

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY - BUILDING AND STRUCTURES

Please send completed form to: Stacey Vairo, National Register and State Register Coordinator,
State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Economic and Community Development,
One Constitution Plaza, 2nd Floor, Hartford CT 06103

* Note: Please attach any additional or expanded information on a separate sheet.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Building Name (Common) Stone Wall Dairy Record No. 33943
 Building Name (Historic) Judd, Edward M. and Mary, Farmstead / Lorch, Frederick and Anna, Farmstead
 Street Address or Location 332 Kent Road
 Town/City Cornwall Village Cornwall Bridge County Litchfield
 Owner(s) Chris Hopkins, 332 Kent Road, Cornwall Bridge CT 06754 Public Private

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Present Use: Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling

Historic Use: Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling

Accessibility to public: Exterior visible from public road? Yes No

Interior accessible? Yes No If yes, explain _____

Style of building Extended English bank, gambrel barns, Vernacular style Date of Construction 18th-20th c.

Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clapboard | <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Siding | <input type="checkbox"/> Brick | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Siding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone | <input type="checkbox"/> Board & Batten | <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco | <input type="checkbox"/> Cobblestone | <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Siding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete (Type _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cut Stone (Type _____) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Horizontal & vertical wood</u> | | |

Structural System

- Wood Frame Post & Beam Balloon Load bearing masonry Structural iron or steel
 Other _____

Roof (Type)

- Gable Flat Mansard Monitor Sawtooth
 Gambrel Shed Hip Round Other _____

(Material)

- Wood Shingle Roll Asphalt Tin Slate Asphalt Shingle
 Built up Tile Other _____

Number of Stories: 1 1/2, B; 2 Approximate Dimensions Barn I: 35'x 130'; Barn II: 26'x 50'; Barn III: 20'x 30'

Structural Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

Exterior Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

Location Integrity: On original site Moved When? _____

Alterations? Yes No If yes, explain: Loss of one silo, addition of walk-in cooler, repairs, solar array.

FOR OFFICE USE: Town # _____ Site # _____ UTM _____

District: S NR If NR, Specify: Actual Potential

PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Related outbuildings or landscape features:

Barn Shed Garage Carriage House Shop Garden

Other landscape features or buildings: Stone walls, silos, steep slope down toward west to Housatonic River.

Surrounding Environment:

Open land Woodland Residential Commercial Industrial Rural

High building density Scattered buildings visible from site

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

See continuation sheet.

• Other notable features of building or site (*Interior and/or Exterior*)

See continuation sheet.

Architect _____ Builder _____

• Historical or Architectural importance:

See continuation sheet.

• Sources:

Cunningham, Janice, *Connecticut's Agricultural Heritage: an Architectural and Historical Overview*, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation & State Historic Preservation Office, 2012.

See continuation sheet.

Photographer Charlotte Hitchcock Date 8/17/2012

View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

Name Charlotte Hitchcock Date 9/19/2012

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude:
41.788081, -73.406702

Threats to the building or site:

None known Highways Vandalism Developers Renewal Private

Deterioration Zoning Other _____ Explanation _____

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

This collection of three barns, a farmhouse, and other agricultural outbuildings is situated in a line stretching from northeast to southwest along the west side of Kent Road (US Route 7) near the southern border of Cornwall in the village of Cornwall Bridge. The farmstead is on the outside of a gentle curve in Kent Road (US Route 7) as it passes along the southeast faces of the barns. As a result, the barns are prominently visible to motorists on Kent Road from both directions. For the purpose of description, Kent Road will be taken as north-south, with the farmstead buildings ranged along the west side.

In the northern part of Cornwall there are several historic sites recognized by listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These include: the Red Mountain Shelter on the Mohawk Trail (a former route of the Appalachian Trail) north of its Route 4 crossing; the Major John Sedgewick House at 52 Hautboy Hill Road; and the Cream Hill Agricultural School, a mid-19th-century pioneering institution to train farmers in scientific methods of agriculture. Additional Cornwall farmsteads and barns are included in this thematic nomination to the State Register. These include 7 Pine Street in Cornwall Village, 99 Warren Hill Road in Cornwall Bridge, 12 and 22 Popple Swamp Road, and 25 Bunker Hill Road in Cornwall Center.

