

Recorders: Alison Armstrong, David Johnson

Box 1

I 4

a-y

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The farmhouse at Gillhead (or Gill Head) is one of several scattered farmsteads on the SE-facing limestone scars of Scales Moor and set amongst small irregularly-shaped field closes with pasture and moor beyond. Many of the stone field-walls are of types that are built of orthostats and clearance stone and have straight sides and wide tops and are almost certainly medieval. Interpretation and analysis of standing vernacular buildings, though often ignored as contributing to landscape history, can reveal much about the development of house and barn sites and provide evidence for social and economic history such as in farming practices, use of the land, sources of building materials and changing aspirations and status of the occupants. So far there seem to be few measured building plans from the Ingleton area for comparison, so it is uncertain if this house and its features are typical or not. Some more surveys would be helpful. The house at Gillhead was recorded in detail but not the farm buildings.

### 2. SITE

Gillhead Farm faces east of south typical of most old houses. It lies by a track with limestone pavement just above it and copses of 19thC and 20thC trees. The site is an old one and the house is said to have been a "manor house". It is a compact farmstead with a farmhouse and, until the mid 19thC, an attached building at its low end, probably a barn, forming a linear farmstead. There was a small building to the SE which is a hen-piggery. A one-bay non-domestic building added to the upper end of the house appears to have been a stable or granary. In recent times it housed a generator. There is a tall, detached bank barn to the S which replaced the old linear barn in the mid/late 19thC. In the field close above is another small one-cell 19thC outbuilding. For this survey the house only was surveyed. Comments are made below on these other buildings

### 3. RELATIONSHIPS

The farmstead is surrounded by small fields with medieval walls. Field-names include Parrock, a significant Old English name meaning enclosure (Moorhouse). The dry gill and lane on the east are represented as some kind of a boundary shown on the first OS map, possibly manorial or monastic separating Chapel le Dale ( Ingleton Fell) from Ingleton, but not a township boundary.

### 4. DESCRIPTION

The house has the traditional two rooms (housebody and parlour) with a rear outshut for the stair and service room. (see plan Fig 2) The east end is a modern outshot and replaces the site of a

long low-end range, almost certainly a barn. The added bay at the upper end was also non-domestic and probably a stable or granary.

#### 4.1 The south front (see elevation Fig 1)

##### THE TWO BAY HOUSE

The stone roof has gable chimney stacks which look rebuilt. There is a substantial plinth of limestone blocks and boulders, which becomes a double plinth towards the east. The front walling shows alterations to windows and heightening. Limestone forms most of the lower walling material including the quoins which are of rather neat un-tooled blocks, probably just pulled from the limestone pavement in the fields nearby. The older wall has been heightened to make two-storeys with sandstone increasingly used in this later work. The old roof line, at about window-sill height, is marked by a change in quoins, with sandstone being used to raise the east end. The four mullioned windows are constructed of rather fissile soft sandstone with shallow double chamfers suggesting a date of the first half of the 18thC. Only one original mullion survives (upstairs housebody chamber) and it is very slim and chamfered. Other mullions are late 18thC or c 1800 replacements and are flat-faced, (some exhibiting broad-tooling) and set back from the frame, but are chamfered on the interior. The housebody chamber window has large flagstones apparently protecting a timber lintel. A small window to the right of this also has a timber lintel and disturbed walling below it and may be modern. The housebody window is the largest and has three lights but has been much altered. The sides and base of the window are 18thC like the other three mullioned windows but the lintel is a replacement with sandstones blocking up the area above, up to a line of through-stones. This may be the site of an earlier larger window with mullions and transoms lighting the hall. (Some 17thC windows are re-used in the rear outshot.) Through-stones feature in the heightened walling and in the altered areas. The near symmetrical frontage then appears to be part of an 18thC alteration and modernisation.

There is a **central porch** to an inserted doorway. The triangular slab of sandstone that makes up the pediment once had a white painted date "1607". This has been removed and there is no trace of it. This is an unusually early date and 1667 or 1687 would be a more usual rebuilding date. The porch has two interior alcoves which may have been for cheese-making. The owners recall a large stone weight there which may have come from a cheese-press.

