

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hayes, Samuel II House other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 67 Barndoor Hills Road not for publication city, town Granby vicinity state Connecticut code CT county Hartford code 003 zip code 06035

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 80. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Director, Connecticut Historical Commission Date 3/13/92 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper: Melvin Byer Date of Action: 4/27/92

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ single dwellingCurrent Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/ Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

New England Colonial/Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/granite

walls wood

roof slate

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.Overview

The Samuel Hayes II House (c.1769) sits in a rural-residential area 1 1/2-miles southwest of the commercial center of the Town of Granby and 1/2-mile south of Ct. Route 20. The house is a 2 1/2-story center-chimney colonial house with a hip roof on approximately nine acres in a picturesque hollow well back from Barndoor Hills Road, a secondary road, and is surrounded by wood frame barns and sheds, a pond, and open land with a wooded hillside as backdrop (Photograph 1). A few 18th and 19th-century farmhouses can be seen some distance from the property.

Exterior

The front elevation is five bays wide and the entranceway is north of center. The original front entranceway may have been different. One photograph of the house taken around 1900 shows the entranceway south of center with some discoloration in the siding where the present entranceway is.¹ Another, taken earlier, shows it north of center. The owner of the house in the 1950s concluded the original entranceway was north of center as one faces the house, and rebuilt it there. It is unlikely the original was a wide double entranceway, unless it was two separate doorways opening into two separate rooms, because a partition splits the front of the house in the center. Side elevations are two bays each. The foundation is cut granite above ground and drywall fieldstone below, and the roof, which has a steep pitch for a hip roof house, is covered with slate. Projecting approximately three feet from the center of the roof is a large chimney about three feet square. A screened-in addition on the rear of the house, which actually appears in the c. 1900 photograph, is a single story with a shed roof descending from the eaves of the hip roof on that side. This shed roof is supported by heavy hewn timbers and large round rafters. The floor of the shed addition is brick on the ground, except for a small portion of the shed addition, which is enclosed and used as a rear entrance hall off the new kitchen (see floor plan of first story). The clapboards and all the window sash have been replaced (12 over 12 on the first story), but the second-story sash (12 over 8) appear to be either original or taken from a house of similar age. The windows and the front entranceway have plain casings. The rear door from the shed addition into the kitchen is a large double-batten door with strap hinges approximately 30 inches long. At one time there was a one-story porch that encircled the south and front elevations, but all but a small portion of it on the south side has been removed. The porch was not original to the house, but a small enclosed area on the south side, now used as a bathroom and one story high, may have been an original entrance cover or pantry.

¹Photograph printed in Carol Laun, *Granby, Connecticut: A Brief History* (Granby: Granby Bicentennial Committee, 1986), p. 3. The photograph was compared with the appearance of the house today to check for possible reversal in printing, but it was clear that the print had been made correctly.

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Continuation Sheet**Samuel Hayes II House
Granby, CTSection number 7 Page 1

Interior

On the chimney stack, which has a large ashpit in the base, is one large fireplace in the cellar (with an arched bakeoven), and four fireplaces on the first story, all with fieldstone hearths. In the attic the chimney stack has been rebuilt with new bricks, but for the most part, the stack, which is of fieldstone below the attic floor, appears original and is set at 45° to the house so the fireplaces, which all have brick backs and fieldstone lintels, face out from the inside corner of each room (although the stack exits square to the side walls from the roof. See floor plan of first story). The kitchen fireplace has an arched bakeoven and ashpit beneath on its north cheek (Photograph 2). Two of the fireplaces appear to have loose bricks in the back for disposal of ashes into the ashpit in the cellar.

The woodwork is a mixture of mostly plain and some ornate. The interior partitions in the first story are sheathed with vertical boards in some cases and with horizontal boards in others. The exterior walls in the south parlor, kitchen, and rear room in the first story are sheathed with horizontal wainscot. In the north parlor there is a chair rail with plaster above and raised panelling below. Here the window frames are cut into and below the chair rail and into the panelling itself, further indicating that the first-story windows were altered from their original appearance. The fireplace walls all have raised panelling. The fireplace opening in the north parlor is surrounded with bolection molding (Photograph 3). The hearth in the south parlor has an elaborate mantelpiece with denticulated molding and may have been installed well after the house was built (Photograph 4). A corner cupboard has been removed from the south parlor, but there is still one in the parlor next to the stairway which the owner says still has its original pink interior paint (Photograph 5).