The farmhouse, at the south end of the complex, is a c. 1845 2 ½-story gable-roofed structure approximately 18' x 50' with its ridge-line oriented north-south. The east eave-side faces the road and its northern portion is a five-bay façade with a central 1-story porch and entry flanked by pairs of two-over-two double-hung windows on the first and second floors. A single window sits above the porch at the second floor level. The house has a south extension under a matching roof-line, with squared projecting bay windows on the east and on the south gable-end. A 1 ½-story ell, 20' x 24', extends west. Its center-chimney cape form and post and beam construction indicate an earlier structure incorporated into a larger house built at the east front. Attic fanlight windows in both gable-ends suggest Federal period detailing, while the two-over-two windows suggest a later Italianate period alteration. The foundation is granite blocks, siding is horizontal wood clapboards painted white, and roofing is asphalt shingles. The roof has simple sloped soffited overhangs at the rakes and eaves.

The outbuildings are located north of the house, and set back from the road behind a drive. The northeast corner of Barn I is situated very close to the right-of-way of Kent Road. Barn II is just to the south, also aligned north-south roughly parallel to the road. Barn III is a smaller building with its gable roof oriented east-west. A gravel drive enters the site near the northern tip of the complex, extends south along the east side of the barns, and curves between the house and barns, turning eastward to rejoin Kent Road to the south of the house. Stone walls line Kent Road along the front of the property. Stone retaining walls also accommodate a grade change which provides access to the basement entries on the north and west sides of the barns. A silo is located along the west side of Barn I near the north corner, where there is also the foundation of another former silo.

The immediate vicinity of the barns is open land with scattered trees in the yard of the house. A pasture is located to the immediate west and north of the barns, lined by trees and in some places a stone wall, and sloping steeply down toward the west to the bank of the Housatonic River. Additional agricultural fields, mainly hayfields, are across Kent Road to the east and south. Woodlands extend beyond the fields in all directions. To the west and northwest of these fields and woodlands is a single track railroad line immediately beyond which is the Housatonic River.

- Other notable features of building or site (*Interior and/ or Exterior*):

Architectural description:

Inventory of structures (C – contributing, NC – non-contributing):

Farmhouse	c. 1845	C
Barn I – English bank	18 th c., 19 th c.	C
Barn I Addition I – Gambrel	1965	C
Barn II – Gambrel	mid 20 th c.	C
Barn III	19 th c.	C

Barn I:

Barn I is a 1 1/2-story extended English bank barn, with a gable roof. Attached to Barn I's south gable-end is Addition I, a 1 1/2-story eave-entry bank barn with a gambrel roof. Addition II to Barn I is a small 1-story gable-roofed milk room attached to the east eave-side.

Exterior:

Barn I is a 1 1/2-story extended English bank barn with a gable roof. The main block, 32' x 72', consists of a three-bay frame flanked by an added bay at each end, for a total of five bays. The main entry is in the east eave-side, a pair of over-size sliding wood plank doors mounted on an upper track, set slightly off-center to the south on the façade due to an unusually narrow bay to the south of the doorway. These doors are accessed by an inclined gravel ramp which leads directly from Kent Road at the beginning of the farmstead driveway entrance. The mortared fieldstone foundation is partially visible in the northern half of this façade, including three six-pane rectangular foundation windows. The walls of the main level are blank, consisting of vertical board siding painted red. South of the primary first-floor entry, the grade is retained by a stone wall, and the full basement level is exposed, though partially covered by the milk room.

Addition II, a small 1-story gable-roofed 12' x 14' milk room accessed at the basement level, is attached to the east wall in the southernmost bay. It has a small double-hung window in its east gable-end and a pass-through door in its south eave-side. A tiny gable-roofed cupola is set on the ridgeline of Addition II, but does not appear to contain any vents or louvers.