A **coat of arms** carved in sandstone is cemented on to the wall over the porch. It reads "pro rege" (for the king) and has an eagle above (and at the sides) The shield carries repeated motifs of the tudor rose and spread-eagles. The sandstone looks unweathered and rather modern but its history is unknown.

##### THE EAST LOW END OUTSHUT

This is a modern addition with a pitched roof and replaced the site of a long building, probably a barn. In the 20thC it became the service end of the house with bathroom and kitchen. It remains as a kitchen. The gable wall with the old house may be the site of a longhouse-tradition passage between house and demolished barn (other examples of passage sites are seen at Low Winskill and former linear 16thC cruck-built houses in Rylstone)

##### THE ADDED UPPER END BAY (STABLE?)

This has a wide door and modern window. The door lintel is of rough sandstone but above it is a large limestone lintel that is re-used in bonding this extension to the house wall. The earlier low

roofing line of the house seems to continue in this cell and on the west gable upper end quoins change from regular limestones to rather irregular ones. The building was perhaps heightened at the same time as the house. There is a modern rear window but no inspection of the back wall was possible

#### 4.2 The east gable (see Fig 3)

The chimney at the end of the house has been heightened but its walling follows a former steeper roofline. Two projecting corbelled stones remain where a firehood and its chimney were replaced by a stone fireplace and stack c1700. The wall is obscured below by the modern gable outshut but it can be viewed inside the house and is described later

#### 4.3 The north rear of the house

The stair and service outshut c 1700 has walling of small limestone pieces. Two 17thC deeply-splayed mullioned windows of good sandstone are re-used in the dairy and chamber above it. These were probably taken from the frontage when the house was heightened and re-fenestrated with larger 18thC mullioned windows.

### 5. INTERIOR

#### 5.1 EAST END GABLE OUTSHUT

The current entry is through the modern east gable outshut which was the site of a long building (mapped c1651 by the OS) but this had gone by the 1890s. The stone was probably re-used in the 19thC detached barn. Inside the outshut the gable wall of the old house and scar of the long barn can be seen in the walling. (see Fig 3 top) On the right the wider modern outshut is marked by a straight-joint against the former rear wall of the house. Another straight-joint marks the former rear wall. Roofing flags from the barn are still embedded in the wall shared with the house. On the south side is a wall bulge at a similar angle also marking the old barn roof-line. On the north side there are reddish quoins below the barn slates which could indicate the quoined end of the house, or the quoins of a passage with doorways between house and barn. The house however was clearly heightened later, above the barn roof, in rather different stone. These are small similar to the stair outshut. The present entrance into the old house is through a rough opening with a curved wall. Such walls can be associated with stairs. There is another door opening on the S end that is blocked but gives an entry alongside the hearth and this is likely to be the original entry and a gable lobby-entry plan. A gable entry may indicate a former longhouse type of plan where house and barn may have had a common entry. This might suggest a date of 1600 or earlier.

#### 5.2 THE HOUSE

The house is made up of the main housebody (houseplace) with its fireplace and the smaller parlour room on the west. The walls are distinctly battered (ie they splay at the base) and have an exterior plinth. A rear outshut was added later covering the older plinth of the back wall.

The housebody has a stone fireplace. The stonework has been replaced as the old was cracked. The large lintel is carried on corbelled-out jambs and suggests a date of around 1700 (late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup>C). There is a curved timber relieving beam over the fireplace. Often these are of elm which is a more fireproof type of timber. (See Fig 3)

The fireplace almost certainly had a beehive oven inserted in the back as a sooty hole was found in the back of the fireplace during renovations (owner information). Ovens are often 18<sup>th</sup>C when wheat flour could be purchased and oatcake was no longer a staple food. In the north wall is a small splayed sandstone fire-window of 17<sup>th</sup>C date. The outshut has been built over it. This window once lit the dark chimney area under a wide timber and plaster firehood of an earlier fireplace. A large stone corbel above the fire-window may have held the bressumer beam of the firehood which preceded the stone stack.

There are two long waney and rather slim ceiling beams of reddish timber sawn in half. They have plain chamfer stops with a cut and triangular stops. On the N and S walls are sleeper beams against the wall, supported on stone corbels. This feature is very common in the Ribblesdale area dating from late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>C. All these beams would have replaced earlier spine beams which were fixed into the bressumer beam that crossed the room.