All the flooring appears original, with the widest floorboards (20"-25") in the south parlor. The exterior walls above the chair rail are plastered in the parlor and in the rooms upstairs. Much of the hardware throughout the house appears original, and includes strap hinges on some of the doorways and cross-hatched door handles. There are two staircases, one of which is original in the parlor and ascends behind the corner cupboard. The other stairway in the kitchen was installed in this century, although apparently there had been one there originally.

The frame of the house is of hewn wood with flared posts (many of them with cases that have beaded corners), all joined by mortise and tenon, and the rafters and first-floor joists are undressed. The two chimney posts on each of the outside walls are near the center of the walls with approximately eight feet between them, leaving approximately 12 feet between chimney posts and corner posts. The roof is supported by four purlins on posts without braces (Photograph 6). The lack of the customary braces suggests that the heavy slate roof was not original. The roof boards do appear to be original, and are spaced at least an inch apart to allow for air circulation under the original wooden shingles.

Other Features

Associated with the house is a tool shed approximately 25'x15', a tobacco barn with "machine shed" addition, and a larger "dairy barn" (Photographs 7 and 8. See site plan). The tool shed and tobacco barn appear to have been constructed in this century. The dairy barn has many hewn timbers, but they appear to have been pieced together from an earlier frame; much of the structure has been repaired and reconstructed with material of this century. There is also an older foundation, apparently for an earlier barn, off the northwest corner of the barn (Photograph 9). The owners have found a number of other sites of earlier foundations, and report that the previous owner found six other structures on the property when he acquired it, all in deteriorated condition. A small stream, which has been ponded southeast of the house, runs through the property and a gravel driveway winds down from Barndoor Hills Road across this stream.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1769

Significant Dates

1769

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Samuel Hayes II, builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Criteria

The Samuel Hayes II House (c.1769) is significant because it is a well-preserved example of a type of colonial domestic architecture of which there are very few examples in Connecticut or New England. The house has some very unusual features including the incorporation of a large square Georgian hip roof of very steep pitch with the traditional center-chimney plan, a system of purlins without braces supporting the roof, and a floorplan wherein the fireplaces face toward the corners of the house and a staircase runs up behind a corner cupboard on an outside wall (Criterion C). Also, Samuel Hayes II, an important local leader between 1760 and 1800, is representative of important forces at work in rural America in the Revolutionary period, and illustrates the combination of those forces to create the particular response of New England farmers to the Whig cause in the 1770s.

Architecture

In Granby and its surrounding towns in north central Connecticut and southwestern Massachusetts, and generally throughout New England, there are very few houses of this sort in which the Georgian hip roof is incorporated into the traditional center-chimney plan and the fireplaces face toward the corners of the house. Only one other house of this kind is found in Granby or East Granby, although there is evidence a third, built perhaps not coincidentally in 1769, once stood in North Granby.²

The physical evidence in the house clearly places it in the mid-eighteenth century, and contributes as well to its architectural significance. There is a large amount of original and interesting material on the inside, particularly the cellar fireplace with bake oven high up in the back, fieldstone cheeks and wooden lintel; raised panelling throughout the house; strap hinges; iron door handles with decorative cross-hatching on the grips; flared corner posts; horizontal wainscot; and a 3-panel arrangement on some of the doors. Also of special interest but

²The uniqueness of the house is testified to in a letter of John O. Curtis, Director of Curatorial Services at Old Sturbridge Village, to Mark Williams, October 3, 1991, a copy of which is filed with the Connecticut Historical Commission. The house that may have been built on the same plan was the Franceway Cossitt house on Godard Road in North Granby. It was remodeled by Oren Godard in 1855 in the Greek Revival style, but the old chimney stack, set at the strange angle to the sides of the old foundation, and some of the original woodwork are still found in the house. The documentary evidence strongly points to 1769 as the year Lt. Franceway Cossitt, Samuel Hayes II's second in command of his militia company, built his house on this location (Simsbury, *Land Records*, Simsbury Town Vault, Vol. 3, pp. 166ff., Vol. 5(II), p. R1ff., Vol. 7, p. 231 and 516, Vol. 8, p. 83, 131, 308, 513, Vol. 9, p. 181). The hip roof house that still stands is on Rt. 187 south of East Granby center. The pitch of the roof on this house, however, is less steep than that of the Samuel Hayes II house. On the corner of Prospect Hill Road and Poquonock Avenue in Windsor there is also a center-chimney hip roof house, although that roof comes to an eight-foot ridge at the top, which ridge runs behind the chimney stack.

