

<p>Aerial mapping: <a href="http://maps.google.com">http://maps.google.com</a> <a href="http://www.bing.com/maps">http://www.bing.com/maps</a> <a href="http://www.zillow.com/">http://www.zillow.com/</a></p>
<p>Assessor's Records – various towns in Connecticut: <a href="http://www.visionappraisal.com/databases/">http://www.visionappraisal.com/databases/</a> <a href="http://www.totalvaluation.com/towns.htm">http://www.totalvaluation.com/towns.htm</a> Capitol Region: <a href="http://www.crcog.org/gissearch/">http://www.crcog.org/gissearch/</a> Windham Region: <a href="http://www.wincog-gis.org/">http://www.wincog-gis.org/</a> Southeastern Region <a href="http://host.appgeo.com/sccog/">http://host.appgeo.com/sccog/</a> Central Naugatuck <a href="http://cogcnvgis.com/">http://cogcnvgis.com/</a> Lower Naugatuck <a href="http://74.93.16.209/vcog/">http://74.93.16.209/vcog/</a></p>
<p>Carley, Rachel D., Barn Stories From Roxbury, Connecticut, Town of Roxbury, Roxbury CT, 2010, 185 pages.</p>
<p>Carley, Rachel D., The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture, Henry Holt &amp; Co. Inc., New York, 1994, 272 pages.</p>
<p>Cunningham, Janice, and Cunningham Associates Ltd.; National Register Nomination on Oyster Point, No. 89001085, 1989, section 7 page 2.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Fink, Daniel, Barns of the Genesee Country 1790-1915, James Brunner, Geneseo NY, 1987, 528 pages.</p>
<p>Fitch, James Marston, Historic Preservation: Curatorial Management of the Built World, McGraw Hill, New York, 1982, 433 pages, p.44.</p>
<p>Harris, Cyril M., Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture, Dover, 1977.</p>
<p>Hayward, Mary Ellen; Shivers, Frank R., Howland, Richard Hubbard (2004). The Architecture of Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University Press. pp. 6. ISBN 0-8018-7806-3 (from Wikipedia).</p>
<p>Hubka, Thomas C., Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: The Connected Farm Buildings of New England, University Press of New England, Hanover NH 1984, 226 pp.</p>

Kreh, R. T., Masonry skills, Thomson Delmar Learning, 2003.
Mack, Robert C., and Speweik, John P , Preservation Brief No. 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1998. <a href="http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief02.htm">http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief02.htm</a>
McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Knopf, New York, 1984, 525 pages
Phillips, Steven J., Old-House Dictionary, Wiley, NewYork, 1994, 237 pp.
Purinton, Darcy, Cahill, dale F., Tobacco Sheds of the Connecticut River Vally, Schiffer Publishing Ltd., Atglen, PA, 2009, 144 pp.
Sloane, Eric, An Age of Barns, Voyageur Press, Inc., Stillwater, MN, 2001, 94 pages.
Webster's Third International Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, Springfield MA, 1966.
National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. <a href="http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/rehab/rehab_index.htm">www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/rehab/rehab_index.htm</a> .
National Park Service, National Register Nominations Searchable Database, <a href="http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome">http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome</a>
O'Gorman, James F., Connecticut Valley Vernacular: the Vanishing Landscape and Architecture of the New England Tobacco Fields, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002, 144 pages.
Park, Sharon C., Preservation Brief No. 19: The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1989. <a href="http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief19.htm">http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief19.htm</a>
Ramsey and Sleeper, Architectural Graphic Standards, Fifth Edition, Wiley, New York, 1956, 1970.
Sexton, James, PhD; Survey Narrative of the Connecticut Barn, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Hamden, CT, 2005, <a href="http://www.connecticutbarns.org/history">http://www.connecticutbarns.org/history</a> .
Visser, Thomas D.,Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings, University Press of New England, 1997, 213 pages.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Adaptive re-use:	<b>Rehabilitating a building by converting it to a use other than the original one. Adapting to new uses may involve fairly radical physical interventions. The new use is to be inserted into the old container with the minimum visual dislocation.</b>	Fitch, p.44; National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
Addition, Saltbox-roofed:	<b>Attached saltbox-roofed additions are built connected to a larger structure and as such only require three walls and a single slope of a roof that matches the pitch of the larger structure.</b>	Levine, Todd.
Addition:	<b>Additions are built connected to a larger structure and as such only require three walls. Additions may commonly have gable, shed, or hip roofs.</b>	Levine, Todd.
Aisle:	<b>The space between major structural posts , as found in the width of the typical tobacco barn, which is measured in width by aisles and in length by bays.</b>	Hubka, p. 221, O'Gorman.
Apple barn:	<b>With new developments in storage methods, fruit production was no longer seasonal. The first technological improvement was the use of controlled temperature and humidity to store fruit after the harvest. For example, a warehouse for this purpose was built in 1926 at Rogers Orchards in Southington. A more modern storage plant, utilizing an oxygen reduction atmosphere to retard ripening, was constructed [at Rogers Orchards] in 1984. Following the harvest, the building is sealed and the oxygen content is reduced to three percent.</b>	Cunningham, Jan, Draft National Register District Nomination for Rogers Orchards, 1988, Section 8, p. 2.
Balloon framing:	<b>A framing system composed of lightweight, sawn members joined by nails. Between 1820 and 1870, this light "balloon" method replaced the standard heavy timber system of medieval origin. Balloon framing is common in the construction of the gambrel barns of the 20th century.</b>	Hubka, p. 221.
Barn, Bank:	<b>The 19th century saw the introduction of a basement under the barn to allow for the easy collection and storage of a winter's worth of manure from the animals sheltered within the building. The bank or side-hill barn is characterized by the location of its main floor above grade, either through building into a hillside or by raising the building on a foundation. This innovation, aided by the introduction of windows for light and ventilation, would eventually be joined by the introduction of space to shelter more animals under the main floor of the barn.</b>	Sexton, Visser, pp. 70, 76.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Barn, Connected:</b>	Connected barns tied all of the functions of a farmstead - home, hearth, workplace and barn - into a series of linked buildings. This is the "big house, little house, back house, barn" of nursery rhymes.	Hubka, p. 6.
<b>Barn, Cross-gable:</b>	A barn with full-height gable-roofed additions attached on opposite eave-sides of the main barn, creating a cross-shaped plan.	Hitchcock, Charlotte.
<b>Barn, Dairy:</b>	The term dairy barn is used as early as the 18th century (along with "cow house"). Modern dairy barns are characterized by their interior arrangements of stanchions and gutters to facilitate milking and the removal of manure. In some cases this is just a few stalls in the corner of a barn, in others it can be a large barn dedicated to that single purpose.	Sexton, Visser pp. 56, 100 ff.