The room now has opposing doorways on the south from the porch and on the north into the added stair outshut. It was panelled as a corridor until recently and was part of the 18<sup>th</sup>C improvement that made the former housebody a more private living room. The entry into the parlour has also been moved and the old blocked up.

The parlour has its own stack and a small fireplace. The stone surround is obscured but looked c1800. The room may originally have been divided by a timber screen to make a small rear dairy; there is a keeping niche in the rear wall near the window. Another possibility is that there was a ladder stair somewhere here to a loft room, whilst the housebody was open to the rafters. There are two spine beams, similar to those in the housebody but these have simple run-out stops. The joists between the beams are exposed and are remarkably thin and waney, resembling coppice timber and suggesting a shortage of substantial timber.

The stair and service room outshut is added to the older house. The ground floor doorway cuts through the older battered wall. The dog-leg stair has a half-landing and mid-height stair window. The steps are of stone and little worn so may be a replacement of an earlier one that may have been in timber or stone. There is a keeping place under the stair.

The two newel posts are both very slender but simply carved; one with rolled mouldings and the other with chamfers to give an octagonal profiles. The hand rail is also plainly moulded. The balusters on the stair have plain square profiles which might be 19<sup>th</sup>C. The landing however has splat balusters of a mirror or symmetrical design that copies a turned wood profile of the mid/late 17<sup>th</sup>C. They are an unusual survival. The stair may therefore be made up from earlier fragments. The service room retains some stone keeping-shelves and has a flagged floor. There is a single ceiling beam and joists. The former exterior wall with fire-window is clearly seen.

#### UPSTAIRS

At the top of the stairs the old back wall is cut through, with two steps up, to give access to the two chambers in the heightened walling.

**The housebody chamber** is still un-ceiled and has a single roof truss. Like the other timber it is waxy, knotty and slight. It consists of a tie beam and principal rafters with morticed apex. The carpenter marks \* 1" are seen near the pegholes. The purlins have been replaced but the rough trenches for two pairs remain. The date is probably before 1800 and of 18thC date. It is uncertain if it is of local ash or of oak brought into the limestone area from further away.

The rough stone chimney stack steps up the east wall (see fig 3). The room was unheated and would have been much reduced in size when the firehood inglenook rose through it. No evidence of a firehood scar each side of the stack or of the old steeper roofline is now visible. On the SE corner the walling is recessed in a curious way. One possibility is that an upper cruck or full cruck was removed and the wall corner was rebuilt later.

**The parlour chamber** has a smaller stone stack with a fire surround c 1800 and a small cast iron hob-grate c1850. Access into the roof space shows that the room was not underdrawn until recently and was regularly lime-plastered to a great thickness right up to the apex. This obscures any view of older steep rooflines that can be seen outside on the west gable.

**The service room chamber** is a low room lit by a small deeply splayed 2 light 17thC mullioned window probably re-used from the house front.

#### THE ADDED UPPER END BAY (STABLE?)

This is built into limestone which outcrops on the west gable. On the east side there is a view of the old west gable of the house with traces of steep rooflines seen elsewhere. The narrow opening into the parlour is modern.

## 6. OUTBUILDINGS

### 6.1. THE 19THC BARN

This tall three-storey barn was built about 1850 but is not on the first OS map survey. The thick door and window surrounds are typical of that date. It probably replaced the old barn attached to the house which was pulled down as farming practice and living standards changed. The quoins are margin-dressed in a Georgian style but with rockwork tooling of mid/late 19thC and this distinctive stonework c1860 is used in other outbuildings on the site. Whereas the old barn was low, linear and on a flat site, this barn made use of the steep hillside and is built as a bank barn with shippons below and a large open mew through two storeys above. The hayforking-holes are in the west wall where the ground is higher. These are the only openings in the mew and other openings are new. A gateway leads into hay meadows nearby. The mew door is a ramped entrance in the barn north side. Inside, the shippons are arranged along a central foddergang which was lit by a window. There are trap-doors above and probably the hay fodder was forked down from the mew above to the foddergang. The SW part may have been a stable with a large doorway. Unusually, there are no mucking-out windows. The midden, where the important field manure was collected over winter, must have been below the shippon doorways which sufficed for mucking-out.