9. Major Bibliographical References

First Congregational Church of Granby, Records, Salmon Brook Historical Society Archives, Vols. 1-6.
Granby, Town of. *Land Records*. Granby Town Vault, Vols. 1-12.
_____. *Town Meeting Records*. Granby Town Vault, Vol. I.
Hayes, Rev. Charles Wella, M.A. *George Hayes of Windsor and his Descendants*. Buffalo, N.Y.:Baker, Jones & Co., 1884.
Johnston, Henry P., A.M. (ed.). *The Record of Connecticut Men in the Military and Naval Service During the War of the Revolution: 1775-1783*. Hartford: Case Lockwood and Brainard, 1889.
Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut. Hartford: Case Lockwood and Brainard, 1873. Vol. VIII.
Salmon Brook Historical Society. *The Heritage of Granby*. Granby: The Society, 1786.
Simsbury, Town of. *Land Records*. Simsbury Town Vault, Vols. 8-13.
_____. *Town Meeting Records*. Simsbury Town Vault, Vol. IV.
Simsbury Probate District. "Estate of Samuel Hayes" (1802), Connecticut State Library Archives.
Vibert, William. *Three Centuries of Simsbury*. Simsbury: Simsbury Tercentenary Committee, 1970.
Williams, Mark. "A Patriot for Granby: The Life and Times of Captain Samuel Hayes." *Collections of the Salmon Brook Historical Society*. III:1987, pp. 23-50.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Granby Town Vault
Salmon Brook Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property about 9 acres

UTM References

A

1	8	6	80	8	4	0	4	64	5	7	5
Zone		Easting				Northing					

B

Zone		Easting				Northing					

C

Zone		Easting				Northing					

D

Zone		Easting				Northing					

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is described in Volume 85, page 666, of the Granby Land Records and is bounded east on Barndoor Hills Road extending west approximately 700 feet and containing approximately 9 acres.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property contains all the remaining buildings and a small portion of the land of the original farm of Samuel Hayes II, who lived on the site between 1769 and 1801. The nine acres is the lot currently associated with the Samuel Hayes II House.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Mark Williams, Consultant
organization _____ date Sept. 1, 1991
street & number 68 Simsbury Rd. telephone 203-653-7193
city or town West Granby, Ct. 06090 state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
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Samuel Hayes II House
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not usually found in houses of this period are the stair run behind the corner cupboard in the north parlor; the positioning of the kitchen bake oven on the left-hand side; and the use of brick for the fireboxes.³

The hip roof construction is remarkable for a house of this age. Kelly maintains that the hip roof in Connecticut is "characteristic of very late work, approaching 1800 or even later. It was never a common form of roof framing" and the rafters were generally "of very flat pitch."⁴ Hip roofs are more common among the Georgian houses of the South, and while they are found in the North, they are more often associated with high-style landmark houses, homes of important people, or large buildings with multiple chimney stacks and central hallway (such as Weatherstone in Sharon, c. 1765, or the Arah Phelps Inn in Litchfield, c. 1787).⁵ To find such construction, with a steep pitch to the rafters, in the center chimney house of a middle-class farmer in a back country town is exceptional.

It may be that the steep pitch of the roof has a functional explanation. The chimney stack has been replaced from the attic floor up, but in the Nathaniel Holcomb III House, owned by Samuel Hayes II in the 1780s, Samuel Hayes added a shallow fireplace to the chimney stack in the attic.⁶ It is possible the original chimney stack of the Samuel Hayes II House contained such a fireplace and that the attic was used as a workroom or bedchamber.