The north gable-end of Barn I exposes the full basement level across the western two-thirds. The ground is retained on each side by walls of massive un-mortared fieldstones, forming a passage out to the pasture. The exposed basement portion contains a wide sliding door mounted on an upper track, allowing the cows to walk from the basement stable out into the pasture. This door contains a centered horizontal six-pane glazed panel. The western half of the basement wall contains two six-pane windows, evenly spaced. The eastern third of this end does not expose the full basement level, only a portion of the fieldstone foundation, including a single six-pane window. The main level on this gable end is blank, but does have a lengthy angled downspout crossing its length from the east corner to the north corner. The attic level has a rectangular louvered vent near the peak and two six-pane windows lighting the attic level.

Grade slopes down toward the west, exposing the basement wall on the west eave-side. The west eave-side of Barn I has a full-height pair of sliding doors at the main level corresponding to the east side doors but opening out a story above grade (probably used for ventilation during threshing). The basement level has doors in the center bays, no longer operable. Two circular foundations of fieldstone and concrete are located adjacent to this eave-side near the north corner. Atop the southern of the two foundations is a concrete silo of precast concrete ring construction. The other foundation formerly held a silo which has been removed. The rightmost (south) bay has two stable windows above a half-height concrete foundation wall.

The south gable-end of Barn I is primarily encompassed by an extension (Addition I).

Addition I is a ground-level stable barn, 35' x 60', with a three-foot high concrete block masonry foundation wall topped by wood framing. The ground level is continuous with the basement of the main block and is at grade on its east side. A Dutch gambrel roof springs from the elevation of the loft level floor of the main block of the barn. A shed dormer at the center of the east side has a hinged hay door which is used with a mechanical loader to bring hay bales into the loft level. One metal ventilator is located on the ridge. The width of Addition I is slightly wider than that of the main block of Barn I; the east wall is set forward of the wall of the main block, with the milk room masking the shift.

The east eave-side of Addition I has a series of six stable windows and at the left (south) corner a sliding door leads to a room used for sales of raw milk and eggs. The south gable-end of Addition I exposes the full concrete block masonry foundation of this banked structure as grade slopes down toward the west. The first story contains two six-pane rectangular windows, one located near each corner. Within the gable attic are two six-pane rectangular windows.

The west eave-side of Addition I partially exposes the foundation as the grade drops from north to south. The main level contains nine six-pane stable windows. The right (southern) portion of the foundation has an open manure basement below the stable area, accessed from the lower grade level on the west side. The manure gutter scraping mechanism emerges from the wall in the south side, where its chain drive and rotating wheel are exposed before returning back into the building.

The foundation of Barn I is mortared fieldstone. The foundation of Addition I is concrete block. The silo foundations are fieldstone and concrete. The Barn I main block and Addition II are sheathed in vertical wood flush-board siding, painted red. Addition I's exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal wood lap siding, also painted red. Window and door trim, much of it delineated only by contrasting paint without actual trim boards, and corner posts are painted white. Barn I has a modern metal panel roof, painted green. Two photovoltaic solar panel arrays are located on the east face of this roof. The roofs of Addition I and of Addition II are asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails. The silo is constructed of concrete stacked rings and is topped by a shallow concrete dome with a vent tower at the center.

Interior:

The central three-bay frame of Barn I is a scribe rule post and beam frame with features that indicate likely construction in the 18th century. The four bents have scribe rule marks visible at both sides of the doorways. The end posts of each bent are gunstock posts, wider at the top. The tie-girts are located above the plate elevation, and are joined with a wedged dove-tail type joint, as noted by the owner during recent roof repairs. The outer bents in this three-bay section have a rabbeted groove in the lower side of the tie-girts into which tops of the sheathing boards were inserted (these are now interior bents, hence are visible). The three bays vary in width – the southern bay being nine feet wide, while the central (threshing) bay is twelve feet and the northern bay is over seventeen feet wide. Joinery is mortise and tenon with wood pegs (trunnels).

Each bent has one interior post off-center toward the west. Queen posts support purlin plates running longitudinally to support hewn common rafters; the queen posts are located approximately at the one-third point of the rafter span, closer to the eaves, which is atypical, as queen posts are often at mid-rafter-span.

An additional fifteen-foot-wide bay at the north end exhibits evidence that it was a later addition. The plates and purlin plates are discontinuous with the central portion, the end girt has a dropped tie-girt, the main timbers and rafters are sawn lumber, suggesting a late 19th- or early 20th-century date. Much of the siding has been replaced along with some structural timbers at the northeast corner, due to a vehicular collision.

