
**THE HOUSE
WILL NOT
STAND:
RESEARCH**

MAGGIE JACKSON

SETTING

GENERAL: Faubourg Tremés, New Orleans, Louisiana (United States), twenty-four hours one summer Sunday in 1836 (Gardley, 25) → the Alban's home; tearoom, girls' bedroom, porch, and parlor

SPECIFIC NOTES: “Walls, which are white as God’s teeth and the wooden floor, which sparkled like brand-new patent-leather shoes. Three life-sized paintings of exceedingly beautiful colored women (poised like queens) hang between four French windows covered in black crêpe. A red, velvet chaise sits in the right corner downstage, beside an orchid and a throne-like chair etched in African symbols. This is the tearoom. A chandelier made of pearls and cowry shells hangs over the room and gives the only glimmer of light (candlelight) since the windows and mirrors are covered. Even the clock has been stopped (12:06am). This is a house shrouded in the lifeless music of mourning.” (Gardley, 24)

ON THE INFLUENCE OF FRENCH VS. US CULTURE IN NEW ORLEANS (1710)

“Actually, the French Creoles dug in their heels and their Vieux Carre remained relatively free from this American onslaught. The wide boulevard of Canal Street became the boundary (the original "neutral zone") as the unwelcome Americans built their own city upstream. Even still, a few Federal style and early Classical Revival style buildings were constructed in the French Quarter, the work of father and son architects Benjamin Henry Latrobe and Henry S. Latrobe.” – 1988, *Predicting the Past: The Geography of Settlement in Louisiana, 1699-1890, and Its Application to Historic Preservation* by Peter Bingham Mires

11 MAJOR HISTORICAL EVENTS

1. May 30, 1830- **The Indian Removal Act** was signed into law by President Andrew Jackson. The law led to the relocation of Native Americans which became known as the, “Trail of Tears.”
2. June 24, 1832- **Cholera Epidemic** which had ravaged through Europe appeared in New York City, causing enormous panic and prompting half the city’s population to flee to the countryside.
3. August 1, 1834- **Slavery was abolished in the British Empire.**
4. January 30, 1835- **The first assassination attempt on an American President occurred.** A deranged man shot at Andrew Jackson in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. Jackson attacked the man with his walking stick and had to be pulled back.
5. Sept 7, 1835- **Charles Darwin arrived at the Galapagos Island** during his voyage aboard H.M.S. Beagle.
6. February 23, 1836- **Battle of the Alamo** begins in San Antonio, Texas
7. March 2nd, 1836 - **Texas Revolution: Texas Declaration of Independence** known as Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Texas from Mexico.
8. June 15th, 1836 - **Arkansas is admitted as the 25th U.S. state**
9. July 29th, 1836 -**Inauguration of the Arc de Triomphe** in Paris, France
10. December 27th, 1836 -**Lewes Avalanche in England** occurs at Lewes, Sussex, killing 8 people.
11. December 28th, 1836- **South Australia and Adelaide are founded**

CHARACTERS

LAZARE ALBANS- 72, a wealthy white merchant

BEATRICE ALBANS- 50, a free woman of color, his mistress

AGNÈS ALBANS- 19, their eldest daughter, sensual

MAUDE LYNN ALBANS- 18, the middle daughter- the lightest, spiritual

ODETTE ALBANS- 16, the youngest daughter- the darker, romantic

MAKEDA- 40, a house servant, black and regal

LA VEUVE- 45, a free woman of color, Beatrice's sworn enemy

MARIE JOSEPH- 40, Beatrice's sister; a clairvoyant

SOURCE: Gardley, 23

INTERIORS



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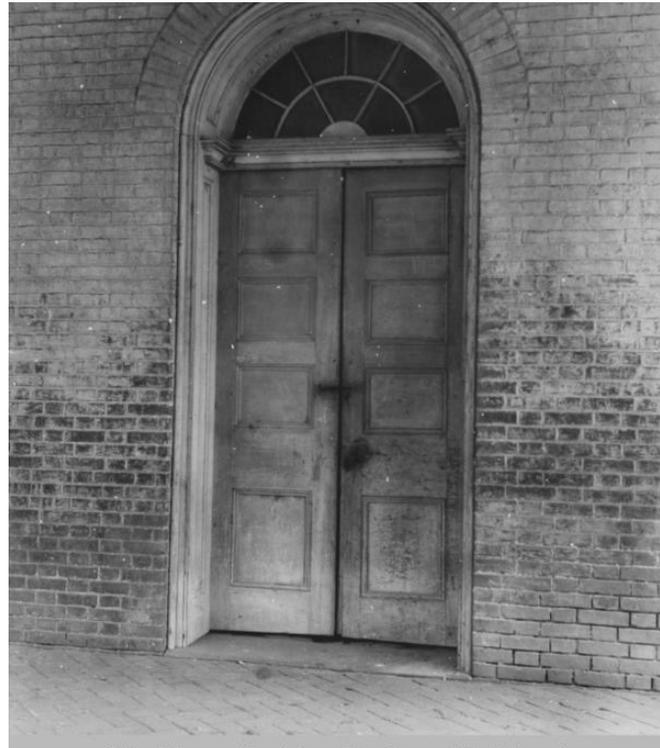
INTERIORS

