

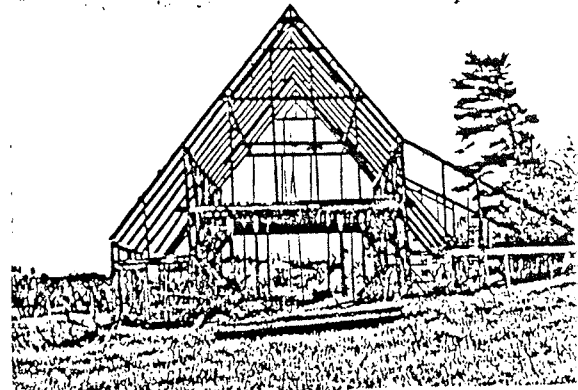
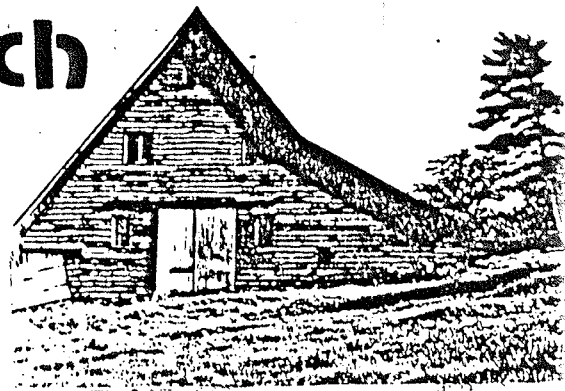
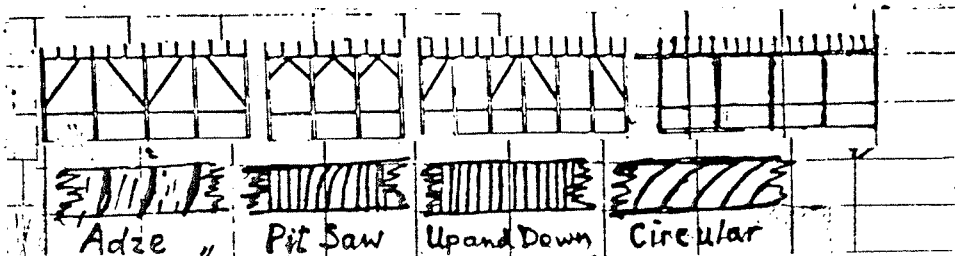
Dutch Barn Research Miscellany Vol. 2 No. 1, 1989

This publication is planned to provide more information than can be included in the NEWS LETTER of the society. The papers are based on the research activities, historical archives, field trips and collections of members and others interested in Dutch Barns. They are presented as unedited copy.

It is hoped that this information will lead to a better understanding of the chronology, the builders, and the utilization of these unique structures and the role they played during the early settlement of North-eastern America.

The "MISCELLANY" will be compiled, reproduced and distributed at random times dependent on the accumulation of useful data.

Please send copy to Vincent Schaefer.



The TELLER/SCHERMERHORN BARN
Schermmerhorn Road, Schonowe,
Rotterdam, SCHENECTADY, N.Y.
1701-1948.

A publication of the Dutch
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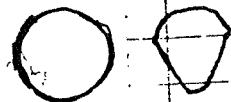
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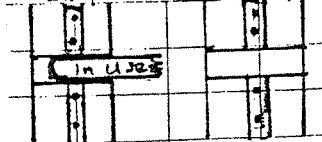
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Scheneectady, N.Y. 12306



Martin Holes



Large Door Wooden Hinges



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THE VAN BERGEN DUTCH BARN OF 1680 NEAR LEEDS, NEW YORK

Near Leeds, New York, in Greene County northeast of the Catskill Mountains, was a 5 bay Dutch Barn on the farm of Marte Garretse Van Bergen. It is said that this barn was built in 1680. Fifty years ago I photographed it and since then others have photographed, measured and studied it since it was one of the first of these unique structures which persisted until recent times.

This barn was particularly interesting since it was built with a double set of purlin plates. The lower of these 45 foot long timbers rested on columns that held fine anchor beams which had curved braces of massive size. A higher set of purlin plates rested on top of another assembly of slightly smaller braces and posts which leaned inward at an angle from the vertical of about 25° . These were identical to those used in barns and houses in Holland built between 1550 and 1648 which are shown in the publication "New World Dutch Studies" The Netherland Town House: How and Why it Works - by Henk J. Zantkuyl - Albany Institute of History and Art 1987. Fig. 23, 24, 20, 32, 34 pp 151-154. Misc. 1-2-49.

There exists considerable uncertainty about the internal timber structure of the Van Bergen Barn. There is some opinion that the upper purlin plate and anchor beam structure is a later addition to the barn which raised the eaves of the barn from about 9 feet to nearly 14 feet. This gave the barn roof a profile similar to many of our later barns with an included angle of about 100° .

I believe this supposition is wrong and that the original roof line was considerably steeper when its rafters were supported by both sets of purlin plates. This configuration of the roof produced a steeper profile having an included angle of 80° and eave height of about 9 feet. This roof was almost identical to the Teller-Schermerhorn Dutch Barn built in 1701 which I recently modelled. Misc. 1-1-20.

Using four excellent photos of the collapsed Van Bergen Barn supplied to the Society by the Mount Gulian Society (B. Peters), I was able to scale off the dimensions of all of the structural components of the barn as revealed by its remaining skeleton. With these measurements I have constructed a model of one of the 5 bays of this barns at a scale of 1-24 so it compares in size with my complete model of the Teller-Schermerhorn Barn.

By careful examination of the photos of the Van Bergen Barn it is possible to see the grooves cut in both lower and upper purlin plates. When a pair of rafters are placed in these grooves the outer wall height and the barn's profiles are re-established. Using two paired rafters in this manner the original and later profiles can be seen. When this new model is placed in front of my Teller-Schermerhorn Barn model the roof profiles are extremely interesting. The Van Bergen Barn is 5 feet shorter in width and about 3 feet lower in height. The later height of the modified roof was about 6 feet lower.

Since the support of the rafters in the modified Van Bergen Barn was not at the balancing point, the outer wall of the barn was forced to bear part of the weight of the roof unlike any of the hundreds of others built

between 1700 and 1840 or so. In all of these the purlin plate resting on top of the anchor beam columns bear all of the roof's weight. The outer walls of these barns can be removed entirely without affecting the stability of its main structure. They serve only as "curtain" walls to protect the animals generally quartered in the side aisles.

The wood used in fabricating the timbers was Pitch Pine (hard, yellow) as was the case with the Teller-Schermerhorn Barn.

It is likely that when the Master Builders of the early barns discovered that massive timbers could be obtained from the nearby virgin forests they decided to depend on a single purlin plate rather than the two sets used in the Van Bergen Barn.

In a conversation with Sam Van Orden of Inbought Road near Catskill, N.Y., who worked in the Van Bergen Barn as a young man, he told me a very interesting tale concerning the floor of the barn. Quoting from a letter prepared recently by his wife, Elsie, the following more detailed information was received from him - "Sidney Smith Sam's uncle threshed grain on the Van Bergen Barn floor in the early 20s. He used a Frick Tractor and a William Thrasher. Before moving his equipment into a barn he always checked the barn floor since the tractor weighed five tons. When he asked Harry (Henry M.) Vedder about the floor, Mr. Vedder showed him the floor construction. White oak logs 14 to 16 inches in diameter were hewn on the opposite sides so they fit against the neighboring logs making a tight floor. The upper surface of the butted logs were then smoothed with an adze (using lots of elbow grease) so that the floor looked as though it was planked but without using any spikes.

Sid Smith is dead and so is everyone else who might have known about the barn."

I have simulated such a floor in my one bay model of the Van Bergen Barn and found that using scaled down "logs" a beautiful solid floor can be fabricated which does in fact look just like a planked floor. I found it feasible to support such a logged floor on stones but suspect that in practice the logs rested on the earth underneath. As long as this earth remained dry there would be no danger of rot and such a floor would be extremely stable.

There is a possibility that the presence of such a log floor could be verified by talking with whoever cleared up the remains of the barn or the logs might still be in the ground!

APRIL 17, 1989. This morning I photographed some of the large floor planks taken from the floor of the Dutch Barn being dismantled by John Thackeray on the Zaretzki Farm along the Meadowdale Road in the Town of Guilderland. The floor planks are massive 16"-20" wide and are made of white pine which was split from very large trees. Several had a thickness of 6 inches or more and had been notched to be level with thinner planks which were also split. The floor of the barn was quite level and had probably been adzed flat as in the Van Bergen Barn. 5/8/89
V.J. SCHAEFER

THE VEDDER CONNECTION TO THE VAN BERGEN HOMESTEAD

The Vedder connection to the Van Bergen barn, house and lands at Old Kats Kill near Leeds in Greene County goes back to the 1600s when Harmen Albertse Vedder of the Netherlands, Coney Island, Stone Arabia (Lansingburg), Albany, Schenectady and Schonowe in the Town of Rotterdam acquired land in 1664 on the Great Flats immediately upstream from the stockaded village of Schenectady and bought some additional land, a house and barn in 1672 alongside the Poenties Kill when he started the Vedder Family in America.

His fourth son Johannes born 1685 married Maria Van der Fort in 1705 and they had 9 children. Their 4th son (7th child) Arendt (Aaron) was born in 1721 and married Catherine Mathese in 1762. They had five children. Their second son (4th child) born in 1773 was Johannes. Arent bought the Van Bergen house, barn and lands in 1774 from Leeandertse Bronk of Coxsackie. The Vedders have lived there ever since. Previously this land was homesteaded by Marte Garretse Van Bergan prior to 1680 at which time he built the Dutch Barn in the vicinity of a prehistoric Indian village at the place called Old Kats Kill which is shown on the Saulthier Map of 1779. His son Garret built the present substantial brick house in 1729 on the edge of the bluff above the valley of the Cats Kill.

Arent's second son Johannes married Christina Mosher in the early 1790s. They had 9 children - 7 sons and 2 daughters. Their seventh son Henry Mathias was born in 1809 and married Rachel Martin about 1835. They had 4 children all sons. Their third son Henry Fiero was born 1846. He married Jesse Van Vechten and they had 2 children a boy and a girl. Their first born was Henry Martin born 1887. He married Mary Blakelock of Schenectady about 1912. They had four children, two dying in infancy, the survivors were 2 daughters. The youngest was Dorothy who married Lewis Quick and later Tom Scanlon. She still lives in the Van Bergen homestead - the 6th generation of the Vedders to have lived there.

The Vedder Genealogy Related to The Van Bergen Dutch Barn

1-1 Harmen Albertse Vedder b. 1630 d. 1715 } 4-146 Johannes Vedder b. 1772 d. 1837
 Children

- 2-1 Albert b. 5/10/1671
- 2-2 Harmanus b. 1672
- 2-3 Arent b. 1674
- 2-4 Angetjetje b. 1684
- 2-5 Johannes b. 1685
- 2-6 Corset b. 1682

- 5-272 Aaron b. 1794
- 5-273 Jacob b. 1796
- 5-274 John b. 1798
- 5-275 Alexander b. 1801
- 5-276 William b. 1803
- 5-277 Catherine b. 1805
- 5-278 Ostrander b. 1811
- 5-279 Magdalenab.?
- 5-280 Henry b. 1809

→ 2-5 Johannes Vedder b. 1685 d. 1749-50
 Children.

- 3-40 Harmen b. 1706
- 3-41 Harmanus b. 1707
- 3-42 Margarita b. 1710
- 3-43 Ann b. 1713
- 3-44 Angetjetje b. 1716
- 3-45 Johannes b. 1718
- 3-46 Arent b. 1721
- 3-47 Maritje b. 1724
- 3-48 Abraham b. 1727

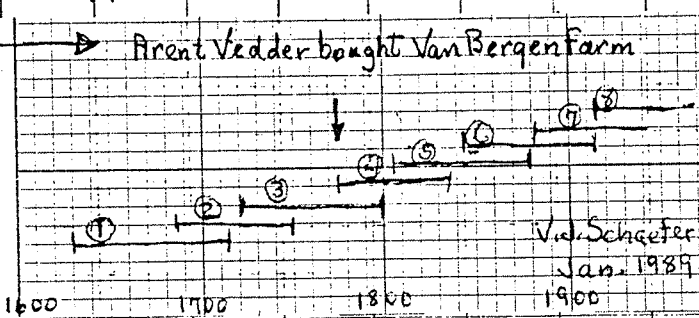
- 5-280. Henry Mathias Vedder b. 1809 d. 1880
- 6-423 Lewis b. 1836
- 6-424 Jacob b. 1839
- 6-425 Henry F. b. 1846
- 6-426 Mathew b.
- 6-425 Henry Fiero Vedder b. 1846
- 7-583 Henry Martin b. 1887 d. 1915
- 7-584 Mabel.