An additional sixteen-foot-wide bay at the south end also shows evidence of its later construction. It has a duplicate bent adjacent to the south bent of the central portion; the added bent has a deeply dropped tie-girt, as does the south end bent. Construction is of sawn lumber, and is lightly constructed, lacking the angle braces of a typical post and beam frame.

Addition I to the south is a gambrel-roofed structure with the dimension lumber trussed construction typical of 20th-century barns. The gambrel structure springs from an elevation close to the loft floor level, and the floor aligns with

that of the main barn to the north. The two sections are connected by a wide opening. Addition I is used for baled hay storage, with the hay loaded in using a mechanical conveyor and track suspended from the ridge.

The basement level of the northern main block of Barn I is level and continuous with the ground level of Addition I, forming a 130-foot-long dairy stable space. In the portion that is below the main block, the exposed framing of the loft floor can be seen overhead. Modifications appear to have been made in converting the early barn structure to the basement dairy stable configuration, as a variety of headers and posts have been inserted below the loft floor framing to accommodate two rows of cows facing outward and a manure aisle at the center. Foundation walls are of mortared fieldstone except at the southern bay of the main block, where the wall transitions to concrete and a door opens in the east wall to the milk room. A wide door in the north end wall is used by the cows for access to their pasture. Another wide doorway in the west wall is not in current use.

Access openings to the below-grade portions of the two silos (one extant) are located in the west wall near the north corner.

The ground level of Addition I is a mid-20th-century dairy stable, with concrete block masonry up to a height of about three feet and a series of hopper-type stable windows along both side walls. Two rows of steel columns at eight to ten-foot spacing run longitudinally and support girders upon which the joists of the loft floor are resting. Metal stanchions and calf pens and the concrete floor slab are mostly original from the 1965 installation. A manure scraper operates in the gutter, making a loop through the length of the stable area and depositing material through a hatch into a manure basement at the south end of Addition II. Walls and ceiling are whitewashed. A herd of 20 milking cows is housed in the barn, producing raw milk which is sold locally.

Barn II:

Barn II is a 2-story eave-entry bank barn with a Dutch gambrel roof. It is a stand-alone structure almost in alignment with Barn I and its Addition I. The primary façade of Barn II is the east eave-side which is at grade. The main entries on this side are three sliding doors of vertical wood plank construction, mounted on upper tracks. These door openings and sliding tracks occupy the entire first-story façade. Mounted beneath the eave are two hay doors.

The grade level at the east side continues around the south gable-end of Barn II to a retaining wall aligned with the west side. The first story contains four unevenly-spaced four-pane stable windows. Centered above these windows is a pair of tall hinged hay-doors at the loft floor level. Higher still, centered beneath the roof ridgeline is a large bottom-hinged hay door, angled to follow the pitch of the roof line. This upper hay door is flanked by a four-pane window to each side.

The west eave-side exposes the basement, which has three open bays in the foundation in the north portion and a full-height foundation retaining wall at the southern portion. The first story contains two four-pane window openings near the center. The north gable-end exposes some of the foundation as the ground slopes down to the west. The gable-attic contains a rectangular louvered vent centered beneath the roof ridgeline, immediately flanked by a shorter four-pane window to each side.

The exterior walls of Barn II are clad in horizontal wood lap siding, painted red. Door and window faux trim, and corner posts are all painted white. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves of this barn are flared slightly. The southeast gable end of the roof includes a triangular projecting hay hood. The barn is used for equipment storage and maintenance.

The interior is constructed of sawn dimension lumber using balloon framing and some heavy timbers. The gambrel roof of the loft level is lumber truss construction above a four-foot knee wall and has an extant hay track allowing access via the south hay doors. The upper hay door hinges at the bottom and opens outward, while the lower hay doors are side-hinged and open outward. An internal stair connects the lower and upper levels.

