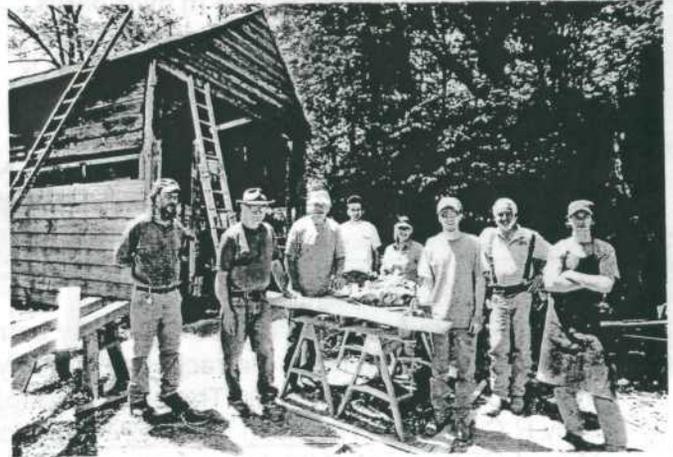




From the Editor...The Five-day Barn Repair Workshop at the Palatine Farmstead in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, was a great success. Bob Hedges and Conrad were the instructors, Devin and Eric Schatzel of Hurley, Ulster County, returned from last year's workshop. Eric brought his forge and made nails and demonstrated forge welding on hooks he made. Reynolds Tate, a local contractor with interest in the historic, spent the week with us. Joanne Engle, of the farmstead committee delivered the lunches and refreshments, Eric Bramer, who did the workshop and archaeology last year, returned for a day with Roberta from, Hartgen Associates to help out and Chris Farrington from Philmont, gave us a day. Many people read the sign on the front lawn facing Route 9 and stopped by to see what was going on and have a chat. We were glad to see old friends like Brian Kennedy, contractor from, Accord, Ulster County, with his young son and daughter, on their way home from visiting his wife and their very new son in the Rhinebeck hospital, John Adriance, farmer from south of here in the Krum Elbow near Hyde Park, with family associations to the Farmstead, and John Sharinger, carpenter from Olive. We met many new friends, including Laurie Dahlberg who is buying the 1787 Feller/Newmark House in Rhinebeck and has a friend who speaks Dutch.



(continued next page)

**Day-4 Barn Repair Workshop
Palatine Farmstead, Rhinebeck, NY**

FROM THE JOURNAL =====



Wednesday, April 26 I left from Hurley, Ulster County, NY, with John Kaufman for the 3-day 73rd Annual Meeting of the Early American Industries Association (EAIA) being held this year at Williamsburg, Virginia. I was especially interested in what I could learn about the Ulster County Historical Society's tool collection and perhaps pick up some books on the subject. About 250 EAIA members attended, tours of Colonial Williamsburg and the Jamestown Restoration were made as well as displays of tools and books. EAIA is a non academic organization that publishes a newsletter and a quarterly journal filled with informative, well researched articles.
Thursday, May 5 Arrived at Schiphol airport outside Amsterdam, The Netherlands, with Bob Hedges, for the **First Old World Hooiberg (Hay Barrack) Exploration**, a 5-day tour arranged by Wim Lamphen and his **Society for the Preservation of Knowledge of Hay Barracks in The Netherlands (SKHN)** We came to visit farmsteads in the Provinces of Guelderland and Overijssel, to examine their barracks and with these SKHN students of the form, to meet the farmers, thatchers and carpenters who make and use them. Many of the farmers and tradesmen we met did not speak English well and we are thankful to our SKHN guides for their help in translating for us.

We stayed in Marcelo, east of the Ijssel River where we lodged at Jan ten Tije's family camp ground. On day 3 of our five day tour we explored the region around Marcelo and visited its museum with Jan and Diedrik Roeterdink. It is an area with some land a few hundred feet above sea level, land left by the Ice Age and occupied since the Bronze Age. Marcelo has some low hills they call mountains. In the old-days, murderers and such were judged up on one mountain at a place underneath a roof. Those that were condemned would be taken to another mountain to be hung bellow the open sky. Perhaps this accounts for Gallus (Gallows) Hill, a foothill of the Catskill Mountains, just outside the Village of Hurley, here in Ulster County, New York.