...
 ↓
 3-46 Arent Vedder b. 1721 d. 1800

- 4-143 Margaritje b. 1764
- 4-144 Johannes b. 1767
- 4-145 Maria b. 1769
- 4-146 Johannes b. 1772
- 4-147 Harmen b. 1775

- 7-583 Henry Martin Vedder b. 1887
- 8-591 Ruth b. 1913
- 8-592 Dorothy b. 1916
- Current resident in Garret Van Bergen House 1789. as Mrs Thomas Scanlon.

→ Arent Vedder bought Van Bergen Farm

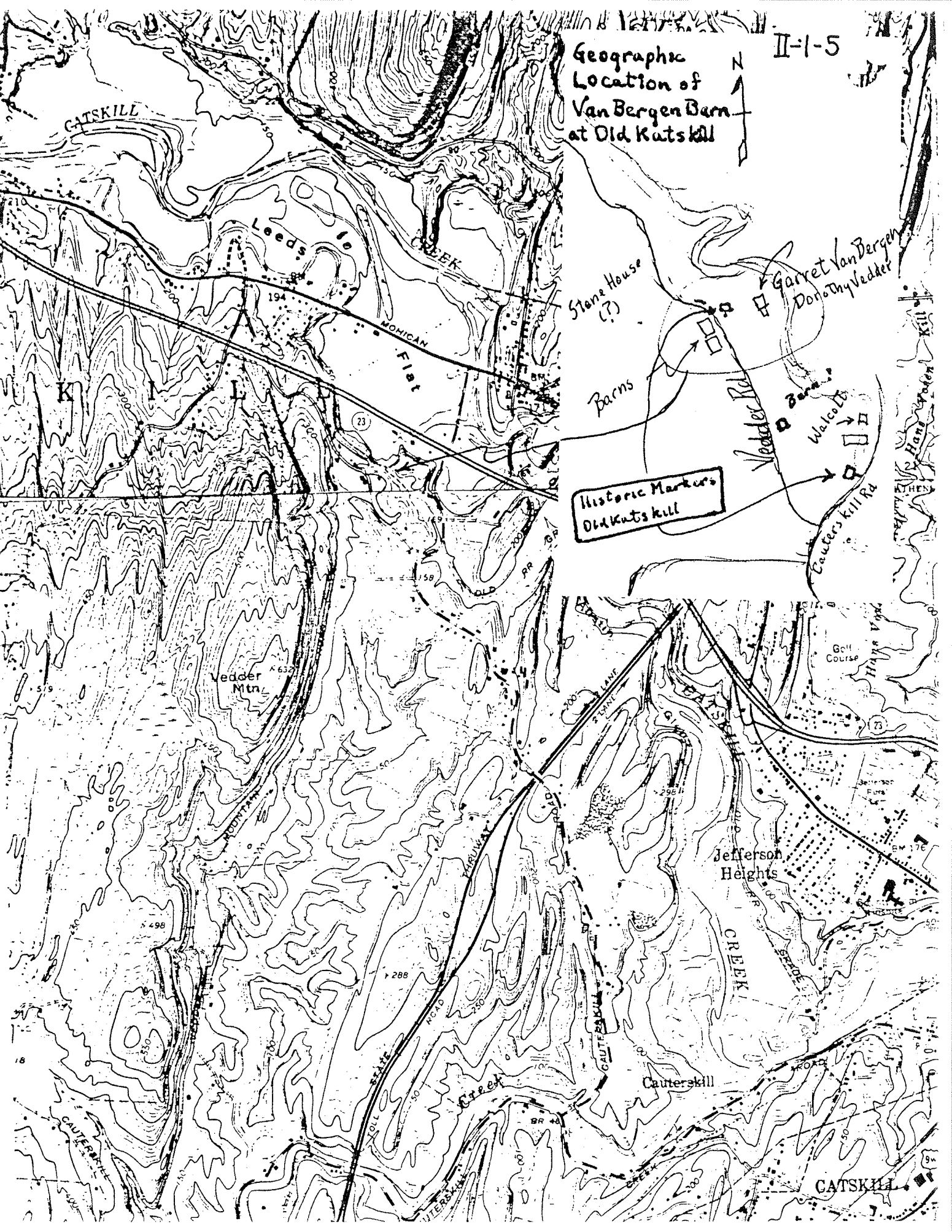


- 8-514 Ruth Vedder b. 1913 m. Gr. Schmidt
- 9-251 George b. 1936
- 9-252 Mark b. 1941

- 8-515 Dorothy Vedder b. 1916
- m. (1) Lewis Quick (2) Thomas Scanlon.

Geographic
Location of
Van Bergen Barn
at Old Katskill

II-1-5



Historic Markers
Old Katskill

Stone House
(?)

Barns

Garret Van Bergen
Donny Wedder

Walcott

Cauterskill Rd

Jefferson
Heights

Cauterskill

CATSKILL

Roof line from Double Purlin Plates - Van Bergen Barn - 1680.



Overmantle painting of Van Bergen Homestead 1680 -

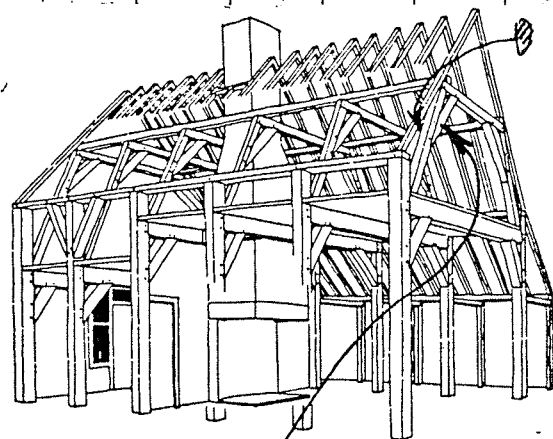
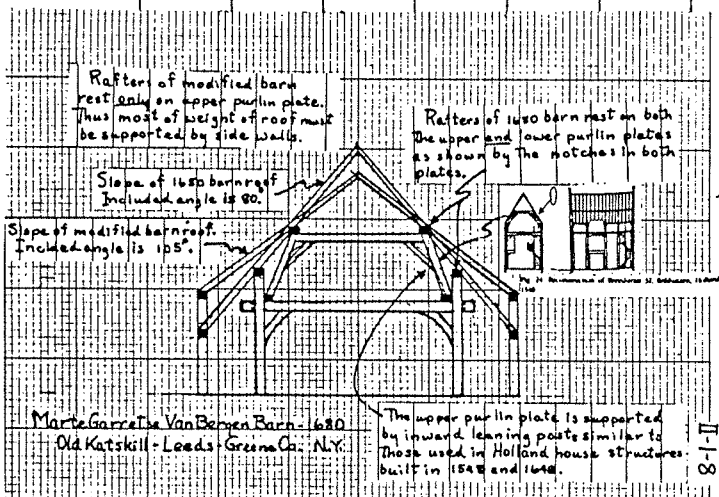
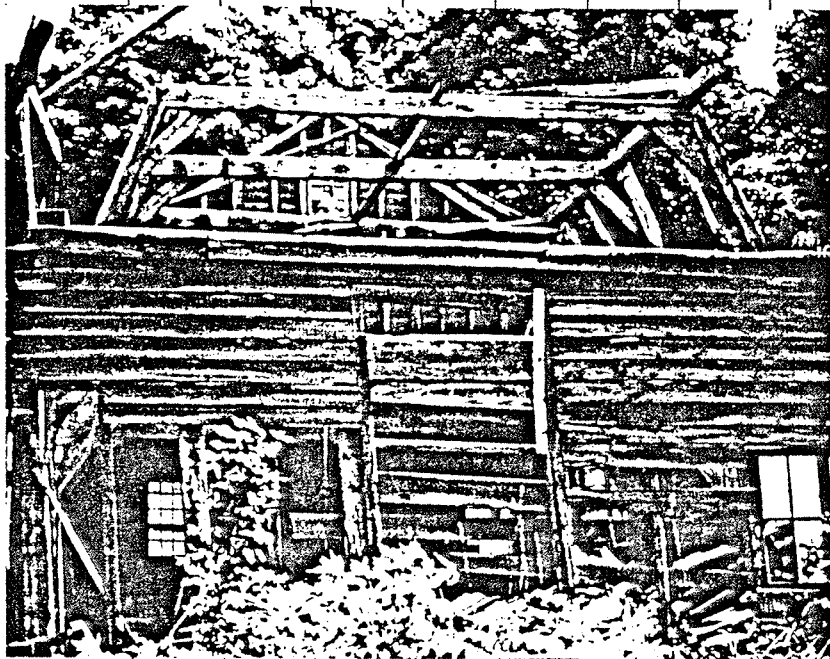
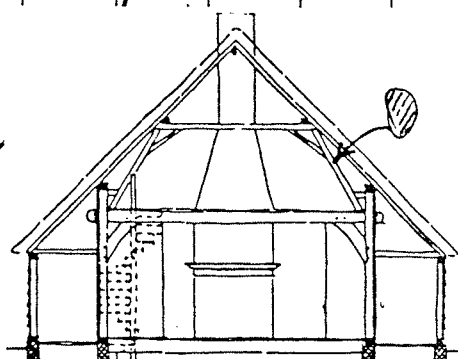


Fig. 23. Reconstructed perspective of a farmhouse built by Reynier Dominicus without the partition between the house and side aisle, 1646.

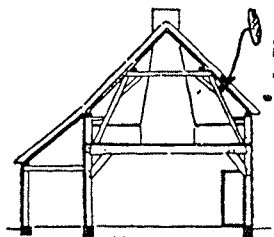
Reconstructed roof profile based on two sets of purlin plates



Remnants of Van Bergen Barn showing upper purlin plates supported on ancient posts and anchor beam structure.

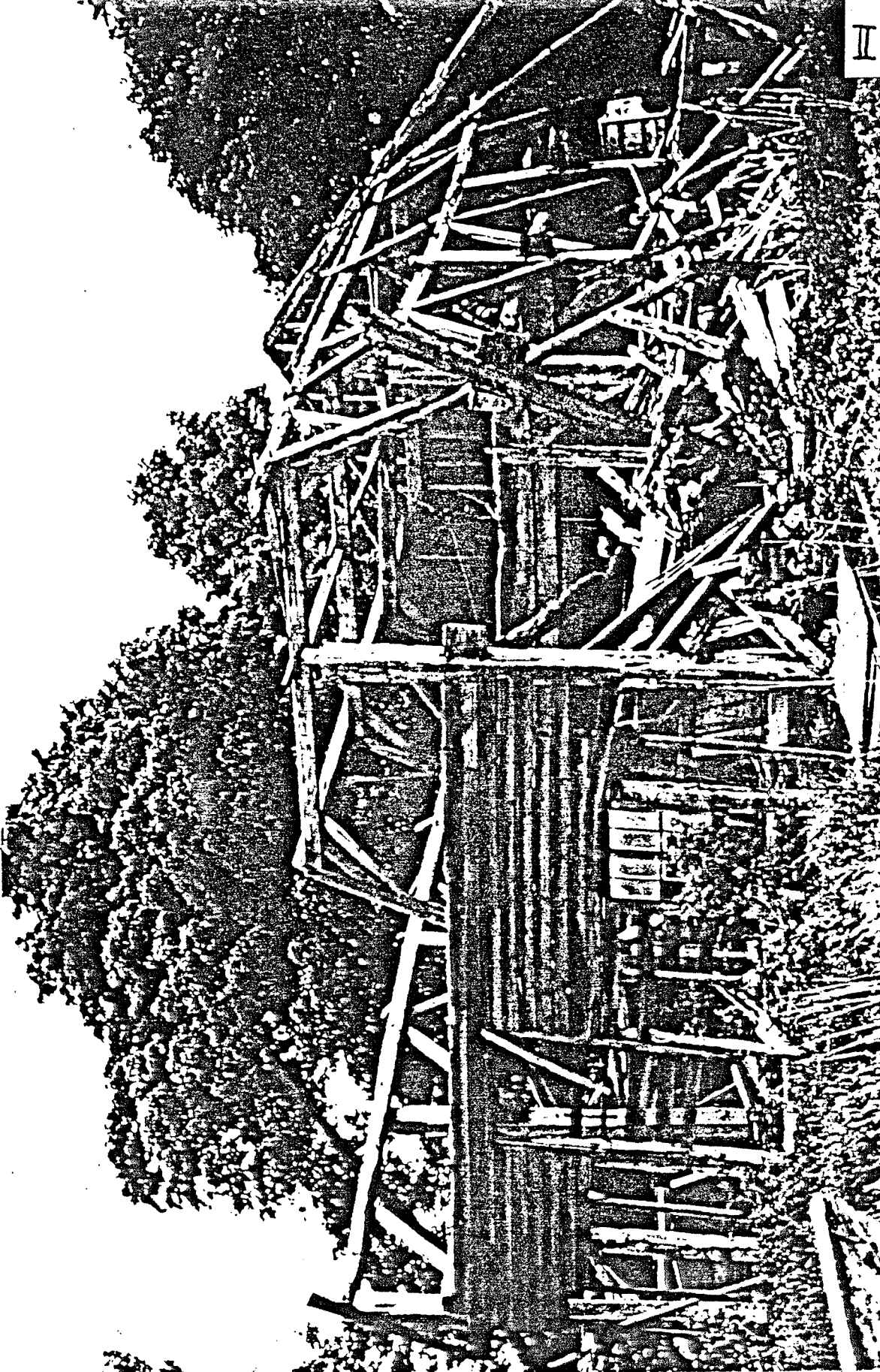


Jan Dumen - Holland 1648



Dominicus - Holland 1646

II-1-7



The Last Throes of the Van Bergen Dutch Barn at Old Katskill, N.Y. S.W. of Leeds in Greene County. Photo supplied by Mt. Gullivan Society (B. Peters).