<b>Barn, English Bank:</b>	<p>The oldest barns still found in the state are called the "English Barn," "side-entry barn," "eave entry," or a 30 x 40. They are simple buildings with rectangular plan, pitched gable roof, and a door or doors located on one or both of the eave sides of the building based on the grain warehouses of the English colonists' homeland. The name "30 by 40" originates from its size (in feet), which was large enough for 1 family and could service about 100 acres. The multi-purpose use of the English barn is reflected by the building's construction in three distinct bays - one for each use. The middle bay was used for threshing, which is separating the seed from the stalk in wheat and oat by beating the stalks with a flail. The flanking bays would be for animals and hay storage.</p> <p>The 19th century saw the introduction of a basement under the barn to allow for the easy collection and storage of a winter's worth of manure from the animals sheltered within the building. The bank barn is characterized by the location of its main floor above grade, either through building into a hillside or by raising the building on a foundation. This innovation, aided by the introduction of windows for light and ventilation, would eventually be joined by the introduction of space to shelter more animals under the main floor of the barn.</p>	Sexton, Visser p. 61 ff.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Barn, English:</b>	The oldest barns still found in the state are called the "English Barn," "side-entry barn," "eave entry," or a 30 x 40. They are simple buildings with rectangular plan, pitched gable roof, and a door or doors located on one or both of the eave sides of the building based on the grain warehouses of the English colonists' homeland. The name "30 by 40" originates from its size (in feet), which was large enough for 1 family and could service about 100 acres. The multi-purpose use of the English barn is reflected by the building's construction in three distinct bays - one for each use. The middle bay was used for threshing, which is separating the seed from the stalk in wheat and oat by beating the stalks with a flail. The flanking bays would be for animals and hay storage.	Sexton, Visser p. 61 ff.
<b>Barn, English Expanded:</b>	By the mid-1800s many farmers saw their traditional English barn as being too small, inefficient, and old fashioned. As competition from the American West changed the economics of farming in New England, favoring larger herds and new ventures, some New England farmers ... expanded the older barns by building lean-to additions of the sides or rear of the barn. Some added basements, while others lengthened the barns by adding extra bays at the end. These extended barns often have several front doors, with one opening to the original threshing floor.	Visser, p 68
<b>Barn, Gentleman's:</b>	The 19th century saw the introduction of the Gentleman's barn. While many farmers were striving for efficiency to compete with farms in the middle of the country, a new type of farmstead appeared in Connecticut: the gentleman's farm. These barns were frequently designed by famous architects and were part of giant complexes that combined the luxury of a weekend retreat with the grit of a working farm.	Sexton, Visser.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
Notes:	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Barn, Ground-Level Stable:	<p>By the early 20th century agricultural engineers developed a new approach to dairy barn design: the ground-level stable barn, to reduce the spread of tuberculosis bacteria by improving ventilation, lighting, and reducing the airborne dust of manure. A concrete slab typically serves as the floor for the cow stables. Many farmers converted manure basements in older barns into ground-level stables with concrete floors. Some older barns were jacked up and set on new first stories to allow sufficient headroom. With the stables occupying the entire first story, the space above serves as a hayloft. By the 1920s most ground-level stable barns were being constructed with lightweight balloon frames using two-by-fours or two-by-sixes for most of the timbers. Novelty or tongue-and-groove beveled siding is common on the walls, although asbestos cement shingles also were a popular sheathing. Some barns have concrete for the first-story walls, either poured in place or built up out of blocks. The gambrel roof design was universally accepted as it enclosed a much greater volume than a gable roof did, and its shape could be formed with trusses.</p> <p>Also see entry for Pole Barn.</p>	Visser, pp. 97-101.
Barn, High-drive bank:	<p>The main innovation of this three- or four-story multi-level design was to provide access near the top of the haymow so that loads could be dumped from wagons rather than hoisted into a loft above. The top main door on High-drives usually extends above the level of the eaves on the sides and often had ramps.</p>	Visser, p. 83.
Barn, Model:	<p>In the late 19th century as New England farms felt competition and labor shortages due to the shift of agriculture to the mid-west, designs for model barns with labor-saving inventions and innovative layouts, were shared through agricultural journals and were constructed on model farms, often subsidized by wealthy owners as demonstration projects.</p>	Visser, pp. 48-52.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
Notes:	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<p><b>Barn, Modified English bank with a New England entry:</b></p>	<p>The oldest barns still found in the state are called the "English Barn," "side-entry barn," "eave entry," or a 30 x 40. They are simple buildings with rectangular plan, pitched roof, and a door or doors located on one or both of the "eave" sides of the building based on the grain warehouses of the English colonists' homeland. The New England barn or gable front barn was the successor to the English barn and relies on a gable entry rather than an entry under the eaves. The gable front offers many practical advantages. Roofs drain off the side, rather than flooding the dooryard. Although it was seen by many as an improvement over the earlier side entry English Barn, the New England barn did not replace its predecessor but rather coexisted with it. In this case, both an eave entry and a gable entry are used.</p> <p>The 19th century would see the introduction of a basement under the barn to allow for the easy collection and storage of a winter's worth of manure from the animals sheltered within the building. The bank barn is characterized by the location of its main floor above grade, either through building on a hillside or by raising the building on a foundation. This innovation, aided by the introduction of windows for light and ventilation, would eventually be joined by the introduction of space to shelter more animals under the main floor of the barn.</p>	<p>Sexton; Visser p. 74-75.</p>
<p><b>Barn, Modified English with a New England entry:</b></p>	<p>The oldest barns still found in the state are called the "English Barn," "side-entry barn," "eave entry," or a 30 x 40. They are simple buildings with rectangular plan, pitched gable roof, and a door or doors located on one or both of the "eave" sides of the building based on the grain warehouses of the English colonists' homeland. The New England barn or gable front barn was the successor to the English barn and relies on a gable entry rather than an entry under the eaves. The gable front offers many practical advantages. Roofs drain off the side, rather than flooding the dooryard. Although it was seen by many as an improvement over the earlier side entry English Barn, the New England barn did not replace its predecessor but rather coexisted with it. In this case, both an eave entry and a gable entry are used.</p>	<p>Sexton; Visser p. 74-75.</p>

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Barn, Modified New England with a side entry:</b>	The oldest barns still found in the state are called the "English Barn," "side-entry barn," "eave entry," or a 30 x 40. They are simple buildings with rectangular plan, pitched gable roof, and a door or doors located on one or both of the eave sides of the building based on the grain warehouses of the English colonists' homeland. The New England barn or gable front barn was the successor to the English barn and relies on a gable entry rather than an entry under the eaves. The gable front offers many practical advantages. Roofs drain off the side, rather than flooding the dooryard. Although it was seen by many as an improvement over the earlier side entry English Barn, the New England barn did not replace its predecessor but rather coexisted with it. In this case the two styles are combined; both a gable entry and an eave entry are used.	Sexton. Visser p. 74-75.
<b>Barn, Multi-tiered barn:</b>	Three-tiered barns are rare in New England and particularly in Connecticut. Similar to a high-drive bank barn, the difference is a third level, often at the opposite gable end of the high drive gable entrance.	Visser p. 74-75.