FURNITURE



FURNITURE





WALLS, FLOORS, CEILINGS



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WALLS, FLOORS, CEILINGS



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WALLS, FLOORS, CEILINGS

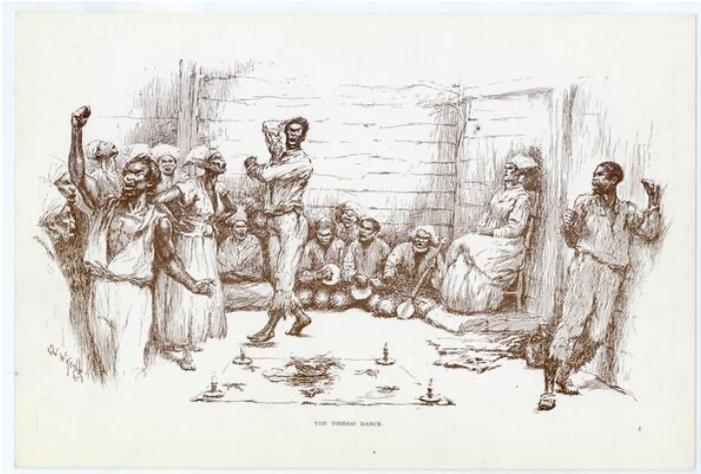
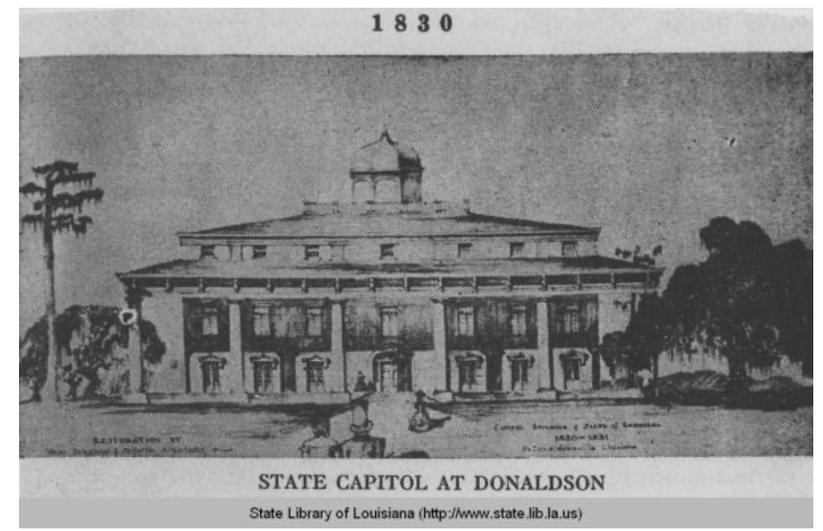


State Library of Louisiana 1940s photo of the St. Louis



WALLS, FLOORS, CEILINGS

ART OF THE TIME





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ADDITIONAL IMAGES

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Tomb of Dominique You
Intrepid Warrior, Dead 96 years today.

Intrépide guerrier sur la terre et sur l'onde;
Il sut dans cent combats signaler sa valeur,
Et ce nouveau Bayard sans reproche et sans peur
Aurait pu, sans trembler, voir s'érouler le monde.

That tribute, now almost eaten away by summer suns and winter storms
over a century, is on a tomb in St. Louis Cemetery No. 2. That tomb contains

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(27.—Cows in Cities.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The census enumerator has reported that you had in your possession June 1, 1900, 11 cows. In addition to the information reported by the enumerator, will you kindly answer the following questions, writing your replies in the spaces provided in this letter, and return it in the accompanying envelope, which requires no postage:

Did you keep cows during the year 1899? _____ If so, how many gallons of milk were produced by your cows in that year?

If you sold your milk in 1899, state how many gallons you sold _____; and how much you received for the same, \$ _____

If you sold any cream in 1899, state how many gallons were sold _____, and how much you received from such sales, \$ _____

If you made any butter in 1899, state how many pounds _____, number of pounds sold _____, and value of all butter made, \$ _____

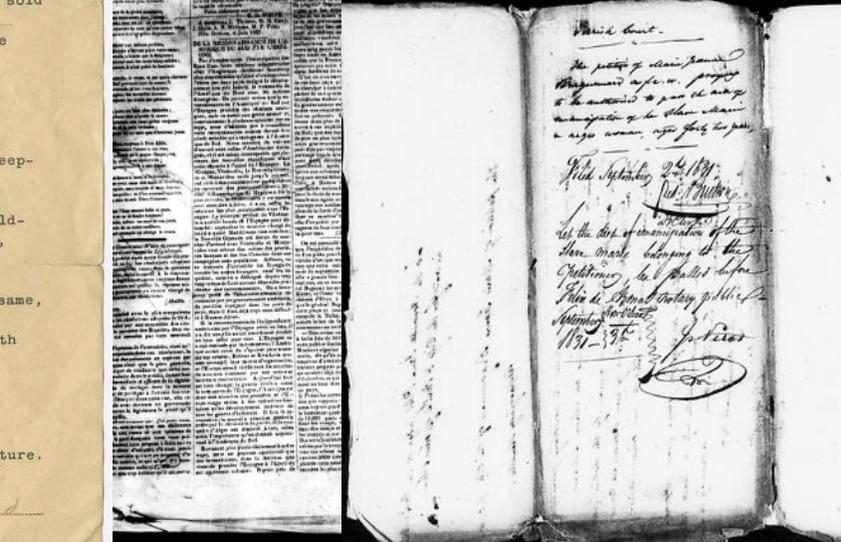
State amount of land occupied by you for the purpose of keeping your cows and other animals and for other agricultural purposes, in acres _____ or number of city lots _____

Give value of the above described land, including all buildings, \$ _____; value of all buildings, not including land, \$ _____

Did you raise any crops on your land in 1899? _____ If so, state acres of such crops _____, and value of the same, \$ _____

Thanking you for the courtesy of an early reply, I am, with sincere respect,
Very truly yours,
L. G. Powers,
Chief Statistician in charge of Agriculture.

