**HISTORIC RESOURCES**

**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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Building Name (Common)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Name (Historic)</td>
<td>Payne / Brown / Pokorny Farmstead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Street Address or Location</td>
<td>112 Kick Hill Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town/City</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner(s)</td>
<td>Lebanon Hills Farm, LLC, 379 Goshen Hill Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249</td>
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### 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 | English bank barn, Gambrel barn, Vernacular style |
| Date of Construction | 19th & 20th c. |

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| Number of Stories | 1 1/2, B; 2 |
| Approximate Dimensions | Barn I: 60' x 30'; Barn II: 18' x 42' |

| Structural Condition | Excellent |
| Exterior Condition | Good |
| Location Integrity | On original site |
| Alterations? | Yes |
| If yes, explain | Two added bays, basement alterations for dairy use, repairs |

### FOR OFFICE USE

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<td>If NR, Specify:</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Potential</td>
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PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT’D)

Related outbuildings or landscape features:

- ✔ Barn
- ✔ Shed
- □ Garage
- ✔ Carriage House
- ✔ Shop
- □ Garden

- ✔ Other landscape features or buildings: Button shop, Milk house, well house, wagon sheds, chicken coops, silo, foundation, stone walls

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:


See continuation sheet.

- Photographer Lucas A. Karmazinas Date 3/29/2013

- View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

- Name Lucas A. Karmazinas Date 3/29/2013

- Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

- Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

- • Subsequent field evaluations:

  Latitude, Longitude:
  41.667384, -72.191077

- Threats to the building or site:

  - ✔ None known
  - □ Highways
  - □ Vandalism
  - □ Developers
  - □ Renewal
  - □ Private
  - □ Deterioration
  - □ Zoning
  - □ Other ____________________________
  - □ Explanation ____________________________
• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

Lebanon Hills Farm is located on the south side of Kick Hill Road, which runs roughly northeast-southwest; the orientation will be assumed as east-west for the purpose of description. The farmstead is 1.8 miles northeast of the intersection with Exeter Road (Connecticut Route 207) and 1.6 miles west of the intersection with Windham Road (Connecticut Route 32), in Lebanon, Connecticut. Kick Hill Road crosses the Windham Town Line roughly 0.6 miles east of the farm, whereupon the road’s name changes to Machine Shop Hill Road. Kick Hill Road’s intersection with Exeter Road is situated approximately 0.9 miles east of Lebanon Center, the site of the historic Lebanon Green as well as the location of a number of resources designated as National Historic Landmarks or on 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 last being a collection of 50 institutional and residential buildings dating to between 1710 and 1899. The 52-acre property comprising Lebanon Hills Farm is 1.8 miles west of the Shetucket River and 3.0 miles south of Willimantic, an industrial city of the 19th century. The buildings are located in a cluster at the northeast corner of the site.

Barn I, an English bank barn, is sited some 50' south of the road, 50' west of the Farmhouse, and 80' north of Barn II, a gambrel ground-level stable barn. A gravel driveway runs south between Barn I and the Farmhouse. After passing Barn I the driveway fades into a grassy lawn just short of Barn II. The Farmhouse is a 1 1/2-story, five-bay, side-gabled, raised Cape Cod-style residence. Local records indicate that the house was erected c. 1860, however, it may be an altered version of an earlier building. The main block of the house measures approximately 32' x 28' and faces Kick Hill Road with its ridge-line oriented roughly east-west. The house has a dry-laid fieldstone foundation with rough-cut mortared stone sill, horizontal board siding, wood corner boards and window trim, six-over-six double-hung sash, central red-brick masonry chimney, and wood shingle roof. The five-bay north eave-side consists of a centered entry with two double-hung windows in each of the two bays to the east and west. There is a 1-story side-gabled ell on the west gable-end of the main block. The details of the ell are identical to those of the original portion of the house; however, its foundation is poured concrete. There is an entry door flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on the north eave-side, while on the south eave-side there is a shed-roof porch with poured concrete stair, metal pipe railing, and square supports.