Historical Background

Samuel Hayes II was an important local leader during the American Revolution and in Granby's effort to be incorporated as a town separate from Simsbury in 1786. His significance is more far-reaching, though, as a representative figure of a class of people in Revolutionary America with its own special set of motives for joining the Whig side of the struggle. In this larger context, he can be seen as illustrative of particular cultural forces at work in the period between 1760 and 1790.

Hayes was born in 1730 when Granby was still part of the Town of Simsbury. In the years he was growing up the area that would eventually become Granby, then called Salmon Brook, separated from Simsbury as an independent ecclesiastical society (1736) and then experienced a great deal of turmoil during the Great Awakening as its church turned to New Light preaching.⁷ As a New Light congregation on the west side of the Connecticut River, Salmon Brook represents an exception to Oscar Zeichner's view that eastern Connecticut was the primary bastion of New Light preaching.⁸ The influence of this separatist background on Hayes would

³John O. Curtis, in letter cited supra., remarks on all of these features, and says that "the stair run behind the parlor corner cupboard is something which I have not previously seen in any house, anywhere."

⁴J. Frederick Kelly, *Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut* (New York: Dover, 1920, reprinted 1963), p. 61.

⁵Virginia and Lee McAllester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), p. 139. See also Sara Emerson Rolleston, *Heritage Houses: The American Tradition in Connecticut 1660-1900* (New York: Viking, 1979), pp. 18, 66, 112.

⁶See National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the "Nathaniel Holcomb III House (1720), 45 Bushy Hill Road, Granby, Connecticut" (1978), Connecticut Historical Commission.

⁷Marguerite Bernhardt, "Settlement - Prior to Incorporation of Town in 1786," Chapter I of *The Heritage of Granby*, ed. Mrs. Brewer Dean (Granby: The Salmon Brook Historical Society, 1967), p. 1-4. William Vibert, *Three Centuries of Simsbury* (Simsbury: Simsbury Tercentenary Committee Inc., 1970). First Congregational Church of North Granby, *Records 1739-1919* (Hartford: Connecticut State Library, 1937), Vol. I, pp. 9-29, 69-71; Vol. V, pp. 5-6. *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut* (Hartford: Case Lockwood and Brainard, 1873), Vol. VIII, pp. 75-6. Charles Wells Hayes, M.A., *George Hayes of Windsor and his Descendants* (Buffalo: Baker, Jones & Co., 1884), p. 16. Franklin Bowditch Dexter, *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College* (New York: Holt, 1885), Vol. I, pp. 5-6, 58, 98-100, 163-574, 744-5. Vol. II, pp. 148, 201-2, 221-4

⁸Oscar Zeichner, *Connecticut's Years of Controversy* (Hampden: Archon Press, 1949, reissued 1970), pp. 27 and 42. See also Albert E. VanDusen, *Puritans against the Wilderness: Connecticut History to 1763* (Chester, Conn.: The Pequot Press, 1975), p. 117.

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become apparent in the 1760s and 1770s as he became a leader in Salmon Brook political, economic, and religious affairs.

The Hayes family genealogist, referring to the house at 67 Barndoor Hills Road, says, "In 1753 [the year Samuel married and was admitted as a freeman] he built a large and substantial house at 'Bushy Hill,' two miles west of Salmon Brook, in which he and his descendants lived nearly a century." The source cited was Hayes's grandson, "a fine scholar...and especially diligent and careful antiquarian."⁹ However, an investigation into land records has revealed that Hayes began his farming life in 1753 on a parcel of land about a mile northeast of this house, and probably did not build the house at 67 Barndoor Hills Road until 1769.¹⁰

The difference in the date is significant because it places the building of the house in the midst of Hayes's climb to prominence in a town that was rapidly aligning itself with the Whig side of the upcoming Revolutionary conflict. Hayes was then emerging as a selectman fighting for independence of Salmon Brook from Simsbury, a church leader, a businessman with a substantial cider mill, and a militia officer who would soon lead his company to the siege at Boston (1775) and later the defense of New York (1776). After the war Hayes continued to play a prominent role in local affairs, serving on the church prudential committee, being elected Granby's first selectman when the town finally won its independence from Simsbury in 1786, and being chosen church deacon in the same year.¹¹ He died in 1801 a prosperous farmer, and a highly respected town leader (in fact, one of its "founding fathers").

