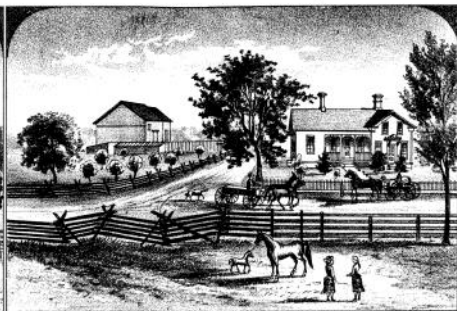




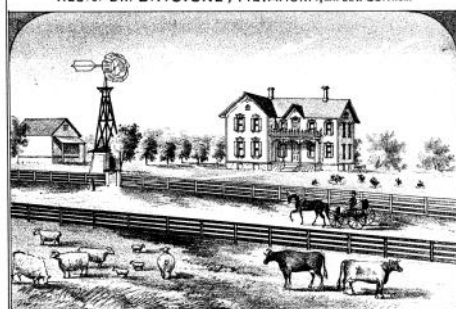
LAPEER BARN TOUR OCTOBER 15 2024



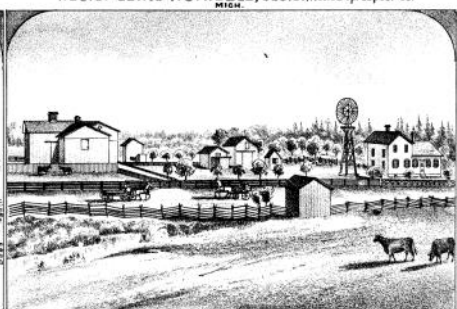
RES. OF DR. D. F. STONE , METAMORA , LAPEER CO. MICH.



RES. OF LEWIS Y. STRUBLE , SEC. 31, ATTICA TWP. LAPEER CO. MICH.



OLD HOMESTEAD OF JAMES BLOW , DRYDEN TWP. LAPEER CO. MICH.

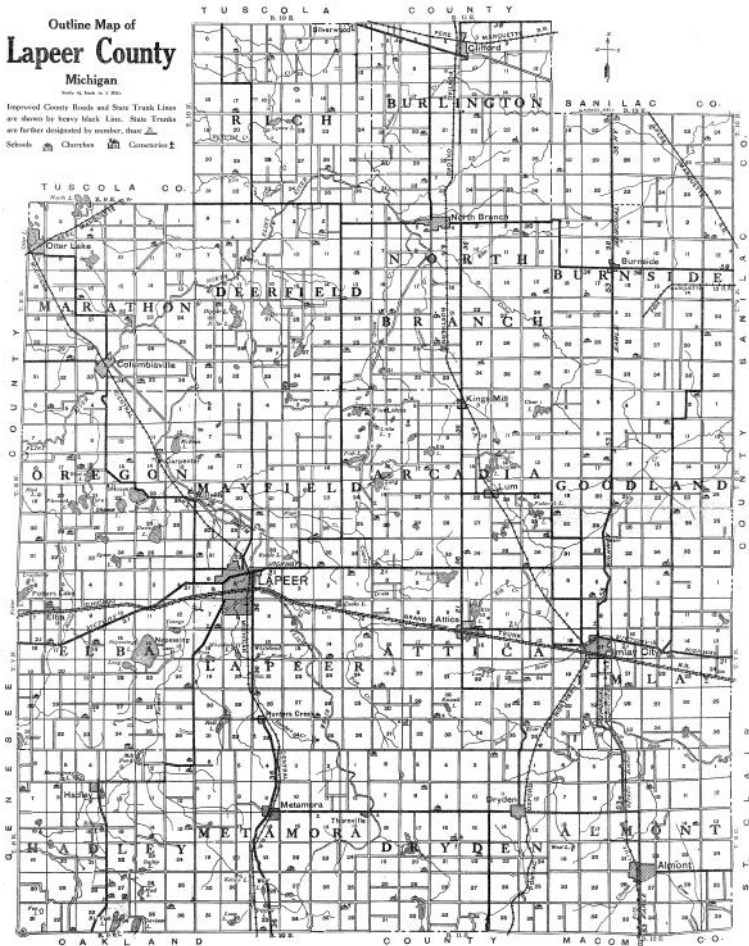


OLD HOMESTEAD , RES. OF J. N. MILLER , DRYDEN TWP. LAPEER CO. MICH.

