

"The House That's Sinking in the Middle?"

Chris Antonsen and Carolyn Helm

Vernacular Architecture

Dr. Williams

Western Kentucky University

November 29, 1989

## Table of Contents

1. "The House That's Sinking in the Middle?".....	1
2. Appendix I: Floorplan of the house.....	20
3. Appendix II: Pictorial Records.....	22
4. Appendix III: Deed Records: Simpson County Courthouse.....	28
5. Appendix IV: Maps.....	30
6. Appendix V: Catalog of the Interview with Marguerite Procter, Conducted by Carolyn Helm.....	33
7. Appendix VI: Bibliography.....	39

1-0

## "The House That's Sinking in the Middle?"

This project comes from an assignment for which we were to document a vernacular structure. Newly introduced to our first survey of vernacular and folk architecture we found initially very little which we could envision as recognizable, justifiable vernacular types. It was our dream come true when Dr. Michael Ann Williams, our Folklore professor, suggested an old log dogtrot house she had spotted in Simpson County, Kentucky. It seemed perfectly appropriate that we would have the opportunity to investigate and document a log house.

The task was not only to complete a class assignment, but it took on the added importance of documenting a structure which would in the near future cease to exist. When we first surveyed the property we realized the urgency of the undertaking before us. The walls, ceilings and roof of the house were in a severe state of deterioration. The large holes left the interior subject to the elements. Both stairwells were unusable, one partially dismantled and the other decayed beyond safe use. The overall appearance of the house was one of instability. It needed attention, and soon.

\*

Scholarly treatment of vernacular architecture in Simpson County and surrounding western Kentucky is scarce. Fred B. Kniffen, in "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion" (Upton and Vlach), discusses house plans, construction methods and ethnic settlement patterns. He defines the dogtrot plan as consisting of "two-

pens-and-a-passage" (p.13). This is achieved by constructing two single pens, "facing gable toward gable, then roofing over the intervening space" (p.13).

The dogtrot is a form which cannot easily be traced by ethnic or regional diffusion patterns, often being found in one county but not in adjacent ones. According to Kniffen, the dogtrot appeared in southeastern Tennessee where log construction was often used (p.13). It was unlike some other vernacular forms which were widely dispersed over great regions. From southeastern Tennessee it traced upward along rivers and into western Kentucky and other nearby areas (16).

Dogtrot houses have their distinctive form because a common practice was to construct a single-pen, one story dwelling and live in it until affluence made addition possible. Then another single pen would be constructed on the side away from the chimney and the interstice would be roofed over to form the passage. Then, depending on the financial resources and the needs and aesthetics of the owners, the dogtrot may be enclosed and a second floor added to further increase living space.

However, it may be possible that the Georgian mindset influenced these two modifications which ultimately made the house look like the Georgian I-house. But this introduces the controversy that the closure of the dogtrot represented a "social lock" and that this action was the result of a greater social change. But this is a complex idea which may require validation by owners to prove.

While these issues are intriguing, the pressing need is to

1-5  
document and research standing buildings which have been neglected by their owners and by scholars and will soon vanish.

Simpson County, Kentucky is a rural, agricultural area which relies heavily on tobacco, corn, and soy bean farming for its economy. Franklin is the county seat and holds property deeds and records for the area. The courthouse burned down in 1882 and all of the records previous to that date are lost. In South Union is the former Shaker community which is partially preserved today as a museum. Shaker influence was far-reaching because of their business associations outside their own community. Occasionally their influence can be found in carpentry and in dwellings outside the Shaker village.

The log dogtrot in this study lies along Highway #73, 3.7 miles south from the junction of U.S. Highways #68 and #73. The house is on the left side of the highway traveling from the intersection. There is a gravel drive leading to the main building which is situated approximately 100 feet from the highway.