Mr. Peter Chelette,
State Louisiana S. D. & E. D. 70



MAIRIE
DE LA
NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

MANDAT DE PAYEMENT.

N°.

Le Trésorier de la Ville paye à Peter Chelette
la somme de Deux cents
pour son mandat de payement à l'Etat de Louisiane.

Nouvelle-Orléans, le 19 Janvier 1902.

Aug. Mouton maire

E. P. 110

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT sent Ch. Powers, 1890.

Reg. No. 110 from Post Office at St. Louis, Mo.

Reg. Letter } Addressed to Mr. Peter Chelette
Reg. Parcel } St. Louis, Mo.

After obtaining receipt below, the Postmaster will mail this Card, without cover and without postage, to address on the other side.

RECEIVED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED REGISTERED LETTER PARCEL.

(SENDER'S NAME ON OTHER SIDE.)

Sign on dotted lines to the right.

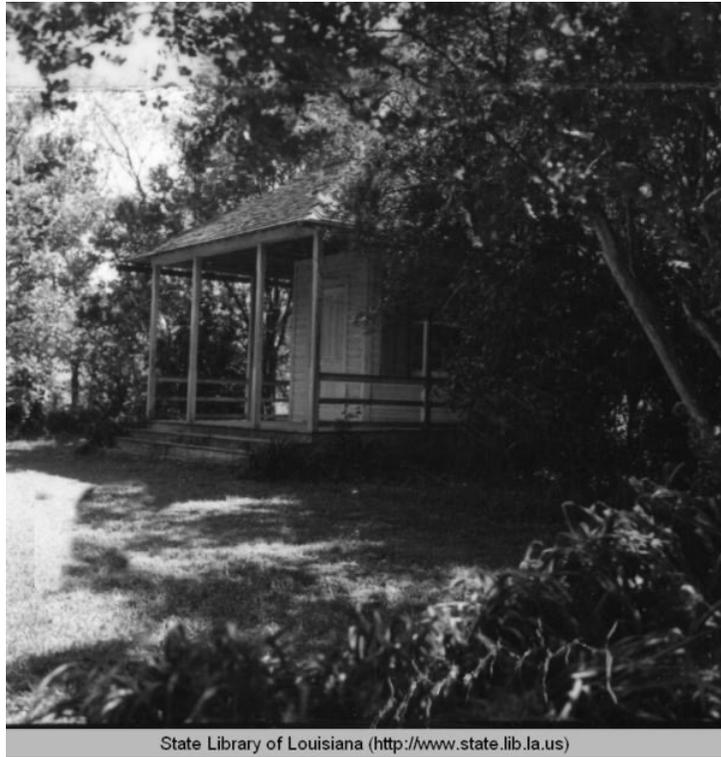
When delivery is made (other than address), the name of both addressee and recipient must appear.

Mr. Peter Chelette

* Erase letter or parcel according to which is sent.



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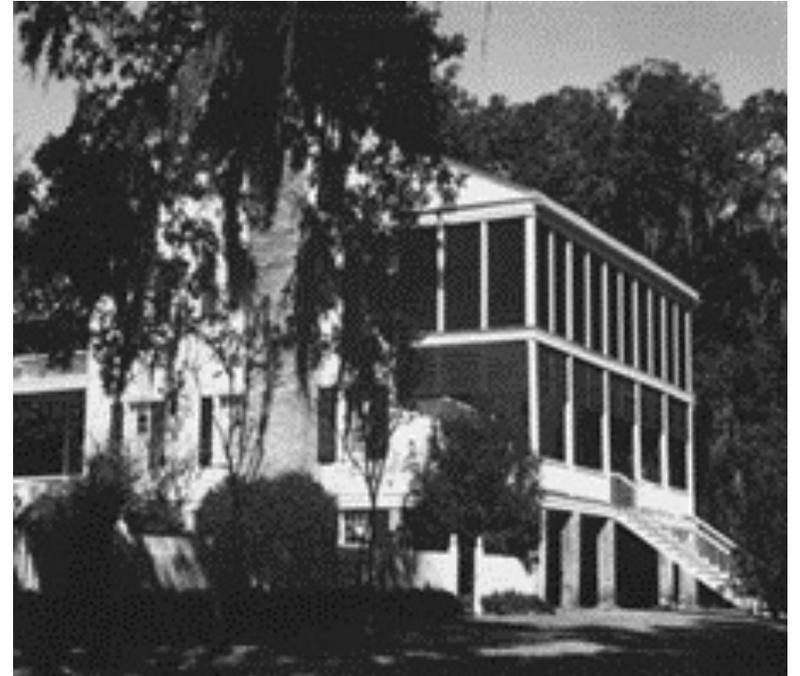


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**ADDITIONAL
IMAGES**



WYNDBORNE PLANTATION
State Library of Louisiana (<http://www.state.la.us>)



State Library of Louisiana (<http://www.state.la.us>)

ADDITIONAL IMAGES



**1700-1900
HOUSING
STRUCTURE
RESEARCH**

EXPLORING THE
LINAGE OF BUILDING
SPECIFICATIONS OF
FAUBOURG TREMÉS,
NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA (UNITED
STATES).