<b>Barn, New England Bank:</b>	The New England barn or gable front barn was the successor to the English barn and relied on a gable entry rather than an entry under the eaves. The gable front offered many practical advantages. Roofs drained off to the sides, rather than flooding the dooryard. With the main drive floor running parallel to the ridge, the size of the barn could be increased to accommodate larger herds by adding additional bays to the rear gable end. Although it was seen by many as an improvement over the earlier side-entry English Barn, the New England barn did not replace its predecessor but rather coexisted with it; both types continued to be constructed. The 19th century also saw the introduction of a basement under the barn to allow for the easy collection and storage of a winter's worth of manure from the animals sheltered within the building. The bank barn is characterized by the location of its main floor above grade, either through building on a hillside or by raising the building on a foundation. This innovation, aided by the introduction of windows for light and ventilation, would eventually be joined by the introduction of space to shelter more animals under the main floor of the barn.	Visser p. 74-75.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Barn, New England Gambrel:</b>	<p>The New England barn or gable front barn is the successor to the English barn and relies on a gable entry rather than an entry under the eaves. The gable front offers many practical advantages. Roofs drain off the side, rather than flooding the dooryard. With the main drive floor running parallel to the ridge, the size of the barn could be increased to accommodate larger herds by adding additional bays to the rear gable end. Although it was seen by many as an improvement over the earlier side entry English Barn, the New England barn did not replace its predecessor but rather coexisted with it as both types continued to be constructed.</p> <p>The gambrel roof enclosed a much greater volume than a gable roof did, and its shape could be formed with trusses that did not require cross beams, which would interfere with the movement and storage of hay. Also known as the curb roof, the double slopes of the gambrel offer more volume in the hayloft without increasing the height of the side walls.</p>	Visser p. 74-75, 100.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
Notes:	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<p><b>Barn, New England Gambrel Bank:</b></p>	<p>The New England barn or gable front barn is the successor to the English barn and relies on a gable entry rather than an entry under the eaves. The gable front offers many practical advantages. Roofs drain off the side, rather than flooding the dooryard. With the main drive floor running parallel to the ridge, the size of the barn could be increased to accommodate larger herds by adding additional bays to the rear gable end. Although it was seen by many as an improvement over the earlier side entry English Barn, the New England barn did not replace its predecessor but rather coexisted with it as both types continued to be constructed.</p> <p>The gambrel roof enclosed a much greater volume than a gable roof did, and its shape could be formed with trusses that did not require cross beams, which would interfere with the movement and storage of hay. Also known as the curb roof, the double slopes of the gambrel offer more volume in the hayloft without increasing the height of the side walls.</p> <p>The 19th century would see the introduction of a basement under the barn to allow for the easy collection and storage of a winter's worth of manure from the animals sheltered within the building. The bank barn is characterized by the location of its main floor above grade, either through building on a hillside or by raising the building on a foundation.</p> <p>This innovation, aided by the introduction of windows for light and ventilation, would eventually be joined by the introduction of space to shelter more animals under the main floor of the barn.</p>	<p>Visser p. 74-75, 100.</p>
<p><b>Barn, New England:</b></p>	<p>The New England barn or gable-front barn was the successor to the English barn and relies on a gable entry rather than an entry under the eaves. The gable front offers many practical advantages. Roofs drain off the sides, rather than flooding the dooryard. With the main drive floor running parallel to the ridge, the size of the barn could be increased to accommodate larger herds by adding additional bays to the rear gable end. Although it was seen by many as an improvement over the earlier side-entry English Barn, the New England barn did not replace its predecessor but rather coexisted with it, as both types continued to be built.</p>	<p>Visser p. 61 ff..</p>

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Barn, Pole:</b>	Most ground-level stable barns and free-stall dairy barns built since the 1970s have no hayloft. Instead, the roofs are supported by prefabricated wooden trusses covered with metal roofing. While most single-story truss-roofed barns in New England are constructed with concrete foundations and stud-framed walls, pole barns with open sides are becoming popular, especially for sheltering large herds of dairy cows, heifers, and beef cattle. Many of these large truss-roofed structures are free-stall barns, introduced in the late 1940s.	Visser, pp. 101-103.
<b>Barn, Poultry:</b>	Also known as poultry house, henhouse, chicken coop, or fowl house. See entries under Poultry.	Visser, p. 165.
<b>Barn, Round:</b>	Round and multi-sided barns are characterized by having a footprint other than the traditional rectangular one. While one of the earliest polygonal barns is associated with our first president (and dated 1796) neither polygonal or round barns ever captured the imagination of American farmers, even though they were repeatedly touted as being the most efficient shape for the job. There is a belief that the round barn was based off the "prayer circles" of certain religious sects such as the Shakers, the Quakers and the Holy Rollers. The Shaker community of Hancock, Massachusetts, pioneered the round barn design in New England in 1826 with their Round Stone Barn. Most surviving round and multi-sided barns in New England, however, were built on dairy farms during the early 1900s. These later examples function similarly to high-drive barns. A covered ramp leads to the top-story hayloft, cows are stabled in stanchions on the middle level, and manure storage is in the basement. In the center of some early-twentieth century round barns is an enclosed wooden silo for storing fodder, while other round barns use the center for hay storage.	Visser, pp. 92-94, Sloane, p. 52.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Barn, Sheep:</b>	Sheep farming was at first undertaken for the meat and wool to be used domestically. Following the English tradition, it was recognized that sheep needed abundant fresh air and easy access to pastures. But the New England climate could cause problems requiring shelter. For larger flocks, farmers tried simple open structures or small hay barns flanked by open sheds. During the early 1800s raising merino sheep for wool became a lucrative activity and a more specialized type of sheep shed was built, still with open doors for the sheep to go in and out. Sheep farming collapsed in the late 1830s, but revived during the Civil War as demand developed for wool to replace cotton and meet military needs. The sheep barn form evolved, with an open shed on the ground floor and a hayloft above.	Visser, pp. 161-5.
<b>Barn, oyster, potato, tobacco, et al:</b>	See entries under function names.	
<b>Basement:</b>	That part of a building that is wholly or partly below ground level. A basement shall be considered as a story above grade if the finished surface of the floor above is more than 6 feet (1829 mm) above the finished ground level for more than 50 per cent of the total building perimeter.	Webster's Third International Dictionary; ICC, 2003.
<b>Bay:</b>	The space between major structural posts or bents, as found in timber frame barns. The most common New England barn is three bays (or aisles) wide and three bays long/deep. The typical tobacco barn is measured in width by aisles and in length by bays, the number of spaces between bents.	Hubka, p. 221, O'Gorman.
<b>Bent:</b>	The transverse framing section in a New England timber frame barn usually having four posts and erected as a single structural unit. A bay is the space between bents.	Hubka, p. 221.
<b>Brace:</b>	A structural member set at a 45-degree angle between vertical posts and horizontal beams in a timber frame, to stiffen the frame.	Hubka, p. 221.
<b>Bracket:</b>	An overhanging member, often carved or framed in a triangular form, that projects from a wall and is usually designed to support a load, although it sometimes serves only as a decorative feature.	Webster's Third International Dictionary.
<b>Carriage barn, side-entry:</b>	See English carriage barn.	

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Carriage house or barn:</b>	<p>Until the 1830s, the horses used for riding and driving carriages were often kept in the main barn along with the other farm animals. By the 1850s, some New England farmers built separate horse stables and carriage houses. Early carriage houses were built just to shelter a carriage and perhaps a sleigh, but no horses. The pre-cursor to the twentieth-century garage, these outbuildings are distinguished by their large hinged doors, few windows, and proximity to the dooryard. The combined horse stable and carriage house continued to be a common farm building through the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century, until automobiles became common. Elaborate carriage houses were also associated with gentlemen farms and country estates of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Another form of carriage barn, the urban livery stable, served the needs of tradespeople.</p>	Visser, p. 148.
Chicken, see Poultry		
Cinder block:	<p>In 1913, a Pennsylvania brick layer, Francis Straub, invented a system of making block out of waste cinders. The product, known as cinder block, was light weight and able to hold nails. Cinder block is a general term and includes concrete block, cement block and foundation block. Cinder block foundations were an inexpensive and sanitary alternative to fieldstone foundations.</p>	Kreh, p. 34. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concrete_masonry_unit">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concrete_masonry_unit</a>
Classical-vernacular:	<p>The minimal architectural style of most 19th-century farms, composed of elements of the classical styles and applied according to strict vernacular rules of organization and application.</p>	Hubka, p. 221.