WWW.MIBARN.NET

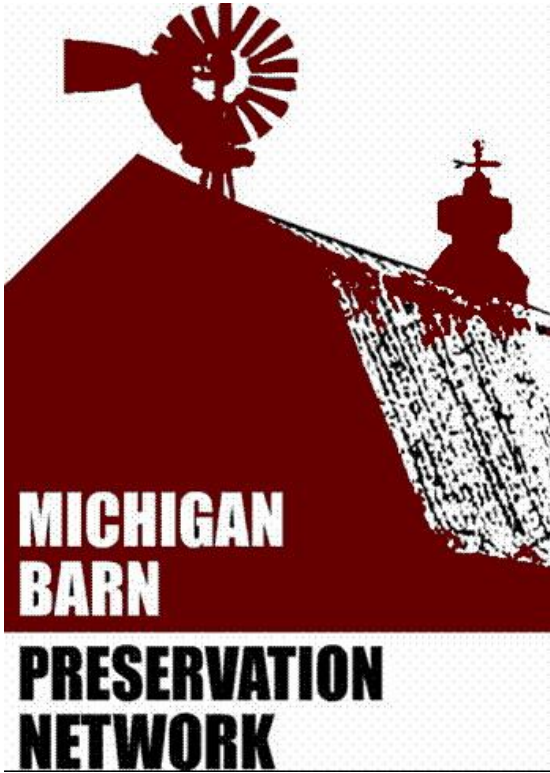
Outline Map of
Lapeer County
Michigan

Improved County Roads and State Trunk Lines
are shown by heavy black lines. State Towns
are further designated by smaller, those
Schools Churches Cemeteries



How did Lapeer get its Name?

Folklore claims Lapeer was derived from the naming of the south branch of the Flint River, which flows north-westward over quite a long distance of rocky bed in Lapeer County. French and Indian traders frequently passed over this section of the county and through the river, ultimately naming our city for the stone that lay at the river bottom. The translation of stone in French is "LePierre"; the English translation of Canadian French accent of this word is "Lapeer". The river was named Flint, synonymous with stone.
(City of Lapeer website)



Who We Are:

Established in 1995, the Michigan Barn Preservation Network (MBPN) is an active, statewide 501©3 nonprofit organization of barn owners and enthusiasts. We believe barns are important economic and cultural resources in our communities and are symbols of our nation's rich agricultural heritage.

What we believe:

Barns symbolize positive qualities of American character: strength, honesty, endurance, security, and family stability. They remind us of our heritage and help tell the story of rural life. They serve as landmarks while fulfilling the purpose for which they were originally designed, housing agricultural products and animals. With maintenance and some adaptations, they can serve us well for many years to come.



2024 Lapeer County Barn Tour
Registration at Stonegate
<https://www.stonegatefarmeventsmi.com>

Built in 1909, Stonegate originally was a cattle farm. Approximately 25 years ago, it was completely remodeled by the Amish and was turned into a private car/tractor museum and event venue. 2024 is the second season that Stonegate has done weddings, for example. The fields around the property are all rented out to farmers where they grow corn/soybeans.





The Huntsman Hunt Club

<https://www.thehuntsmanhuntclub.com/>

“The Huntsman Hunt Club is a private shooting preserve in Southeast Michigan. Originally a working family farm, with rolling pastures and wooded ponds, the club has grown into Michigan’s premier shooting preserve. The clubhouse is situated amongst lushly landscaped grounds and features a relaxing, yet refined environment with fieldstone fireplaces and an abundance of hand-hewn woodwork.”