Jesse Cook of Laverne, Tennessee, is the current owner of the house and the surrounding 22 acres of land. He plans to demolish what remains of the structure and build a new house for his and his wife's retirement on or near that site. Running along the perimeter of the property, but excluding the house itself, is a barbed-wire fence. It encloses a pasture on which roam a dozen or so horses. In the center of the pasture is a

1- (6)

shallow pond which appears to have been man-made. A barn toward the rear of the enclosed land is newer than the house. It stables the horses and stores machinery.

To the east of the house about 50 feet away is a water well. The cross arm still stands, with a simple whirligig still attached, and the cover lifts to reveal the deep hole and its stone lining (see b/w #8). At the bottom is still a reflection of shallow water, and next to the well in the high grass is the old bucket.

Immediately--a mere foot or so--next to the north-east corner of the house is the outhouse (see b/w #25). It is an ordinary structure of its type, but unusual in the fact that it is so close to the main house. Traditionally, and for obvious reasons, outhouses were placed somewhat at a distance from the living quarters. This one, however, is immediately adjacent to the house. It is possible that the outhouse was not originally in this spot, but there appears to be no other hole or any sign of a filled in hole from which it may have been moved at one time in the past.

The dogtrot is situated between two immense dead trees, and faces parallel to the road but has no working door in the front side. The only working entrance is the backside door in the south pen (see floorplan). Though this is the only operating door, entrance is possible through a gaping hole in the enclosure of the dogtrot on the back side. Where it had once been enclosed to frame a door and provide the sidewall of a stairway, it is now obliterated. The open hole is quite large and is another detail

(7)

which lessens the house's structural integrity (see b/w #2 and #22).

At one time there was weatherboarding, or siding affixed to the logs on the outside. Although none of it remains today, several supports or wooden braces are visible, along the upper portion of the back side, to which the siding was adhered. The condition of the logs is generally very poor. Moving upward from the ground level, where some of the logs are already rotten and open gaps visible, their conditions worsen. In the south-east corner, second floor wall there is a very large hole. The siding, logs and inside plastering are all gone. The room within is left almost completely subject to wind, rain, and sun.

The decay is very bad and is worse again in the roof and the logs supporting it. All around the structure the topmost logs are severely decayed. They have lost their chinking and appear to be of a different color than those better preserved logs immediately below. Wind rushes into the upper floor and beats the inside. It appears that little else than the weight of the roof and luck hold those logs in place.

Outside, the chimneys stand with great bulk on either gabled end on the house. They are constructed of commercially made brick, appearing newer than the house itself. The mortar is fairly well preserved up to near the top of the south chimney. This one has become dislodged about four feet from the top and has shifted precariously to one side. It looks as if the top section of the chimney will slide right off if it is agitated in any way.

The chinking varies between the horizontal logs. Mostly it is claylike, plaster material with horsehair in it for cohesion. In some of the more decayed areas, especially the exterior, chinking is also wood blocks, broken bricks, rocks and other ad hoc materials.

The condition of the place inside is not much better. Entering the south pen through the working door, one finds a small room. In the south wall is the fireplace and wooden mantel, and in front of it a small wooden table (see b/w #17). The walls are decked with numerous layers of peeling wallpaper and newspaper coverings. The top layers of wallpaper are all commercially made and have flower patterns. Below these layers are multitudinous coverings of newspaper. The headline dates go back to at least 1933. Beneath the newspaper are layers of cardboard. Some of these could be identified as the boxes from refrigerators and other large mechanized appliances. The cardboard covers a plaster surface which is directly on top of the logs and chinking.

Throughout the rest of the house the logs are covered with irregularly-shaped, hand-made lathing, also called two-coat work. This was commonly achieved in a process of applying plaster or stucco to thin narrow strips of wood.

The pattern was, then, to chink and hew the logs to form a somewhat smooth, flat surface. Then this was decked with cardboard to provide a suitably textured surface for the newspapers, and it would also help to insulate the building. A possibility is that the owners of the house could not afford commercial wallpaper at first and used the common practice of



1-9  
newspapering as a way to decorate and lighten the room. This would have to be repeated often because the newspaper would discolor rather rapidly. This was most likely unappealing and also served to darken the appearance of the room (McDaniel, p.15 and 217).