Concrete block masonry (CMU):	<p>Masonry units composed of unreinforced concrete poured and cured in molds began to appear in the first decade of the 20th century. Early blocks were typically 12 by 12 by 24 inches; eventually the standard module dimension became 8 by 8 by 16 inches. Some blocks were fabricated in molds with profiles to resemble rusticated stone masonry. Occasionally, entire barns would be constructed of concrete masonry because of its fire-proof characteristic. More often in the mid-20th century, the ground level would be of concrete masonry while the hay loft level was of balloon-framed wood construction or light-weight steel trusses.</p>	Fink, pp. 468-480; Visser, p.100.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Corn crib:</b>	In the middle of the 19th century, growing "Indian" corn became popular. Storing the corn on the cob in well-ventilated corn cribs allowed the kernels to dry without spoiling. The distinctively shaped corn crib, with slanted side walls built of spaced wooden slats, became common by the 1860s. The overhanging eaves and slanted walls helped prevent rain from splashing inside. Vertical side walls are also common. Corn cribs are typically set high above the ground on wooden or stone posts.	Visser, pp. 128-130.
<b>Cornice:</b>	The exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and the wall; usually a projecting molding below the edge of the roof.	Harris, p. 141; Hubka, p. 221.
<b>Creamery, Dairy Room:</b>	Before the 1880s, cheese and butter making were usually done on the farm. The milk room or dairy room was often located in an ell between the kitchen and the woodshed. Some farms had separate milk rooms and dairy rooms. The work space where butter and cheese were made was often called the dairy room, buttery, or dairy kitchen. After the 1850s, some [farmers] constructed a building known as the dairy, creamery, or cheese house. Often these structures were built into a bank or behind shade trees, with thick walls to help keep the proper temperature inside. The interiors were often whitewashed with lime, plastered, or finished with glazed tile.	Visser, pp. 109-113.
<b>Cupola:</b>	The first ventilators were simple wooden louvered boxes with gable roofs, mounted near the ridge of the barn. The successor to the ventilator was the more romantic cupola. Coinciding with the Italianate style of domestic architecture popular during the mid-nineteenth century, the room-sized cupola, embellished with decorative brackets and a copper weathervane, became a symbol of modern farming during the early Victorian era. The object of the cupola is to protect the opening of the flue from the elements, keep out birds, prevent back drafts as far as possible, and assist in drawing the foul air from the barn. The cupola was replaced in the early twentieth century by the factory-produced steel ventilator, symbolizing another step in the movement towards an industrial approach to farming.	Visser, pp. 45-48.
<b>Door, Dutch:</b>	A door divided horizontally at its mid-point so that the lower part can be shut while the upper remains open, often used for horse stall doors.	Webster's Third International Dictionary.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
Notes:	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Door, Pass-through:	A door on the façade of a barn that is used for people to enter and exit.	Visser, p 34.
Door, Weather:	A weather door is a pass-through door inserted into one leaf of a sliding or hinged barn door to permit a person to enter in bad weather without opening the larger door.	Visser, p. 34.
Doors, Sliding:	Sliding doors came into wide use in the mid 19th century, either as original equipment or as replacements for hinged doors. Often the hardware and doors are mounted on the exterior with a shallow hood for protection. In some barns the doors and hardware are mounted at the interior.	Visser, pp. 34-37.
Doors, Swinging hinged:	Swinging hinged doors on English barns are usually original, as sliding doors were not widely used until the mid 19th century.	Visser, p. 33.
Dormer, Gable, Centered or Wall:	A dormer at the center of a gable roof in a symmetrically-organized building. The plane of the dormer face may be either the same as the front wall or projected forward to make a small ventral wing. Smaller cross-gables, or gable dormers, sometimes occur on either side of a dominant central gable.	McAlester, p. 197.
Dormer:	An extension of an attic space through a sloping roof to allow for a vertical wall with a window opening into the space, usually with a gable, hip, or shed roof.	Webster's Third International Dictionary.
Eave Return:	The continuation of a rake molding or cornice, in a horizontal direction across the gable end, at the eave level.	Harris, p. 455.
Eave:	The lower horizontal edge of a roof overhanging the wall.	Hubka, p. 221.
Fascia:	Any relatively narrow vertical surface which is projected or cantilevered or supported on columns or element other than a wall below. Often, a trim board on the eave edge of a roof.	Harris, p. 210.
Federal style:	The architectural style of the early Republican period in America, 1790-1830, derived from classical forms.	Hubka, p. 222.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Fieldstone:	<b>Fieldstone is plentiful in New England. It is a building material collected from the surface or just under the surface of fields where it occurs naturally. Farmers needed to remove the stone before they could plow the fields and the by-product became a useful resource for boundary walls, foundations, and even buildings.</b>	Visser, p. 10.
Foundation, Un-mortared fieldstone:	<b>Barn footings and foundations were usually built of stone, often harvested from nearby fields or quarried from local outcroppings. The earliest type of field-stone foundations found in Connecticut do not use mortar, as early builders thought it unnecessary.</b>	Visser, p. 10.
Georgian style:	<b>An architectural style derived from Greek and Roman precedents and employed in America during the Colonial period, 1700 to 1790.</b>	Hubka, p. 222.
Girt line siding divide, dropped:	<b>Many barns have vertical siding on the gable ends divided at the end of the roof line at the eave with the upper gable's siding lapped over the lower story. There are numerous possible explanations for this, most prominently the ease of having standardized sizes for the sheathing from grade to the eave. In the case of the dropped girt siding line, there is conjecture that the siding is attached to the dropped girt (which is itself not be visible from the exterior), thus the appearance of a divide 8-10 inches below the end of the roof line at the eave is a clue to the configuration of the framing.</b>	Levine, Todd.
Girt line siding divide, none:	<b>Many barns have vertical siding on the gable ends divided at the end of the roof line at the eave with the upper gable's siding lapped over the lower story. In other barns, no such division occurs, and the gable end siding consists of random length boards secured to various interior framing members.</b>	Levine, Todd.
Girt line siding divide:	<b>Many barns have vertical siding on the gable ends divided at the end of the roof line at the eave with the upper gable's siding lapped over the lower story. There are numerous possible explanations for this, most prominently the ease of having standardized lengths for the siding from grade to the eave. Often, the siding is attached to the girt, thus the name.</b>	Levine, Todd.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Girt line, dropped:	In a post and beam frame, the girt is a major timber that connects the bases of rafters to form a truss. This is also known as an end girt when at the gable-end wall. When this beam connects the posts below the plates, it is often called a dropped girt. A regional variation of late-18th- and early-19th-century barn frames is in the use of the dropped girt. Western New England barn builders typically mortised the tie beams into the posts as much as two feet below the plates.	Visser, pp. 12-15.
Girt:	Any major horizontal structural member supporting ceilings and floors, especially in post and beam timber framing.	Hubka, p. 222.
Gothic Revival style:	The architectural vocabulary of medieval Europe. In America, Gothic is associated with the revival of this style between 1830 and 1890.	Hubka, p. 222.