Scholarship on "the embattled farmer" of the Revolutionary War militia units has created an image of the New England middle-class farmer as an individual intensely jealous of the autonomy of his community, and yet brought up in a conservative, deferential political culture. As a result of local tensions of the 1760s there had been some dislocation in farm communities and some turnover in leadership to younger, more ambitious men. The typical New England farmer was primarily inspired to oppose British rule by Puritan jeremiads that depicted him and his townsmen as "an embattled people of the Word," and only to a limited extent motivated by attachment to secular concerns about constitutional rights and individual liberties.¹² Samuel Hayes II embodies this image of the New England farming class. He worked for the independence of his community from Simsbury, he identified with the defense of independence that brought militia companies from all over New England to the seige of Boston and the defense of New York, but he and his townsmen resisted quotas for the Continental Army and opposed the move toward a strong central government by the authors of the Constitution of the United States.¹³ Thus, his life and accomplishments illustrate the cultural tensions of his class and times.

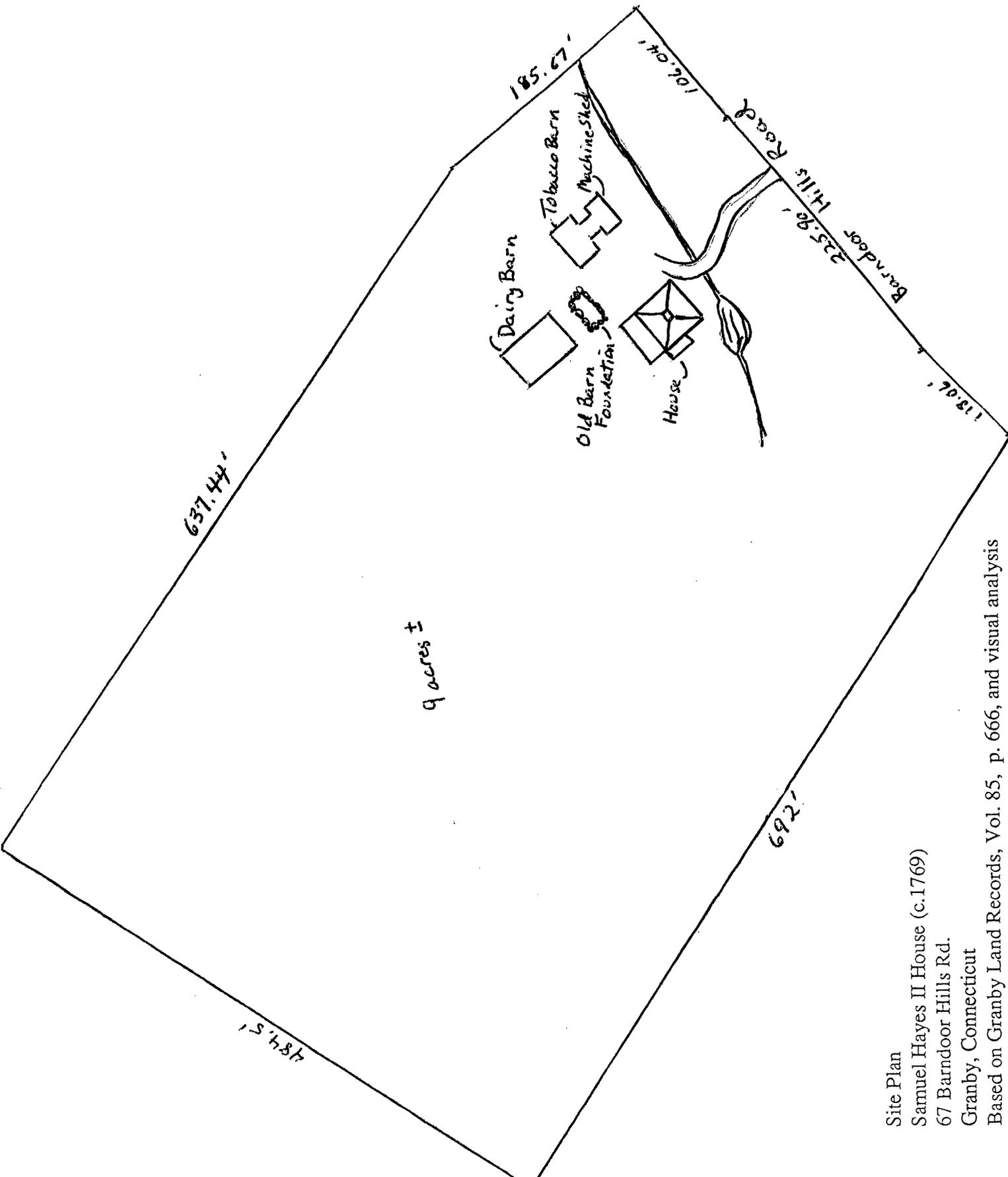
⁹Hayes, *George Hayes of Windsor and his Descendants*, p. 26 and 127.