Rafters of modified barn rest only on upper purlin plate. Thus most of weight of roof must be supported by side walls.

Slope of 1680 barn roof included angle is 80° .

Slope of modified barn roof. Included angle is 105° .

Rafters of 1680 barn rest on both the upper and lower purlin plates as shown by the notches in both plates.

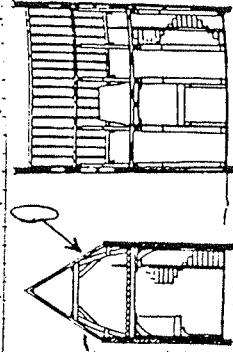
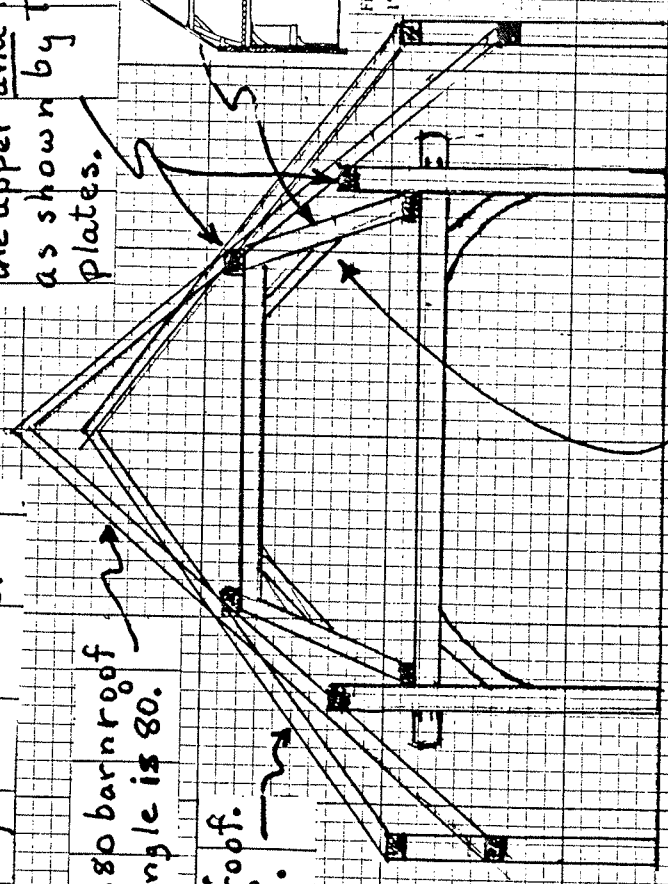


Fig 24 Reconstruction of Breedsraat 32, Enkhuiszen, Holland ca 1540.

Marte Garretse Van Bergen Barn - 1680
Old Katskill - Leeds-Greene Co. N.Y.

The upper purlin plate is supported by inward leaning posts similar to those used in Holland house structures built in 1540 and 1648.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH USING A HAY BARRACK

On February 1, 1989, I went to Green Point on the Great Emboght Bay on the Hudson River south of Catskill on the west side of the river. There I renewed my acquaintance with Hugh "Sam" Van Orden. I verified that the picture I had taken of a Dutch Barn some 32 years ago was the Van Orden Barn which is now gone!

During an enjoyable two hour talk with him and his wife, Elsie, I took the opportunity to ask him if he knew anything about hay barracks. He grinned and said, "I used hay barracks for a number of years." With this news I asked him a number of questions about their use.

Since that time a number of other questions have occurred to me. Thus, I wrote him about a week ago and today received answers to my questions. These questions and the answers to them are given as written to me in a letter received today. (Feb. 23, 1989) Mrs. Elsie Van Orden summarized Sam's answers.

1. V.J.S. How many guide poles were in the hay barracks you used?
S.V.O./E.V.O. There were four guide poles in the hay barrack on the Moon Farm - one on each corner.
2. V.J.S. How far apart were the holes in the hay barrack poles?
S.V.O./E.V.O. A guess - three to four feet.
3. V.J.S. How was the roof of the hay barrack fashioned?
S.V.O./E.V.O. A gable roof. Rafters fastened on the plate. Shingle roof which would give without leaking.
4. V.J.S. Was hay piled from bottom up or from a platform above the ground?
S.V.O./E.V.O. The hay barracks was filled from the ground up - on three sides, working their way around, leveling and stomping the hay down. When the barracks was half full the hay was pitched from the scaffold. It took at least three men, often a fourth man or a kid to stomp down the hay. Hay barracks poles were chestnut.
5. V.J.S. Did the moveable roof rest on top of the hay?
S.V.O./E.V.O. The roof rested on pins. If it had rested on the hay, the roof would have racked around, it wouldn't rest level as the hay settled unevenly.
6. V.J.S. How was the scaffold built and used for loading the barrack?
S.V.O./E.V.O. Scaffold consisted of 4 poles set in ground five to six feet above ground so platform 8 feet long and four feet wide rested on top of the poles. Man climbed off the hay wagon onto the scaffold.
7. V.J.S. Was there a pattern in laying the hay on the pile?
S.V.O./E.V.O. Hay was mowed away same as in barn. -- Worked around on four sides - leveled and stomped down.
8. V.J.S. How was the hay retrieved from the stack?
S.V.O./E.V.O. Hay unloaded into wagon (reverse order) and wagon drawn to barn - in later years it was pressed right from hay barracks, stationary press used with a man stomping -- horses went around the capstan.

In my earlier discussion with Sam Van Orden he told me that at each corner of the roof a circular band of iron was fitted so that the roof moved up and down guided by the poles. These bands were bolted to the plate and had about 1/2 inch of clearance (this indicates the poles were of uniform size from top to bottom). The roof was supported by iron pipe poked through the holes of the barrack poles. Tackles were used to raise the roof. Originally there may have been a screw arrangement. The scaffold was a permanent structure not attached to barracks.

The hay barrack described by Sam and Elsie Van Orden was on the Moon Farm on Fyke Road near Catskill.

The Van Ordens live near the old farmstead on what is called Inbought Road which leads from 9W to Green or Van Ordens Point and then parallels the river northward to the village of Catskill. Hugh (Sam) Van Orden is a direct descendant of William Van Orden who settled along the Hudson at a scenic rocky knov, overlooking Embought Bay in 1718. It was at this location where I photographed the Van Orden Dutch Barn. All evidence save a cellar hole and a pile of limestone slabs and homemade bricks have disappeared.

The daughter of Sam and Elsie Van Orden -- Barbara, wrote a series of fascinating essays on a weekly basis which were published in The Daily Mail of Catskill on each Saturday from January 1979 to August 1983. They should be republished in book form.

I became acquainted with Sam Van Orden and his father nearly fifty years ago when, as president of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association. I sought permission for the Chapter to excavate a stratified prehistoric Indian village site along the river bank to the north of the Van Orden home. The village occupation was sealed below a crushed layer of river mussels and involved what was then called by William A. Ritchie, State Archaeologist, The Van Orden Component of the Coastal Aspect, which he believed dated at about 1000 A.D. I prepared a summary report on this site which he published on pp 106-108 of his book, "The Pre-Iroquoian Occupations of New York State", published by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences 1944. Rochester, New York.

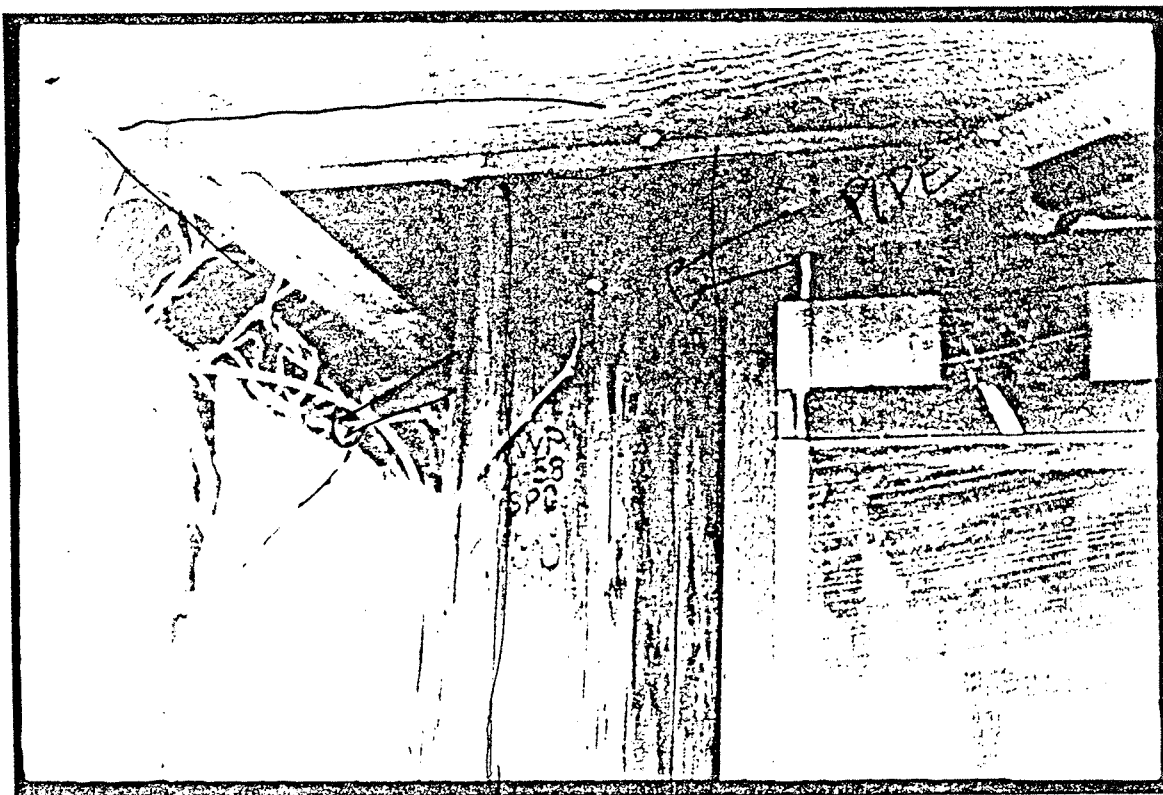
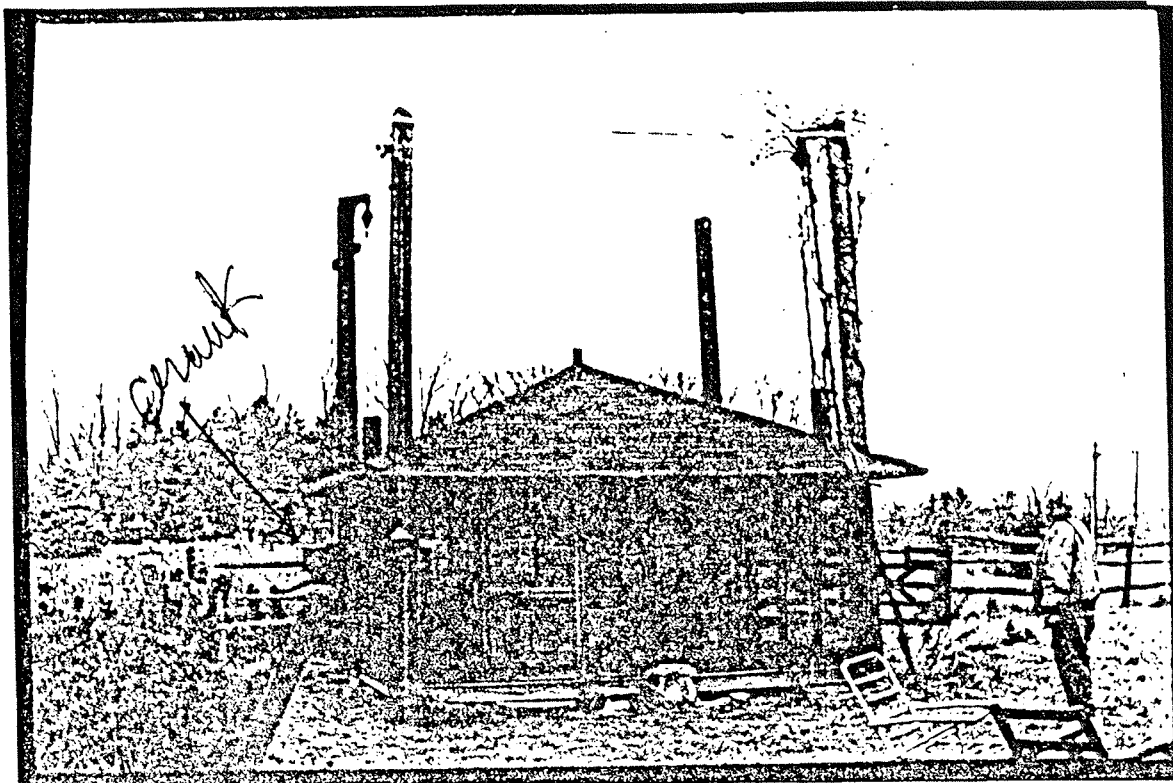
Vincent J. Schaefer
Hugh (Sam) & Elsie Van Orden
2-24-89