(continued next page)

(From The Editor, continued)

We were able to plumb the front bent of the barn, install a circa 8x10-inch white oak sill, make a 5-foot repair to the hill-side corner post, and construct the rail-and-stile frames for the two harr-hung wagon doors. These circa 11.5x5-foot doors will swing into the barn without metal hinges. They will be the first harr-hung wagon doors built in the Hudson Valley in 200-years. Conrad took a day to straighten the two stiles for the doors from 12-foot long slightly bowed and twisted circa 4x5 white-oak timbers, Deven cut the four ends that will rotate in the four 3-inch holes in the front sill and beam, Bob cut and adzed the six tapered oak stiles and on the last rainy day, inside the barn, many of us cut the joinery of the rails and stiles.

Tuesday, June 13, and perhaps the 14th, 9AM – 5PM are set aside to complete and install the harr-hung doors, make nails and complete the siding.

The following Barn Repair Workshop will remove old rotten asphalt shingles and screw down a 5-ridge metal roof. Future plans are to build a pentice roof above the doors and complete the weather-board siding above the doors with one or two Dutch/American owl holes (*martin holes*, J.Fitchen).

Farmers want owls not martins in their barns. We have learned that the Dutch, like the English, call these "owl holes" and our New World holes have somewhat the look of that elusive bird.



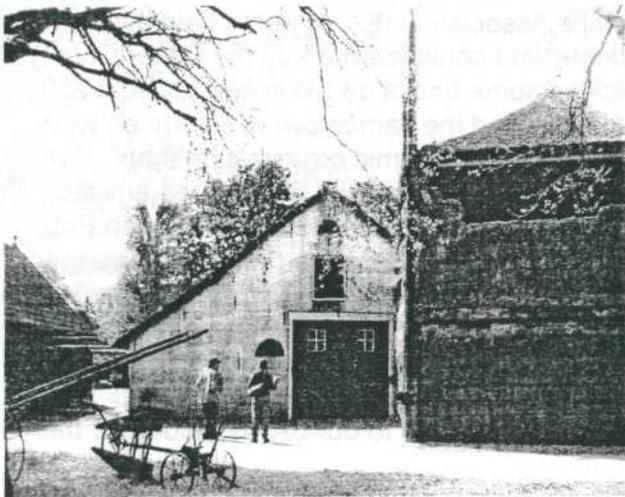
The Owl Hole
for a New World Dutch Barn

Peter Sinclair, Newsletter Editor, West Hurley, NY
(845) 338-0257 <hvvernar@netstep.net>

(from The Journal, continued)

There are thought to be 4,000 hay barracks still standing in The Netherlands. Marcelo is in an area rich with them. Barracks are of many regional styles as are the farms and buildings throughout The Netherlands. The short classic book on the subject, with an English translation, is by R.C. Hecker, *Historical Types of Farms*, published by SHBO, Arnheim, 1991. It places Marcelo in the east of the large central region of the *hallehuis* or aisled-house group.

This is the region of origin for the New World Dutch barn and house with their anchorbeam H-bent construction. The aisled plan of our barn derives from the ancient Saxon house where animals were kept in the side aisles facing out. In the later *hallehuis*, animals were



Peter Storiman's Old Saxonian Farm, Blaricum, photographs by Wim Lanphen

(left) Peter Sinclair and Bob Hedges approach their first 4-pole hooiberg. In the foreground is a wheel-plow. In the background is an H-bent aisle barn.

(right) The author climbs the aluminum ladder into the loft while the farmer arranges the hay bales and bundles of reed. This thatched barrack has a roof that is framed with a traditional rafter system but the poles are set outside the plates and raised with a winch, cable and pulley. The poles do not have holes for pins to support the roof but depend on the cables.