

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) Randall, George and Louise, Farmstead Record No. 2481
 Building Name (Historic) Johnson, Ebenezer & Ruby, Old Johnson Homestead / Cinamella / Randall Farmstead
 Street Address or Location 1041 Exeter Road (Route 207)
 Town/City Lebanon Village _____ County New London
 Owner(s) Randall, Louise T., 1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT 06249 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 barn, Vernacular style Date of Construction Early 19th 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 <u>Poured</u>) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cut Stone (Type _____) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Vertical wood boards</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 Sheet metal

Number of Stories: 1 1/2, B Approximate Dimensions 84' x 43'

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: Additions

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: Chicken coop/workshop

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 Lucas A. Karmazinas Date 3/08/2013

View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

Name Lucas A. Karmazinas Date 3/08/2013

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude:

41.621057, -72.250879

Threats to the building or site:

- None known Highways Vandalism Developers Renewal Private
- Deterioration Zoning Other _____ Explanation _____

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

The Old Johnson Homestead-Randall Farmstead is located on the south side of Exeter Road (Route 207), which runs roughly east-west, 2.2 miles west of its intersection with Trumbull Highway (Connecticut Route 87) and 1.1 miles east of its intersection with Lebanon Avenue (Connecticut Route 16), in Lebanon, Connecticut. Exeter Road's intersection with Trumbull Highway is known as Lebanon Center, and is the location of the historic Lebanon Green as well as the site of a number of resources designated as National Historic Landmarks or recognized by the National Register of Historic Places. These include the William Williams House, Governor Jonathan Trumbull House, Trumbull War Office, and the Lebanon Green National Register Historic District, the latter a collection of 50 institutional and residential buildings dating to between 1710 and 1899. Other sites in Lebanon included in the current thematic nomination of Agricultural Heritage resources are the Lebanon Hills Farm 112 Kick Hill Road, and the Himmelstein Homestead Farm at 6 North Street.

The property comprising the Old Johnson Homestead is situated approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Lake Williams, a notable local recreational area. The southern section of the Airline State Park Trail runs along the northern border of Lebanon. This trail follows the bed of the historic Airline Railroad which offered the most direct route from New York to Boston from its construction in the 1870s.

The Barn, an English bank barn, is located at the core of the property and is sited some 195' south of the road and roughly 100' southeast of the Farmhouse. A driveway runs north-south between the Barn and Farmhouse, passing to the west of the Barn towards a chicken coop. Another driveway runs south from Exeter Road past the poured concrete foundation of a silage trench and behind the east side of the Barn. A 2-story frame chicken coop with shed-roof workshop addition on its north eave-side is located approximately 65' southwest of the Barn. Directly south of the Barn there is a 1-story frame garage with gable roof, this oriented east-west parallel to this section of Exeter Road. The Garage has a mix of plywood and corrugated metal sheathing, corrugated metal roof, and full-height sliding doors on all four elevations.

The Farmhouse is a 2 ½-story Georgian-style frame residence erected c. 1750. The house has a side-gabled roof, this oriented east-west parallel to this section of Exeter Road. The main block of the residence measures roughly 40' x 30' and there is a one-story, gable-roofed ell, measuring 23' x 28', extending south from the eastern end of the south eave-side. The house has a symmetrical five-bay façade, horizontal vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, and central red brick masonry chimney. The primary entry is centered on the north eave-side and has a frame surround with simple entablature, five-pane sidelights, and four-pane transom above. Fenestration primarily consists of replacement one-over-one double-hung sash. The rear ell has a partial-width porch with square supports and shed roof on its east eave-side, and a roll-up garage-style door on the banked basement level of its south gable-end.

The 6.5-acre property has a gently rolling topography that gradually drops away from the Barns and Farmhouse towards swampy lowlands and a small farm pond to the south and southwest. Lawns of mown grass flank the north side of the Barn and Chicken coop, and surround the Farmhouse. A second small farm pond is located approximately 215' east of the Barn. Another parcel of land – measuring 193.3 acres and abutting the west, south, and east sides of the site – is historically associated with the property and is still held by the current owner. This extends roughly 3,400' to the south and is 3,700' from east-west at its widest point. The parcel consists of a mix of agricultural fields, swampland, and patches of dense woods.