A number of secondary outbuildings are scattered around the house and barns, most of these originally constructed during the early 20th century. An exception is a workshop – known as the “Button Shop” by the current owners – located directly south of the Farmhouse and 50’ east of Barn I – which may have been constructed as early as the late 18th century. The Button Shop is a 1 1/2-story banked structure with dry-laid fieldstone foundation, hand-hewn post-and-beam frame with pegged joints, vertical board siding, and a side-gabled roof, oriented north-south perpendicular to the road and Farmhouse. The building measures approximately 22’ x 16’ and there is a 14’ x 8’ lean-to addition on its west eave-side. The addition was constructed during the early 20th-century and was historically used as a woodshed. A frame privy with side-gabled roof is located directly south of the south gable-end of the Button Shop. The Privy has a poured concrete foundation, vertical board siding, and front-facing gable roof oriented southwest-northeast.

Roughly 65’ east of the Button Shop there is a 9’ x 11’ 1-story gable-roofed frame building with ridge-line oriented east-west. The structure houses the farm’s well and water pump and has a poured concrete foundation, horizontal board walls with asphalt shingle sheathing, and an asphalt shingle roof. The entry to the Well House consists of a frame pass-through door on its west gable-end, this flanked by a fixed six-pane window. Immediately south of the Well House, and approximately 85’ east of Barns II, there is a 1-story wagon shed with side-gabled roof, oriented north-south. Identified as Wagon Shed II, the original portion of the building consists of the northern three bays of the structure, these likely constructed during the 1920s, and measuring 32’ x 25’. The fourth and fifth bays on the south gable-end of the original block, and the shed-roof addition on its east eave-side, were constructed during the 2000s. The building’s foundation is a mix of poured concrete and dry-laid fieldstone, and it has a balloon frame. The original block is sheathed in novelty horizontal boards, while the additions are covered in vertical boards, all painted white. Asphalt shingle roofing has been used throughout.
Wagon Shed I is located directly adjacent to the road and roughly 18’ northwest of Barn I. Wagon Shed I is a 1-story banked building with poured concrete foundation, balloon frame, vertical board siding – this painted dark red with white trim – and a gable roof oriented east-west parallel to the road. The primary entry to the building consists of a pair of sliding doors on its east gable-end, while there are three additional open bays on the south eave-side of the banked lower level. Heading south from Wagon Shed I one passes along the west gable-end of Barn I before coming upon a milk house. The Milk house is a 1-story frame building located immediately south of the western end of Barn I’s south eave-side. The building measures 14’ x 12’ and has a poured concrete foundation, balloon frame, horizontal board siding, wood corner boards, and a side gabled roof, this oriented north-south. The sole entry to the Milk House is a pass-through door located on the east eave-side and there is a pair of fixed six-pane windows on both the east eave-side and south gable-end. There is also a single fixed four-pane window on the west eave-side of the building. The Milk House is painted dark red with white trim.

There is another frame outbuilding located 40’ east of the Milk House, 25’ southeast of Barn I. Known as the Horse Barn, the 40’ x 20’, 1 ½-story building originally housed several horse stalls in its western bay and wagon storage in its two eastern bays. The stalls were later also used as calving pens while the wagon storage area has since been converted for use as a workshop. The Horse Barn has a dry-laid fieldstone foundation, poured concrete floor, balloon frame, vertical board siding – this painted dark red with white trim, and a side-gabled roof oriented east-west. An exterior sliding door leads to the stable area, while side-hinged doors formerly enclosed the workshop. Fenestration primarily consists of fixed six-pane windows.

The last two secondary outbuildings on Lebanon Hills Farm consist of a pair of frame chicken coops located to the southwest of the barn complex. Chicken Coop I and II are of similar design, both having poured concrete foundations, balloon frames, vertical board siding, fixed six-pane windows, and gable roofs with asphalt shingles. Chicken Coop I is sited 35’ west of Barn II. It has a side-gabled roof – this oriented north-south – and its primary entry is an exterior sliding door on the northern end of its west eave-side. Chicken Coop II is sited further south. It has a gable roof oriented north-south – and its primary entry is a pass-through door just west of center on its north gable-end.

The 52-acre property has a rolling topography that drops rather quickly towards the south and west away from the Farmstead and Kick Hill Road. A roughly two-acre lawn of mown grass interspersed with young and mature trees surround the Barns, Farmhouse, and outbuildings, and historic stone walls frame the property and associated fields. The landscape of the property has experienced few changes since the 1930s and it continues to consist of a mix of pastures, hay fields, and woodland. The barnyard itself represents an excellent example of a typical late-19th or early-20th-century farmstead and the hay fields located south of the Barn continue to be used for agricultural purposes by the owners.