Barn III:

Barn III is a two-bay 1 ½-story gable-entry barn or workshop, 20' x 30', with a gable roof. The primary façade of this barn is the east gable-end, which includes a pair of wooden sliding doors, one exterior and the other interior-hung. Centered above this opening is a twelve-over-twelve double-hung window with trim. The south eave-side has

a hinged door at the right (east) corner accessing a walk-in cooler installed inside. The west gable-end shares a continuous fully-exposed fieldstone foundation and retaining wall with the west eave-side of Barn II. The first story contains a centered six-pane window opening. A twelve-over-twelve double-hung window is centered within the gable-attic on this end. A modern metal stove pipe projects off this gable end near the west corner. The north eave-side faces the south gable-end of Barn II, and is level with the upper grade. A wood sliding door is in the left (western) half at the ground level. A small hay door is located in the right (eastern) half of this side, beneath the eave.

The exterior walls of Barn III are clad in vertical wooden flush-board siding, painted red. As with the other barns, the window and door trim (much of it faux trim), and corner posts, are painted white. The roof is asphalt shingles.

The interior of Barn III is of square-rule post and beam construction with hewn timbers and pegged mortise and tenon joints. The common rafters are un-trimmed poles, half-lapped at the peak with no ridge-pole. This frame appears to be the second-oldest outbuilding structure, with only the center part of Barn I being older.

• Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criterion:

2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

This barn and house are significant because of their age, with structures dating to the 18th century, and because of their condition and rarity. The scribe rule English barn at the core of the complex has excellent integrity, with the original frame intact and well-conserved by the present owner. The additions and modifications illustrate the sequence of uses over time with the evolution of the 20th-century dairy practices. The current and previous owners have taken steps to preserve the farmland through conservation easements and sale of development rights. The farm occupies an especially significant gateway site at the southern edge of Cornwall.

Historical background:

The property has been traced to Calvin Swift in the mid-19th century; he willed the property to his daughter Lemyra in 1872. She sold the farm of 150 acres and a dwelling to Edward M. Judd (b. 1821), who is shown on the 1874 Beers map. In the 1880 census, Judd, age 59, and his young wife Mary, age 24, had no children. By 1890 they were no longer listed in the Cornwall census.

The oldest part of the barn appears to pre-date the c. 1845 house by a half-century. The rear ell of the house may have been the original home contemporary with the oldest barn. The extensions of Barn I may date from Judd's ownership or a later 19th-century owner. Barn II is said to have been moved to the site in the mid-20th century.

In the 1920s, the Lorch family of German immigrants began their ownership of the farm, with Frederick and Anna working as dairy farmers. They had children Elizabeth (b. 1916) and Arthur F. (b. 1921). Arthur married Ellen Berner (1926-2012) and they built a new house nearby during the 1970s. The Lorches sold the farm in 2006 to the current owner, Chris Hopkins, and also provided for farmland preservation through a sale of development rights to their land to the east of the road through a State of Connecticut program.

Chris Hopkins has also given a conservation easement on his six-acre property, to the Connecticut Farmland Trust, while a strip of land along the Housatonic River has been protected by sale and easement to the National Park Service as the viewshed of the Appalachian Trail, which runs on the west side of the river.

Architectural significance:

This farm and its barn and house are significant because of their age, with structures dating to the 18th century, and because of their condition and rarity. The oldest part of the barn in particular, the English barn at the core of the complex, has excellent integrity, with the original frame intact and well-conserved by the present owner. The series of additions and modifications illustrates the sequence of uses over time with the evolution of the 20th-century dairy practices, including the ground level stable configuration, silos, and additional outbuildings.

The current and previous owners have taken steps to preserve the farmland through conservation easements and sale of development rights. The farm continues as a working dairy farm producing raw milk with Jersey cows, eggs, and chickens. Several moveable chicken houses on wheels can be seen in various pastures.

The farm occupies an especially significant site at the southern edge of Cornwall, where it acts as a gateway into the community from Kent to the south, and as part of the viewshed of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

• Sources (*continuation*):

Field notes by Alec Frost, from “Cornwall Barns 2011” calendar published by The Cornwall Historical Society

<http://cornwallhistoricalsociety.org/> .

Additional field notes by Charlotte Hitchcock, 8/17/2012.