Once agricultural, the area is now largely residential. A number of the area's former 18th and 19th century farmstead homes are still visible along Exeter Road. The Lebanon High and Middle Schools are .75 mile to the east.

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

Architectural description:

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

Farmhouse	c. 1750	C	Chicken Coop/Workshop	Mid-20 th c.	C
Barn	19 th c.	C	Garage	Late 20 th c.	NC

Barn:

This is a 1 ½-story, six-bay, English bank barn, measuring 57' x 25'. Its ridge-line is oriented roughly east-west parallel to this section of Exeter Road. Two primary entries are located on the north eave-side facing the road. The building has a mortared fieldstone and poured concrete foundation. The slope into which the barn is built declines toward the south, leaving the basement level of the south eave-side and part of both the east and west gable-ends exposed. This provides for lower grade-level access to the banked basement on all three of these elevations. There are two 1-story additions on the western end of the barn, one of these located on the western end of the north eave-side and another on the west gable-end. The barn's siding consists of vertical wood boards, painted red. The roof has an unusually steep pitch and is sheathed in horizontal sawn deck boards and corrugated metal roofing.

Exterior:

The primary entries to the main level of the Barn are a pair of full-height exterior sliding doors located in the second and fifth bays of the building's north eave-side. The doors have exterior bracing and are mounted on metal tracks, these sliding to the east. There is a side-hinged pass-through door at the left (eastern) corner in the first bay of the north eave-side and a side-hinged wagon door in each of the third and fourth bays. Round metal ventilation fans have been installed on the ground level of the third bay from the east side of the barn and just below the eave-line of the building's northwest corner. The remainder of the north eave-side is blank. The roof structure has shaped rafter tails, these exposed and visible under the slightly projecting roof-line.

The west gable-end has an attached 1 ½-story gable-roofed milking parlor addition, 34' x 20', extending west. The west gable-end of the Barn's main block is blank except for a one-over-one double-hung window south of the gabled addition, a girt-line siding divide at the eave-line, and a louvered vent in the gable peak.

A shed-roofed 1-story milk room addition, measuring approximately 20' x 13' and situated partially below grade, extends from the western bay of the north eave-side of the Barn. It has a poured concrete foundation and vertical board siding. Fixed multi-pane windows can be found on its north eave-side and west gable-end. A smaller 1-story shed-roofed addition, this measuring roughly 15' x 7', is located adjoining the west eave-side of the milk room and north eave-side of the milking parlor addition. The shed-roofed addition has a pass-through door on its north eave-side and is blank on its west gable-end. The door leads into the block housing the milking parlor and a small office. The lower half of the block is constructed of concrete blocks while the upper portion is frame. There are two multi-pane windows on the north eave-side and a multi-pane window and pass-through door on the west gable-end.

There is a freestanding two-story metal grain silo at the southwest corner of the milking parlor/office.

To the east, the south eave-side of the milking parlor block consists of a pass-through door and three two-pane windows. Above these there is a partial-width porch with corrugated metal roofing.

Until recently, the south eave-side of the barn had a modern shed-roofed pole barn addition that encompassed the majority of the façade and extended roughly 36' to the south. The addition was destroyed in a 2011 blizzard and has since been replaced by the freestanding Garage currently located south of the Barn. Removal of the pole barn has revealed the historic exterior of the south eave-side. In the basement level of the elevation there is – from west to east – a side-hinged pass-through door and three sliding doors, each of these alternating with a single one-over-one double-hung window. The sliding doors are mounted on exterior tracks running to the east. Above, in the main level of the barn, there are three one-over-one double-hung windows, these irregularly spaced throughout the elevation. A side-hinged hay door is located in the third bay from the western side of the barn. A shallower pitch in the roof-line running across all but the Barn's westernmost bay illustrates where the pole barn was once joined to the main block. The shaped rafter tails are still visible in situ.

The basement level of the Barn's east gable-end consists of a mortared fieldstone foundation walls with a central door flanked by fixed six-pane windows. The door is mounted on an exterior track that runs towards the south. On the main level there are three evenly-spaced six-pane windows. The only other opening is a window located below the roof peak. A girt-line siding divide at the eave-line runs between the main and loft levels.