Then, perhaps when the owners had enough money to purchase commercial wallpaper, they simply hung it directly on top of the older coverings of newspaper. This was repeated several times in this dogtrot, and all the prints were of a flowery design. But today the conditions of the walls and their coverings are dismal and each stage of decoration is clearly evident through the peelings.

Illuminating this chamber are two large nine-over-six windows. The glass is not original to the structure, being modern, factory glass. The window in the west wall has a small device fastened to the frame which serves to hold it open. It is a simple mechanism but quite clever and perhaps unusual in a house of this type. This will be discussed briefly later.

The ceiling is beamed and planked above. The beams are not simply hewn logs, but are beaded and planed very skillfully. They are coated with lead paint which is now flaking from age. This paint was commonly used, according to Tommy Hines of the Shakertown Museum at South Union, Kentucky, but it has since been found to be toxic and is used no longer. This section of ceiling is noticeably planar, whereas the other sections have a more dilapidated appearance, and it is also the only section which is beaded and beamed in this manner.

The floor is encircled by a molding about five inches high along the walls. The wood of the floor planks is oak. At one time they must have been quite level and smooth, but today they are precariously warped and weakened. They lean especially downward toward the wall which separates this room from the enclosed dogtrot area. This crumpled effect makes the door to the dogtrot inoperable. Luckily, it is stuck open.

As bad as the condition of the previous room is, the dogtrot is even worse. The walls in here are not uniformly covered. Along the two interior walls there is simply a layer of cardboard over plaster and lath. On the east and west walls are more layers of wallpaper directly applied to the wooden undersurface. These are wide poplar planks, and they enclose the dogtrot interstice. In each of these walls is a door, but neither is operable. Above the west-side door is a seven pane transom, set in place with wooden pegs. The frame of this door is relatively sturdy in comparison with the surrounding wall. It appears more to support the wall than the converse.

The door in the other enclosed end of the dogtrot has a four pane transom, also set in place with wooden pegs. Both doors appear to be commercially made, relatively new.

In the east wall is a simple boxed stair. It rises from a point very near to the door in the adjacent wall and angles around and upward. Underneath, in the cavity, was a closet and hinged door, but the entire staircase substructure is in such disarray that is all open and the stairs unnavigable. Perhaps it is in such poor condition because it was constructed with nails

and cheap wood. (Here we would like to mention that some of the damage suffered by the building has been done by Mr. Cook's caretaker, and the stair and adjacent wall damage appear to have been accomplished by human hands and not by the elements) (see b/w #2).

The ceiling of the dogtrot interstice was lathed just like the walls all of the rooms other than the south room. Cardboard, once secured to the ceiling, now hangs in shreds. The floor is a simple plank design similar to the other floors, but is not warped and worn like the others. This is the least finished of the three ground floor rooms.

Through the doorway and into the north pen the floor becomes irregularly warped once again. The door frame into this room is a duplicate of the doorway from the other pen into the dogtrot. The doors themselves are of identical commercial make. In this chamber the walls are all of log, chinked and covered with lath, then overlaid with plaster and wallpaper a few layers thick. The ceiling is lathed and plastered, and remains more intact than the ceiling and walls of the other two rooms.

In the north-east corner of this room is another boxed staircase. This one is in fewer scattered pieces than the other boxed stair, but it too is unnavigable because of decay. The staircase walls are of beaded, better quality wood and appear to have had more meticulous care in their construction (see color #4). Like the other stair there is a small closet space beneath the diagonal of the case. A hinged door seals the staircase from the ground floor room at the level of the third step. Molding

follows the line of steps up to the second floor within the cabinet, as well as following the outline of the room itself.

The only windows in this room are on the west side. They are both similar in size to those in the south pen, but are four paned and not a nine-over-six configuration. According to Tommy Hines, these may have been enlarged from a smaller size after original construction, to resemble a Victorian style. This would in fact increase the symmetry between the two pens, giving it something of an I-house appearance.