A Modern Barrack in the Town of Woodstock, New York

This four pole barrack measuring about 14 feet square and 15 feet high, has been converted into a screened gazebo. It is located on Hasbrouk Lane near the Rotron Company. The barrack is situated behind the house now owned by Mr. Young. The house previously belonged to J. Constant van Rijn who built the barrack. He kept horses. Mr. van Rijn founded the Rotron Company in 1947. He was born in Holland and presently lives in France.

The barrack poles are made of used telephone poles. The roof was raised with a geared winch and steel cable, attached to pulleys on two of the poles. The winch and handle can be seen on the left rear pole. The roof is held up with 1½' steel pipes set in the holes of the poles.

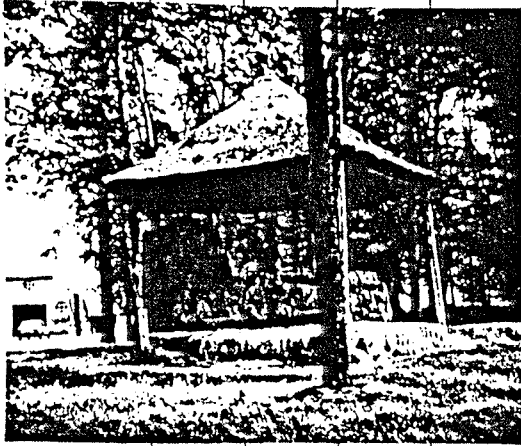
Peter Sinclair, West Hurley 3/21/89



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Crank

Hay Barrack Structures, Netherlands. II-1-13

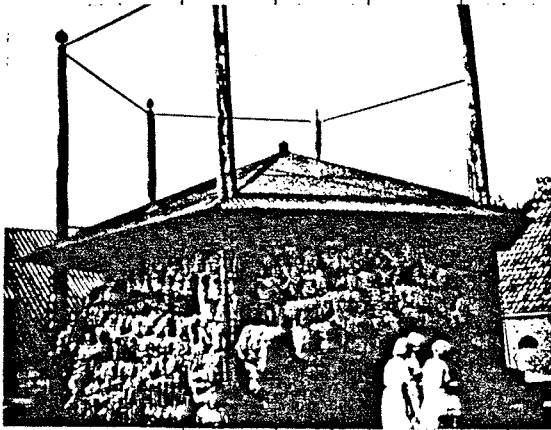
A discovery of the metal socket of a Barrack Screw.



Hay Barrack at Van Rensselaer farm
ancient farmsteads of the Van
Nijkerk, Gelderland Netherlands
Rensselaers and the Van Corlaers at
Farm established in Middle Ages
S. Staff 8-13-86

A month or so ago Susan Staffa of Schenectady, a member of our Society, gave me the three photographs copied on this page. She took them while on a visit to Nijkerk in the Netherlands, the village where Arent Van Curler was born, the founder of Schenectady in 1661.

The hay barracks were on the farmsteads of the Van Rensselaers and the Van Corlaers at Nijkerk and were still used for protecting hay.



Hay Barrack at Corlaer farm where
Arendt Van Curler was born
Nijkerk Gelderland Netherlands
Farm established 1588
S. Staffa 8-14-86

The third picture was of a device called a barrack screw which was used for raising the moveable roof of the hay barrack.

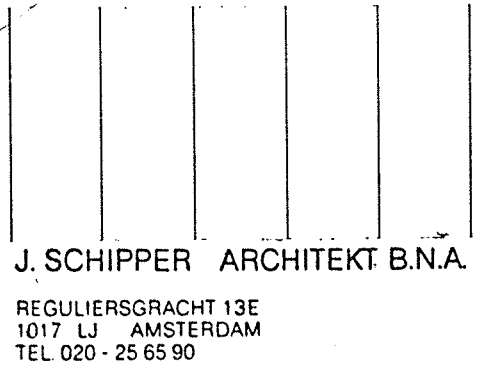
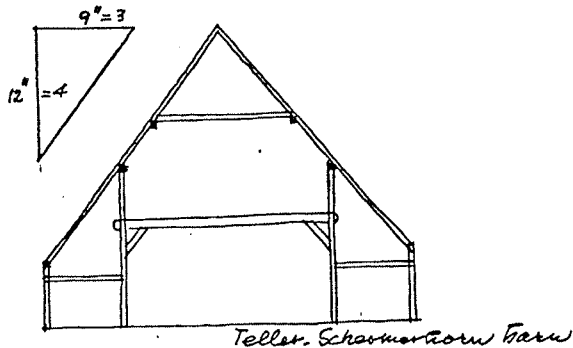
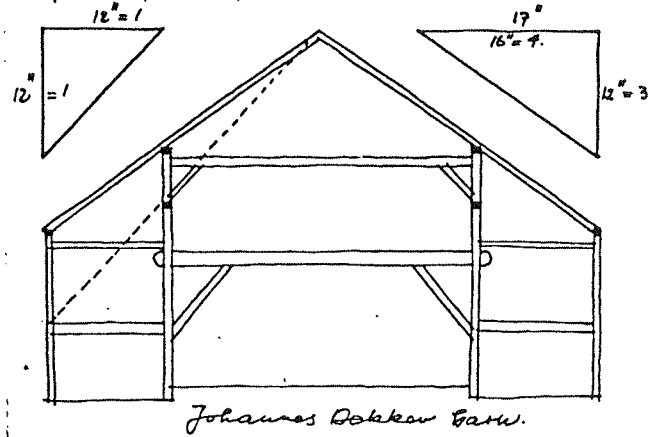
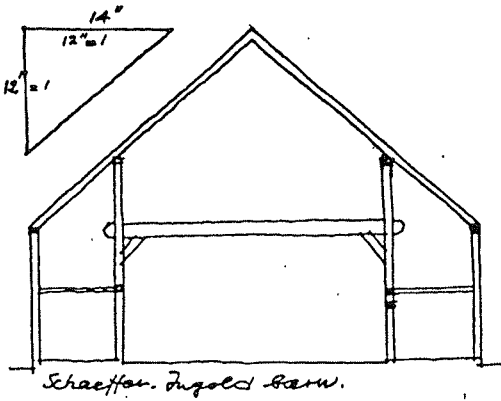
Altho I had been hearing about barrack screws for some years this was the first time I had seen one illustrated. In examining it a memory was recalled. Some forty years ago while dismantling the Teller-Schermerhorn barn I had found a trash heap from which I rescued several fine Dutch wrought iron hinges and a number of other things of a puzzling nature. I stored them in my garage. One of these was especially unusual. After seeing Susan's photo it occurred to me that it could be the socket of a barrack screw. I found it, compared it with the photo and discovered it to be nearly identical!



Tenant farmer at Van Rensselaer
farm with HAY BARRACK SCREW
Nijkerk Gelderland Netherlands
S. Staffa 8-15-86

Vincent J. Schaefer.
May 31 1989

A. very important suggestion about the slope of Dutch Barns II-1-14.



Extracted from a letter to Shirley Dunn from Jaap Schipper June 1989.

Probably you know that, despite the small proportions of Holland, every of the 11 provinces of our country have his own type of farmhouse, related to the nature of the soil, that have led to cropfarming, cattle-breeding or an mixed organization. So the farmsteads in every province are identical in appearance but differ from those in other provinces. This rule is also valid for the slope of the roofs. In Flanders and Holland from the 16th century the roofs were steep, formed according the Golden section. But the construction of the Golden section was complicated. Carpenters in the villages used a more simple construction. They mostly used the triangle 3-4-5. measured with a pair of dividers. The unity of the old towns in Holland and Flanders depends on the congruency of the roofs with the same slope. I suppose that the Teller Schermerhorn barn has been built in this Dutch municipal tradition. On the other hand also in Holland the roofs of many farmhouses are made more flat, less or more according to the proportion 1-1. Some years ago I visited the Johannes Dekker barn, where I noticed that the barn was raised. At that time I supposed that the original barn had a more steep roof in the Dutch tradition (see dotted line) with a slope 1:1. After the raising of the roof it became a more flat roof in the English way with a slope 3:4.

At least I am curious to know if in your region there are tobacco barns left. These barns are manytimes mentioned in the Dutch archives in America. Especially Kilian van Renselaer introduced tobacco-farming around Renselaerswyck in the 17th century. But at the same time there was already tobacco-farming in the Netherlands, in the region around Amersfoort, where the family van Renselaer came from. With many ups and downs this farming lasts till the end of the last war. In Holland existed two types of tobacco-barns. Perhaps it is possible to compare these barns in Holland as in America as well.

Hay Barracks and Hay Barrack Screw

II-1-15



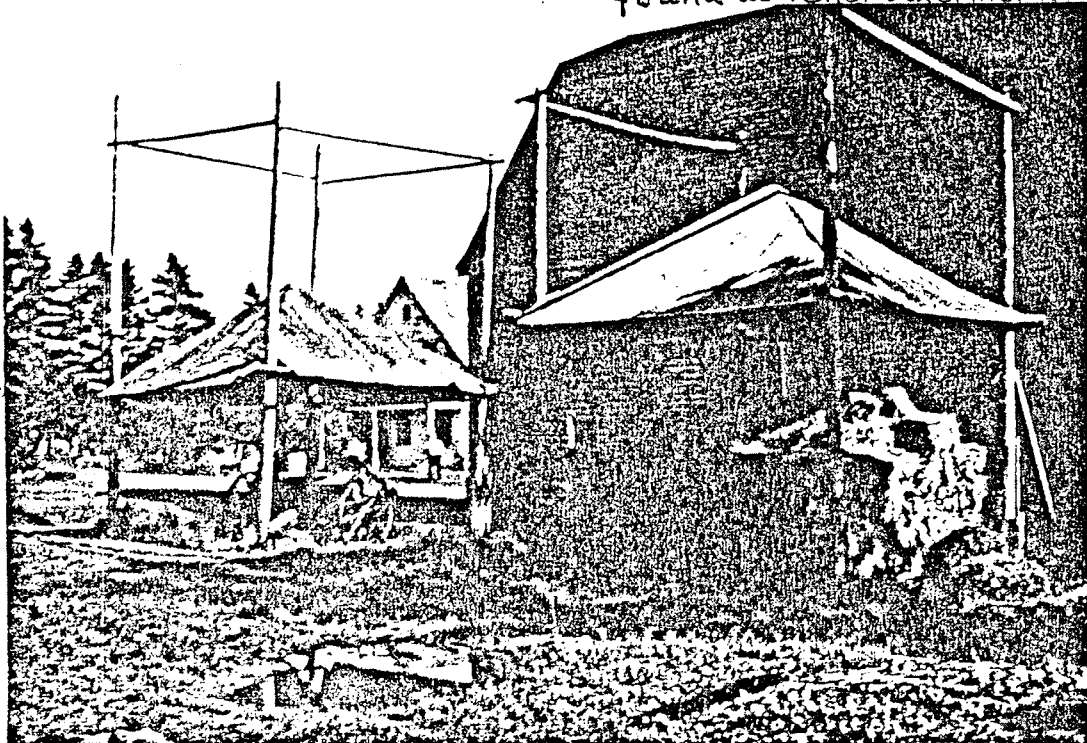
Photo by S. Staffa 8-15-86

Hay Barrack Screw for lifting moveable roof of a barrack



Photo by V.J. Schaefer

Metal socket belonging to Hay Barrack Screw. found at Teller Schermerhorn Barn by V.J.S. in 1948.