Interior:

The interior of the main level reveals an expansive six-bay, seven-bent square-rule post and beam frame. The typical bent has two full-height posts supporting longitudinal purlin plates at the mid-span of the rafters and forming a longitudinal center aisle flanked by side aisles. The interior posts are braced by dropped tie-girts extending to the exterior wall posts, and by tie-girts across the center aisle high up a few feet below the purlin plates. The framing is a mix of hand-hewn and circular-sawn timbers, these with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. Extensive diagonal bracing reinforces all of the framing. The common rafters are circular-sawn and meet at a ridge board where they are nailed in place. A hay track with intact fork runs along the ridge board for the length of the building. In general, the majority of the main level framing appears to be of original construction, however, in some places the flooring has been replaced with either historic circular-sawn joists and boards or modern fabric.

The first and sixth (east and west) bays originally housed livestock and the walls and ceilings were framed out for this purpose. The western bay likely consisted of horse stalls (since removed) and a small tack room is intact on the northern side of the bay. The eastern bay shows signs of dairy use, including a whitewashed interior and side-hinged cattle door on the north eave-side of the building. Loft space above the end bays serves as storage space for equipment or hay. The third and fourth bays likewise primarily serve as a hay mow; however, a section of the northern end of these bays was framed out for wagon storage. The wagon storage area is accessible from the side-hinged doors on the north eave-side of the Barn's main block, or from pass-through doors on the interior of the second and fifth bays.

The primary access to the basement level of the Barn is via the milking parlor/office. The office is a utilitarian space with poured concrete floors and painted concrete block walls. A door opening in its eastern wall leads into the milking parlor where a recessed floor at the center of the milking area is flanked by metal pipe stanchions. A pass-through door in the northern wall of the milking parlor leads to the ground level entry on the barn's north eave-side, while a sliding door on the eastern wall connects to the basement level of the main block.

The basement level of the main block extends under all six bays of the barn. The floor is poured concrete and the foundation walls are mortared fieldstone. A mix of hand-hewn and sawn posts support seven lateral (north-south) hand-hewn girders running in the plane of the bays at the upper level. Several steel columns have been installed to reinforce the posts, notably along the northern side of the barn. The girders are continuous 43' timbers, each roughly 18" wide. A mix of sash- and circular-sawn floor joists run longitudinally (east-west) between the girders. The walls, posts, girders, joists, and undersides of the floor above are whitewashed. Stanchion rows for dairy cows originally ran east-west the length of the building, however, these were removed c. 1960 in favor of a free-stall layout. The only enclosures on the basement level now include a grain bin in the center of the easternmost bay, and several birthing stalls on the south side of the third and fourth bays.

A pass-through door on the west side of the basement level's northern elevation leads into the milk room. The milk room has a poured concrete foundation and fiberboard walls and ceiling, painted white. Some of the original milk storage and transferring equipment is still intact, however, the primary storage tank once found in this space has been removed.

Chicken Coop/Workshop:

This is a 2-story low-slope shed-roof frame building measuring 50' x 25'. The high edge of the roof is at the south elevation. There is a 50' x 25' shed-roof addition – this housing a workshop and equipment storage area – on its north eave-side, the roof of which continues in the same downward pitch of the earlier block. The primary entry consists of a side-hinged pass-through door located on the east gable-end of the original block. The building has a poured concrete foundation and a mix of vertical board and corrugated metal siding. The roof is covered in plywood sheathing and asphalt shingles.

Exterior:

The primary entry to the building is centered on the east gable-end of the original block and is flanked by two one-bay roll-up garage-style doors. There is a frame hay door with exterior diagonal bracing above the northern garage

door. The east gable-end of the workshop addition consists of a pair of full-height corrugated metal sliding doors mounted on an exterior track. The track allows the doors to slide either north or south revealing either half or all of the two-bay opening.

The north eave-side of the Chicken Coop/Workshop is blank, as is the majority of the west gable-end. Two window openings – one on each floor – are present on the southern end of the west gable-end. These have six-pane hopper style windows.