Greek Revival style:	The first popular Romantic style, Greek Revival, dominated the newly independent United States through much of the first half of the 19th century. Architectural models evocative of Greek democracy were thought to be especially appropriate in the new republic, as it rejected traditional ties to England in the decades following the War of 1812.	McAlester, p. 177.
Greenhouse:	<p>During the second half of the 19th century buildings with wood or steel frames supporting glazed roofs appeared on farms and estates in New England. By sheltering plants and extending the growing season with these buildings, gardeners could start plants (like tomatoes) early enough to mature in New England's short growing season. During the early 1900s many greenhouses were also built for commercial nurseries.</p> <p>The open-span design, with glass on both slopes of the roof and on at least one gable end, is typically oriented with the ridge running north-south. The single-roofed or lean-to, greenhouse is typically oriented east-west, with a glazed sloping roof facing the sun and a brick wall along the north side to served as a heat sink. Many of the late 19th- and early 20th-century greenhouses were manufactured by the Lord &amp; Burnham Company, with a standard configuration of metal superstructure, masonry or concrete foundation, glass panes overlapping shingle-style, and often operable sections of roof for ventilation.</p> <p>These greenhouses are rapidly disappearing, replaced by hoop houses lightly built with metal arches covered by plastic sheeting.</p>	Visser, pp. 180-182.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Hay loft, hay mow:	An area of a barn, either the attic loft or side bays on the main level, where hay is stored either in bales or loose. Hay is dropped down from the loft through wooden chutes or trap doors as needed.	Visser, p. 100, 75, 83; Hubka, p. 222.
Hay track, hay door:	In a gambrel roofed barn of the mid-20th century, a hay fork typically ran along a track beneath the ridge. Large loads of loose hay could be lifted from hay wagons [through an upper level gable-end door]. On some barns this hay track continues outside the gable wall beneath a triangular extension of the roof. Powered conveyor lifts also could carry baled hay into the loft through the hay door.	Visser, p. 100.
Hyphen	In architecture, a <b>hyphen</b> is a connecting link between two larger building elements. It is typically found in Georgian style architecture, where the hyphens form connections between a large central house and end pavilions in the Georgian five-part house, which was in turn derived from Palladian architecture.	Wikipedia: Hayward, Shivers, Howland, (2004). p. 6.
Icehouse:	The use of ice for refrigeration became popular in New England by the middle of the 19th century, especially as farmers shifted to dairy production. The small farm buildings used to store ice through the summer can usually be recognized by their thick insulated walls and few windows. Early examples have low ventilators on the roof. Ice was packed in straw or the walls were built double with an air space of up to 18 inches, as insulation. Icehouses continued to be used until electrical refrigeration was installed during the 1930s and 1940s.	Visser, p. 113-115.
Italianate style:	Italianate is a Romantic architectural style, fashionable in England and the U.S. in the 1840s and 1850s, and characterized by low-pitched, heavily bracketed roofs, asymmetric informal plan, square towers, and often round-arched windows.	Harris, p. 307.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Maple Sugar House:</b>	<p>Before the mid-1800s most maple syrup was boiled in large iron caldrons outdoors near the maple grove, or "sugar bush." Between the 1850s and 1870s, however, the maple sugar house became a common sight on farms in the maple-forested areas of New England, especially as sugarers adopted large metal pans. These pans are supported over the fire by an "arch," typically constructed of hard bricks and mortar on a stone base. Iron fire doors are usually fitted at the end of the arch nearest the woodshed.</p> <p>The maple sugar house is typically a single-story, gable-roofed building with a large gable-roofed vent on the roof. There is usually a chimney or large steel flue pipe at one end, a door on the side, and a few small windows. A large evaporator pan over a brick-walled firebox arch fills the dirt-floored interior. Often an open woodshed, which also serves as a storage shed for pails and other equipment, is attached to one gable end.</p>	Visser, p. 177
<b>Milk Room:</b>	<p>Before the 1880s, cheese and butter making were usually done on the farm. The milk room or dairy room was often located in an ell between the kitchen and the woodshed. Some farms had separate milk rooms and dairy rooms. In the milk room, the fresh milk was poured into shallow pans placed on shelves or racks. After the cream rose to the surface, it was skimmed off the milk and then churned to make butter. Cooperative creameries were being established throughout New England in the 1880s. Usually located next to the railroad line in villages, these creameries processed the milk of dozens of farmers, who shipped the liquid from the farm to the creamery by wagon in metal cans. Single-story milk houses are typically attached to [20th-century] ground-level stable barns for preparation of the milk to be sent to the creamery. Designed to comply with state and local ordinances intended to minimize the potential for milk contamination, many are now fitted with large, electrically cooled stainless steel bulk storage tanks.</p>	Visser, pp. 100-101, 109-113.
<b>Modillion:</b>	<p>In Classical architecture, a type of enriched horizontal bracket or block found under the corona of the cornice of the Corinthian entablature, sometimes in a plainer form in other orders. In vernacular Classical style, usually arrayed in sequence under the boxed soffit of a deep roof overhang.</p>	Webster's Third International Dictionary.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Mortar:	<b>Mortar</b> consisting primarily of lime and sand has been used as an integral part of masonry structures for thousands of years. Up until about the mid-19th century, lime or quicklime (sometimes called lump lime) was delivered to construction sites, where it had to be slaked, or combined with water. Mixing with water caused it to boil and resulted in a wet lime putty that was left to mature in a pit or wooden box for several weeks, up to a year. Traditional mortar was made from lime putty, or slaked lime, combined with local sand, generally in a ratio of 1 part lime putty to 3 parts sand by volume. Often other ingredients, such as crushed marine shells (another source of lime), brick dust, clay, natural cements, pigments, and even animal hair were also added to mortar, but the basic formulation for lime putty and sand mortar remained unchanged for centuries until the advent of portland cement or its forerunner, Roman cement, a natural, hydraulic cement.	Mack, Preservation Brief #2.
Mortise-and-tenon:	<b>An ancient method of all wood joinery by which a projecting member is inserted into a cut-out hole and held together by a wooden dowel called a treenail or pin.</b>	Hubka, p. 222.
Outbuilding:	<b>Any farm building not connected to the major house and/or barn.</b>	Hubka, p. 222.
Oyster barn:	<b>Their major architectural characteristic is a high foundation of traprock or brick with an entrance at basement level so the oyster boats could be unloaded there at high tide.</b>	Cunningham, Jan, Oyster Point [New Haven] National Register District Nomination No. 89001085, National Park Service, 1989, Section 7 - 2.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
Notes:	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Portland cement:	<p>Portland cement was patented in Great Britain in 1824. It was named after the stone from Portland in Dorset which it resembled when hard. This is a fast-curing, hydraulic cement which hardens under water. Portland cement was first manufactured in the United States in 1872, although it was imported before this date. But it was not in common use throughout the country until the early 20th century. Up until the turn of the century portland cement was considered primarily an additive, or "minor ingredient" to help accelerate mortar set time. By the 1930s, however, most masons used a mix of equal parts portland cement and lime putty. Thus, the mortar found in masonry structures built between 1873 and 1930 can range from pure lime and sand mixes to a wide variety of lime, Portland cement, and sand combinations.</p> <p>In the 1930s more new mortar products intended to hasten and simplify masons' work were introduced in the U.S. These included masonry cement, a premixed, bagged mortar which is a combination of Portland cement and ground limestone, and hydrated lime, machine-slaked lime that eliminated the necessity of slaking quicklime into putty at the site.</p>	Mack, Preservation Brief #2.