The cows would be overwintered and fed on stored meadow hay, perhaps supplemented in the 19thC by roots. Traditional leaf fodder had long been out of fashion. In summer the cows would return to the higher grasslands of pastures and moor commons.

### 6.2. HEN-PIGGERY

This building is E of the house and detached. On the S side is a doorway with plain stone surround (early 19thC) and near the apex the small hen entrance with bird ledge. There may have been timber steps to this as there is no sign of any stone steps. The quoins are plain. On the N side is a blocked door (possibly for a privy) and the quoins are rebuilt and of the margin-dressed rock-faced type. The building is of early and mid 19thC dates.

### 6.3. SHIPPON/CALF HOUSE

This small building has a single doorway, concrete grop and feeding racks and perhaps a calf house. The clay ridge tiles and margin-dressed quoins with rock-faced interiors (features seen on the other two buildings) suggest a mid/late 19thC date.

## 7. DATING and INTERPRETATION (Fig 4)

The survey reveals centuries of alterations to the fabric of the house. Gillhead has building evidence of the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are some features which could be 16thC but there is a lack of comparative material for the area, such as building plans and architectural features and analysis. Harrison and Hutton (Vernacular Buildings of North Yorkshire and Cleveland, 1986) is still the only publication on North Yorkshire buildings.

**Features that date from around or before 1600** are speculative and based on other comparisons. Dateable features, such as any crucks, have not survived. There is probable evidence of c 1600 (or earlier) in the use of limestone rather than sandstone dressings and a boulder plinth. In upper Wharfedale these are seen on remains of c 1600. The linear gable-entry house plan indicates a long-house derivative plan with a passage between house and barn. Alternate re-building and heightening are seen on the east gable and eventually a direct entry plan was created in the 18thC. A date of 1607 is said to have been painted on the porch door and this is unusually early for a dated building. The single storey housebody may have been the remains of an older open hall and Gillhead is said locally to have been a "manor house" so may have been a hall of some importance. The earliest remains are certainly of a single storey thatched linear building with attached low end. The blocking around the housebody window suggests it may have had a taller window that lit an open hall. The main room was heated by a firehood which could be any date from 15<sup>th</sup>- late 17thC. The thatched roof was probably of cruck construction but timber that could have been tree-ring dated has not survived. Fragments of old timber, some re-used, survive as door and window lintels. One piece has large diagonal pegs that may have a cruck half-lap joint on the other side but it is embedded in the wall. Another has a groove for a timber screen.

**The oldest surviving windows** are the deeply splayed small mullioned windows of very good sandstone now re-set in the 18thC outshut and which match the small fire-window. These must be the same date as the firehood and probably 17thC or 16thC. One reason old windows do not survive is that they were of timber and were later replaced by stone. This seems to be the case in Swaledale but like Scales, that was a place of woodland management, if not of large timber, and where good stone was not easily available.

**The firehood** survived until about 1700 when it was replaced by a stone fireplace and stack. Evidence for the firehood remains in the fire-window on the north wall that lit the hooded area.

The hood avoided the entrance door on the south side where there would have been a heck screen. A stone corbel on the north wall may have held the bressumer beam which supported two spine beams. The corbelled chimney top for the firehood and steep roof line remains on the west gable.

**There were major alterations c 1700**, possibly in two phases of late 17thC and early 18thC. The stone fireplace has little original stonework but the corbelled-out lintel is a style of the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18thC. The house was also heightened to two storeys. A simple 18thC roof truss with morticed apex was made for the new stone roof. By the early 18thC new larger mullions windows had been installed on the frontage and old windows used in the new stair outshut. The front door was moved to give a symmetrical appearance. The west end addition (stable?) was possibly added before the roof was heightened but was similarly raised with a bonding stone at old eaves height.

**The early 19thC** was a boom time in farming which resulted in demolition of the old linear barn and replacement with a new bank barn and a calf house in the field close. The bank barn has two king-block roof trusses c1700 and these are probably re-used from the old barn whose stone flagged roof-line remains on the house gable. The farmer's wife had responsibility for the pig and hens that were housed a short distance from the house. In the house the parlour wing chamber which may have been unheated was given a small stone surround fireplace and a cast iron hob grate perhaps to house a farm worker.