COMMON MIDWESTERN BARN TYPES

Indiana Barn Types



SIDE DRIVE GROUND BARN OR
"YANKEE" BARN



END DRIVE GROUND BARN OR
"TRANSVERSE" BARN



RAISED OR "BANK" BARN



FORE BAY BANK BARN
PENNSYLVANIA BARN



FORE BAY BANK BARN
SWEITZER BARN



FORE BAY BANK BARN
DOUBLE OVERHANG

Indiana Barn "Shed" Types



TRANSVERSE BARN WITH
SIDE SHED



YANKEE BARN WITH GABLE
END SHED



TRANSVERSE BARN WITH
"FLANKING" SHEDS



YANKEE BARN WITH "T" OR
STRAW SHED



FORE BAY BANK BARN
WITH "OUTSHOT" SHEDS



"RAISED" OR BANK BARN
WITH "T" STRAW SHED

COMMON MIDWESTERN GROUND PLANS & ROOF TYPES



"L"



ROUND



GABLE



HALF MONITOR



MONITOR



SHED



POLYGON



SQUARE



GAMBREL



HIP



OGEE



RECTANGLE



"T"



GOTHIC



MANSARD



ROUND

TYPICAL FOUNDATION CONFIGURATIONS



BANK



BRIDGED



ON GRADE



PIERS



RAISED/RAMPED

TYPICAL AMERICAN BARN ROOF STYLES



LOW GABLE



MEDIUM GABLE



HIGH GABLE



CENTRE GABLE



CROSS GABLE



HIPPED GABLE



HIPPED, CROSS GABLE



BELLCAST HIP GABLE



BELLCAST HIP GABLE



LOW HIP



MEDIUM HIP



HIGH HIP



TRUNCATED HIP



HIP WITH CENTRE GABLE



BELLCAST HIP



GABLE HIP OR GABLET



GAMBREL



HIPPED GAMBREL



BELLCAST GAMBREL



BELLCAST HIP GAMBREL



MANSARD



GABLED MANSARD



BELLCAST MANSARD



HALIFAX



SHED



SALTBOX



BOOMTOWN



FLAT



SAWTOOTH



MONITOR



DOME



PYRAMINDAL



CONICAL



VAULT



ROUND



POLYGONAL

Hay carriers and tracks

Forks, slings, and mechanical hay carriers that moved along a track mounted inside the roof. They began to be developed in the mid-1800s and evolved over time.



Hay press

In the mid-1800s, mule/horse-powered mechanical means of pressing hay into large bales began to be built into barns. These barns are hay press barns. By the later 1800s portable hay presses were manufactured and many hay presses were removed from barns.



Built in 1888

The **Old Town Hall (OTH)/Opera House** has been the scene for many dances, plays, graduations, weddings, baby showers and wakes. The old Metamora Union School used it for school events, including indoor sports! In 1979, the Township chose to lease the little building over to the newly formed Metamora Historical Society (MHS), and a major restoration project began. Thanks to the inspiration of the community and the many volunteer workers, the building was brought back to life. The restored hall now sits as an integral part of the Village. It has been preserved as a very important player in Metamora's History.

Boxed Lunch at the Old Town Hall



The **Metamora Crossroads Historic District** is a historic district centered at the intersection of Oak and High Street in the small village of Metamora in Metamora Township in Lapeer County, Michigan. It was designated as a Michigan State Historic Site and also added to the National Register of Historic Places

Lunchtime Presenter; Wendy Lange

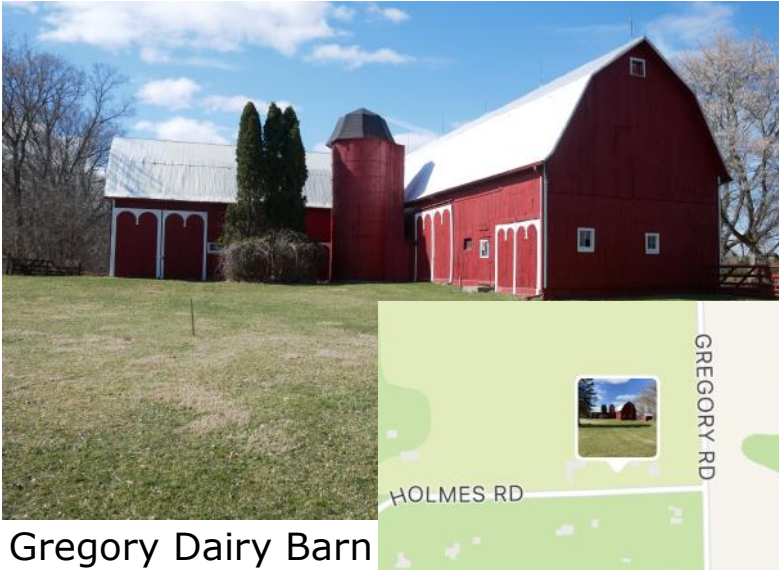
Wendy Lange earned a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from Michigan Technological University and a Masters Degree in Polymer Engineering from the University of Detroit. She was an Engineering Group Manager at General Motors and recently retired from there after 36 years. Though she was a scientist, her creative side always loved photography. Nature and the outdoors were her passion. When she moved to Dryden Michigan in 1999 she became interested in all of the beautiful old barns. She began photographing them and learning their history from the families that owned them. The result was two books detailing what she learned and photographed in both Dryden and Almont.