Potato house:	Potato houses or storage barns come in many different shapes and sizes all linked by the common goal of keeping harvested potatoes at a constant temperature and in the dark. The most traditional of these are characterized by a semi-subterranean arrangement.	Sexton, Visser, pp. 184-187.
Poultry House:	Poultry farming grew in popularity during the second half of the 19th century, and by the early 20th century most farms had small chicken coops. These lightly-built structures often feature a gabled or shed roof and large windows on the south side. Often chicken coops have a small stove and chimney for heat to protect young chicks during cold weather. Small openings near the ground provide the fowl with access to the yard. Inside are nesting boxes for the laying hens. During the 1930s and 1940s, poultry farming was adopted by many farmers in New England as a replacement for dairy farming.	Visser, pp. 167, 172.
Poultry, Brooder House:	Some poultry farms have brooder houses built especially for incubating and raising young. These are often located in sunny sites. Inside are heated pens for the chicks. To provide for continuous production, some brooder houses have numerous pens to keep the various age groups segregated.	Visser, p. 171.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Poultry, Converted Barn:</b>	During the 1930s and 1940s, poultry farming was adopted by many farmers in New England as a replacement for dairy farming. Many large cow barns were converted into chicken barns with the addition of more floors and numerous windows and dormers.	Visser, p. 171.
<b>Poultry, Multi-story Barn:</b>	By the 1930s, large two-and three-story poultry barns were being built for raising broilers and capons for meat and pullets for eggs. These often have a shallow-pitched gable or shed roof and many windows on the south side, which are often covered with wire mesh. Mineral-surfaced asphalt paper or shingles typically cover the roof and walls. Housing thousands of birds, these large structures became virtual factories, with automatic, clock-activated feeders and waterers to reduce labor.	Visser, pp. 172-3.
<b>Purlin:</b>	In timber framing, a major roof-framing member which runs parallel with the ridge and supports smaller common rafters or vertical sheathing boards.	Hubka, p. 223.
<b>Quonset Hut:</b>	Developed by a Canadian engineering officer during World War I, the Nissen hut was a novel type of pre-fabricated building designed for portability, flexibility and fast assembly. The basic components consisted of a frame of two-by-fours and curving steel ribs, corrugated metal (for the siding and curved roof), wooden panels to seal the ends and insulation board to finish the interior. Each hut was issued with a complete kit of tools and hardware, and a crew of six could erect one in a day. Developed near the Quonset Point, Rhode Island, naval base during World War II, the Quonset hut was the larger American offspring of the Nissen hut. The Anderson Sheet Metal Company of Providence developed a method for mass producing the corrugated sheet metal so it could be bent to a curve and attached with bolts. The two ends of the hut were fitted with pre-cut plywood panels with cut-outs for doors and windows. The U.S. Navy sent its first shipment of Quonset huts overseas in 1941. At the end of World War II, the military sold thousands of Quonset huts to the general public for business and home use. Many manufacturers today make pre-fabricated metal buildings based on the Nissen/Quonset prototypes.	Carley, Barn Stories, p. 89.
<b>Rafter:</b>	Any roof-framing member running parallel with the slope of the roof.	Hubka, p. 223.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Roof, Bell, Round:	Bell roof barns are counterparts to the gambrel barn and Gothic roof barn, all of which maximize the volume of the hayloft with a minimum of internal supports. Bell roof barns are prefabricated off-site and moved to the site to be erected. A round roof of similar construction has a smooth transition across the ridge.	Visser, p. 101.
Roof, Clipped, Hipped, Jerkinhead:	The end of a roof when it is formed into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip; the gable rises about halfway to the ridge, resulting in a truncated shape, the roof being sloped backward from this halfway point. Also called a jerkinhead, shreadhead, or Dutch slice.	Harris, p. 312, Sloane, p. 39.
Roof, Dutch Gambrel:	A slight flare in the roof near the eaves, reminiscent of the starched caps that women once wore in the Netherlands, gives the Dutch gambrel its name. Dutch Colonial buildings of the 17th century also had the flare or "overshoot" design. The flare functions to protect the walls and foundations below by directing rain and snow away from the walls.	Fink, pp. 321-2.
Roof, Gable:	A roof formed by two sloping rectangular planes meeting in a common edge at the top or ridge line and supported at the sloping edges by the sloped tops of the end walls, known as gable-ends.	McAlester, p. 42.
Roof, Gable on hip, Dutch hip:	A roof with a partial gable projecting above the hip roof.	Sloane, p. 39, Phillips, p. 97.
Roof, Gambrel:	The gambrel roof design was universally accepted for ground-level stable barns as it enclosed a much greater volume than a gable roof did, and its shape could be formed with trusses that did not require cross beams, which would interfere with the movement and storage of hay. Also known as the curb roof, the double slopes of the gambrel offer more volume in the hayloft without increasing the height of the side walls.	Visser, p. 82, 100.
Roof, Gothic:	The ground level stable barn with a Gothic roof uses prefabricated curved rafters to maximize the volume in the hayloft with a minimum of internal supports. Aside from the pointed arch of the roof, this design is very similar to that of the dairy barns with gambrel trussed roofs.	Visser, p. 101.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Roof, Hip or Hipped:	A roof which slopes upward from horizontal eave edges on all four sides of a building, requiring a hip rafter at each corner.	Harris, p. 286.
Roof, Mansard:	The Mansard roof is a type of dual-pitched hipped roof, the upper part having a flatter pitch and the lower part a steep pitch. The lower pitch often has dormer windows to allow light into a full-height attic story within the volume of the roof. The lower steep pitched roof may be a straight roof or may be flared or curved. Molded cornices and decorative brackets often ornament the eaves. A few examples have central cupolas.	McAlester, p. 241.
Roof, Monitor:	A gable roof with a narrow continuous raised gable above the main ridge line, usually with clerestory windows or vents allowing light and air circulation at the loft level.	Visser, p. 87.
Roof, Porch:	The covering over a porch or veranda, a building extension without walls on one or more sides. The roof may commonly be a shed, hip or gable attached along one edge to the main building, and supported by posts or columns along the other edges.	McAlester, p. 52.
Roof, Projecting hay hood:	A projection of the roof at the peak of the gable-end of a barn, for the purpose of sheltering a hay track from rain and snow. The projecting hay hood is often triangular in form and is common in 20th-century gambrel barns.	Visser, p. 100.
Roof, Shed	A roof consisting of one inclined plane. Unlike a lean-to roof, a shed roof need not be carried by a higher wall (i.e. it may serve as the primary roof form for a building).	Phillips, p. 151.
Roof, Saltbox:	A saltbox roofed barn is a wood framed building with a short roof pitch on one side and a long roof pitch, sweeping close to the ground, on the other side.	Harris, p. 478.
Root cellar:	A frost-free subterranean room for storing vegetables through the winter, located in a barn basement or in a free-standing structure consisting of a below-grade cellar with roof.	Visser, p. 80.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Scribe rule construction:	In the scribe rule method of timber framing, each connection between timbers is unique. The carpenter laying out joints in the frame used a pair of dividers and a marking device to transfer the irregularities of one timber to its mate. This process, known as scribing, gives the technique its name. This ensured a tight joint, but required that the frame be assembled in exactly the way that it had been laid out, since joining two parts that hadn't been scribed to match each other would lead to an imperfect joint. For example, the corner posts were not interchangeable, even though they performed the same function.	Sexton, Visser, p. 19-22.