2 Hay Barracks on Prince Edward Island "The Barn" - Eric Arthur + Dudley Wilney

332

PETER KALM'S TRAVELS

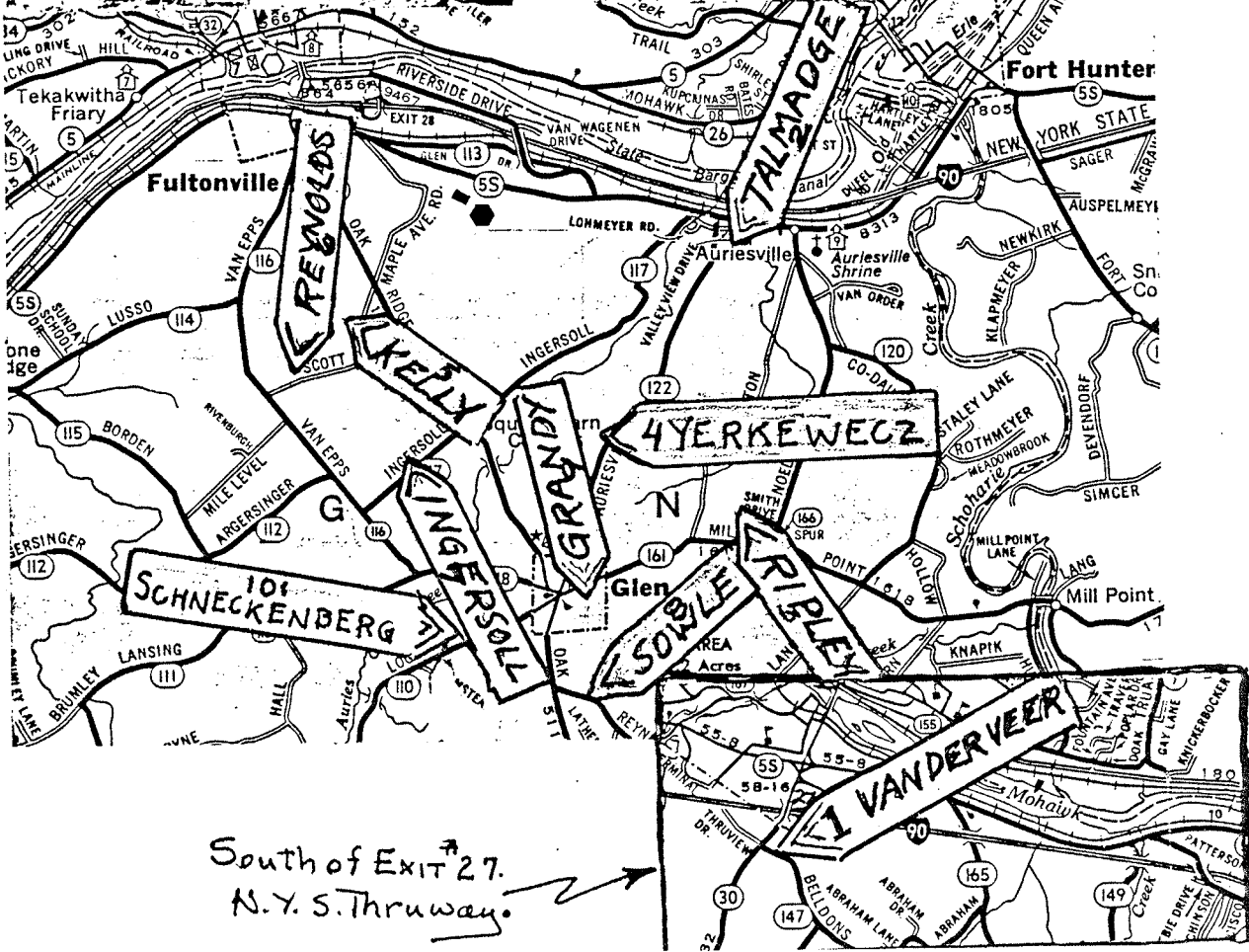
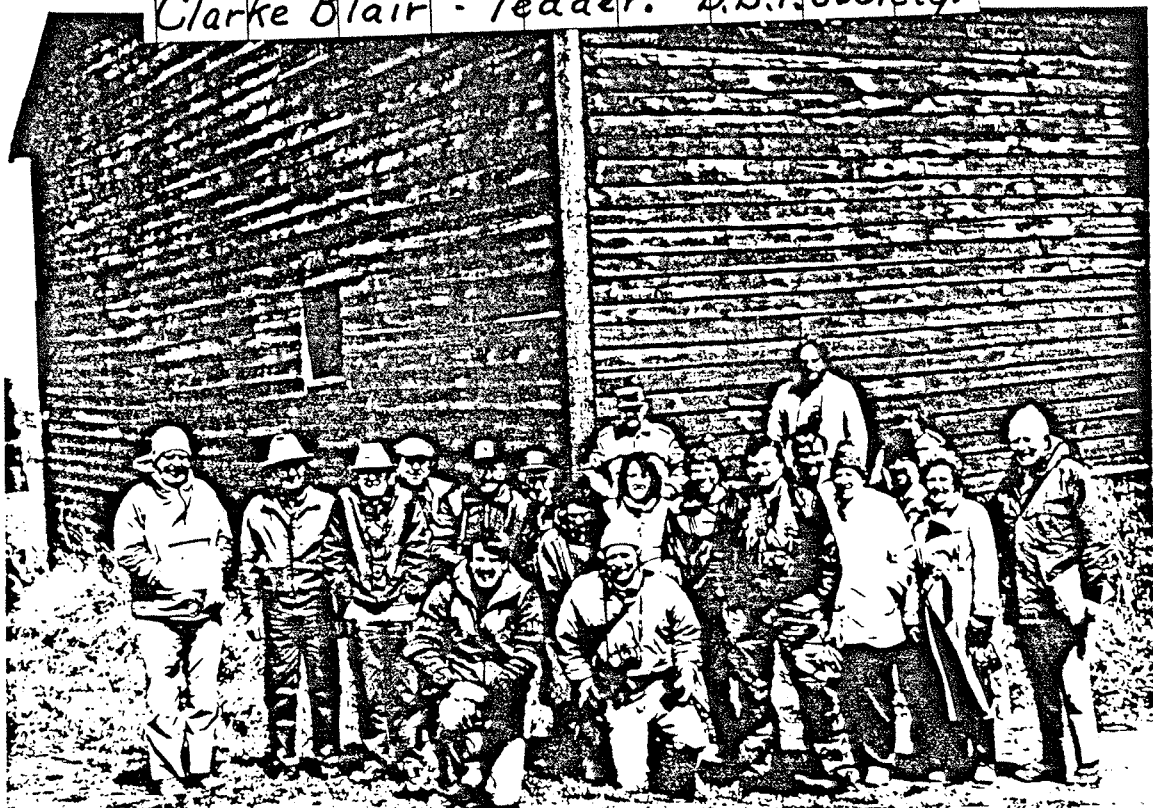
Page 208.

came in such a straight line from the north that the water vanished from view.

JUNE THE 13TH

The wind favored our voyage during the whole night, so that I had no opportunity of observing the nature of the country. This morning at five o'clock we were but nine English miles from Albany. The country on both sides of the river was low and covered with woods, only here and there were a few little scattered settlements. On the banks of the river were wet meadows, covered with sword grass (*Carex*), and they formed several little islands. We saw no mountains and hastened towards Albany. The land on both sides of the river was chiefly low, and more carefully cultivated as we came nearer to Albany. Here we could see everywhere the type of hay-stacks with movable roofs which I have described before.¹ As to

BARN TOUR-S. side Mohawk River
10 AM. April, 22, 1989.
Clarke Blair - leader. D.B.P. Society.



South of Exit 27.
N.Y. S. Thruway. →

Field Trip in Montgomery County - South side Mohawk.

Met at 0930 at Exit #27 N.Y.S. Thruway. Forty members of Dutch Barn Preservation Society on hand Clarke Blair - leader. (See map for locations.)
Barn No. 1. Farm settled by the Vander Veers of New Jersey in late 1700s. Lower interior of barn altered to stable cows. Variety of timber sizes indicate barn was rebuilt from earlier structure. Now owned Richard Nade.

Barn No. 2. - Original owner unknown. Present owner Virgil Tallmadge. Somewhat altered to make basement cow stable. Main structure quite complete and little altered. Good roof. Is used for hay storage. Anchor beam $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 16''$

Barn No. 3. Fine barn. Anchor beams $12'' \times 21''$ of hard pine. Barn has been extended. Long wrought iron hinges on side doors. Original Pentice. Now owned by Edward Ripley. P.D.I. Amstd.

Barn No. 4. Fine barn, little altered but extended. Anchor beams $10'' \times 23''$. Well maintained by owner Eugene Yerkewicz.

Barn No. 5. Original owner Gardener, now owned by Russel Kelly. Anchor beams $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 21\frac{1}{2}''$. Greatly altered but maintains

Barn No. 6. Present owner Robert Reynolds. Probably tallest barn in Montgomery County. Inadequately maintained. Anchor beams $11'' \times 19''$. Wooden hinge remains are present.

Barn No. 7. Ingersoll Barn now owned by Mort Dykeman. Average size, well maintained - Many extraneous additions.

Barn No. 8. Covenhaven, (Conover) Barn now owned by Michael Sowke. Exceptionally large barn. Anchor beams $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 23''$. - 28 ft between posts. Martin Holes. Used for hay storage. Well maintained.

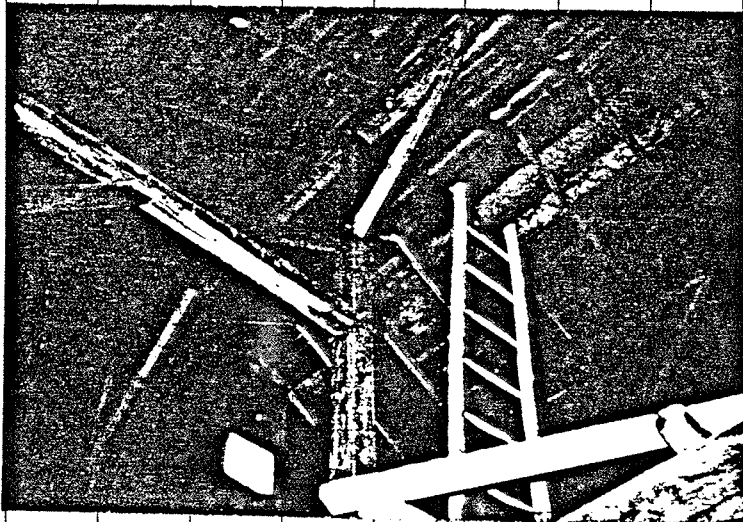
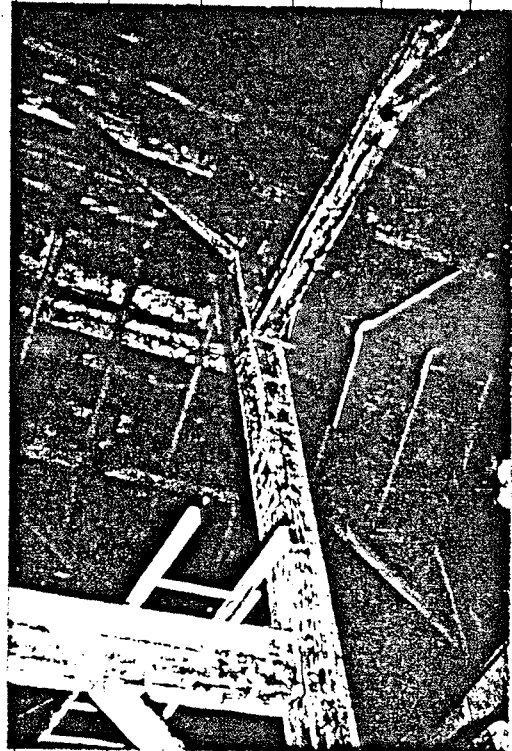
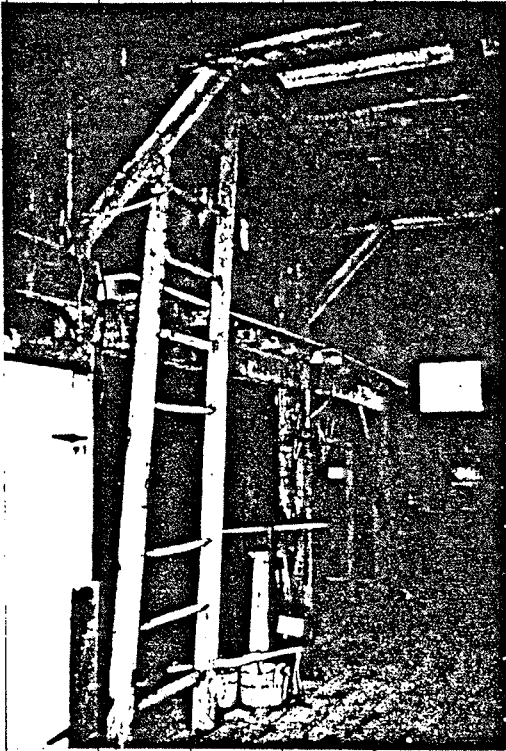
Barn No. 9. Owned by Edgar Grundy in village of Glen. Interesting small barn (probably smallest in Montgomery County). A village barn that went with a 50 acre village farm. Several alterations and wings added. Well maintained.