¹⁰Simsbury, *Land Records*, Vol. 8, p. 113, Vol. 9, P. 247, Vol. 10, p. 216, Vol. 12, p. 113 and Vol. 13, p. 5. Granby, *Land Records*, Vol. 2, p. 34, Vol. 12, p. 35, Vol. 19, p. 209. Simsbury Probate District, "Estate of Samuel Hayes" (1802), Connecticut State Library Archives. Simsbury, *Town Meeting Records*, Vol. III and IV. First Congregational Church of North Granby, *Records*, Vol. I, p. 47.

¹¹Simsbury, *Town Meeting Records*, Vol. IV, p. 83, 85, 91, 94-7. Granby, *Town Meeting Records*, Granby Town Vault, Vol. I, p. 7. Congregational Church of North Granby, *Records*, Vol. I, p. 88; Vol. V, p. 27.

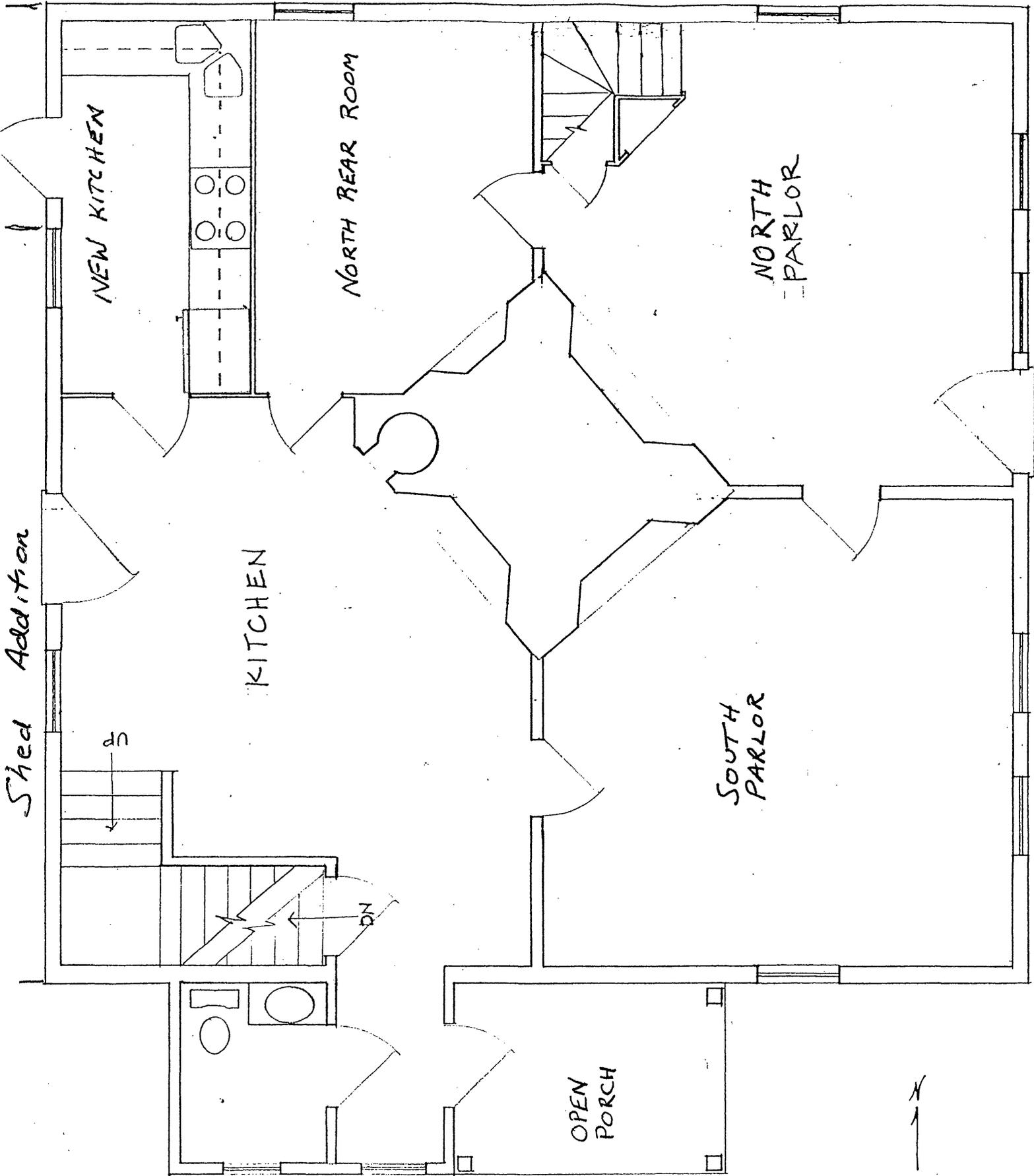
¹²A number of historians have noted the importance of analyzing the political culture of rural towns in New England in trying to understand the forces behind the Revolution. See, for example, Robert E. Brown, jr., *Middle Class Democracy and the Revolution in Massachusetts 1691-1780* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1955). Jackson T. Main, *The Social Structure of Revolutionary America* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1965), pp. 19, 43, 282-7. Charles S. Grant, *Democracy in the Connecticut Frontier Town of Kent* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1961), pp. 170-3. More recently, Robert Gross, in *The Minutemen and Their World* (New York: Hill & Wang, 1976), has shown how local issues in such a town as Concord were important factors that brought the militia men to the North Bridge. Harry S. Stout, in *The New England Soul: Preaching and Religious Culture in Colonial New England* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), has discussed the significance of the New England sermon in shaping the response of the farming class to the national issues of the 1770s.