**In the 20thC** the service outshut at the east end provided kitchen and bathroom

#### TIMBER

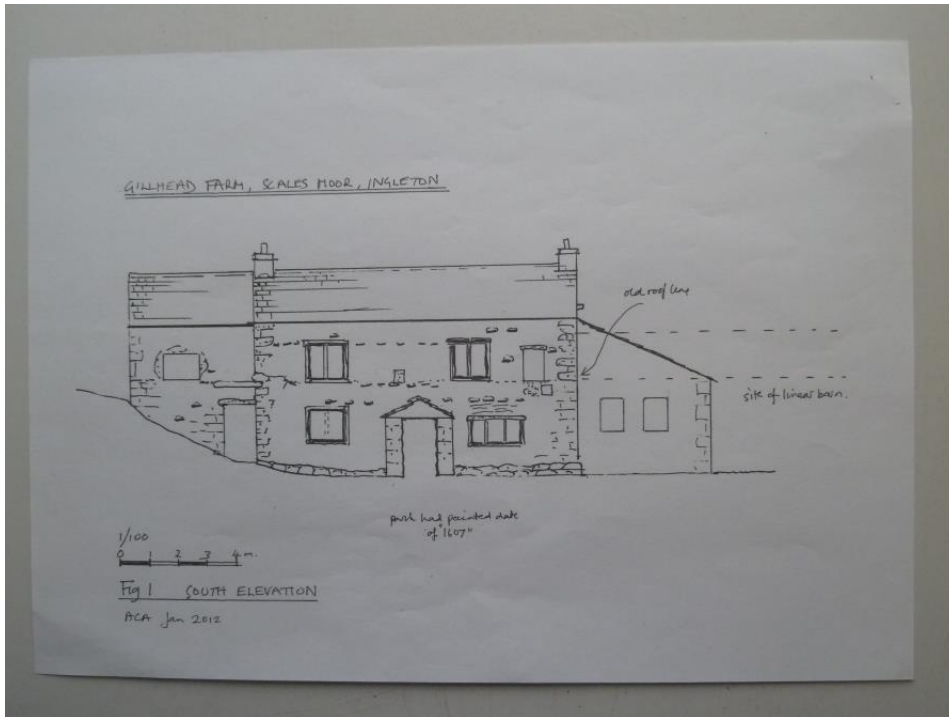
It is worth noting that the building timber used as trusses, beams and on the stairs was all from local sources but suggests a lack of large pieces with most being somewhat spindly and waney scantling with some knots. At least one purlin was ash but it was unconfirmed if oak was used, as that would have been brought in. The slim scantling suggests trees growing in dense woodland to produce the long timber of housebody but with possibly coppiced or pollarded branches for the thin waney joists in the parlour. Scales is likely to have had wood-pasture tree management. The stair again indicates a lack of substantial timber and may be the reason for the stone steps, the splat balusters rather than turned timber and an amount of re-used timber for lintels to door and window openings. Old timber did not travel far until the later 19thC and particularly for 20thC renovations. The details of carpentry in the roof truss, stair newels and balusters and stop chamfered beams are not without skill in spite of the timber quality. Stone cross walls reduced the need for roof trusses so only purlins are needed.

#### DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

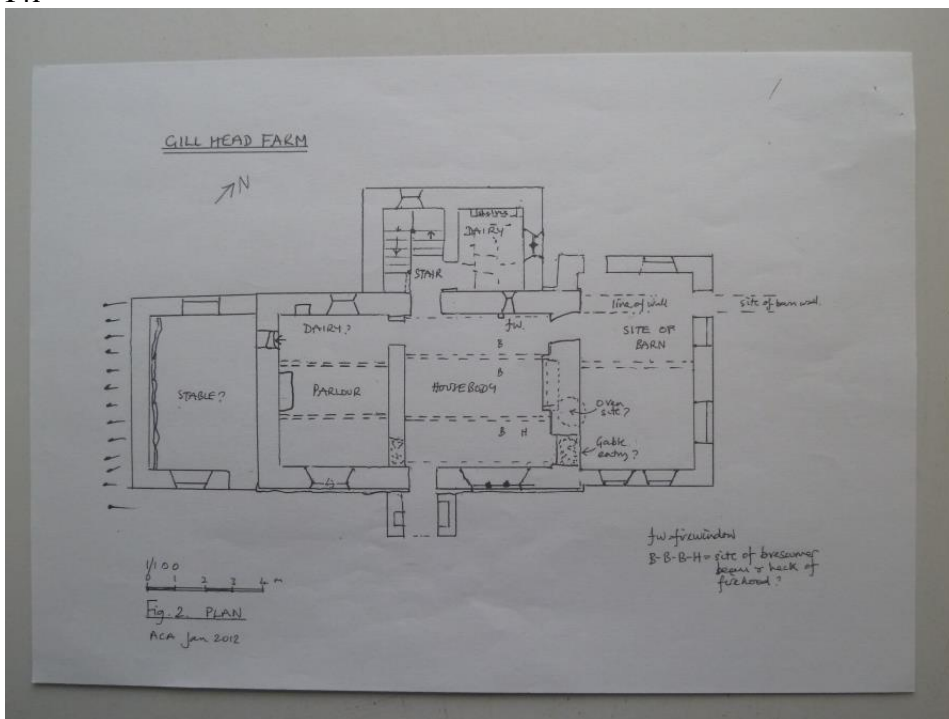
This remains to be followed up. It is understood that the 19thc census includes a butcher. The Hearth Tax of 1672 may also give an insight.