Drive by the Hadley Mill



https://hadleytownship.org/page_id=145



Gregory Dairy Barn

The Gregory Dairy Farm was a Centennial Farm property that includes a large L-shaped barn and a wooden grain silo used by several generations of the Gregory family, who farmed approximately 160 acres to raise feed for dairy, and later beef, cattle. The dairy farm was founded in 1849. The farm was recently sold by the great-great-granddaughter of the original family founder.

The current owners, Johann and Joanne Odermann, note that the barn is a classic old dairy barn with a wooden silo. The tour barn is the second barn on the site, having been built in the 1920s on the site of the original barn. The barn has recently been refurbished and painted, and the stanchions inside the gambrel roofed barn are particularly noteworthy. In addition to the big dairy barn, there is a detached milk house, converted into a chicken coop at one point, as well as a pole barn that was used as a tool shed. The farm house dates to the 1890s and had been lovingly restored before the recent sale.

IVORY BROS. FARM HADLEY TOWNSHIP



The Ivory history in Lapeer County starts in 1839 when William's grandfather, John Ivory, picked out 80 acres in the forest a mile north and a mile west of the present village of Hadley and determined to make a farm.

John Ivory was born in New York State. His father was a farmer and blacksmith, and his boys learned both occupations. In those days boys in the family were accustomed to remain and work at home until they were 21. When he was 18 John decided, because there was such a large family, to "go west" but proposed before he started out that he would pay his father \$200 for his time during the three years which he felt he still owed to his parents.

He started out and would end up at a farm just north of Oxford, where he had got a job. He remained there for three years, paid off his "debt" to his parents, and then ventured forth "on his own".

There was no road to the plot he had selected in Hadley Township, nothing but an Indian trail. John Ivory felled trees, built a little cabin for himself, made a passable road and began clearing the land.

Elder Potter, a minister and farmer had a place nearby, and with the Potters lived Fidelia Dowd, sister of Mrs. Potter and a school teacher whose session were at home, there being no school building.



Spring is sheep shearing time - the first step for a fine wool sweater

Fidelia Dowd, a year later, became John Ivory's bride. Her "dowry" was 80 acres, adjoining the Ivory place, and she and her husband set to work to "subdue the wilderness."



STEWART RD

STEWART



Ivory Farms





Ivory Farm

The Ivory family has been farming in Hadley, MI for generations. Continuing the tradition, Pete began his own operation in 2005 as he planted his first Chestnut trees. The following year, he expanded Ivory Farms by additionally planting Christmas trees. In 2017, Ivory Farms began U-Cut Christmas trees which continued until the 2021 season before closing for good. U-Pick Chestnuts began in 2018 and is growing more each year. We welcome you to come visit us in the fall to pick and roast your own fresh chestnuts.

<https://www.ivoryfarms.net/>

BENT

the combination of posts, tie beam, rafters and other members that establish the shape of the building.

BAY

the area between the bents, spaced as needed or engineered. Often placed 8 to 20' on center.

HAMMER BEAM TRUSS

a more ornate truss that can have either curved or straight timber members.

HAND HEWN

cut using a combination of a broad axe and adze.

HAY MOW

a space inside a barn to hold hay

HOUSED JOINTS

timbers held in place by mortise and tenon and secured in a housing to prevent rotation.

KING POST

a vertical post that supports the center of a roof.

KING POST TRUSS

often used when a clear span is desired. The timber member that connects at the peak of the building is the King Post. The other members of the truss are joined into the King Post.

