### 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name (Common)</th>
<th>Mason-Knowlton Place</th>
<th>Record No. 168</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Name (Historic)</td>
<td>Tinney, Joseph / Darling, Jilson / Mason-Knowlton Farmstead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address or Location</td>
<td>185 Old Turnpike Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town/City</td>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner(s)</td>
<td>Denise Abercrombie &amp; John Andersen, 185 Old Turnpike Rd, Mansfield 06268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility to public?</td>
<td>Yes No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior accessible?</td>
<td>Yes No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style of building</td>
<td>Extended English bank barn, Vernacular style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Construction</td>
<td>Early 19th c.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PROPERTY INFORMATION

**Present Use:** Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling  
**Historic Use:** Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling  
**Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):**  
- ☑️ Fieldstone  
- ☑️ Wood Frame  
- ☑️ Post & Beam  
- ☑️ Vertical wood siding  
- ☑️ Wood Shingle  
- ☑️ Asbestos Siding  
- ☑️ Brick  
- ☑️ Asphalt Siding  
- ☑️ Board & Batten  
- ☑️ Cobrastone  
- ☑️ Aluminum Siding  
- ☑️ Concrete (Type)  
- ☑️ Cut Stone (Type)  
- ☑️ Other Vertical wood siding  

#### Structural System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>☑️ Wood Frame</th>
<th>☑️ Post &amp; Beam</th>
<th>☑️ Square rule framing</th>
<th>☐ Balloon</th>
<th>☐ Load bearing masonry</th>
<th>☐ Structural iron or steel</th>
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</table>

#### Roof (Type)

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<th>☑️ Gable</th>
<th>☑️ Flat</th>
<th>☑️ Mansard</th>
<th>☐ Monitor</th>
<th>☐ Sawtooth</th>
<th>☑️ Gambrel</th>
<th>☐ Shed</th>
<th>☐ Hip</th>
<th>☐ Round</th>
<th>☐ Other</th>
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#### Material (Type)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>☑️ Wood Shingle</th>
<th>☑️ Roll Asphalt</th>
<th>☑️ Tin</th>
<th>☐ Slate</th>
<th>☑️ Asphalt Shingle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Number of Stories: 2 1/2, B  
**Approximate Dimensions:** 24' x 48'

**Structural Condition:** ☑️ Excellent  
**Exterior Condition:** ☑️ Excellent  
**Location Integrity:** ☑️ On original site  
**Alterations?** ☑️ Yes No  
**If yes, explain:** Bay added on west side, windows likely later additions, repairs

**FOR OFFICE USE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town #</th>
<th>Site #</th>
<th>UTM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑️ S</td>
<td>☑️ NR</td>
<td>If NR, Specify: ☑️ Actual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT’D)

Related outbuildings or landscape features:

- Barn
- Shed
- Garage
- Carriage House
- Shop
- Garden
- Other landscape features or buildings: 19th c. mill site located west of property, 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 2/06/2013

View Multiple Views  Negative on File CTHP

Name Lucas A. Karmazinas  Date 2/06/2013

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

- Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude: 41.833339, -72.242682

Threats to the building or site:

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

The Mason-Knowlton Place is located on the north side of Old Turnpike Road, which runs roughly east-west, and forms a crescent-shape intersecting at both ends with the modern shortened route of Middle Turnpike (US Route 44) in Mansfield. The site is slightly west of their eastern intersection; 1.4 miles east of Middle Turnpike’s intersection with Storrs Road (Route 195), an area historically known as Mansfield Four Corners; and roughly 6.0 miles south of Interstate 84, in Mansfield. The two barns and related house are sited east of the Fenton River and a short distance south of the Willington town line. The resources sit on a 3-acre wedge-shaped parcel bounded to the northeast by Middle Turnpike, to the southeast by Old Turnpike Road, and on the west by the Fenton River. A roughly 0.5-acre piece of property associated with a historic mill site located on the east side of the river was divided from the Mason-Knowlton property in 1962. Other sites included in the current thematic nomination of Agricultural Heritage resources to the State Register of Historic Places are: the Moulton Farmstead Barn at 55 Moulton Road; the Hanks-Johnson Farmstead at 435 Storrs Road; the Atwood Farm at 624 Wormwood Hill Road; and the Old Parsonage-Parker Homestead, also known as Phenix Farm at 53 Old Turnpike Road a short distance to the west of this site.

Barn I, an English barn with banked addition, is located near the center of the property’s northern border and is sited some 50’ south of Middle Turnpike, approximately 180’ north of Old Turnpike Road, and roughly 85’ north of the house. Barn II is located along a line between the west gable-end of Barn I and the north gable-end of the house, and is evenly spaced between the two. An unpaved driveway runs north-south from Middle Turnpike to Old Turnpike Road, weaving past the west gable-end of Barn I, eastern eave-side of Barn II, and the east eave-side of the house's main block. The house and barns are arranged so as to form an open courtyard facing south and east, which made for a sheltered yet sunny area to conduct chores during the harsh New England winters.