END

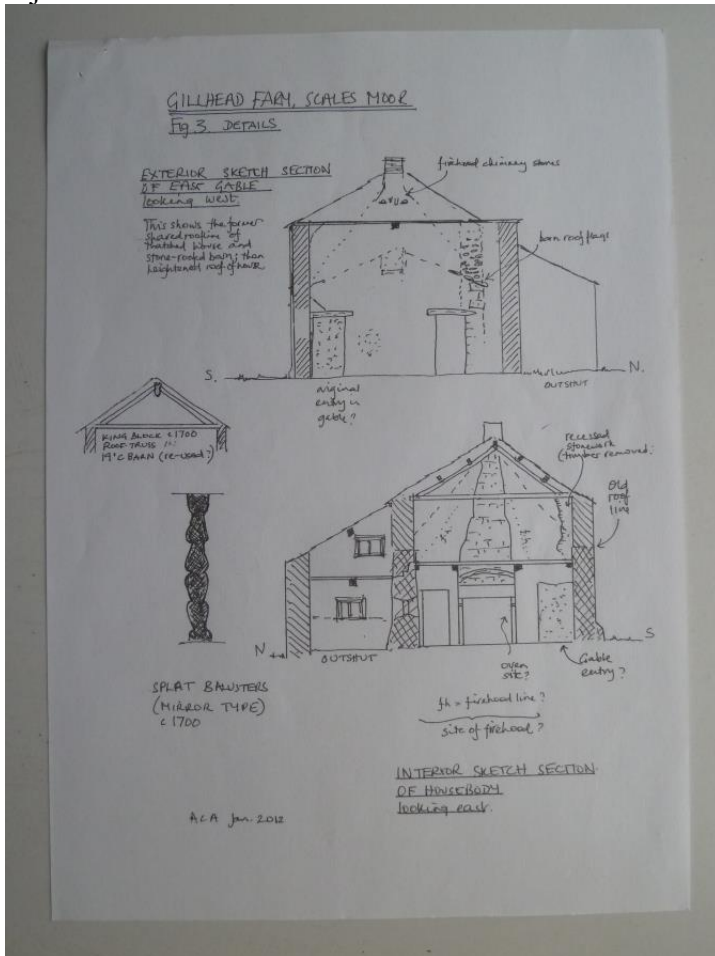
I4h



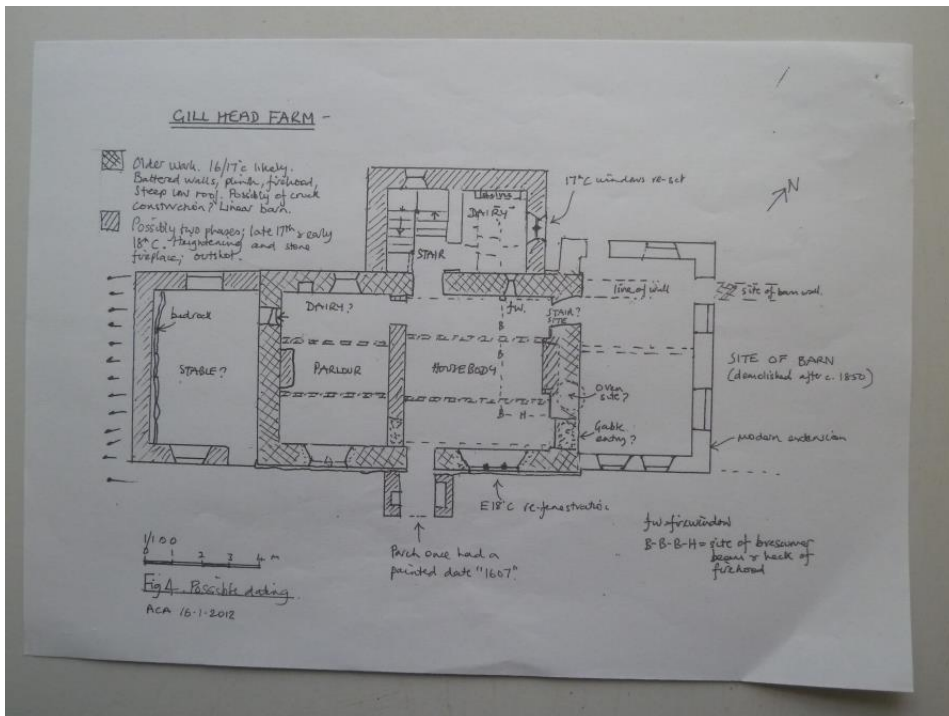
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## INVENTORY 1721

An Inventory of the Goods Credits Cattles Chattels & Personal Estate of William Ray Late of Gilhead  
In the Parish of Bentham & County of York Deceased, Apprised and Vallued by us Whose Names are  
subscribed the 26 of Aper<sup>o</sup> 1721

|   | ll   | s  | d  |
|---|------|----|----|
| Imp His Purse and Apparell  | 4    | 00 | 00 |
| Item One Lite horse sadell & Bridle   | 1    | 10 | 00 |
| Item Chaires Tables Drese & other od things In the Bodystead of the house                               | 1    | 00 | 00 |
| Item In the Buttery Brass Pewter & Woodvessel   | 1    | 00 | 00 |
| Item One Iron Pot With Backstone & other Iron Ware  | 0    | 12 | 00 |
| Item In the Chamber 2 Beds and Beding Chist etc   | 2    | 00 | 00 |
| Item In the Loft one Bed & Beding Chist etc   | 0    | 10 | 00 |
| Item In the house Loft hemp & Linn yarn With Sacks etc  | 1    | 00 | 00 |
| Item Meall & Maltt With other Provision of Victuals   | 2    | 00 | 00 |
| Item Carts Wheels and husbandry Geere   | 0    | 10 | 00 |
| Item 2 Stone Troughs & Grindlestone   | 0    | 03 | 06 |
| Item Ash Boards & other od things not before Apprised   | 0    | 05 | 00 |
| Item 2 yearling Calves & 2 twinter heifers  | 5    | 00 | 00 |
| Item 4 Kine   | 7    | 10 | 00 |
| Item Owing to the Deceased  | 0    | 12 | 06 |
|   | £ 27 | 13 | 00 |
| Item Lease hould Lands Known by the several Names<br>of Newclose, one half of Pinder Ing & Calf Parrack | 10   | 00 | 00 |
|   | 37   | 13 | 00 |