The fireplace mantel in the north wall of this room is moderately ornamented and the brickwork appears to be somewhat more sophisticated than that of the fireplace in the south pen. On the floor beside the fireplace is a lightweight fabric and plank screen which may have been placed in the opening to keep out drafts. Above the mantel is a circular opening with a pipe leading into the smokestack (see b/w #18). This was most likely for a freestanding iron stove, for heating or cooking or both. It would make sense, then, that the fabric screen be placed in the opening of the fireplace when the stove was in use. Unfortunately, the stove, like most of the personal articles and furniture, is no longer on the premises and we cannot describe it in any explicit detail.

In the east and west walls of this room are perplexing features. A door in each wall has been planked over and sealed away. The original doors no longer hang on their hinges. Neither is visible from within, but can be seen outside (see floorplan, and b/w #3 and #5). This would indicate that the

1- (13)

lathing and wall covering occurred at a date considerably later than original construction of the pen. Confusing is the situation of the east side door directly above the covered entrance to the cellar, which lies below the north pen. It may be possible that the cellar was dug out after the house was erected, but we have no evidence to support this.

The cellar door is a low, nearly-horizontal sheet of metal affixed to a wooden frame. Beneath it are massive stone steps leading into the cavity (see slide #30). At the ground level is a small wooden plank door, hinged and operable. The floor is bare red clay and mud, but the walls are well constructed of irregularly sized rectangular stone blocks (see slide #32). The ceiling of the cellar, also the floor of the north pen, is supported by heavy, partially unhewn logs (see slide #31). Today the cellar is empty except for some debris and a log standing vertically to support a weakened section of the first floor toward the east side. This cellar underlies only the north pen, and is not the foundation of the building.

The actual foundations of the building are small but heavy stones at the intersections of log walls. These serve to keep the lowermost logs suspended above the ground and to stop them from decaying in ground moisture (see slides #27 and #28).

The second floor of the dogtrot is perilous at best to observe. The stairs and general poor condition of the upper floor make upstairs travel difficult. In general, the walls and ceilings are all lathed and plastered, and are in very bad condition compared to downstairs because of the increased

exposure to weather.

Upstairs above the north pen, the room is rather plain and box-like. The singular window is smaller than those on the ground floor, and is covered today and sealed with plastic. Along the north wall is no fireplace, and there is no door through the wall into the next room over the dogtrot area. The ceiling is nearly entirely missing. It is evident that it was lathed at one time. The stairwell is railed to prevent dwellers from falling (see slides #10 and #12).

Upstairs above the dogtrot is another small chamber, separate from the one above the south pen. There is a window in both the east and west walls. These are similar in dimension to the window in the upstairs north room and are both covered. The walls are of the same poplar planking as directly below, but are differentiable by the lathing applied to them. They are thicker and better insulated than the planked enclosures below (see b/w #2). The ceiling is also lathed and plastered.

In the east wall of this room is a small cupboard, built into the wall and having a couple of shelves (see color #3). It is visible from without (see b/w #2). On the wall which separates this room from the upper north room, is scrawled some graffiti. It reads the dates April 18, 1882 and April 22, 1899 and includes the name Bud A. Dillahay (see slide #8). The names on the wall are not to be found in any of the deeds of the property. Considering that the house was lived in for some time since the turn of the century, it is highly improbable that this inscription is authentic. It is perhaps more likely that it was

relatively recently planted there to cause mischief or as a joke.

In the wall between the upper floor dogtrot and the upper floor of the south pen is a low door. It is no more than five and a half feet high. The floor is a plain plank type, like the others, and in the south wall is a fireplace, directly above the one below. It uses the same chimney for fume evacuation (see slide #1). The walls are lathed and plastered, with more newspapering and commercial wallpaper. The ceiling, however, is unusual in that it is lathed but not plastered. This may have been the method of construction, or the plaster may simply have eroded away. Also unusual are the remains of newspaper which were hung on the ceiling (see slide #4). In no other room of the house is the ceiling newspapered. It is elsewhere limited to the walls. The south-east corner and a good section of the south wall of this room are gone (see slide #1).