Photographs by Alec Frost, Charlotte Hitchcock, Nathan Nietering, and PurePoint Energy.

Interview with Chris Hopkins 8/17/2011, at the site.

Map resources:

Town Name Assessor's Records; Parcel ID: 41/473.

Aerial views from: <http://maps.google.com/> and <http://www.bing.com/maps/> accessed 9/14/2012.

Historical aerial photography and maps accessed at UConn MAGIC:

http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash_up/1934.html

http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/historical_maps_connecticut_towns.html .

Beers Atlas of Litchfield County, 1874.

USGS Historical Maps accessed 6/22/2012 at <http://historical.mytopo.com/>

UTM coordinates: <http://itouchmap.com/latlong.html>

Print and internet resources:

Brecher, Jeremy, Cornwall in Pictures: a Visual Reminiscence 1868-1941, Cornwall Historical Society, 2000.

Clouette, Bruce, Cream Hill Agricultural School National Register Nomination No. 76001986, National Park Service, 1976 (Note: the school building was moved to the Connecticut Antique Machinery Association site in Kent in 1994 and re-assembled for use as exhibit space, <http://ctamachinery.com>).

Connecticut State Library online: iconn.org or <http://www.cslib.org/iconnsitemap/staff/SiteIndex.aspx#directories>

Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Barns of Connecticut Resource Inventory, 2010, <http://www.connecticutbarns.org/33943> .

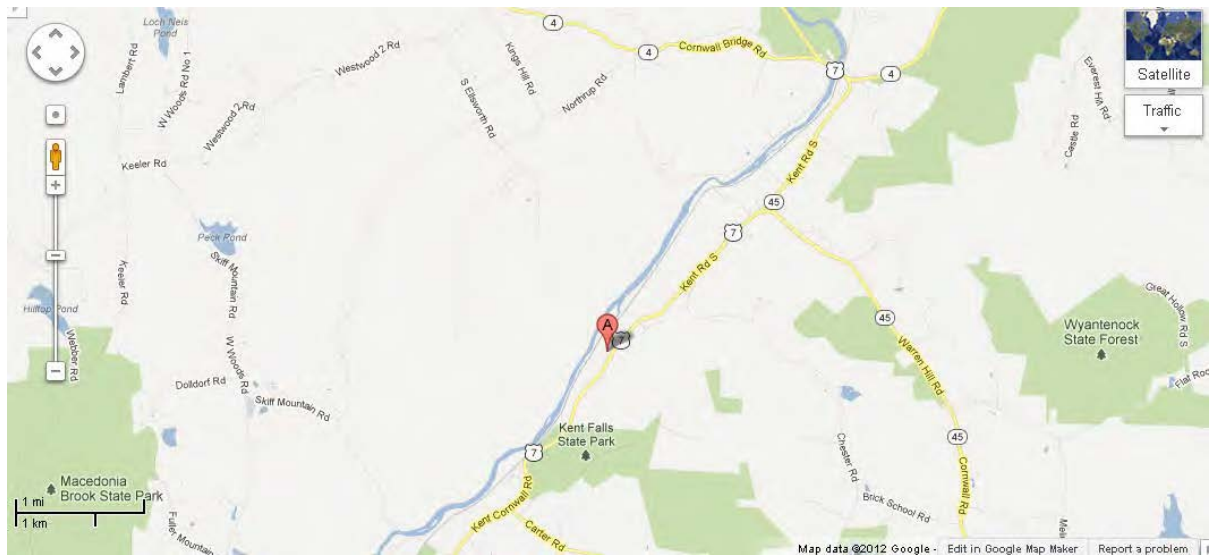
Cunningham, Janice, Connecticut's Agricultural Heritage: an Architectural and Historical Overview, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation & State Historic Preservation Office, 2012.

Rossano, Geoffrey, Historical and Architectural Resource Survey of Cornwall, Connecticut, Connecticut Historical Commission, 2000.

Sexton, James, PhD; Survey Narrative of the Connecticut Barn, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Hamden, CT, 2005, <http://www.connecticutbarns.org/history>.

U.S. Federal Census, accessed at <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/census/search/basic>

Visser, Thomas D., Field Guide to New England Barns & Farm Buildings, University Press of New England, 1997.