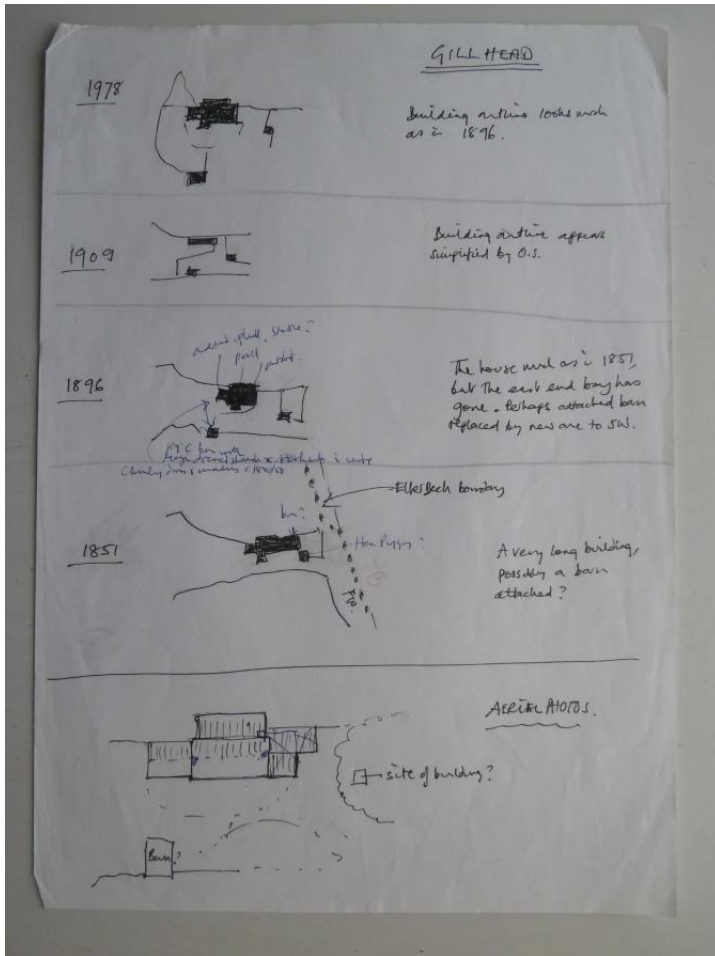
Apprised by

William Thornton

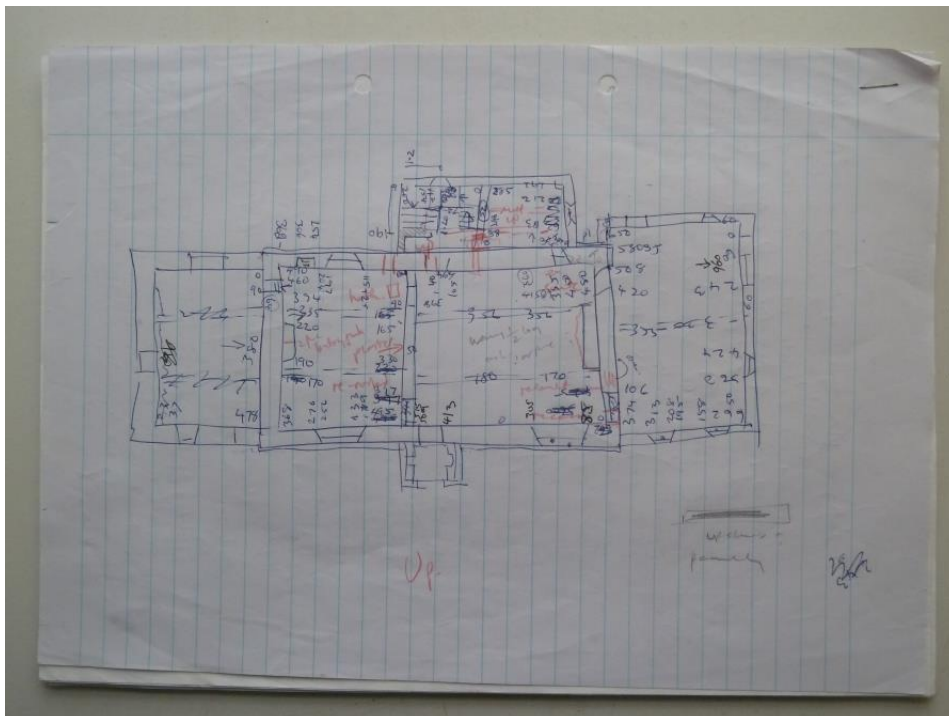
Mathew Wearing

Jn<sup>o</sup> Deap

I4m



I4n











(Bert)

Checked out of Lab. - Stable

On to bed now.

few - outdoor needs to show some loss (7) under

Integration

A 2 bay barn with low slope roof. Sides w/ 1/2 chg.  
~~fig~~. probably had a few old shoe papers & 2 others in and  
could be for stud at top of pl.

One fireplace has been replaced but could be copy of old. ~~table~~  
Plin level is embedded out over fireplace - a 1/2 in  
- 1/2" ~~and~~ length & at height of 18"

fl. lit by a checked fireman, now

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