\*

For an analysis of the house and its history we would be well served to rely on the personal accounts and narratives of the people who dwelt in it. In the early stages of our research we came upon only few leads. A neighbor by the name of Jackson mentioned a couple of sisters who lived there years earlier by the last name of Procter and that the surviving sister, Marguerite, lives currently in Franklin, Kentucky. Jesse Cook named the same woman as the one who most recently lived there. We contacted her but could not get an interview because of her illnesses.

In the meantime, we perused deed records at the Simpson County Courthouse. The property was originally part of a large ownership but was transferred and divided several times since the first recorded transaction in 1882 when the courthouse was rebuilt. To further complicate the deed search, the current tract of land was resurveyed in 1987 when a change of ownership was made through an insurance company. Miss Procter's name was mentioned in the deed records of this property (see Appendix III).

Eventually, close to the conclusion of this project, Miss Procter granted us an interview. Horror beyond horrors, Miss Procter immediately explained that she had never lived in this house. "I did not live in the log house, I lived in the little frame house [on the other side of the highway nearby]." She did recall this house though, and that her family was acquainted with the two families, Mitchells and Phillips, who lived there. Miss Procter explained that she had been in the house and the cellar, in which she was allowed to store some of her own canned goods. In her home she has a painting of the house which shows it in the time when it was sided or weatherboarded (see color #1). She believes it may be one of the oldest surviving buildings in Simpson County, over one hundred years old.

With no more first-hand knowledge or memory of the house and its builders, owners or history, we are left to our own faculties of observation and hypothesis. The first question to arise is also the most disputed between these two researchers. In what order was the house built? This necessitates other questions



1- (1)

such as, was the house originally two-storied? and was the dogtrot originally enclosed? Our hypotheses are based upon careful scrutiny of the surviving structure and our knowledge of its details.

In answer to the big question, we believe that the original house was in fact a single pen, one-and-a-half story dwelling. The original pen would be the north pen. To verify our assumption we must pull together a number of details. First, the notchings of the north and the south pens are different. In the north pen it is half-dovetailed (see b/w #3) and in the south v-notched (see b/w #4). This indicates to us that they were at least built at different times.

Along the outside edge of the log joints of the north pen, where the wall meets the dogtrot, are vertical posts on which rest the crossbeam logs over the interstice (see b/w #13). This indicates that the south pen and the second floor of the entire house were added simultaneously at a later time. The second floor logs over the north pen are v-notched like those of the other pen and the entire second floor, and not half-dovetailed like the lower north pen. The uppermost logs below the roof are not consistently notched in any manner. They neither closely resemble v- nor half-dovetail notching consistently. Perhaps this is because a new builder or craftsman completed the job, but with certainty no explanation may be given.

Within, several features support this hypothesis. That the upper north pen has no fireplace indicates that the chimney was constructed without the intention to build into it another

1-18

fireplace. The upper-level fireplace in the south pen tells that the two floors were built simultaneously. The small doorway between the upper south pen and the upper dogtrot may also indicate that the two rooms were built at the same time and were intended to be connected in this manner. That there is no doorway to connect these to the upper north pen follows that, since there was already a stairway in this section, a doorway would not need to be cut into the existing log partition.

Was the dogtrot originally enclosed or was it an open breezeway for a time and later boarded up? It is a possibility that the dogtrot was enclosed from the time of construction, but evidence points in the other direction. First of all, the other rooms, including the upper level of the dogtrot, are covered with lathing upon the logs or planks of the walls, but the outer walls of this area are not so endowed (see b/w #2). This may indicate the area was built at a different time, but there is other evidence which may back this up logically.