There is a single door opening centered on the first floor of the Chicken Coop's south eave-side. This is flanked by rows of south-facing windows typical of chicken coops, with translucent plastic panels; these extend the width of the building. The upper level of the south eave-side consists of two groups of five six-pane hopper style windows flanking a blank central bay.

Interior:

The first-floor interior of the Chicken Coop reveals an open floor plan with dirt floor and balloon framing. The space is divided into two bays – these oriented east-west – by a central girder comprised of tripled 2" x 12"s running longitudinally and supported by five interior sawn posts with diagonal bracing. Once an open room, the southern bay has since been framed out with wood boards into two large horse stalls while the northern bay is used for equipment storage.

The original exterior of the north eave-side is visible within the workshop addition to the Chicken Coop. This consists of asphalt shingles with a faux yellow-brick pattern. Two fixed four-pane windows are located along the roof-line and a wood stair at the western end of the elevation leads to the coop's upper level. The workshop is a large open space divided into two bays by a central girder running east-west the length of the building. The workshop has a poured concrete floor and balloon framing. The space is used for equipment and tool storage and several tractors are currently kept within the building.

The upper level of the Chicken Coop retains much of its original character. It is an open space with wood board floor and walls and fiberboard ceiling. Like the lower level, a row of square posts run down the center of the room, however, no framing has been added to divide the space.

• Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criteria:

1. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past – including Jewish and Italian immigrant farmers;
2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The Old Johnson Homestead is significant for its intact historic barn as well for its 18th-century Georgian-style farmhouse, held by several long-tenured residents including the Johnson, Cinamella, and Randall families. The barn is a 19th-century extended English bank barn significant for its use of hand-hewn structural timbers, evidence of basement level dairy use, and provision of a milking parlor. The farmstead is also significant because it represents the movement of immigrants, and in this case Jewish, during the early 20th century, into farming in Connecticut.

Historical background:

The Georgian-style Farmhouse was built c. 1750, while the Barn appears to have been constructed during the early 19th century. Found on a New London County Atlas from 1854, the property was, at the time, owned by an E. Johnson. Ebenezer Johnson Jr. was born to Ebenezer and Experience Gifford Johnson in 1797. Ebenezer Johnson Jr. married Ruby Clark c. 1820 and the couple had ten children before Ruby died in 1847. By 1850, the Federal census indicates that Ebenezer Johnson Jr. was a farmer residing with seven of his children, Sarah, Harriet, Nancy Maria, Chauncey, Samuel, Gilbert, and Henry, as well as with his 83-year old father, and 44-year old sister, Anne.

A decade later, the Johnson household consisted of Ebenezer Jr.; five of his children (Nancy Maria through Henry); and two farm hands, 19-year old Eben Welch; and 18-year old Aaron Wolf. By 1870, the majority of the Johnson children had left the farmstead, with the youngest, Henry, being the only one to remain. In addition to Henry,

Ebenezer was again joined by his sister Anne, as well as by his daughter-in-law, 27-year old Julia Louise Leach Johnson, and his grandson, 3-month old James.

Henry Johnson died at the young age of 30, in 1871, and Ebenezer Johnson passed away at the age of 79 in 1876. It appears that Julia L. Johnson left the home following the death of her husband and moved several times between Lebanon and Norwich, Connecticut before her death at the age of 79 in 1922. Henry's brother, Gilbert, assumed ownership of the property in 1877.

In 1880, Gilbert Johnson sold the family farm to a neighbor, Roger M. Williams. Williams held the property until 1907, whereupon it was sold to a Walter H. Gillette, of Providence, Rhode Island. Just three years later, Gilbert M. Williams, son of Roger M. Williams, repurchased the property and worked the farm until he died at the age of 48, in 1913. Following Williams' death, the former Johnson Homestead changed hands more than a dozen times over the course of the next 20 years.

The majority of the transactions that followed the sale of the property by Gilbert Johnson's estate were by participants in an early 20th-century movement to assist Jewish immigrants to farm in areas surrounding New York City. Some of these individuals had agricultural backgrounds, while others were tradespeople without prior preparation for farming. After arriving in the United States, many worked for some time in urban centers before being financially able to move to rural environments. Often, the sites they assumed were existing farms, which were given up by their previous owners, often of British ancestry. Such as was the case with the Old Johnson Homestead. Financial support for these ventures often came an organization known as the Jewish Agricultural & Industrial Aid Society, which was established in 1902 for the purpose of supporting efforts by Jewish immigrants to establish themselves as farmers.