¹³Mark Williams, "A Patriot for Granby: The Life and Times of Captain Samuel Hayes," in *The Collections of the Salmon Brook Historical Society*, III (1987), pp. 23-50.



Site Plan
 Samuel Hayes II House (c.1769)
 67 Barndoor Hills Rd.
 Granby, Connecticut
 Based on Granby Land Records, Vol. 85, p. 666, and visual analysis

Samuel Hayes II House
Granby, Connecticut
FLOORPLAN - FIRST STORY



Shed Addition

NEW KITCHEN

KITCHEN

NORTH BEAR ROOM

NORTH PARLOR

SOUTH PARLOR

OPEN PORCH

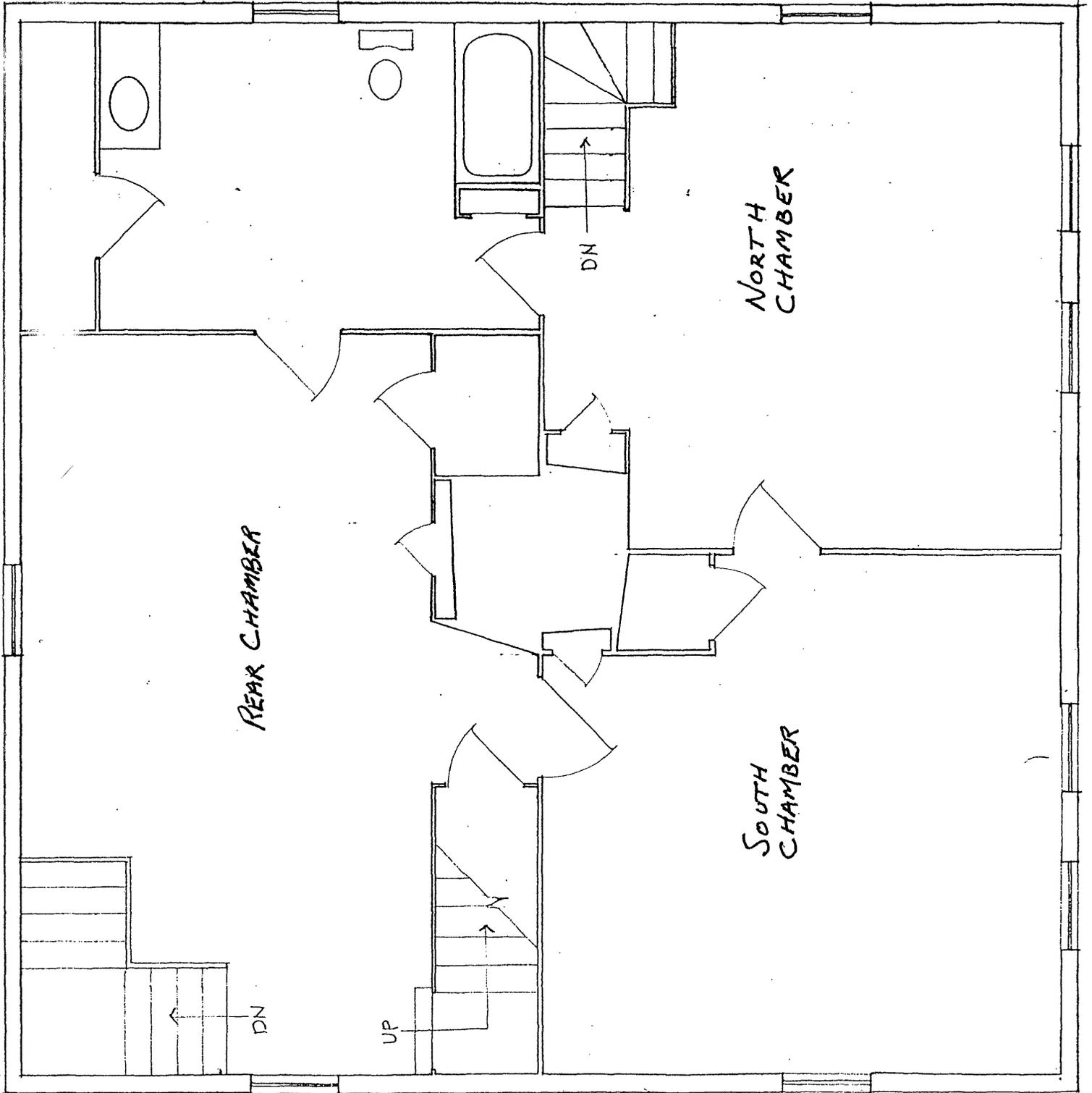
DN

DN



FLOORPLAN - SECOND STORY

Samuel Hayes II House
Granby, Connecticut



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National Park Service**

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Key to Photographs
SAMUEL HAYES II HOUSE (C.1769)
67 Barndoor Hills Road, Granby, Ct.

1. EXTERIOR, FRONT ELEVATION with Tool Shed on right, VIEW EAST
Mark Williams Photo 5/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
2. INTERIOR, KITCHEN FIREPLACE, VIEW SOUTHWEST
Richard Caley Photo 10/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
3. INTERIOR, PARLOR FIREPLACE, VIEW NORTHEAST
Richard Caley Photo 10/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
4. INTERIOR, "HALL" FIREPLACE, VIEW SOUTHEAST
Richard Caley Photo 10/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
5. INTERIOR, PARLOR STAIRWAY AND CORNER CUPBOARD, VIEW SOUTHEAST
Mark Williams Photo 5/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
6. INTERIOR, PURLINS WITHOUT BRACES SUPPORTING ROOF IN ATTIC, VIEW EAST
Mark Williams Photo 5/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
7. EXTERIOR, TOBACCO BARN WITH MACHINE SHED ADDITION, VIEW SOUTH
James Urner Photo 10/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
8. EXTERIOR, DAIRY BARN, VIEW SOUTH
James Urner Photo 10/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
9. FOUNDATION OF BARN EAST OF DAIRY BARN, VIEW EAST
James Urner Photo 10/91
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission
10. EXTERIOR, SIDE ELEVATION, SHOWING SOUTH PORCH AND SHED ROOF ON REAR
Mark Williams Photo 2/92
Negative: Ct. Historical Commission