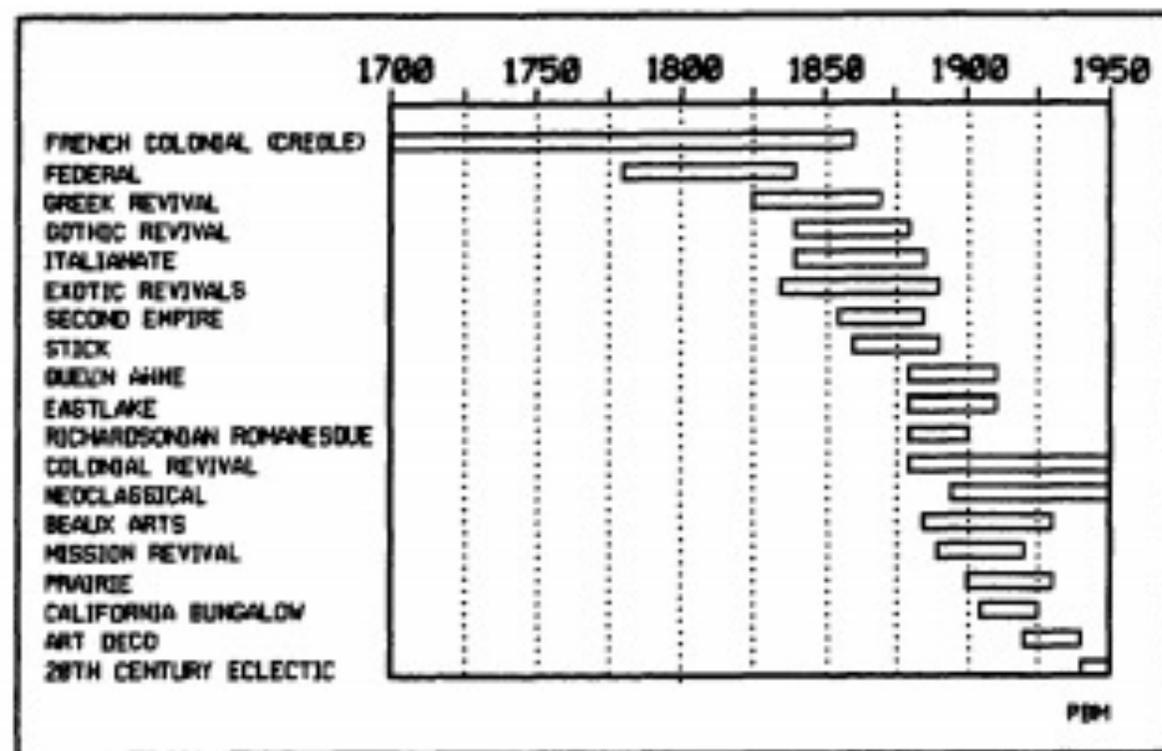


Figure 4. Temporal Range of Architectural Style Popularity

TABLE 1: LOUISIANA HOUSE TYPES

-
- I. PEN TRADITION (from the British Isles)
- A. Upland South (from the Middle Colonies)
1. single-pen house
 2. double-pen house
 3. saddle-bag house
 4. dog-trot house
 5. bluffland house
- B. The I-house (widespread American form)
1. hill plantation I-house
 2. Carolina I-house
 3. Midwest I-house
- C. Lowland South plantation house (from the Tidewater area)
- II. FRENCH TRADITION
- A. Creole houses (from French Caribbean)
1. smaller Creole house
 2. Creole raised cottage
- B. Acadian Upper Teche house
- III. SHOTGUN TRADITION
- A. Older, more widespread types
1. shotgun house
 2. bungalow house
- B. New Orleans types
1. camel-back house
 2. North Shore house
- IV. PYRAMIDAL TRADITION
- A. Pyramidal house
-