KNEE BRACE

typically set into the frame at an angle to the posts and plates to strengthen it, and hold it from racking.

LOFT JOIST

structural members that support loft flooring and are commonly joined to the frame at the left level.

MORTISE

the recessed cut in the timber that receives the tenon to connect the joints. A trunnel is then used to secure the joint.

PLANED TIMBER

each side is smooth and even.

POST

vertical timber that forms a wall or an interior structural member.

PRINCIPLE RAFTER

the primary roof structure that forms the roof pitch and supports the lesser structural roof members, such as purlins.

PURLIN

also called a sub-rafter, a lesser member connected to and supported by the principle rafters. The roof sheathing is commonly attached to the purlins.

QUEEN POST

a vertical post, placed off-center to support the roof structure.

QUEEN POST TRUSS

the combination of posts, tie beam, rafters and other members that provides a clear span area such as a drive through area of a barn.

BARN EVOLUTION

SINGLE CRIB**DOUBLE CRIB****TRIPLE CRIB****FOUR CRIB****ENGLISH BARN**

Two or more bays separated by a cross-aisle with a tie beam connecting the gable ends.

TRANSVERSE FRAME

Three or more piers joined on either side by a tie beam, creating the gable ends.

SILL

the structural member that sits on the foundation and supports the floor framing.

SCISSOR TRUSS

allows various clear spans through diagonal bracing crossing the rafter members, attaching to the top of the rafters.

STRUT

roof member that sits on the tie beam and gives additional support to the principle rafter, called purlin, principle purlin or other roof bearing member.

TENON

the protrusion on the timber, made for insertion into the mortise.

TRUNNEL

aka, tree nail, the peg that secures the tenon into a mortise.

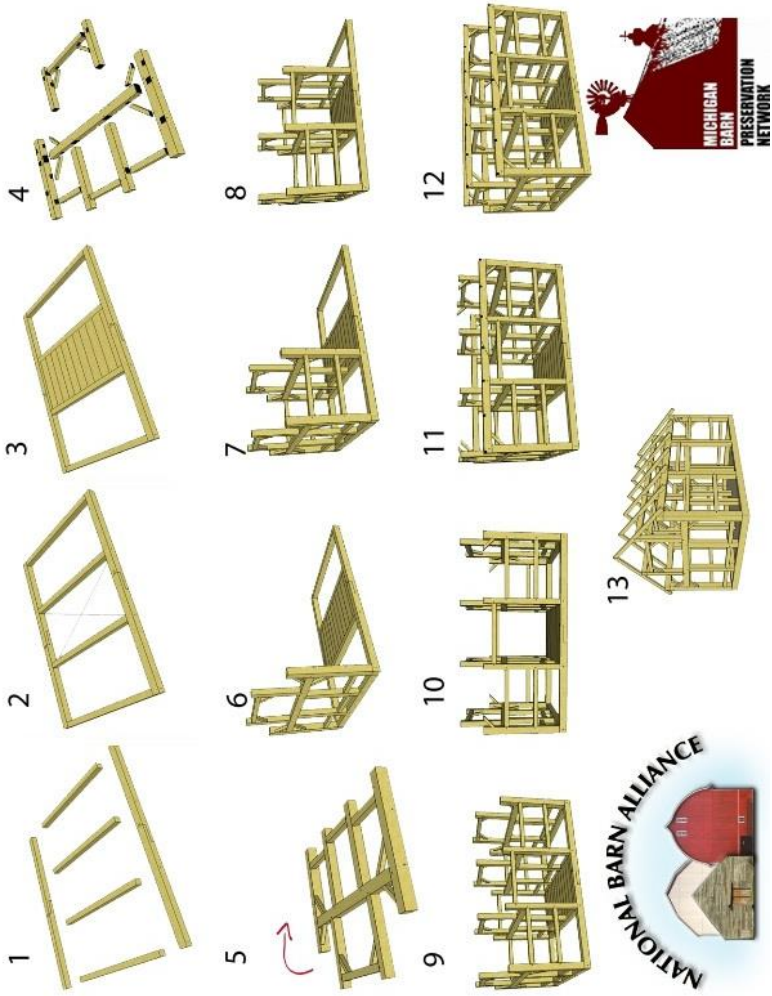
TIE BEAM

a horizontal timber that spans the width of a structure and ties the two opposing walls together