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

Architectural description:

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

- House: c. 1860 C
- Barn I: Early 19th c. C
- Barn II: Early 20th c. C
- Button Shop: Late 18th c. C
- Privy: Early 20th c. C
- Wagon Shed I: Early 20th c. C
- Horse Barn: Early 20th c. C
- Well House: Early 20th c. C
- Wagon Shed II: Early 20th c. C
- Milk House: Early 20th c. C
- Chicken Coop I: Early 20th c. C
- Chicken Coop II: Early 20th c. C
Barn I:
This is a 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, eave-entry bank barn, measuring 60’ x 30’. The ridge-line of its gable roof is oriented east-west – roughly parallel to this section of Kick Hill Road – and has a small, centered ventilation monitor. The primary entries consist of an exterior sliding door on the north eave-side of the main level, this facing the road, and another sliding door on the lower level of the south eave-side. Originally a three-bay barn with centered entry, two additional bays were added to the east gable-end during the early 20th-century. The building has a poured concrete foundation and a portion of the slope into which the barn is built has been removed on the southern side of the building, thus 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 the south and west elevations. There is a poured concrete silo foundation adjacent to the west gable-end of the building. The barn’s siding consists of vertical wood boards, these painted dark red with white trim. The roof is sheathed in horizontal sawn boards and asphalt shingles.

Exterior:
The main ground-level entry to the barn consists of a full-height sliding door located in what was originally the central bay on the north eave-side. The door is mounted on an exterior track, this running to the west. The remainder of the north eave-side is blank except for a side-hinged hay door centered on the interior section of the two-bay addition.

The grade at the west gable-end of the barn declines to the south, revealing the majority of the basement level. The basement level of the west gable-end has a poured concrete half-wall with centered opening that connected the barn to the silo formerly located on this side of the building. Three fixed six-pane sash are located on each side of the silo opening. The rest of the west gable-end is blank except for a girt line siding divide.

The grade at the south eave-side of the barn declines further, revealing a full basement level. A poured concrete half-wall runs the length of the elevation. There are two door openings on the south eave-side of the building. These include an exterior sliding door at what was the southeast corner of the original block and a side-hinged pass-through door roughly centered under the original center bay. There is a series of seven, fixed, six-pane windows on the basement level of the 2-bay addition, six windows between the two door openings, and four windows west of the western pass-through door. The main level of the south eave-side of the barn is blank.

The basement level of the east gable-end of the barn consists of a partially exposed poured concrete foundation wall with a row of ten, fixed, six-pane windows above. The remainder of the elevation is blank except for a uniform girt line siding divide and a small vent centered beneath the apex of the roof.

Interior:
The interior of Barn I’s main level reveals a 4-bent, 3-bay barn with 2-bay addition on its east gable-end. The original portion of the barn has square rule post and beam frame with diagonal bracing and a single post south of center in each bent. The original framing consists of a mix of hand-hewn and sash-sawn primary timbers, these with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. The sash-sawn posts and diagonal bracing, and hand-hewn plates and tie-girts, are reinforced with an assortment of early 20th-century dimension lumber and modern fabric. The latter includes crossed cable braces used to laterally support the bents within the original section of the barn. The additional (eastern) bays have balloon-frame exterior walls while the interior bents consist of sawn tie-girts, each with two evenly-spaced sawn posts. The roof appears to have been replaced when the barn was expanded. Its circular-sawn common rafters meet at a ridge board where they are nailed in place and then alternately joined with modern collar ties. A hay track with intact pulley is suspended from the ridge-board running the length of the building. The original section of the barn has a lapped wide-board floor, while tongue-and-groove boards make up the floor within the eastern bays. A hay chute centered on the western side of the original center bay leads to the basement level.

The basement level extends under all five bays of the barn. Sawn posts support two longitudinal (east-west) girders running perpendicular to the plane of the bents at the upper level. Floor joists run laterally (north-south) across and resting on the girders, the north eave-side foundation wall, and the south eave-side plate. The joists consist of a mix
of half-round and squared timbers under the original portion of the barn, these, like the south eave-side plate, being heavy hand-hewn beams. The joists and framing in the southern bays consist of sawn dimension lumber.