TABLE 1: LOUISIANA HOUSE TYPES

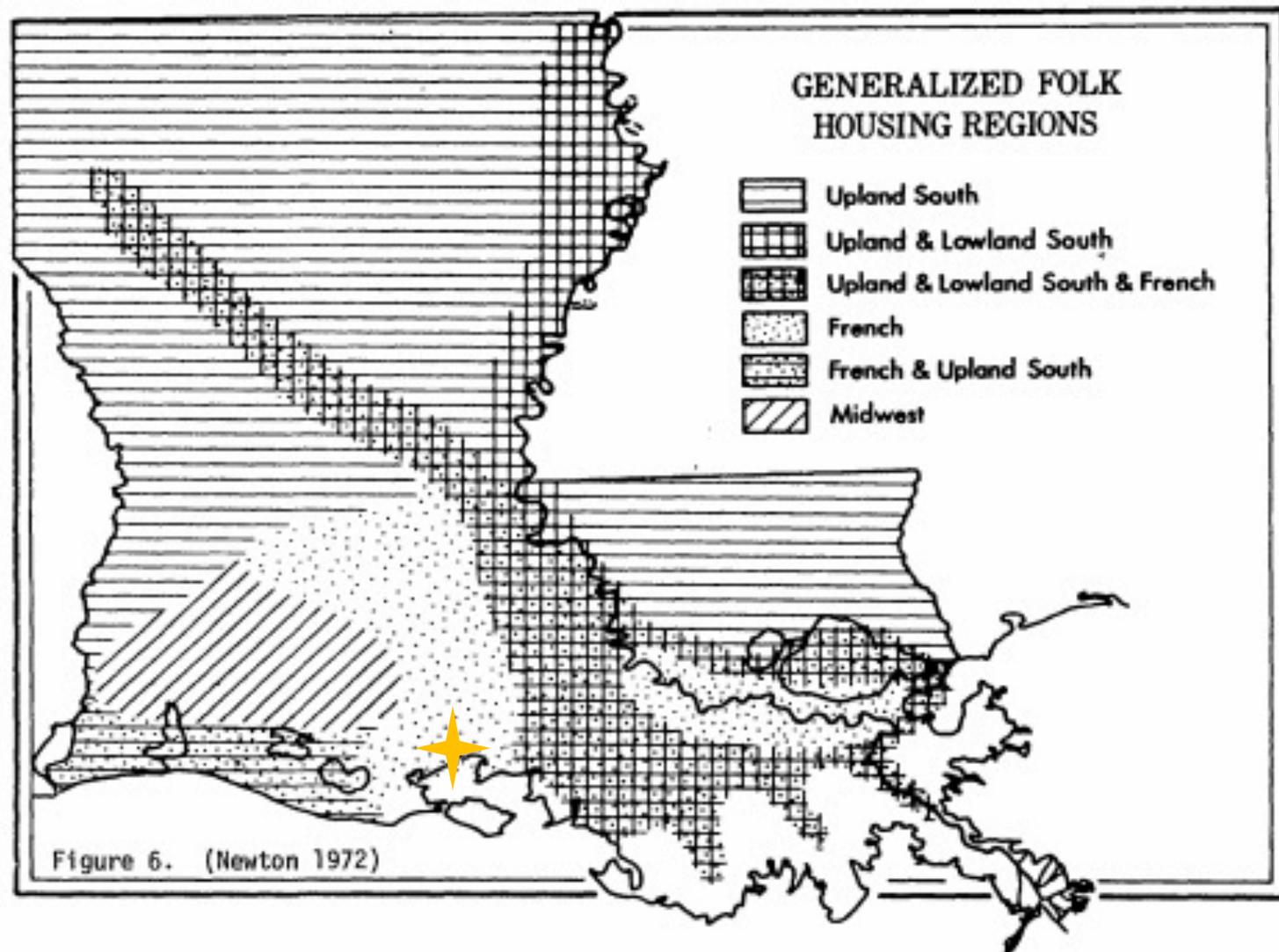


Figure 6. (Newton 1972)

PEN TRADITION (from the British Isles)

A. Upland South (from the Middle Colonies)

1. single-pen house
2. double-pen house
3. saddle-bag house
4. dog-trot house
5. bluffland house

B. The I-house (widespread American form)

1. hill plantation I-house
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C. Lowland South plantation house
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II. FRENCH TRADITION

A. Creole houses (from French Caribbean)

1. smaller Creole house
2. Creole raised cottage

B. Acadian Upper Teche house

III. SHOTGUN TRADITION

A. Older, more widespread types

1. shotgun house
2. bungalow house

B. New Orleans types

1. camel-back house
2. North Shore house

IV. PYRAMIDAL TRADITION

A. Pyramidal house

1780-1830 BUILDING LINEAGE (LOUISIANA)

“The French building tradition in Louisiana resembles that of the mother country and the sister colony of French Canada, but is most closely associated with the French Caribbean. This tradition includes heavy timber frame construction filled with brick, or mud and moss, a variety of floorplans, steeply pitched side-gabled or hipped roof, frequent use of small dormers, and interior chimney location. The traits acquired from the Caribbean include the raising of the house on a brick basement or posts, broad galleries (often on all four sides) under a continual pitch or broken-pitch roof, numerous full-length double doors, and outside stairs leading both to the main floor and the loft.” - 1988, *Predicting the Past: The Geography of Settlement in Louisiana, 1699-1890, and Its Application to Historic Preservation* by Peter Bingham Mires

1870S HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE.

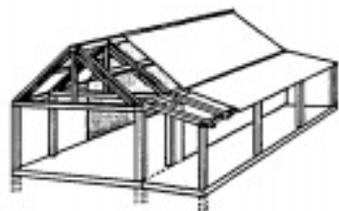
CREOLE COTTAGE (1790S-1870S) The Creole Cottage is the earliest remaining local housing type in the City of New Orleans. It is a vernacular type – typically designed and built by the owners and builders to fit local needs – and heavily influenced by both French and Spanish construction methods and the local climate. The typical Creole Cottage is 1- to 1½- stories tall, 2 rooms wide and 2 rooms deep, often with small storage rooms (cabinets) attached at the rear to each side. Creole Cottages have hipped or side gabled roofs, frequently with tall, narrow gabled dormer windows. A typical Creole Cottage façade is symmetrical with four openings, usually four sets of French doors or two sets of French doors and two double hung windows, all shuttered. Smaller Creole Cottages 1 room wide by 2 rooms deep, with only one door and a window (a “2-bay cottage”) also occur, although less frequently. The front façade is typically sheltered from the weather by an overhang (abat-vent) that directs rain away from the front façade and windows. Earlier Creole Cottages are typically of brick between posts or masonry construction with smooth plaster or wood weatherboard sheathing. Later Creole Cottages are often of frame construction with wood weatherboard siding. While the Creole Cottage is a vernacular type with minimal stylistic features, cottages built at different times may exhibit subtle stylistic details of their period, such as arched or flat-topped windows, dentil moldings, and “Greek Key” door surrounds. In some cases, Italianate details were added to update older cottages.