1. Location map of 332 Kent Road, Cornwall CT – from <http://maps.google.com/> accessed 9/19/2012.



2. Southeast view – aerial “bird’s-eye” map of 332 Kent Road, Cornwall CT – <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 9/19/2012.



3. Aerial view of 332 Kent Road, Cornwall CT – from <http://maps.google.com/> accessed 9/19/2012.



4. Detail Site Plan Sketch showing contributing resources, base image from . <http://maps.google.com/> .



5. Southeast view of Farmhouse, camera facing northwest; barns visible at right rear.



6. Northwest view of Farmhouse rear ell, camera facing southeast.



7. Northwest view of Farmhouse, rear ell at left, camera facing northeast.



8. East view of Barn I main block (English bank barn), camera facing west; photo-voltaic panels for electric generation on roof; photograph courtesy of PurePoint Energy.



9. East view of Barn I milk room (Addition II), camera facing west. Addition I is at left rear, main block at right rear. Note stone retaining wall ramping up to the main entrance.



10. North view of Barn I main block (English bank barn), camera facing south; showing north entry to basement level at left and concrete silo at right.



11. Southwest view of Barn I, camera facing northeast. The silo and main block are at left rear. In the foreground is Addition I (gambrel stable barn). At right is the manure-loading bay in the lower basement.



12. Southwest view of Barn I Addition I, camera facing northeast. Protruding from the south gable-end at right is the manure gutter scraping mechanism.



13. Southeast view of Barn I Addition I, camera facing northwest. Addition II (milk room) and main block at right.



14. Interior view of Barn I main block, camera facing north from the center threshing bay, showing scribe rule framing of the central bays, and square rule framing of the north bay at rear.



15. Interior view of Barn I main block, camera facing south, showing scribe rule marriage marks on the western post south of the west doorway.



16. Interior view of Barn I main block, camera facing south, showing the original southwest corner post and girt, which are now an interior bent. Note the English tying joint at the eave-line. Beyond is a paired bent supporting the added southern bay, which has square rule framing and a dropped tie girt.



17. Interior view of Barn I main block, camera facing northwest.. At left is the same post (see #16) from the south side. To the left is the added south bay, to the right the original scribe rule frame. Note the dropped tie-girt and dimension lumber rafters at the left, juxtaposed with the English tying joint of the older frame.



18. Interior view of Barn I main block, camera facing south, showing the northeast corner post from the original scribe rule frame and the attached north bay framing. Note the rabbeted slot in the girt for the original exterior sheathing boards.



19. Interior view of Barn I main block, camera facing north, showing roof construction with purlin plate, hewn common rafters, and hay track. Purlin plates and queen posts are set closer to the outer walls than is typical.



20. Interior view of Barn I Addition I loft level, camera facing south, showing gambrel roof construction and modern hay loading track.



21. Interior view of Barn I basement level below the main English barn block, camera facing north; note varied farming of floor overhead, concrete foundation at right front below the south bay, and fieldstone foundation beyond.



22. Interior view of Barn I Addition I basement, camera facing south, showing the ground level stable barn with longitudinal girders supported by steel posts, concrete floor, stanchions, and manure gutters.



23. Northeast view of Barn II, camera facing southwest.



24. Northwest view of Barn II, camera facing southeast, showing banked north bays and fieldstone foundation of the south bay.



25. South view of Barn II, camera facing northwest. Note the out-swinging bottom-hinged upper hay door.



26. Interior view of Barn II loft level, camera facing south. Note the hay doors.



27. East view of Barn III, camera facing west. Barn II is at right.



28. Southeast view of Barn III, camera facing northwest.



29. West view of Barn III, camera facing north. South end of Barn I Addition I is at left rear.



30. Northeast view of Barn III, camera facing southwest.



31. Interior view of Barn III, camera facing northeast, showing pole rafters and square rule framing.



32. Interior view of Barn III, camera facing northwest, showing square rule framing and dropped girt.



33. View of silo base and cow pasture, camera facing north. Housatonic River runs beyond the trees at left.



34. Northwest view of Barn I, camera facing southeast, with dairy herd. Note foundation of former silo.