If it is the case that it was originally open, then the boxed stair would have had a door to keep the weather out. If there was a door it is now missing, perhaps removed when the area was enclosed. That the entrance to the south end second floor was from an outside stairway may be reason for the incorporation of the upper fireplace into that section. The added warmth would be desirable or necessary for comfort in the winter. And then at a later time, when finances permitted or extra interior space was necessary, the dogtrot was enclosed to create another room.

In the original section, the north pen, the lathing was not

done until at or after the time of addition. The lathing covers the doors and removes any evidence of their existence from within. This would then leave only the dogtrot door as entrance to the chamber. We may presume that this door to the breezeway was not original to the dwelling because there are already two doors in the east and west sides, and because the dogtrot doors from either pen are identical.

We may surmise that the older pen remained the social center of the house because of the incorporation of the iron stove into that room. This would be where people gathered to keep warm, to socialize, and perhaps even to cook. Exactly how each of the other rooms upstairs and down was used it is difficult to say with any degree of accuracy. The idea that men and women or children newspapered walls with pages and articles of interest to them cannot hold much sway here. No room has any definite pattern which could lend a clue to its use or to who spent a quantity of time there. And then some of the rooms have no papering at all, so the venture is fruitless.

There are some indications of Shaker influence in minor elements of the house's construction and detail. The beaded board ceiling in the south pen and the stairwell in the north pen are of fine, meticulous workmanship. Shakers were known to incorporate beaded boarding throughout their own dwellings, as evidenced at Shakertown, South Union, Kentucky. The skill used to bead the boards in this log house is comparable to that of the work at Shakertown.

A small peg board hangs inside the dogtrot interstice which

bears resemblance to known Shaker peg boards (see color #2). Shakers were fond of their peg boards, but they lavished more time and effort on them than is apparent in this one. It is rather simple and unremarkable. Perhaps it is even store-bought, but this we cannot be certain of.

In the east window frame of the south pen is a small wooden wedge which serves as a jam to keep the window open. At South Union Shakertown, window frames had similar mechanisms. If we are to consider that these are indeed Shaker influences, it follows that the proximity of this house to Shakertown (about four miles distant) supports this possibility. Perhaps this was the house of a former Shaker who left the community and lived on his own. This is rather unlikely though, because these are only few and minor possible influences. What may be more likely is that these items were marketed locally and then were incorporated into this dwelling.

There is no evidence of any electrical capacity in any portion of the structure. Also, unlike many similar structures in the county, this house has no additions beyond the dogtrot phase. There is no summer kitchen or dependency, which may indicate no extended use or expansion into this century.

\*

To date the house accurately is a virtual impossibility. Confusion among the neighbors and community members, about the belief that Marguerite Procter at one time lived there, irrecoverably delayed the project, and it is possible that today there are no surviving people who had ever lived there. With any

(21)

confidence we cannot say when the house was abandoned as a home. The latest documented date of habitation is in 1917, based upon deed records and testimony of Miss Procter (see Appendix III). To certify any of the assumptions herein presented, we have very little oral testimony and must place emphasis on our hypotheses. We can be confident that the pens and dogtrot area were constructed in the order which we believe, and that our other presumptions have some correctness in them, but this is how they must stay.