SOURCE: <https://www.nola.gov/nola/media/HDL/C/Guidelines/03.TypesStyles.pdf>

IMAGE:
<https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=DETAILV2&CCID=9WHHTTYN&ID=DE5CA2FAF52ECA0A078813EDCCDBA9AEA3AD21D2&THID=OIP.9WHHTTYNYP48MNV3RUJ2CWHAE8&MEDIAURL=HTPS%3A%2F%2F3.BP.BLOGSPOT.COM%2F-GQUPGQPVQ6%2FXGBRUE-DXLI%2FAAAAAABJAW%2FXVBNXSM11.RGXCYGB.4XBGS8KVOXXUYSWCLCBGAS%2FS1600%2F5C62FA7DD529B.IMAGE.JPG&EXPH=800&XPW=1200&Q=CREOLE+COTTAGE&SIMID=608013940392593894&CK=51976D30991561C931FE7C22DC33F6D4&SELECTEDINDEX=56&FORM=IRPRST&AJAXHIST=0>



LOUISIANA FRENCH COLONIAL HOUSE TYPES



Class I



Class IIa



Class IIb



Class IIIa



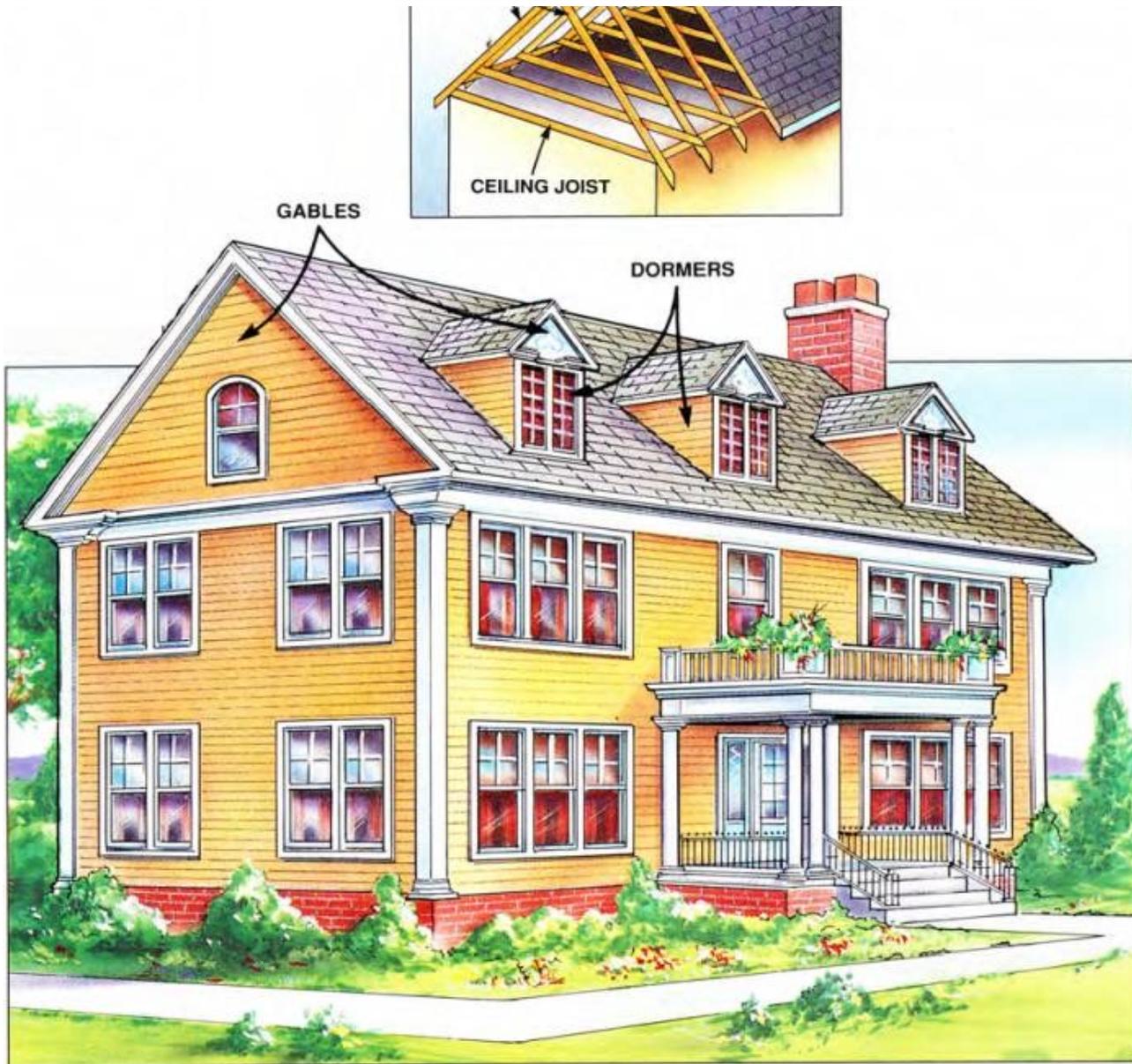
Class IIIb



1780'S ROOFING RESEARCH (CONT.)

MORE ON PARTICULAR ROOF STRUCTURE (1988, *Predicting the Past: The Geography of Settlement in Louisiana, 1699-1890, and Its Application to Historic Preservation* by Peter Bingham Mires)

The earliest roof form was a steep single-pitch slightly hipped (pavilion) roof (McAlester and McAlester Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission. 1984:120-121). The roof and its underlying structure (figure 11), in fact, are important classificatory elements in the evolution of Louisiana French architecture (Edwards 1988a). According to this classification, the earliest form ("class I") is a single-pitch roof with or without an optional gallery attached under its own framework and roof. The intermediate form ("class II") is the broken-pitch roof that incorporates a gallery. Finally, a single-pitch roof returns to popularity but with the distinction that it now includes a fully engaged gallery ("class III"). This classification is further subdivided according to additional structural innovations.