Barn No. 10. Ernest Schneckenberg Barn on Logtown Rd. In great disrepair. Siding mostly gone. Roof partly gone. Weather affecting all of structure.

Tour ended about 4 P.M. [An excellent tour. V.J.S. comm.]

Clarke Blair 4/26/89.

The Blauvelt Barn of New City, New Jersey



This barn has features such as posts, purlin plates anchor beams and braces which are apparently derived from the architectural features in Dutch Barns but have been changed so much that the result

cannot be called a "Dutch" Barn. For example--The purlin plates atop the anchor beam posts support the roof rafters at a third of the distance from the peak of the roof. Consequently the side walls of the barn must support much of the roof load. This never occurs in a Dutch Barn--The outer walls can be removed completely without affecting the integrity of the roof.

Claire Tholl - photos V.J. Schaefer - text 5-3-89

Chronological Criteria for Dutch Barn Features (Tentative)

	1680-1750	1750-1780	1780-1810	1810-1850
Anchorbeam Width/Depth	10"-12"/16"-23"	10"-12"/16"-20"	10"-14"/14"-16"	8"-12"/12"-15"
Anchorbeam Length	20'-34'	20'-28'	20'-26'	12'-24'
Anchorbeam Braces Width	10"-12"	5"-6"	4"-5"	3"-4"
Anchorbeam Tenons beyond post	10"-12"	6"-10"	4"-8"	0"-6"
Roof angle (included)	80°-95°	95°-105°	105-115	105°-120°
Side walls	9'-12"	12'-15'	14'-16'	14'-20'
Large door hinges	wooden	wooden	Iron	Iron
Animal door hinges	"Dutch"	"Dutch"	Not "Dutch"	Strap
Builders	Master	indigenous	carpenters	carpenters
Rafters	Tapered	Tapered	Few tapered	sawed
Large doors (loc.)	Gable ends	Gable	Gable/Side	Side
Martin Holes	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
Threshing floor	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
Sill underpinning	Underposts	Under posts	Random	Foundation
Floor	Massive planks	Sawed planks	Sawed planks	cement.
Timber finishing	Axe/adze	Axe	Axe	Sawed
Sway Braces (purlin)	Long	Short	Short	Short
Pentice support	Mortised	Mortised	Brackets	Some absent
Roof	Plank	Cedar shakes	Cedar Shakes	Cedar shingle
Roof profile	Some "broken"	One Slope	One slope	One slope
Side covering	13"-14" plank	12" plank	10" plank	8" plank
Weather vane	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
Animal doors	2-Gable end	1-Gable end	Absent	Absent
Purlin plates	(2) (pitch)	1 (pitch)	1 (pitch)	1
Timber wood	oak/white/yellow pine	oak/white/yel. pine	oak/yel. pine	hemlock
Rain trough	wood	Absent	Absent	Absent
Curved a.b. braces	rare	Absent	Absent	Absent
Balanced rafters	present	present	Absent	Absent
Barn Width	40'-60'	30'-45'	30'-40'	30'-40'
Barn Length	40'-60'	30'-45'	30'-40'	30'-60'
Joinery	oak pins/spikes	oak pins/ ^{prought} mon spikes	oak pins/spikes	Spikes/nails

Note: Any particular Dutch Barn may have some features of earlier or later time periods. To firmly fit into the suggested time frame a barn should possess more than half of the listed characteristics.

Falls -- 300 feet high. - Sauthier Map 1779

In studying the Claude Joseph Sauthier land patent map published by him in 1779 in England I was very much impressed with the detail and accuracy of its features. Thus when I saw the legend "Falls - 300 feet high" placed on the map and located slightly north of Cherry Valley I decided to check it out on the ground. Studying the U.S.G.S. 15 minute (1 mi. - 1 inch) map of Canajoharie I could not find any indication of a deep box canyon among the upper tributaries of the Canajoharie Creek so I decided to head for Saltspringville which was in the lowlands below the Cherry Valley Hills and not far from Cherry Valley. By going there I would also be able to see the Windfall Dutch Barn which I had been told was in this village.

Consequently, on December 3, 1988, I headed out the Great Western Turnpike to do some exploring in an area that was new country for me. Reaching the exit of the Turnpike leading to Cherry Valley I headed for the valley and at the main road to Cherry Valley crossed it and headed for the Salt Springville Road. A few hundred yards along that road I glanced to the north and saw the road on which I was travelling was on the edge of a very deep gully. Parking the car, I went back and to my pleasure saw a stream whose waters plunged over a precipice and fell into a deep chasm. Without question I had found Sauthier's "300 foot" waterfall! While I could not see the bottom of the chasm, I could look down upon the tops of very large trees that were growing near the stream.

Until I could get into the bottom of the declivity it would not be possible to determine whether or not the falls was 300 feet high although my impression was that it might be somewhat less than that height.

Checking my topographic map I found that the difference in elevation between the edge of the road where the stream falls over the cliff to the junction of this tributary to the main Canajoharie stream is 500 feet. It is strange that the normally accurate topographic map fails to delineate this deep box canyon!

After returning from my trip of discovery I called Mark Hesler who I knew was familiar with this territory, recounted my observations and asked him if he knew about the falls. After some thought he told me that it was likely I had encountered a beauty spot that is well known in the Cherry Valley area and that he believed the falls had a name. He offered to see if he could find out more about it in one of his local history books. A short while later he called to say that the waterfall is called Tekaharawa Falls and is said to be 180 feet high. He also thought that it could be approached by a trail going down from the eastern side of the ravine. I did follow Vanderwerken Road down its west side and found that the road finally reached the valley floor about a mile and a half from the waterfall. The stream seems to have a fairly flat valley so that there are either a number of lesser falls below the high falls or that it is higher than the 180 feet mentioned in the history.

I continued westerly at the end of Vanderwerken Road, found Saltspringville and the Windfall Dutch Barn. The so-called Windfall Dutch Barn is located at the junction of the ancient Seneca Indian Trail and the

military road now called Clinton Road. It is in a central and very attractive location at the eastern edge of Saltspringville and apparently is very actively used in the summertime as a place for craft exhibits, folk festivals, plays, dances and similar communal and cultural activities. It has apparently been moved to its present locality recently and appears to be in good condition. I hope to obtain more information about it in the future.

A query about the Falls which I addressed to Mr. Douglas Ayers, Jr. of Fort Plain, a very knowledgeable historian of the region, elicited the following further information. He tells me that the Tekaharawa Falls, also called Judds Falls, drops from an elevation of 1340 feet to its base at 1180 feet for a total of 160 feet. It was called by the latter name after the Judd Iron Foundry which once was located near the top of the Falls. He adds that the first iron ploughs cast in America were said to have been made in the Judd Foundry. The home of Judd is located on the 1868 Beers Map as adjacent to the top of the falls on the east side.

There was also a sulfur spring alongside the stream near the base of the falls which was housed in a bath house and was approached by an old carriage road about 140 years ago.

Thus ends the account of my recent discoveries about the legend on the Sauthier Map of 210 years ago.

December 30, 1988

This morning being quite mild and sunny I decided to see if I could reach the base of the falls. I cut across the Mariaville Hills reaching Braman Corners and Route 30. I parked my car at the top of the falls 75 minutes after leaving home. I found a trail that follows the cliff edge northward on the east side of the deep ravine. This trail heads down the side of the limestone cliff. About halfway down, the trail reverses direction and continues to descent until it reaches the edge of the stream not far from the falls.

The falls is high -- probably 160 feet and tumbles over a series of ledges until free falling the last 70 feet or so. It was partly sheathed in ice. About 2 inches of sparkly snow was on the ground. It is quite beautiful and in the springtime is probably spectacular.

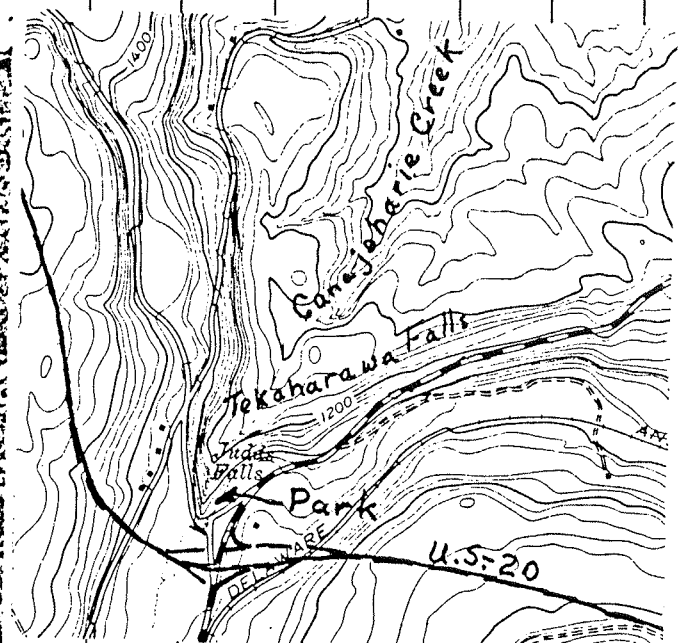
I took several pictures of the falls but the lighting is very poor since it faces north. The round trip took me about 90 minutes.

APRIL 25, 1989. This afternoon while scanning The Map of the Headwaters of the Susquehanna and The Delaware Rivers prepared by Simeon DeWitt, Surveyor General of New York State under date of 1790 I happened to look at the headwaters of the Canajoharie Creek and saw that a name was given for the waterfall we have just discussed. It is spelled TUAYONNARONWAFALLS! This name is not much harder to pronounce than TEKAHARAWA! The map may be found in Vol. 1 of the Documentary HISTORY of the State of New York. O'Callaghan - Editor. V.J. Schaefer 5/8/89

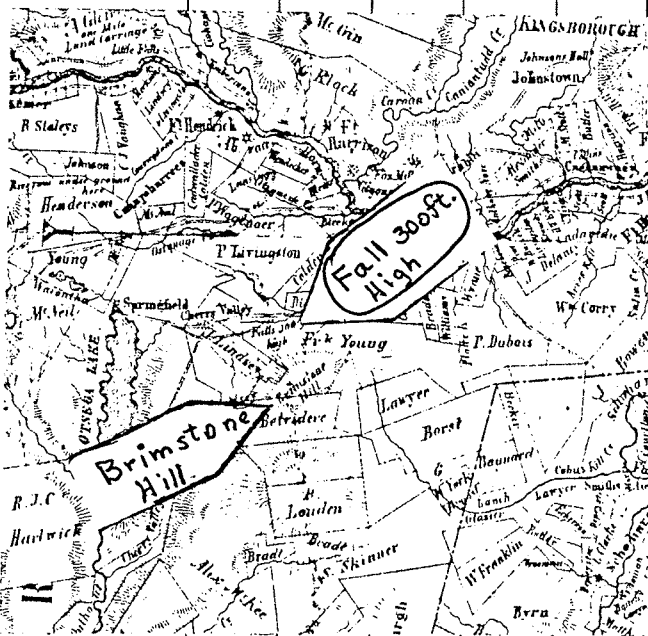
Tekaharawa (Judds) Falls on Canajoharie Creek.