By 1957, 241 Jewish Agricultural & Industrial Aid Society deeds had been recorded in Lebanon, likely second in Connecticut only to neighboring Colchester. One of these transactions followed the sale of the Johnson farm to an Abraham Luger in October 1913. Land records from the Town of Lebanon show that Luger received a mortgage from the Society in 1914. The challenges facing these immigrant farmers is evident in the rapidity in which the Johnson farm changed hands over the next two decades. Subsequent owners included Samuel Berkovicz (1913), David Frankel (1919), Morris Merker (1920), Max Schwartz (1923), Jack and Martin Laudis and Aaron Bertel (1923), Sam Nadel (1924), Isadore Lubin (1926), Abraham Rosenberg (1926), and Aaron Morel (1929). Most of these individuals came to Lebanon via New York City and many of the financial transactions necessary to assume the farm came with support from the Jewish Agricultural & Industrial Aid Society.

In 1931 the property was purchased by Antonio Cinamella and Rosario Deluca and a period of stability followed. It is unclear how Cinamella and Deluca were connected, however, Cinamella and Joseph Deluca, Rosario's husband, may have been partners. Cinamella was an Italian immigrant, born in 1889. He lived on the farm with his wife Frances until they sold the property in 1960.

The farm was purchased by George Packer Randall and his wife Louise Tedford Randall. George P. was born in Lebanon to George Leon and Florence Holloway Randall and Louise was born in Manchester to John J. and Frances R. Tedford. George P. Randall served in the US Army during World War II and he and Louise were married in 1945. Following the war, George P. Randall worked as a dairy farmer and after his father's death in 1957 he helped his mother maintain the family farm located along the Lebanon Green. Florence Randall soon decided to sell the farm, at which time George and Louise began the search for their own property. They bought the former Johnson Farmstead in 1960 and eventually stocked it with cattle purchased from George's mother.

The Randalls raised five children in the Farmhouse and maintained up to 140 dairy cattle on the property. They added the milk room, milking parlor, office, and rear free-stall addition to the Barn during the 1960s, and added the workshop to the c. 1940 Chicken Coop during the mid-1970s. Dairy operations on the farm ceased in 1986. However, the property continues to support vegetable and hay production. Horses are also still kept on the farm, grazing on the property's extensive pastures and kept in the modified lower level of the Chicken Coop.

During the period of their dairy farming, George and Louise Randall were also active among Lebanon's dairy farming community. George served on a number of boards and committees including as President of the New

London County Farm Bureau and Secretary of the Yankee Milk Co-operative. George served roughly 20 years as Lebanon Probate Judge, 20 years as Scout Master of Lebanon's Boy Scouts, as a life deacon in Lebanon's First Congregational Church, and on various school building committees. Louise worked for some 18 years on the Town's Recreational Committee, where she established the first organized swimming lessons in town, and served as a chair on the New London County Extension Service and on the State's Family and Community Leadership Committee, a program established by the Kellogg Foundation. George P. Randall died in 2005; Louise Randall continues to reside in her home of over 50 years where she maintains the property and its agricultural character.

Architectural significance:

The barn is significant as an intact example of a particularly large English bank barn and because of its early-19th century framing. In contrast with the typical English barn frame utilizing full-width tie-girts and queen post trusses above the tie-girts, this barn has full-height interior posts forming a three-aisle layout. This configuration is typical of later 19th-century barns, especially New England barns with gable-end entries. This barn with its three-aisle, six-bay layout, and steep roof pitch, is a unique and apparently early variation on the type. The barn is notable for evidence of basement level dairy use, which include a whitewashed interior, milking parlor, and milk room.

This farmstead is also significant because it represents the movement of immigrants into farming in Connecticut during the early 20th century. They established themselves on land that had previously been owned by residents of British descent. New Jewish farmers from Eastern Europe, followed here by Italian immigrant farmers, worked at dairy and poultry farming, supplying the growing industrial cities with produce and meat.