Second Empire Style:	A dominant style for American buildings constructed between 1860 and 1880, during the Picturesque or Romantic movement, along with Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. It is characterized by Mansard roofs with dormer windows having ornamental details including arch-topped windows, window hoods, molded cornices, and brackets.	McAlester, p.242.
Sheathing:	Covering boards encasing the framing members of a building. On houses these boards are covered by finish siding, while on barns the sheathing might be left exposed to act as siding.	Hubka, p. 226.
Shed:	A shed is typically a simple, single-story structure in a back garden or on an allotment that is used for storage, hobbies, or as a workshop. Sheds vary considerably in the complexity of their construction and their size, from small open-sided tin-roofed structures to large wood-framed sheds with shingled roofs, windows, and electrical outlets. Sheds used on farms or in industry can be large structures.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shed">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shed</a>
Shingles, Victorian fish-scale	Wood shingles cut with a curved lower edge to create a decorative pattern resembling fish scales.	McAlester, p.41.
Shingles, Wood:	Because trees were plentiful from the earliest settlement days, the use of wood for all aspects of construction is not surprising. Wood shingles were lightweight, made with simple tools, and easily installed. Wood shingle roofs were prevalent in the Colonies, while in Europe at the same time, thatch, slate and tile were the prevalent roofing materials. Wood shingle siding became locally common in some areas.	National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Preservation Brief #19: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief19.htm">http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief19.htm</a>

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Siding, Board-and-batten:	<b>Board-and-batten siding</b> became a popular alternative to wooden shingles on barns during the mid-nineteenth century, especially after the development of the circular saw made the production of long wooden battens easier. Typically measuring about one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half inches wide and about one-and-a-quarter inches thick, these battens were nailed over the gaps between the sheathing boards.	Visser, p. 31.
Siding, Clapboard:	<b>Boards used typically for exterior horizontal siding that have one edge thicker than the other and where the board above laps over the one below. It is often found in New England architecture. By the 1860s, spruce or cedar clapboards were becoming popular for outside walls. Nailed over horizontally-laid sheathing boards and typically painted with inexpensive red iron oxide paint and dressed with contrasting white trim boards, clapboards remained the most fashionable wall covering for barns at least through the 1920s and 1930s.</b>	Visser, p. 31.
Siding, Horizontal lap:	<b>Horizontal wood siding is most commonly found on the ground level stable barns of the mid-20th century. After balloon framing became the standard method of framing the gambrel roofed structures, the closely-spaced dimension lumber framing was easily sheathed with horizontal siding. Most often, the siding is a ship-lap or tongue-and-groove, in which a flat 1 x 6 board has its long edges routed to overlap for a water-resistant surface that is easy to nail flat onto the framing members.</b>	Visser, p. 99; Hitchcock, Charlotte.
Siding, Novelty:	<b>Horizontal wood siding with an unusual profile other than the standard beveled clapboard, ship-lap, or tongue-and-groove.</b>	Levine, Todd.
Siding, Vertical flush board:	<b>Barn siding or exposed sheathing on timber framed barns has traditionally been rough-sawn wide boards installed vertically. Pine was very popular, although spruce, hemlock, and even chestnut were sometimes used. As the fresh lumber was typically still wet, or "green," when nailed to the outside of the frame, the boards would shrink as they dried, opening large gaps between them that would provide both light and ventilation inside the barn.</b>	Visser, p. 30.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Silo, Poured concrete:</b>	Concrete silos were sometimes poured in place in one piece, but the more common practice was to pour large interlocking rings that were then stacked, or vertical concrete planks. As with wooden stave silos, the structures are held together with adjustable steel hoops, spaced about fifteen inches apart. Since concrete does not expand and contract with changes in moisture levels, the hoops on concrete stave silos were usually tightened only once after the structure was built. Inside, these silos are coated with a cement wash. In the mid-20th century, a system of metal panelized silos became the most advanced technology for silo construction, until silos were rendered obsolete by the current method of plastic shrink-wrapping.	Visser, pp. 136-138.
<b>Silo, Square Wooden:</b>	When chopped cornstalks are compressed to prevent their exposure to the air, the silage ferments instead of spoiling, providing nutritious food for the dairy herd and allowing them to produce milk through the winter. Early silos were built inside the barns, but by the 1890s free-standing silos were being built outside dairy barns. Among the earliest types are square wooden silos with gable roofs. These follow either of two basic designs. Some had horizontal framing members (girts) sheathed inside and out with vertical boards. Others were balloon-frame structures with long vertical studs covered with horizontal sheathing boards. Many had gable roofs, allowing access from the top through a door.	Visser, pp. 130-131.
<b>Silo, Wooden Stave:</b>	When chopped cornstalks are compressed to prevent their exposure to the air, the silage ferments instead of spoiling, providing nutritious food for the dairy herd and allowing them to produce milk through the winter. Early silos were built inside the barns, but by the 1890s free-standing silos were being built outside dairy barns. Constructed much like a very large wooden barrel, with adjustable steel hoops holding the vertical grooved staves together, the round wooden stave silo was widely accepted by dairy farmers in New England from the 1890s through the 1930s. Conical roofs are most common on wooden stave silos, usually covered with composition sheet roofing and topped with a metal ventilator. Removable wooden access doors extend up one side. The hoops were loosened in fall to accommodate the swelling of the wood as it absorbed moisture from the silage, and tightened over the winter as the silage dried.	Visser, pp.134-136.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Soffit	<b>The exposed underside of an arch, cornice, balcony, eave overhang, etc. sometimes covered with boards or panels.</b>	Phillips, p. 156.
Square rule construction:	<b>In the square rule method of timber framing, a later development following the scribe rule method, a more standardized approach to timber framing allows for identical dimensioned parts at the various joints. Timbers are reduced to a standard shape and size at the points where they join; this results in a frame made up of interchangeable parts. This type of construction can be identified by the shallow notches near points of intersection.</b>	Sexton, Visser, pp. 19-22.
Story, half:	<b>A level that does not have full height walls; a usable living space within a sloping roof, usually having dormer windows for lighting.</b>	Dictionary.com Unabridged. Random House, Inc. <a href="http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/half%20story">http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/half story</a> (accessed 8/03/2010).
Story:	<b>That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above. A story is considered to be above grade if its finished floor surfaced is entirely above grade. A basement shall be considered as a story above grade if the finished surface of the floor above is more than 6 feet (1829 mm) above the finished ground level for more than 50 per cent of the total building perimeter.</b>	ICC, 2003.
Summer Kitchen	<b>An auxiliary kitchen, often added to a house at a later date; used when additional cooking or food preparation space is required, or when a particular household chore involves heat or mess that would more comfortably be carried out in a space removed from the main living areas.</b>	Philips, Steven J., Old-House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture 1600 to 1940, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1989.