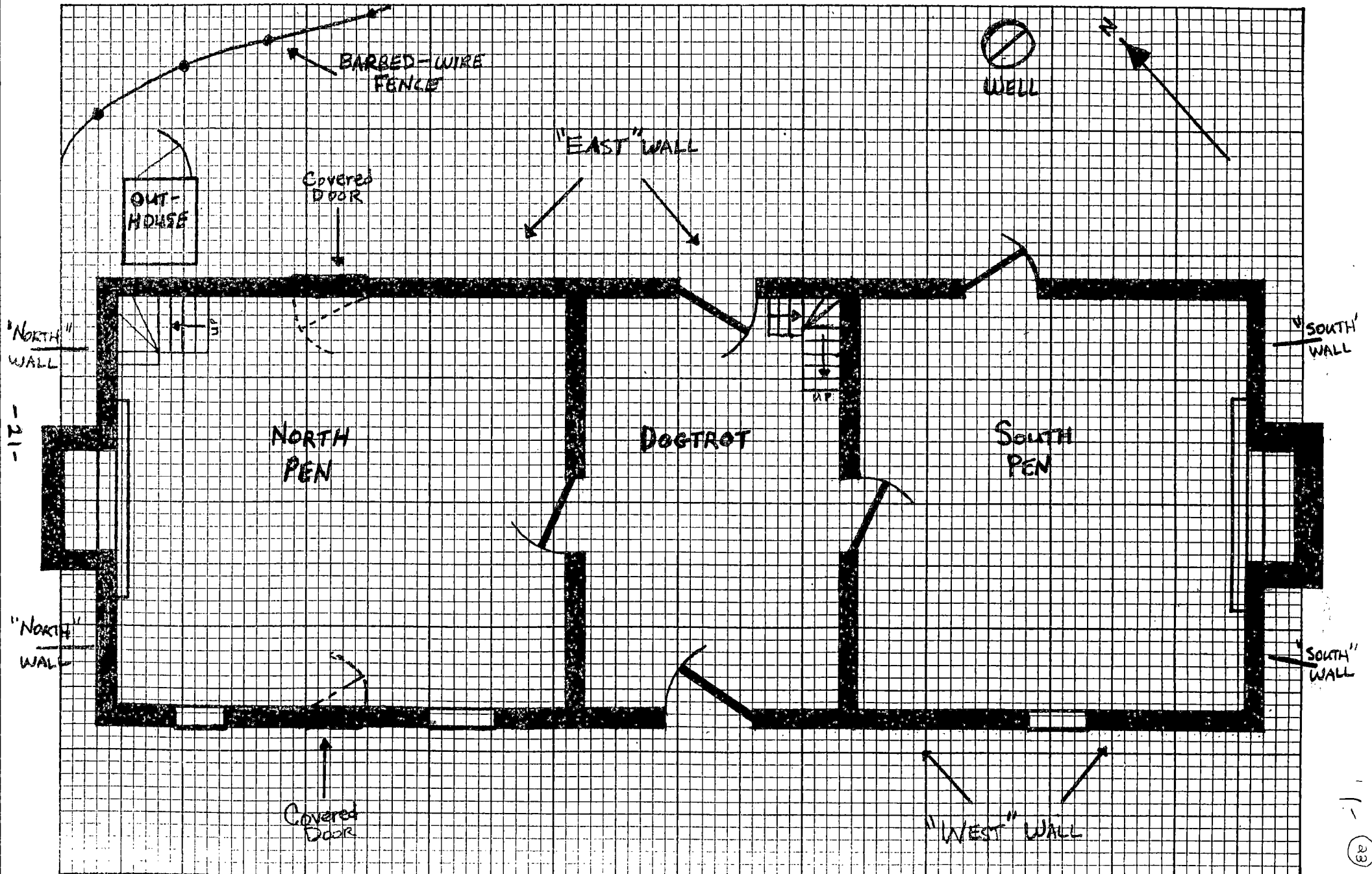
"It's been there ever since we were there. I just remember that old house, always," says Marguerite Procter. Her memory of this house and her belief that it is one of the oldest in the county indicates that it has, and had, a presence there. If we mentioned and described this house to almost anyone in Franklin or the rest of Simpson County, we were likely to elicit a response like "Oh that old log house on Morgantown Road [highway 73]" or "You mean the house that's sinking in the middle?" It is in the memory of many people in the area. Some are sad that it has fallen to ruin and that it will soon be demolished.

A consequence of coming to document a dwelling so long after it has been abandoned and left for ruin is that the specific details of its habitation and modification are difficult to retrieve. Although it is unfortunate that we could not gather more specific detail, it is entirely possible, even likely that in five years or fewer the documentation will be all that remains of this Simpson County log dogtrot house.