The barn gains further significance for its association with a 18th-century Federal farmhouse, which for at least 30 years was the residence of Ebenezer Johnson, a prominent local farmer, and for over 50 years has been the home of the Randall family.

• Sources (*continuation*):

Photographs and field notes by Lucas A. Karmazinas, 3/13/2013.

Interview with Louise T. Randall, owner, 3/13/2013, at the site.

Map resources:

Town of Lebanon Assessor's Records <http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Lebanon/#> Parcel ID: 253-4
GIS Viewer <http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Lebanon/#>.

Aerial views from: <http://maps.google.com/> and <http://www.bing.com/maps/> accessed 3/13/2013.

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.

USGS Historical Maps at <http://historical.mytopo.com/> accessed 3/13/2013.

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

Print and internet resources:

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

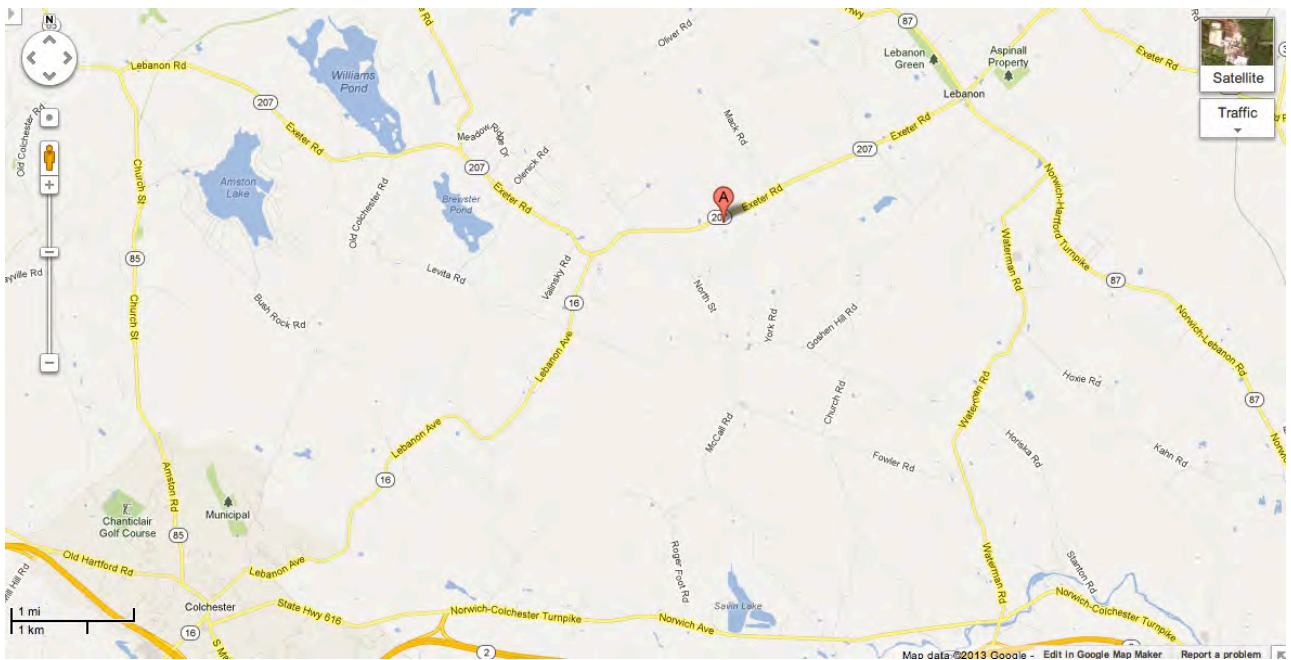
Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Barns of Connecticut Resource Inventory, 2010,
<http://www.connecticutbarns.org/index.cgi/2481>

Cunningham, Janice, and Ransom, David; Back to the Land: Jewish Farms and Resorts in Connecticut 1890-1945,
State of Connecticut Historical Commission and Jewish Historical Society of Greater Hartford, 1998, 186 pages.

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 1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT – from <http://maps.google.com/> accessed 3/13/2013.