Circa 1960, Barn I was raised in order for its fieldstone foundation walls to be replaced with poured concrete. The floor throughout the barn is poured concrete, this predating the foundation walls and accommodating manure gutters running east-west along the north and south eave-sides of the barn. A central passageway formed by the interior posts and girders and flanked by stanchion rows runs northeast-southwest for the length of the basement level. The foundation walls, posts, floor joists, and underside of the main level flooring are whitewashed and several wooden stanchions are still intact.

Barn II:

This is a 2-story, Dutch gambrel stable barn measuring 18’ x 42’. The ridge-line of its gambrel roof is oriented north-south perpendicular to this stretch of Kick Hill Road with its primary gable-end facing north. The primary entries consist of exterior sliding doors on the northern corners of the east and west eave-sides of the main level. The building has a poured concrete foundation and horizontal novelty board lap siding, the latter painted dark red. The roof is sheathed in horizontal sawn boards and asphalt shingles. There is a large hay door located beneath a projecting hood on the north gable-end.

Exterior:

The grade on the east eave-side of Barn II declines to the south, revealing the foundation. As noted, an entry is located at the northeast corner of barn’s east eave-side, this consisting of a partial-height sliding door. The door is mounted on an exterior track that runs to the south. A series of five, evenly spaced, fixed six-pane windows run the length of the east eave-side.

The north gable-end of the barn has a pair of evenly spaced, fixed six-pane windows on its lower level and two hay doors above. The primary hay door is mounted with strap hinges located along its lower edge and drops open via a pulley mounted on the hay track slung beneath the barn’s projecting hood. The second opening has lost its door but is located directly under the primary hay door.

The west eave-side of Barn II is identical to the east eave-side, however, large rocks have been placed against the foundation in order to help shore up spreading resultant of a crack in its southwest corner. The foundation is fully exposed on the south gable-end of the building, above which there is a single sliding door and fixed six-pane window on the main level. The remainder of the elevation is blank except for a rectangular vent opening in the gable.

Interior:

The interior of the ground level of Barn II has a poured concrete floor and balloon framing. The lateral joists are supported by a row of sawn posts and a single longitudinal (north-south) girder running down the center of the building. The barn’s frame cow stanchions have been removed, however, evidence of the building’s use as a heifer barn survives in the form of a manure gutter running the length of the eastern bay.

A hatch and ladder near the center of the barn’s west eave-side leads into the loft level above. The hay loft is an open space with balloon frame. The plates consist of two-by-fours, these resting on two-by-four studs forming low knee walls. The roof trusses are comprised of two-by-four common rafters, each of these braced by a two-by-four tie spanning the roof’s first and second pitch changes. The loft flooring consists of tongue-and-groove boards, these laid in line with the northwest-southeast orientation of the building.
• Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criteria:
1. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past – Eastern European immigrant farmers;
2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Lebanon Hills Farm is significant for its intact historical barns and outbuildings as well for its 19th-century vernacular farmstead house, which was built c. 1860, or perhaps earlier and then altered. The farmstead was held by several long-tenured residents including the Payne, Brown, and Pokorny families. The barns include a 19th-century eave-entry bank barn significant for its use of hand-hewn structural timbers and basement level dairy use, and an early 20th-century gambrel ground level stable barn likewise used as part of the working dairy farm. The farmstead is also significant because it represents the movement of immigrants, and in this case of Austrian immigrants, during the early 20th century, into farming in Connecticut.

Historical background:

Local records indicate that the vernacular farmhouse located on the property was built c. 1860. A residence, however, is present on the property on maps from 1772 and 1854. It is unclear whether the original house was altered or replaced during the mid-19th century but the exterior details of the residence suggest that it might have consisted of a 1-story Cape Cod-style building that was raised to the current height of 1 ½ stories. Both the Button Shop and Barn I likewise appear to have built before 1860 and trim removed during repairs to the former posses a builder's mark of “1776,” these matching marks found on a large stone in front of the Farmhouse.

Barn I was likely constructed during the early 19th century and the aforementioned 1772 and 1854 maps indicate that the property was held through the late 18th and early 19th centuries by the Payne family, perhaps its original builders. On a New London County Atlas from 1854, the property was, at the time, owned by an L. Payne. Lydia Payne was the wife of Stephen Payne, a farmer. In 1860, the Federal census indicates that the couple lived on the farmstead with two of their children, Lester and Betsey, however, by the end of 1861 both Stephen and Lester Payne had passed away and the property had passed from Lester Payne to a Sally Brown.