Timber framing:	<b>The method of structural framing consisting of hewn timbers joined by mortise-and-tenon joinery, used in barn construction from the 17th to the late 19th centuries in New England, also called or post and beam framing.</b>	Visser, pp. 9-12.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Tobacco shed, construction:</b>	The tobacco barn, or shed as it is called in the Connecticut River Valley, is one of the most distinctive of the single-crop barns. They tend to be long, low windowless buildings with pitched roofs. They are characterized by vented sides and roofs to regulate air flow and allow harvested tobacco to cure at the appropriate rate. Derived initially from the design of the English barn, the shed is composed of a fixed skeleton consisting of two- or three-aisle bents repeated at intervals of 15 feet to the desired length. The wood-framed bents sit on piers of stone or concrete and the bents are connected by girts and diagonal braces. Typically there are one or two door openings at each end, making the shed a "drive-through," although some sheds are accessed through doors on the sides. The interior structural framework serves a second purpose in addition to supporting the walls and roof of the building; it provides a framework for the rails used to hang the tobacco as it cures.	Sexton, Visser pp. 187-192, O'Gorman.
<b>Tobacco shed, roof ventilation:</b>	Although some sheds lack roof ventilation, commonly there is either a series of small ventilators at the ridgeline, or a continuous ridge vent formed by raising the roof structure for a width of up to about 24 inches along the ridge. Alternately, rectangular openings in the attic gable-ends may have pivoting shutters.	O'Gorman, Plates 16-20, Figs. 20-22; Purinton, p. 131.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
<b>Tobacco shed, wall ventilation:</b>	<p>This is accomplished with one of four different systems (more than one method may be utilized in a single shed):</p> <p>a) Vertical slats - siding in which every second board is hinged at the top and tilted out at the bottom by means of a horizontal cleat, that lifts several boards at once, and metal prop hooks to hold the boards in place;</p> <p>b) Side slats - Vertical siding in which alternate boards are hinged along the sides to open like tall narrow doors, each held in place by its own hook;</p> <p>c) Less commonly, horizontal siding in which alternate boards are hinged along the top edge and open like long narrow awnings; this system may be employed along the lower edge of the wall in conjunction with vertical or side slats;</p> <p>d) A series of large doors along one of the long sides of the building with the other sides of the building vented by one or more of the other methods.</p> <p>e) The tobacco sheds can have additional ventilation through side-pivot awning vents on the gable-ends, which co-exist with one or more of the above four systems of ventilation.</p>	O'Gorman, Plates 16-19, Figs. 14, 20-22; Purinton, pp. 126-131.
<b>Toolshed, workshop:</b>	Known as the shop, workshop, carpentry shop, toolshed, blacksmith shop, or machine shop, these small, well-lighted buildings provide a heated space for making and repairing furnishings, tools, and equipment, as well as for earning outside income through various trades. Typically 1 1/2 stories with a gabled front, and easily accessible doorway, and windows all around, most shops have a chimney for venting a cast iron rood or coal stove.	Visser, p. 152.
<b>Transom light:</b>	A glazed window sash above the lintel of a door head. In barns, a short wide transom panel, one pane high by up to fourteen panes wide, is often installed above the barn doors.	McAlester, p. 546.
<b>Transom shutter:</b>	An alternative form of transom above barn doors, in which a wood shutter is hinged to open awning-style for ventilation and light.	Levine, Todd.
<b>Tudor Style:</b>	The final development of English Perpendicular Gothic architecture, during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII (1485-1547), preceding Elizabethan architecture and characterized by four-centered arches.	Harris, p. 535.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
<b>Notes:</b>	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Ventilator:	The first ventilators were simple wooden louvered boxes with gable roofs, mounted near the ridge of the barn. The object of the cupola [or ventilators] is to protect the opening of the flue from the elements, keep out birds, prevent backdrafts as far as possible, and assist in drawing the foul air from the barn. Later, metal ventilators were introduced to offer more efficient ventilation with less maintenance. By the early twentieth century, prefabricated galvanized-steel ventilators were being marketed across the country. Despite sometimes being ornamented with finials or weathervanes, they lacked the romantic feel of the wooden cupola. The factory-produced steel ventilator symbolized a step in the movement towards an industrial approach to farming.	Visser, pp. 45-48.
Victorian style:	The long reign of Britain's Queen Victoria lasted from 1837 to 1901 and, in the most precise sense, this span of years makes up the Victorian era. In American architecture, it is those styles that were popular during the last decades of her reign—from about 1860-1900—that are generally referred to as Victorian. During this period rapid industrialization and the growth of the railroads led to dramatic changes in American house design and construction. The balloon frame made up of light, two-inch boards held together by wire nails, was rapidly replacing heavy-timber framing as the standard building technique. This, in turn, freed houses from their traditional box-like shapes by greatly simplifying the construction of corners, wall extensions, overhangs, and irregular ground plans.	McAlester, p. 239.
Wagon Shed / Addition:	Distinguished by the long shed or gable roof and the row of large openings along the eave side, the typical wagon shed was often built as a separate structure or as a wing connected to the farmhouse or the barn. These open-bay structures protect farm vehicles and equipment from the weather and provide shelter for doing small repairs and maintenance.	Visser, pp. 149-150.
Wall dormer, gabled:	A dormer whose gable-end wall is continuous with the exterior wall of the structure below. Commonly used in eave-entry barns and carriage houses, sometimes with a hay door in the gable.	Visser, p. 9, 146.

Glossary term	Glossary definition	Source
Notes:	1) Refer to the General Bibliography for works cited.	
	2) Terms in bold type are extended definitions which are used in the "Historical Significance" portion of the Historic Resource Inventory Forms for individual barns.	
Weather vane, Weathercock:	<b>A metal plate fixed on a rotating vertical spindle so as to indicate wind directions; usually located on top of a spire or other elevated position on a building; often in the form of a rooster, horse, farm animal, or other object.</b>	Harris, p. 560.
Window, Awning:	<b>A window in which the sash is hinged at the top and opens outward, designed to allow ventilation while excluding rain.</b>	Ramsey and Sleeper, 1970, p. 379.
Window, Casement:	<b>A window that opens to the side and hinged to the side, usually opening outward</b>	Ramsey and Sleeper, 1970, p. 379.
Window, Double hung:	<b>A window consisting of two sash which slide up and down for ventilation; the upper sash lapping on the outside of the lower sash to prevent rain infiltration. A pulley system of sash weights in pockets in the jamb walls traditionally counterbalances the sash to facilitate operation. Barn windows were often old sash re-used after removal during home renovations.</b>	Visser p. 39.
Window, Hopper:	<b>A window that opens inward, the sash hinged at the bottom.</b>	Ramsey and Sleeper, 1970, p. 379.
Window, Palladian, Venetian	<b>A window of large size, characteristic of neoclassic styles, divided by columns or piers resembling pilasters, into three lights, the middle one of which is usually wider than the others, and is sometimes arched.</b>	Harris, p. 563.
Window, Poultry or chicken coop	<b>Typical poultry houses (chicken coops) and brooder houses for raising the young laying hens, have rows of south-facing windows to provide ample light for the hens. Windows may be square, in pairs or rows, fixed or sliding.</b>	Visser, pp.167, 172..
Window, Stable	<b>Typically a six- or eight- light sash installed in a row to illuminate cow or horse stall areas of a barn. By the mid-nineteenth century the health benefits of light for herds and flocks were being recognized. The location of cow or horse stables in a barn can often be observed by a row of small windows spaced four to six feet apart. These are often fixed, although in some barns they are hinged or installed so that the sash can be slid open horizontally.</b>	Visser, pp. 38-9, 143.
Workshop:	see Toolshed	
Z-shaped braces:	<b>Braces that support a hay door or barn door with three pieces of wood that make a Z shape.</b>	Visser, p. 33.