\*

Appendix I  
Floorplan of the House

Manuscripts & Folklife Archives  
Library Special Collections  
Western Kentucky University



1 unit = 6"

— GROUND FLOOR: TWO-LEVEL LOG DOGTROT SIMON COUNTY, KENTUCKY —

ANTONSEN  
L.C.M.

Appendix II  
Pictorial Records



(25)

Black and White Prints (b/w)

1. Front (west side) door of the log dogtrot. Visible is the glass transom, upstairs center window, and the poplar planks which fill in the dogtrot area.
2. Back (east side) door of the dogtrot area. Poplar planks fill in the area and the rear of a small cupboard is visible in the upper right wall of the second floor.
3. Front (west side) of the north and earliest pen. The door has been boarded over and the floor level of the second story is slightly higher than that of the rest of the structure.
4. The south pen, front (west side) has no door.
5. The back (east) door of the north pen, planked and sealed.  
Below this is the covered opening to the cellar.
6. The north elevation of the house. This shows the poor condition of the upper portion of the structure.
7. This is the south elevation of the house. The chimney is crumbling near the top.
8. The working well behind the house, with whirligig. In the distance is the horse pond and pasture.
9. The upper section of the south pen. Logs have been removed to bare the lathing within. The logs in this pen have been v-notched.
10. The notching here on the upper portion of the north pen is half-dovetailed until about 3/4 of the way up, where it becomes inconsistent.
11. More v-notching on the south-east corner of the south pen.

12. The change in notchings of the north pen from half-dovetail to v-notches. In the upper left portion is the rear of a small cupboard.
13. The front (west) elevation of the house with the barbed wire fence.
14. The front (west) elevation with fence.
15. The back (east) elevation.
16. The back (east) elevation.
17. The fireplace and table in the newer (south) lower pen. The brightness is from the window.
18. the fireplace in the original (north) pen, with opening for a stovepipe, and the boxed stair.
19. The boxed stair in the north pen, with lathed and plastered wall.
20. Layers of wallpaper in the dogtrot on the east wall.
21. Interior view of the west window in the newer (south) pen.
22. Interior of west door of the dogtrot area, with ruins of the boxed stair.
23. An example of the lathing of the ceilings.
24. The outhouse, situated at the north-east corner of the house.
25. The outhouse.

\*

## Slides

1. Upstairs south pen. Shows missing section of wall, the fireplace and wall coverings.
2. Upstairs south pen. Shows newspaper hanging from the lathing on the ceiling. The walls were also lathed and newspapered.
3. Upstairs south pen. The window in the east wall, with remains of wall and ceiling coverings.
4. Upstairs south pen. The newspaper covering the lathing in the ceiling.
5. Upstairs south pen. A bare portion of the lathed ceiling.
6. Upstairs over the dogtrot. Graffiti on the wall between the dogtrot and the south pen.
7. The same, with a portion of the upstairs dogtrot ceiling.
8. Same as #7.
9. Upstairs over dogtrot, with a section of the ceiling and the east wall.
10. Upstairs north pen. The ceiling, west and north walls.
11. Upstairs north pen. Wall separating this room from the upper dogtrot. Notice there is no door in this wall.
12. Upstairs north pen. The ceiling, wall and railing to the boxed stair.
13. The south elevation.
14. Exterior of the south, second floor wall.
15. Elevation showing the east and south sides.
16. North elevation.
17. North elevation.

18. West elevation.
19. West and north elevation, showing part of the grounds and horses.
20. The house and property from the east, with horses.
21. The house and property from the north-east, with horse pond.  
The silos are from a nearby farm.
22. Southwest elevation of the barn as seen from the house.
23. The interior of the outhouse.
24. The open well.
25. Looking down into the well.
26. South-east corner with foundation or corner stones. Notice the chinking of crumbled brick.
27. The south-west corner with corner stones. The south chimney is to the bottom right.
28. Interior of the cellar with log supports and stone walls.
29. Cellar entrance with stone steps, under the north pen.
30. The log supports and planking above the cellar.
31. The stone block wall of the cellar.

\*