Sally Brown was born Sally Loring in 1832, and married Nathaniel Armstrong Brown – born 1824 – in January 1849. Following their marriage, it appears that the couple resided with Sally’s relatives before moving to Kick Hill Road in 1861. Sally Brown died in 1863, and was survived by her husband and five children, George M., Ida M., Loring P., Carrie B., and Minnie E. All five children are listed as residing with their father in the 1870 Federal census, however, by 1880 only the two youngest, Carrie and Minnie, remained. The family was joined at this time by a farmhand, 20-year old Oliver Clark.

Stephen Brown married his second wife, 42-year old Frances A. Brown, in 1893, and the couple are the only residents found on the Brown Farmstead in the 1900 Federal census. Stephen Brown died at the age of 79 in 1904, and in 1906 the Kick Hill Road farm passed from his estate to a Lewis W. Hopkins. The farmstead changed hands four times between 1906 and 1912, from the estate of Stephen Brown to Lewis Hopkins in April 1906; from Hopkins to Joseph A. Allen in May 1906; then to Mattias and Katharina Jezak, Austrian immigrants, in March 1908; and finally to Barbara Pokorny in October 1912.

The 1910 Federal census indicates that 57-year old Mattias Jezak was a farmer, while his eldest son, 26-year old Adolph, is listed as a “button cutter” in a “button shop.” It is possible that Adolph Jezak operated a small cottage business producing buttons out of the building directly behind the farmhouse as oral histories regarding the building’s name indicate.

Like the Jezaks, Barbara Pokorny and her husband Joseph were also Austrian immigrants. Joseph and Barbara Pokorny immigrated to the United States in 1885 and 1888, respectively, and were married in 1892. The 1900 Federal census indicates that Joseph was a greenhouse worker on the Islip, New York estate of William Bayard Cutting, a member of New York’s merchant aristocracy. Along with his brother, Robert Fulton Cutting, W. Bayard Cutting is credited with establishing the sugar beet industry in the United States in 1888. His estate, now known as
the Bayard Cutting Arboretum, was designed by renowned landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and serves as a New York State Park.

Joseph and Barbara Pokorny came to Lebanon from New York after purchasing the Jezek property on Kick Hill Road in 1912. They arrived with their eight children, Frank, Joseph, Barbara, Mary, Helen, Charles, Louis, and Josephine, and the family went about updating and expanding the farm. In 1930, the Federal census indicates that the elder Joseph Pokorny had passed away and his widow lived on the farm with her sons, Louis, Frank, and Charles, and daughter, Mary. Another daughter, Barbara, lived next door with her husband, Henry Safranek, an electrician. It is during this time, a period in which the Pokorny children were all in their 20s and 30s, that a large portion of the new construction on the farm took place. While he lived in Willimantic, Joseph Pokorny Jr. was a carpenter by trade and is credited as overseeing the family’s building projects, notable among these being the construction of Barn II during the late 1920s or early 1930s, and the installation of a poured concrete foundation under Barn I during the late 1950s.

Barbara Pokorny passed away in 1957, leaving Mary and Frank as the only members of the family still residing on the property. By this time Louis lived in Willimantic, yet he continued to help work the farm, driving back and forth each day. The Pokornys continued to maintain several dozen dairy cows on the farm until around 1966, the same year that Frank passed away. The family leased the property to local dairy farmers for an additional 10 years before switching over solely to hay production. This use continues today under the management of the great grandchildren of Joseph and Barbara Pokorny, who have maintained the historic character of the farm while making necessary repairs to the various buildings associated with it.

Architectural significance:

Barn I is significant as an intact example of an English bank barn and because of its 19th century framing, which is a good example of square rule post and beam construction comprised of hand-hewn timbers. The barn is notable for evidence of basement level dairy use, which include a whitewashed interior, frame stanchions, and manure gutters. The 19th century saw the introduction of the bank barn, which 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, as is the case with the Lebanon Hills Farm Barn.

Lebanon Hills Farm is also significant for its intact example of a ground level gambrel stable barn. 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 basements in older barns into ground-level stables with concrete floors – such as is the case with Barn I – and some jacked up older barns and set them on new first stories to allow sufficient headroom. With the stables occupying the entire first story, the space above serves a hayloft. 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. 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, as is the case with Barn II. Modern dairy barns are also characterized by their interior arrangements of stanchions and gutters to facilitate milking and the removal of manure and these features can still be found in the interior of both barns.