2. Southern view – aerial “bird’s-eye” map of 1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT – <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 3/13/2013. Note: this photograph, from before 2011, shows the shed-roofed addition to the Barn.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT

Record No. 2481

10



3. Parcel map of 1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT – from <http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Lebanon/#> GIS Viewer .



4. Site Plan Detail showing contributing and non-contributing resources. Base image from Bing Maps.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT

Record No. 2481

11



5. Northeast context view of 1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT, camera facing southwest. Barn is at left, Farmhouse at right.



6. North context view of 1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT, camera facing south. From left to right, Barn, Chicken coop, rear ell of Farmhouse.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT

Record No. 2481

12



7. Northwest context view of 1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT, camera facing southeast. From left to right, Farmhouse, Barn, Chicken Coop.



8. North eave-side of Farmhouse, camera facing south. Note Barn at rear left, Chicken coop at right rear.



9. North eave-side and east gable-end of Farmhouse and west eave-side of rear ell, camera facing southwest.



10. South eave-side and west gable-end of Farmhouse and west eave-side and south gable-end of rear ell, camera facing northeast.



11. South eave-side and east gable-end of Garage, camera facing northwest. Note Chicken coop at left rear, south eave-side of Barn at right.



12. North eave-side and east gable-end of Barn, camera facing southwest.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT

Record No. 2481

15



13. North eave-side of Barn and milk room, camera facing southeast. Note east and west sliding doors, center side-hinged doors, ventilator fans.



14. North eave-side and west gable-end of Barn, camera facing southeast. Note milk room and milking parlor/office additions, grain silo.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT

Record No. 2481

16



15. South eave-side and west gable-end of Barn, camera facing northeast. Note and milking parlor/office addition, and grain silo at left, Garage at far right.



16. South eave-side and west gable-end of Barn, camera facing northeast. Note sliding and pass-through doors on lower level, roof-line at junction with former free-stall barn addition, and extant sawn rafter tails.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT

Record No. 2481

17



17. South eave-side and east gable-end of Barn, camera facing northwest. Note sliding door on east gable-end lower level, Garage at left.



18. Interior view of Barn main and loft levels, showing framing details, camera facing southwest. Note mixed hand-hewn and sawn posts and girts, sawn braces, and north eave-side sliding door.



19. Interior view of Barn main and loft levels, showing framing details, camera facing northwest. Note mixed hand-hewn and sawn posts, girts, and purlin, sawn braces.



20. Interior view of Barn loft level, showing framing and roof details, camera facing west. Note mixed hand-hewn and sawn posts and girts, sawn braces.



21. Interior view of Barn loft level, showing framing and roof details, camera facing southwest. Note mixed hand-hewn and sawn posts, girts, and purlin, sawn braces.



22. Interior view of Barn main level westernmost bay, showing framing details, camera facing southwest.



23. Interior view of Barn main level easternmost bay, showing interior details, camera facing north. Note whitewashed walls, floor joists above.



24. Interior view of Barn office, showing interior details, camera facing northwest.



25. Interior view of Barn milking parlor, showing interior details, camera facing east. Note recessed milking station, milking equipment.



26. Interior view of Barn lower level, showing interior framing, camera facing west. Note sliding doors between milking parlor and barn.



27. Interior view of Barn lower level, showing framing details, camera facing east. Note mixed hand hewn and sawn posts, girders, and joists.



28. Interior view of Barn lower level, showing framing details, camera facing north. Note 18” hand-hewn girder, sawn joists, lally column.



29. Interior view of Barn lower level, showing framing and interior details, camera facing east. Note birthing stall.



30. Interior view of Barn lower level, showing framing and interior details, camera facing northwest. Note sliding door to milking parlor at left, pass-through door to milk room at right.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT

Record No. 2481

24



31. East gable-end and north eave-side of Chicken coop, camera facing southwest. Note workshop addition on north eave-side.



32. Interior view of Chicken coop lower level, showing framing and interior details, camera facing west. Note free stalls at left, storage area at right.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

1041 Exeter Road, Lebanon, CT

Record No. 2481

25



33. Interior view of Workshop addition to Chicken coop, showing framing and interior details, camera facing southwest. Note original north eave-side of Chicken coop at left, workshop area at right.



34. Interior view of Chicken coop upper level, showing framing and interior details, camera facing southeast.