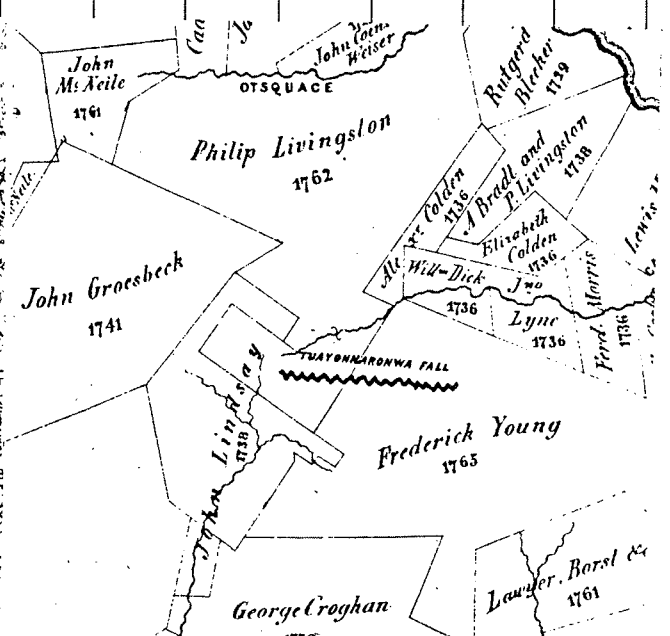
View southward from Creek.



U.S.G.S. 7 1/2" Map - Sprout Brook.



Sauthier Map. 1779-London
 Note: Brimstone Hill is Barrack Zourie



Simeon DeWitt 1790 - ALBANY, N.Y.

To reach the Falls, park opposite the spot where the Cherry Valley Exit from the Great Western Turnpike U.S. No. 20 meets the Cherry Valley - Sprout Brook Road. Go to the edge of the cliff where an excellent view of Tekaharawa Falls can be seen. A trail angles down the cliff side to the Canajoharie Creek. Go upstream to the falls. It is 165 feet high. V.J. Schaefer with information from Douglas Ayers sr. + Mark Hesler. Dec. 1988.

BARN AGAIN! shows the way with demonstration projects

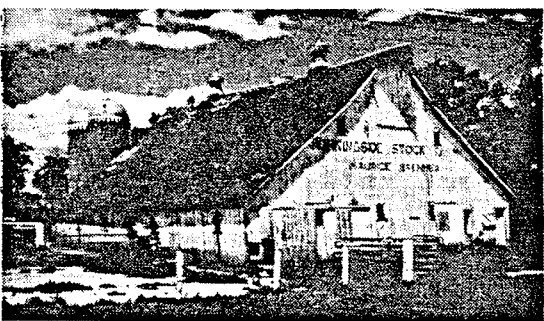
RONALD SEUNTJENS
ROUTE 1 BOX 4
MAPLETON, IA. 51034

By Mary Humstone and John Walter

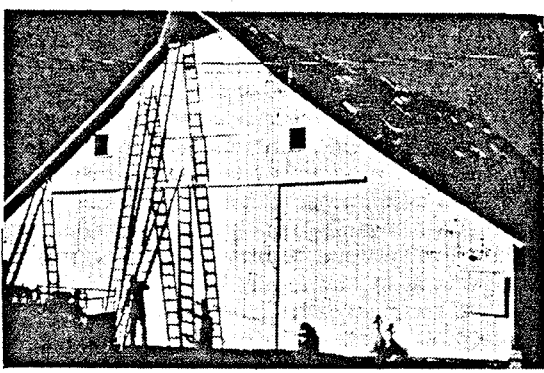
Giant doors and "Super-Paint" transform Iowa barn

One thing that almost all farmers need is space to store large equipment. Ron Seuntjens is no exception. When he purchased the Morningside Stock Farm near Mapleton, Iowa in 1986, he saw a lot of potential in the 75-year-old buildings he acquired. The main barn in particular was ideally suited for storing equipment. All the barn needed was a door large enough to drive a combine through. Unfortunately, that door had to go right in the middle of the main facade of the barn, and it had to be big—14 by 18 feet to be exact.

When faced with this problem, most farmers have chosen to install an overhead garage-type door, which effectively destroys the historic character of the barn. Seuntjens instead installed a sliding door built to perfectly match the barn's original board-and-batten siding. When the door is closed, it's hard to tell it's there.



Mary Humstone



John Walter

The main barn on Ron Seuntjens' farm before rehab (top) and the south wall (bottom) after installation of new, but matching, sliding door. Application of "SuperPaint" in progress.

Fixing up the exterior was the next big challenge. The barn was structurally sound, but years of abuse from livestock and the weather had resulted in broken windows, cracked siding and missing battens. Seuntjens had originally planned to cover the entire building with steel siding, but reconsidered when the Sherwin Williams Co. offered to donate 100 gallons of their "SuperPaint" to the project. SuperPaint is guaranteed for 15 years, making it a reasonable, and less expensive, alternative to steel siding for farmers concerned with the hassles of maintaining older frame buildings.

After local contractors repaired and painted the barn, it looked good as new. Seuntjens stores equipment in the main section and uses the west wing for sorting cattle. He plans to put a hog nursery in the east wing.

Steep roofed barns of western Iowa.

Each summer for a number of years my family and I journeyed west often crossing Iowa on our way to Montana or the Southwest. During this period I was much intrigued with the occurrence of very large, steep roofed barns which closely resembled the Dutch Barns of the Mohawk Valley.

Recently the "Barn Again" campaign sponsored by Preservation News had a supplement to its June 1988 issue which illustrated a number of the barns entered in the contest of rehabilitating farm barns.

All except one of those included were like the barns commonly built in our region after about 1870. One however which was in northwestern Iowa near Sioux City closely resembled the barns I remembered. It is illustrated with an accompanying story above and on the right. I have been corresponding with Mr. Seuntjens and he describes a number of features similar to those in our Dutch Barns. Further information is being sought about the rafter support structure.

Vincent J. Schaefer Nov. '88

Supplementary Information About Western Iowa
"Dutch" Barn owned by Ronald Seuntjen of Mapleton.

After making contact with Mr Seuntjens and receiving preliminary information from him which indicated that his steep roofed barn was in fact similar in basic construction to our local Dutch Barns I wrote and asked him about other features which would further indicate a Dutch Barn tradition.

He replied to my questions and it does appear that his barn fits the traditional pattern. It seems to have features which would place its architecture in Phase 4 which for our region is dated 1810-1840. However there are some features which would place its pattern at an earlier date.

I sent him an outline sketch of the post-anchor beam complex and he assured me that it was present in his barn but the anchor beam tenon did not project from the rear of the post.

He said that sway braces were installed between the sides of the posts and the purlin plates. These were rather short braces.

The floor was of packed dirt and not of heavy plank as with our early barns. While the sills were placed on a concrete foundation.

The roof was made of cedar shingles which were nailed on roof planks one inch thick and spaced two inches apart.

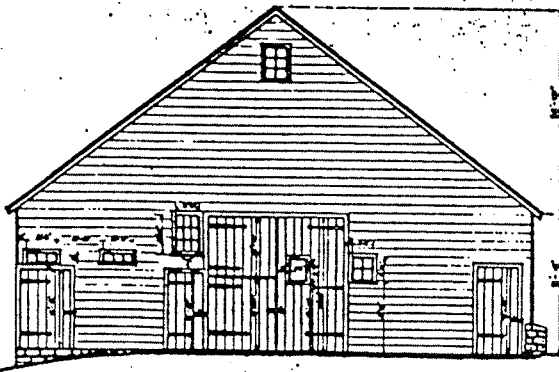
The original gable end doors swung on strap hinges. The present ones slid on a track.

The siding consisted of vertical 1"x12" boards with the junctions covered with battens.

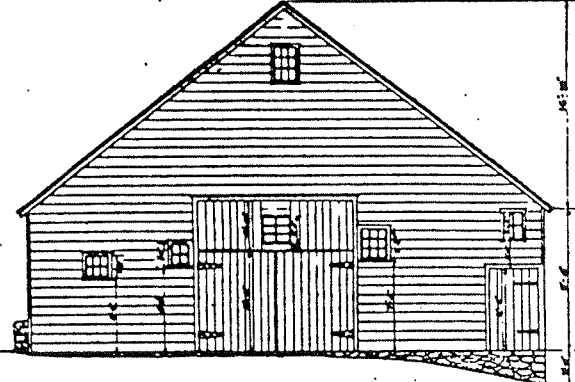
The rafters were notched where they lay on the purlin plate.

I was recently informed that a considerable number of members of the Dutch Reformed Church left our region and went to Pella in Central Iowa. It is possible that this barn pattern relates to that move. I am trying to run this down.

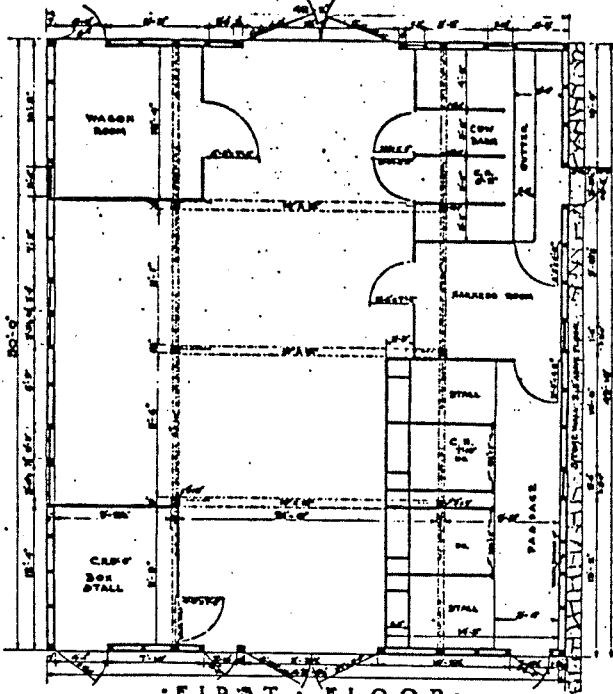
Vincent J. Schaefer May 8, 1989.



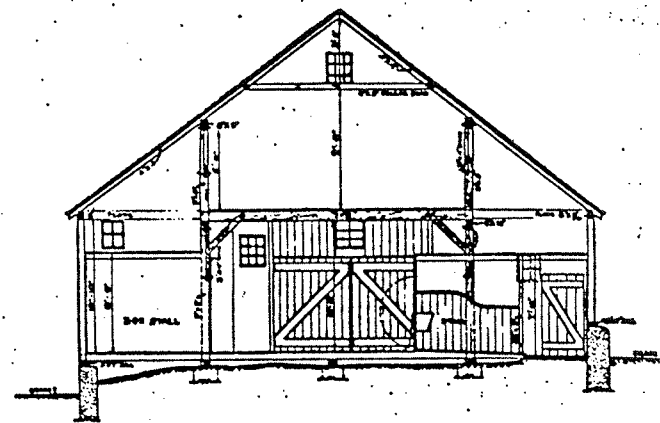
• SOUTH ELEVATION •
BARN



• NORTH ELEVATION •
BARN

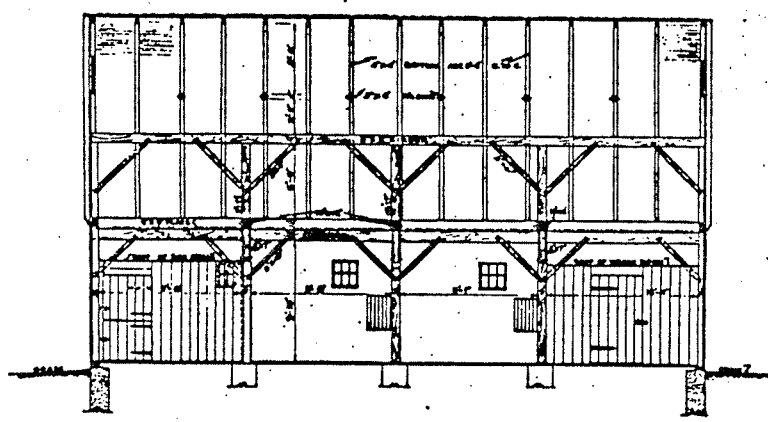


• FIRST FLOOR •

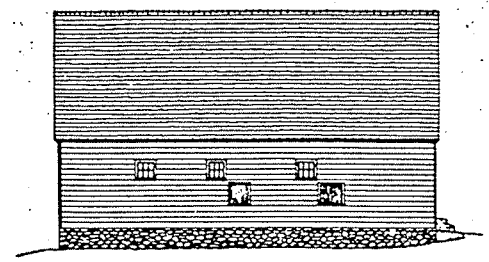


• CROSS SECTION •
BARN

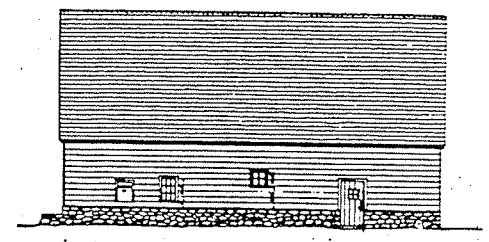
Information supplied by Claire Tholl.
Upper Saddle River New Jersey.