1780'S ROOFING RESEARCH

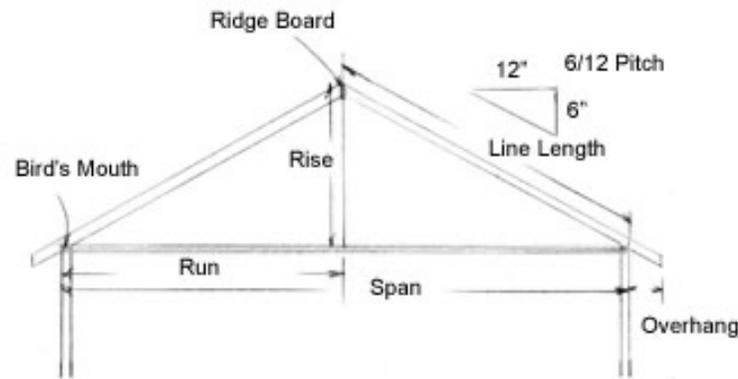
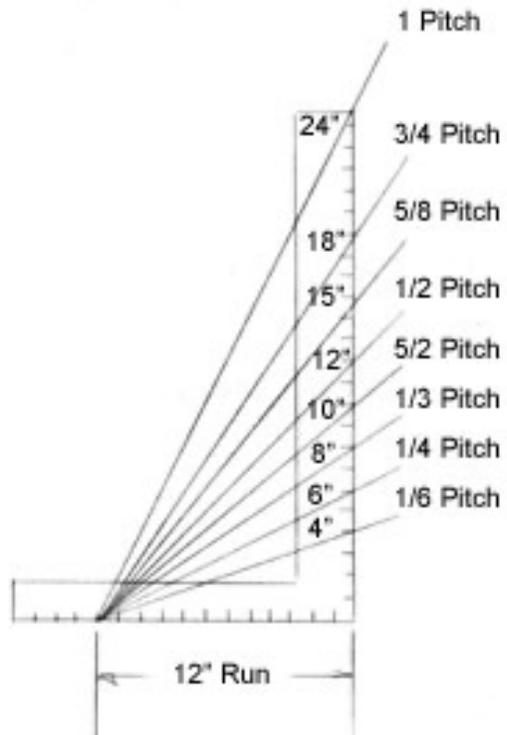
GABLE ROOFS

“First, the steepness of a gable’s slope determines how much attic space you have. Steeper slopes mean more attic headroom. Often you can easily convert these attics into living space. You can put windows in the gable walls and add dormers to the roof if you need more headroom (Fig. A). A shallower slope means less headroom and often only enough space for storage, or perhaps no useable space at all.

Second, gables imply a certain kind of wall framing. The two walls that the roof overlaps support the weight of the roof. These walls are called “bearing walls.” You have to allow for that extra weight by installing a strong beam over any new window and door openings you put into those walls.

On the other hand, the gable walls, the walls that have the telltale triangles in them, usually aren’t bearing. so you don’t need those extra beams over new openings. (However, sometimes gable walls support the second floor of a two-story home and are therefore bearing below the second floor.)”

SOURCE: [HTTPS://BESTLIFE52.COM/HOME/ROOF-TYPES-STRUCTURE/](https://bestlife52.com/home/roof-types-structure/)



GABLE ROOF SPECIFICATIONS

“Pitch for a gable roof, the most common, is generally $1/4$ or $1/3$; which is equal to $1/4$ or $1/3$ the total span of the building, not counting any overhang. Pitch also has its own denotation, determined by the rise in inches in 12 inches. For instance, a $4/12$ pitch denotes a roof rising 4 inches for each 12 inches. Having the correct pitch is important. In many instances, a certain pitch may be necessary or even required by local codes. Pitch is determined by snow loads, other weather factors and the covering to be applied to the roof. For those in the northern parts of the country, an 8 in 12 pitch, or more, is commonly used to keep excessive snow loads off the roof. Those in the southern climates may utilize lower pitches.”

1780'S ROOFING RESEARCH (CONT.)