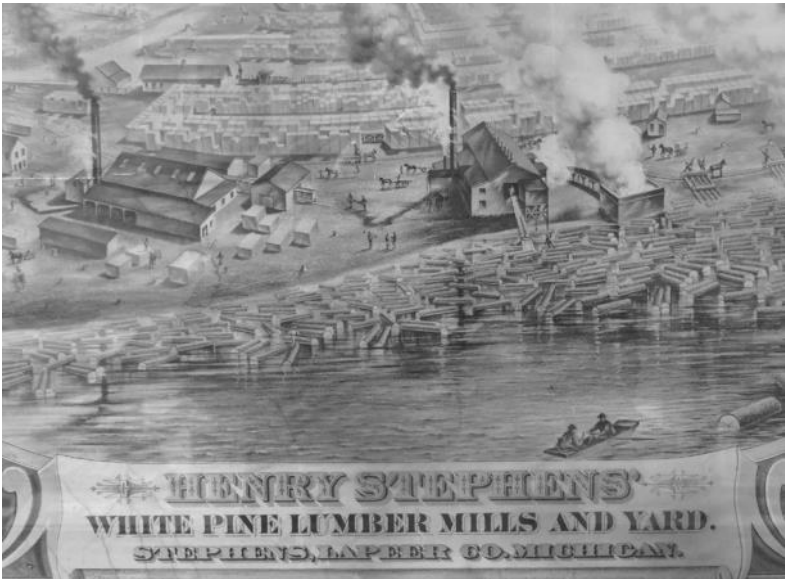
WIND BRACE

similar to a knee brace although typically placed in the roof frame to resist racking and movement due to wind pressure on the building.

<http://www.howarthbarns.com/barn-photos/2012/>



Assembly Diagram of the Teamwork and Timber Barn



Lapeer County had a lot of mills that are no longer standing. A variety of mills from; saw mills, shingle mills, grist mills and more.

Thanks:

- To the barn owners on this tour
- Stonegate Farm for tour headquarters
- Indiana Barn Foundation (info inserts)
- Stephanie White (Teamwork and Timber drawing)
- County Press
- Metamora Historical Society
- Lunch provided by: White Horse Inn
- <https://www.thewhitehorseinn.com/history>
- Lunch speaker and author; Wendy Lange
- Brochure Design by Tammis Donaldson
- Printing by ARC Documents Solutions, Clawson MI

Courtesy rules:

- Please no smoking
- Please leave no trash behind
- Photography approved

Lapeer County Barn Tour Committee:

- Laurie Sisco
- Tammis Donaldson
- Melissa Jaskiewicz
- MBPM board members



Michigan Barn Preservation Network

<https://mibarn.net>

<https://www.facebook.com/mibarn>

The Questions We're Most Often Asked...

Q. Is there any funding for barn restoration?

The Michigan Barn Preservation Network keeps tabs on funding opportunities in the form of grants, tax credits and low-interest loans. Currently there are no governmental grants in Michigan to help private owners of barns with restoration or repair of their personal property. Work on barns which are owned by municipalities, nonprofit organizations or other public entities may be eligible for consideration for grants and awards through governmental and foundation programs. Listing on the National or State Register of Historic Places is a requirement for most grants.



Maintenance is one of the first steps to preserve your barn.



Q. How can I find someone to fix my barn?

There are people all across Michigan who do repair work on old barns. Some do historically accurate timber frame work. Some do structural reinforcement by using cables. Some specialize in installing steel roofing and siding. Many will repair anything from foundation to cupola.

Our website provides a Contractor's List as a place for barn owners to start looking for help.

Q. Why are barns red?

MBPN Board Member Keith Anderson offers several practical and cost-effective reasons why red became the dominant color of early barns. Article on our website.

Q. Have questions about rehabilitating or repairing your barn?

MBPN has a committee of experts to answer your inquiries. Contact the chairperson, Steve Stier.



Mission:
Promoting Appreciation, Preservation and Re-
habilitation of Michigan Barns, Farmsteads
and Rural Communities since 1995.