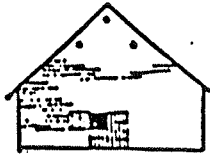
• LONGITUDINAL SECTION •
BARN



• WEST ELEVATION •
BARN



• EAST ELEVATION •
BARN



Salt Springville Community Restoration, Inc.

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SAT. JULY 15 & SUNDAY JULY 16, 1989

10 AM - 5 PM

DONATION \$ 2.50
STUDENTS & SENIORS \$ 2.00

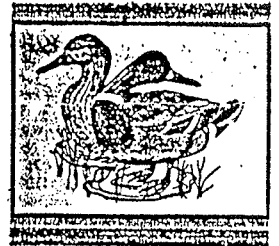
JUDGING BY CATEGORIES :

1. OLD QUILTS
2. NEW QUILTS
3. BEGINNERS QUILTS
- CRIB QUILTS
- WALL HANGINGS
6. MISCELLANEOUS
7. (QUILTED BLOCKS
8. (JUNIORS (19 & under)
9. BEST OF SHOW



QUILT BLOCK CONTEST

16" SQUARE
THEME : BIRD(S)
MUST BE QUILTED
PRIZES AWARDED.



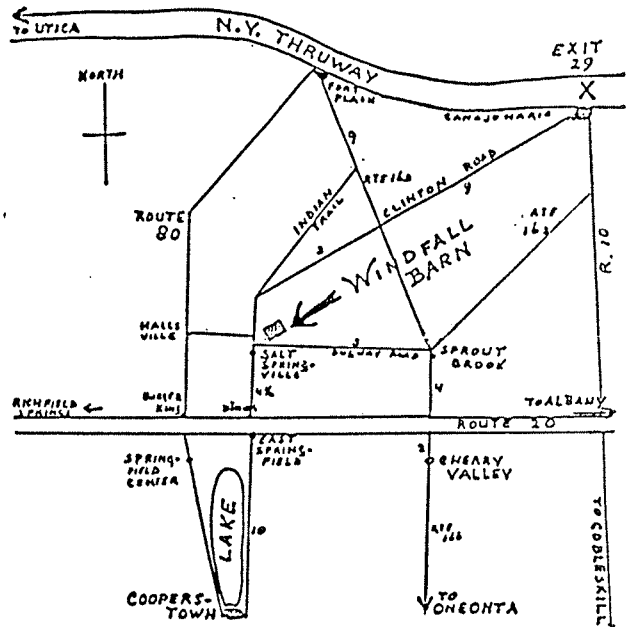
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FOR ALL BLOCKS ENTERED BY MAIL,
UNLESS PICKED UP AFTER THE SHOW.
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SEND NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, PARTICULARS,
COLOR SCHEME, DESIGN, MEASUREMENTS, AGE,
CONDITION, WHAT MADE YOU MAKE IT OR HISTORY
OF INTEREST & S.A. STAMPED ENVELOPE TO
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SALT SPRINGVILLE COMMUNITY RESTORATION, INC., A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
BARN IS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC FOR CONCERTS, WEDDINGS, CULTURAL AND
EDUCATIONAL USE.

SEND FOR ENTRY FORMS, PLEASE INCLUDE A S.A. STAMPED ENVELOPE.

Genealogy of the Wemp Family of Fort Hunter area.

1630 - 1775

1. Jan Barentse Wemp b. Ca 1630 m. Maritie Myndertse
 ch. Myndert 1649
 { Grietje 1651
 Anna 1655
 Barent 1656
 Johannes
 Aeltje
2. Myndert Wemp b. 1649 m. Diewer Wendel. killed 1690 Mass.
 ch. Johannes -- taken to Canada 1690 b. Ca 1670
 Susanna
3. Johannes Wemp b. Ca 1670 d 1749
 chr. Myndert 1701 m. Catalina Schermerhonn 1700
 { Reyer 1703 m. Ariaantje Swits 1709
 Johannes 1705 (had 12 children)
 Ariaantje 1707 In 1711 moved to Montgomery County
 Debora 1710 Patent of 450 acres obtained 1737.
 Isaac Ca 1712 Willed westerly Schoharie Flats to Isaac + Ephraim
 Johannes Ca 1714 Willed easterly Schoharie Flats to Johannes
4. Myndert Wemp 1701 m Sarah Mills.
 ch. Maria 1731
 Myndert Ca 1733
 Andries 1735
5. Andries Wemp b 1735 m. Helena Bratt 1765
 ch. Myndert 1766 "
 Andries 1768 [Andries Wemp of Montgomery County
 Pieter 1771 being an adherent of the King in The
 Pieter 1773 Revolutionary War his property was
 confiscated.] " After the War an effort
 was made to regain This property.

Note: It is quite possible that Johannes Wemp 1670-1749 built
 The larger Wemp Barn about 1711. when he moved from
 Schenectady to The flats at the mouth of the Schoharie
 Info from Pearsons "First Settlers of Schenectady. Vincent J. Schaefer 4/15/89

Geneology of the Schoharie Crossing Mebies

1. Jan Pieterse Mebie b. 1725 m. Anna Borsboom

ch Pieter 1680
 Catherina 1691
 Annatje 1693
 Abraham 1695
 Engelte 1697
 Jacob 1698
 Maritje ca 1701
 Maritje 1704
 Margaret 1706

Granted 80 acres by the Mohawk
 Chief Rode (Dirk) because his
 wife had a connection with the
 Christian Indians of that region

Land grant shown on Simeon Dewitt Map
 of 1790 and Sauthier Map of 1779.

2. Pieter Mebie b. 1680 m. Susanna Vedder

ch. Anna 1722
 Sara 1725
 Johannes 1728
 Arent 1729
 Margareta 1733
 Marieta 1734
 Harmanus 1737
 Maria 1740
 Petrus 1742
 Rebecca 1743

Harmanus Mebie b. 1737

m. Susanna Wemple

Ch Pieter 1762
 Debora 1765
 Margarita 1769

In 1780 left mouth of Schoharie to
 go to Woestyne because of Indian
 danger.

Pieter Mebie b. 1742

m. Alida Peek

Ch Susanna 1767
 Harmanus 1770
 Sarah 1779
 Maria 1782

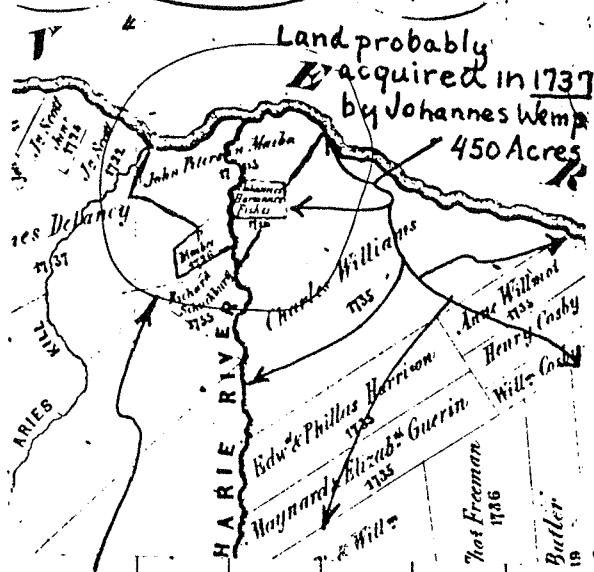
In 1780 left mouth of Schoharie
 to go to Woestyne because of
 Indian danger.

After data in Pearson's "Scheneectady
 Settlers"

Vincent J. Schaefer 4/27/80

Historical Relationships of Mebie and Wemps - Fort Hunter - Mouth of The Schoharie and Schoharie Flats.

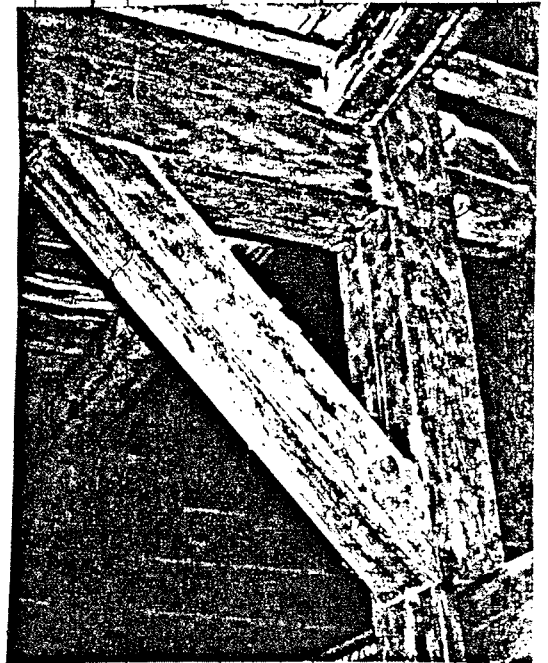
1. Jan Pieterse Mebie b. Ca 1660 d 1725
m. Anna Borsboom Ca 1678
9 Children 1680-1706.
Granted 80 acres of land at mouth of the Schoharie "by The Mohawk Chief Rodé (Dirk) because his wife had a connection" with the Christian Indians of that region Land grant shown on Sauthier Map of 1779 and DeWitt Map of 1790 as The Flats along the Mohawk on the east and west sides of The Schoharie.
 2. Jan Barentse Wemp b. Ca 1630 d.
m. Maritje Myndertse
5 Children 1649 - 16 :
 3. Eldest son Myndert b 1649 d. 1690
m. Diewer Wendel
2 Children Ca 1670 -
 4. Eldest child Johannes b. Ca 1670 d. 1749
m. Catalina Schermerhorn Ca 1700
4 Children 1701 - 1707
 5. Eldest child Myndert b. 1701 d 17 -
m Sarah Mills
3 Children 1731 - 1735
 6. Second Son Andries b 1735 d 17 -
m. Helena Bratt
4 Children 1766 - 1773
"Andries Wemp of Montgomery County being an adherent of the King in the Revolutionary War his property was confiscated". After the War an unsuccessful effort was made to regain this property.
- NOTE:- It is quite possible that Johannes Wemp 1670 - 1749 built the larger Wemp Dutch Barn about 1711 when he left Schenectady and moved to the Flats at the mouth of the Schoharie near Fort Hunter which had not yet been built. He acquired 450 Acres in that vicinity.
- After data from Pearson's "Schenectady Settlers" V.J. Schaefer 5/9/89



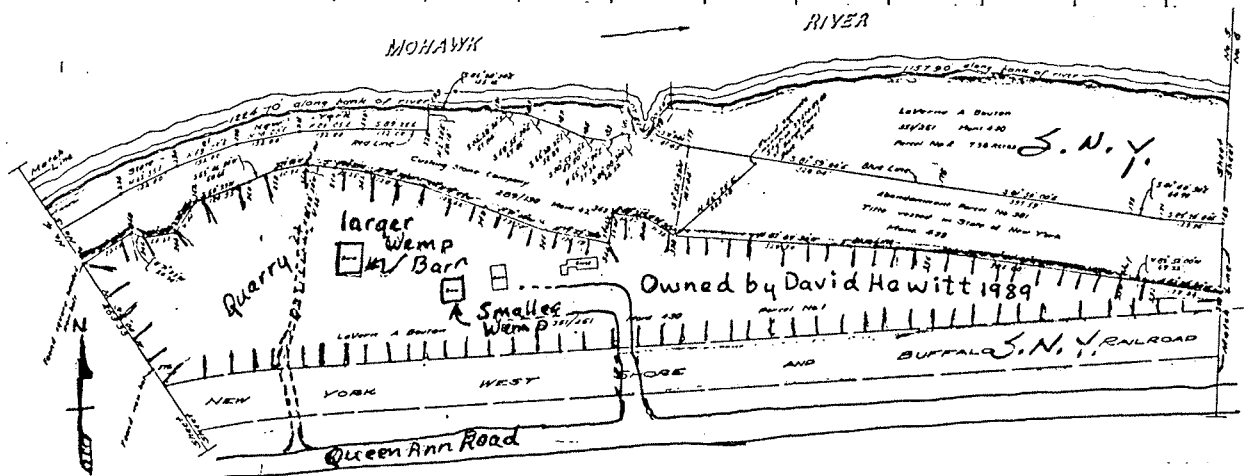
The Larger Wemp Barn, Fort Hunter. 4 Bay enlarged to 5 Bays.

Land granted wife of Jan Mebie by Iroquois Mohawk at Schoharie. The land of Johannes Wemp was adjacent.

These chamfered anchor beams and braces may be the finest extant in the Hudson/Mohawk/Schoharie region. The joints are still in perfect condition. They consist of massive dimensions and are of white pine.



At the contact between the original 4 bay barn and the addition on the south end the original "x14" siding is in near perfect condition.



Land map showing location of Wemp Dutch Barns near Fort Hunter.