This farmstead is also significant because it represents the movement of immigrants during the early 20th century into farming in Connecticut. They established themselves on land that had previously been owned by residents of British descent, who at that time were moving to the Midwest or into other occupations in urban areas. New farmers like the Jezaks and Pokornys 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 19th-century vernacular farmstead house, which for at least 40 years was the residence of Nathaniel A. Brown, a farmer, and for over 100 years has been the property of the Pokorny family, who maintains the property’s agricultural use and character.
• Sources (continuation):

Interview with Rick Goldstein, owner, 3/29/2013, at the site.

Map resources:

Town of Lebanon Assessor’s Records http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Lebanon/#
Parcel ID: 216-14

Town of Lebanon GIS Viewer http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Lebanon/#

Aerial views from:

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.


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/53662

Sexton, James, PhD; Survey Narrative of the Connecticut Barn, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation,


3. Parcel map of 112 Kick Hill Road, Lebanon, CT – from http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Lebanon/# GIS Viewer.

4. Detail Site Plan Sketch showing contributing resources; base image from Google Maps.
5. Northwest context view of 112 Kick Hill Road, Lebanon, CT, camera facing southeast. From right to left, Barn I, Button Shop, Farmhouse.

6. Southeast context view of 112 Kick Hill Road, Lebanon, CT, camera facing northwest. From left to right, Chicken Coop I, Barn II, Horse Barn, Barn I, Privy, Button Shop, Farmhouse, Wagon Shed II.
7. Northwest context view of 112 Kick Hill Road, Lebanon, CT, camera facing southeast. From left to right, Milk House, Horse Barn, Barn II, Chicken Coop I, Chicken Coop II.

8. East context view of 112 Kick Hill Road, Lebanon, CT, camera facing west. From left to right, Well House, Wagon Shed II, Barn II, Horse Barn, Button Shop, Barn I, Farmhouse, Wagon Shed I.

10. South eave-side and west gable-end of Farmhouse, west eave-sides and south gable-ends of Button Shop, and west gable-end and south eave-side of Privy, camera facing northeast.


15. East eave-side of Milk House, camera facing west.

17. South eave-side of Horse Barn, camera facing north. Note Chicken Coop I, Milk House, and Barn I at left, Barn II at right.

18. West eave-side and north gable-end of Chicken Coop I, camera facing southeast. Note Barn II at rear left.


22. North eave-side and west gable-end of Barn I, camera facing southeast. Note silo foundation at center, Milk House, Horse Barn, and Chicken Coop I at right.
23. Interior view of Barn I main level, showing framing details, camera facing southwest. Note mixed hand-hewn and sawn posts and girts, sawn braces, and cable supports.

24. Interior view of Barn I main level, showing west gable-end framing details, camera facing southwest. Note mixed hand-hewn and sawn posts and girts, sawn braces, vertical board siding, horizontal board roof sheathing.
25. Interior view of Barn I main level, showing framing details of two-bay eastern addition, camera facing southeast. Note balloon frame construction with sawn timbers.

26. Interior view of Barn I main level, showing roof details of two-bay eastern addition, camera facing southeast. Note rope extending to hay track, later collar ties.
27. Interior view of Barn I lower level, showing framing and floor details, camera facing west. Note mixed hand-hewn and sawn posts, girders, and joists, frame stanchions, poured concrete floor with manure gutter.

28. Interior view of Barn I lower level, showing framing and floor details, camera facing northeast. Note mixed hand-hewn and sawn posts, girders, and joists, poured concrete floor with manure gutter.
29. Interior view of Barn I lower level, showing framing details, camera facing northwest. Note sawn posts and girder, and hand-hewn joists.

30. Interior view of Barn I lower level, showing framing details, camera facing south. Note framing alterations at junction of original portion and eastern addition to barn.

33. South gable-end and west eave-side of Barn II, camera facing northeast. Note foundation failure at southwest corner of building. Horse Barn at far left, Wagon Shed II at far right.

34. Interior view of Barn II ground level, showing framing details, camera facing south. Note sawn posts and girder, and hand-hewn joists.
35. Interior view of Barn II loft level, showing framing details, camera facing south. Note balloon framing, hay track along ridge-line.

36. Interior view of Barn II loft level, showing framing and hay door details, camera facing north. Note balloon framing, hay track along ridge-line, and pulley system for door operation.