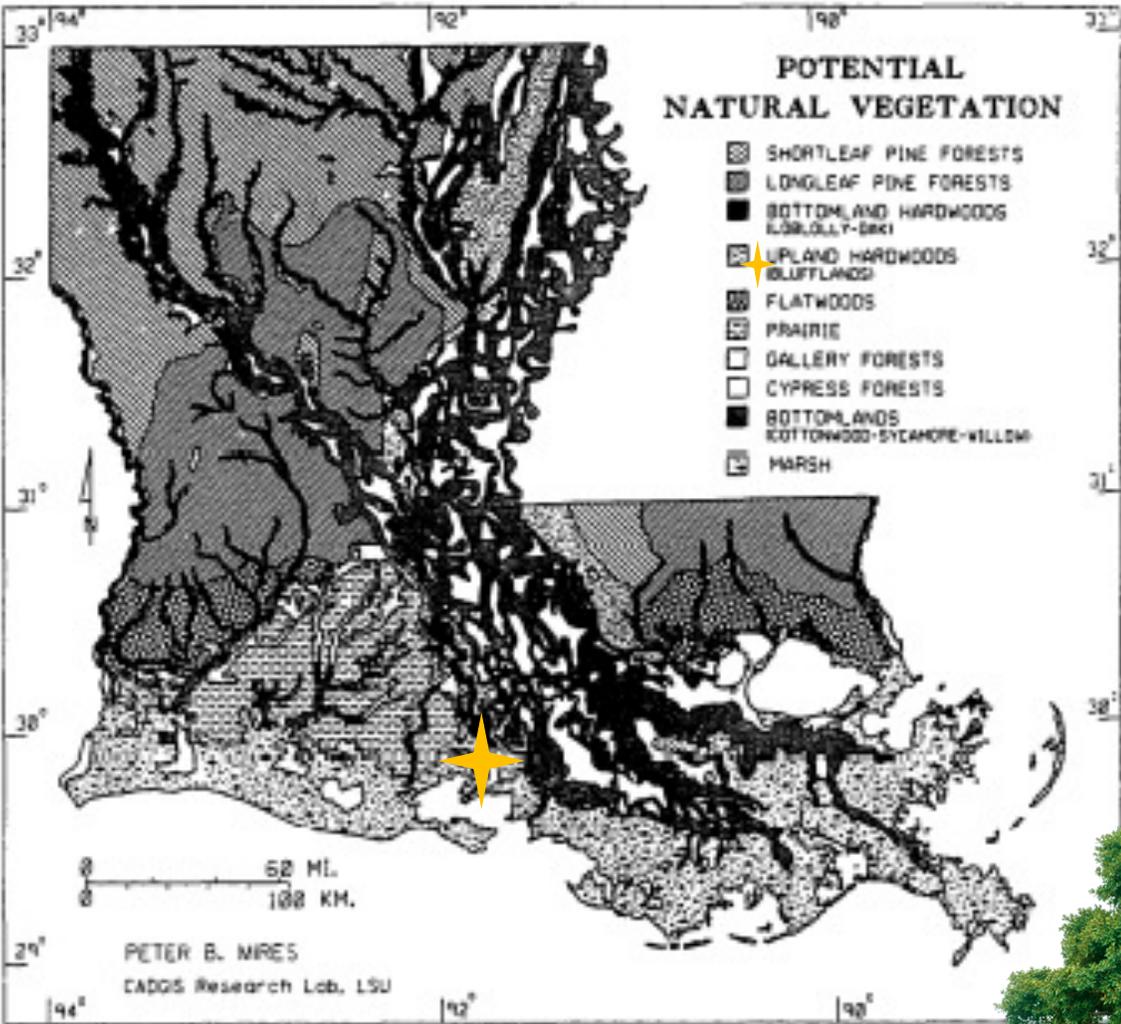
Wood Shingle Roofs: “Wood shingles were popular throughout the country in all periods of building history. The size and shape of the shingles as well as the detailing of the shingle roof differed according to regional craft practices. People within particular regions developed preferences for the local species of wood that most suited their purposes. In New England and the Delaware Valley, white pine was frequently used: in the South, cypress and oak; in the far west, red cedar or redwood. Sometimes a protective coating was applied to increase the durability of the shingle such as a mixture of brick dust and fish oil, or a paint made of red iron oxide and linseed oil. Commonly in urban areas, wooden roofs were replaced with more fire resistant materials, but in rural areas this was not a major concern. On many Victorian country houses, the practice of wood shingling survived the technological advances of metal roofing in the 19th century, and near the turn of the century enjoyed a full revival in its namesake, the Shingle Style. Colonial revival and the Bungalow styles in the 20th century assured wood shingles a place as one of the most fashionable, domestic roofing materials.”

Failure of Wood & Troubleshooting: Some historic roofing materials have limited life expectancies because of normal organic decay and "wear." For example, the flat surfaces of wood shingles erode from exposure to rain and ultraviolet rays. Some species are more hardy than others, and heartwood, for example, is stronger and more durable than sapwood. Ideally, shingles are split with the grain perpendicular to the surface. This is because if shingles are sawn across the grain, moisture may enter the grain and cause the wood to deteriorate. Prolonged moisture on or in the wood allows moss or fungi to grow, which will further hold the moisture and cause rot.

"Style is like clothing on a house, easily altered to meet the fashions of the times with little real impact on the contents inside."

Pillsbury and Kardos (1970:16) - 1988, *Predicting the Past: The Geography of Settlement in Louisiana, 1699-1890, and Its Application to Historic Preservation* by Peter Bingham Mires

VEGETATION RESEARCH



“Cottonwoods, sycamores, and willows are hardwood species that one frequently associates with the natural levee forest of alluvial valleys. Oaks and hickories comprise the most numerous deciduous species that make up the upland hardwoods, or blufflands, forest.”

-1988, *Predicting the Past: The Geography of Settlement in Louisiana, 1699-1890, and Its Application to Historic Preservation* by Peter Bingham Mires



Figure 7. Potential Natural Vegetation

SOURCES

Topography: <https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/lsu-sc-rjr:collection>

Newspaper: <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82003383/1837-06-10/ed-1/seq-1/>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/louisiananewspapers-iberville%3A233#page/1/mode/2up>

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<https://lefferts.brooklynhistory.org/photograph-of-interior-of-lefferts-house-7/>

Furniture

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<https://www.ebay.com/itm/Original-Antique-1700-s-Early-1800-s-Bow-Back-Windsor-Chair-Beautiful/143686830733?hash=item2174670a8d:g:lqUAAOSwz~Zf003->
<http://www.maineantiquefurniture.com/sold-antique-victorian-cameo-back-walnut-loveseat-sofa-1800s/>
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<https://wallhere.com/en/wallpaper/940524>
<https://theoldhouselife.com/2018/06/06/wow-langsdale-plantation-65-acres-in-mississippi-circa-1813/>

Events

<http://www.eventshistory.com/date/1836/#:~:text=%20Historical%20Events%20for%20the%20Year%201836%20,March%20%20%20Texas%20Revolution%3A%20Texas%20Declara...%20More%20>
<https://www.thoughtco.com/timeline-from-1830-to-1840-1774037#:~:text=%20%20%201%20January%2030%2C%201835%3A%20In,1835%3A%20A%20campaign%20to%20mail%20abolitionis...%20More%20>

Walls, Floors, Ceilings

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<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A3067>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A2609>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A6830>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A126>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A8147>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A10340>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A9407>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A7246>

Art:

<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/hnoc-lhp%3A1494>
<https://digitallibrary.tulane.edu/islandora/object/tulane:8101>
Other: <https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A270>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/fpoc-p16313coll51%3A42896>
<https://louisianadigitallibrary.org/islandora/object/state-lhp%3A6586>
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