The Farmhouse is a narrow 2 1/2-story Greek Revival-style wood-frame residence erected c. 1829. The ridge-line of its gable roof is oriented approximately north-south and its south gable-end faces Old Turnpike Road. The main block measures roughly 18’ x 30’ and there is a one-story, cross-gable ell measuring 18’ x 22’ adjacent to the northern end of the east eave-side. A one-story lean-to addition measuring 12’ x 30’ is located on its west eave-side. The house has a two-bay façade, rough-cut stone foundation, horizontal board siding, two-story corner pilasters, wide frieze, pedimented gable-end with broad cornice, and central red brick masonry chimney. The primary entry is in the right (east) bay of the south gable-end and has a simple frame surround. There is a one-story wrap-around porch with turned supports, wide frieze, and hipped roof on the south gable-end and east eave-side of the main block. The east eave-side ell has a saltbox style roof – this oriented east-west – and an exterior chimney on its east gable-end. Fenestration throughout the house consists of six-over-six double-hung sash.

The property has a rolling topography and gradually drops towards the west as it approaches the Fenton River. Lawns surround the barns and house; a large vegetable garden can be found east of the house. Historic stone walls cross the property and the surrounding area, the latter generally cleared for farmland during the 18th and 19th centuries. While these have since primarily reverted to second-growth forest, the area retains much of its historic character. An almost 1.0-mile stretch of Old Turnpike Road (an original portion of the old Boston Turnpike) south and west of the site has never been paved and has been designated as a Local Scenic Road by the Town of Mansfield due to its rich history and surviving historical resources.

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

Architectural description:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmhouse</td>
<td>c. 1829</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn I</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn II – wagon shed</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Barn I:

This is a 2 ½-story plus basement, extended English bank barn, measuring 48’ x 24’. Its ridge-line is oriented east-west parallel to Old Turnpike Road. The barn was originally constructed as a 4-bent, 3-bay barn, however a fourth bay was added to the west gable-end at some point during the 19th century. The addition is banked and a portion of the slope into which the barn is built has been removed at the western end of the building, thus leaving the basement level of the new west gable-end and part of the north and south eave-sides exposed. This provides a lower grade-level access to the basement on the west and south sides of the barn. The foundation throughout is dry-laid fieldstone and the siding is vertical wood boards, these painted a gray-green color. This barn has a number of windows on both the main and second levels. The roof is sheathed in wide, rough-sawn, horizontal boards, modern ply, and asphalt shingles.

Exterior:

The main entry is a single sliding door off-center to the east in what was originally the center bay. The door is mounted on an exterior track running to the west. A fixed six-pane window flanks each side of the entry and there are three, evenly spaced, fixed six-pane windows in each of the three bays above. The grade along the south eave-side of the barn declines towards the west revealing the basement level of the westernmost bay. There is a side-hinged pass-through door off-center to the south at the basement level on the south eave-side and a fixed six-pane window east of the door. Above the pass-through door and window on the main and upper levels are four, evenly spaced, fixed six-pane windows, two on each level. The head height of the basement door indicates a half-level offset in the interior layout of the fourth bay’s main level.

There is a pair of exterior sliding doors on the basement level of the west gable-end of the barn. These serve as a primary entrance to the basement level and cover a two-bay opening. The remainder of the west gable-end of the barn is blank except for a girt-line siding divide at the eave elevation.

The grade of the north eave-side of the barn inclines back toward the main level and reveals a small section of the fieldstone foundation. There is a fixed eight-pane window off-center to the west of the basement level of the westernmost bay and two six-pane windows evenly spaced on the upper levels above. There are three, evenly spaced, fixed six-pane windows on each of the main and upper levels of the original portion of the building.

The northeast gable-end of the barn is blank except for the girt-line siding divide at the attic level. The fieldstone foundation is visible on this side of the building. A large paving stone placed against the foundation suggests a previous opening, however, no interior evidence of such a feature is present.

Interior:

The interior of the main level consists of a 4-bay, 5-bent, square rule post and beam frame with diagonal bracing and a single post at the center of each bent. Cross tie-girts are in the plane of the plates at the eave elevation, sometimes an indication of an early construction date. The original framing is primarily sash sawn, however, several recycled hand hewn beams are present. The plates are lapped at the center of each bent. Queen posts rise to a purlin plate on the south eave-side of the building only. The common rafters are butted at the ridge, and joined with modern collar ties. The west end wall of the original portion of the barn has been removed, thus creating open access to the bi-level addition on the west gable-end. The majority of the interior framing appears to be of original construction, however, a number of timbers show signs of previous use. Some of the floor planks and the supporting joists have likely been replaced, most notably in the original center bay.

The three bays of the original portion of the barn are of differing widths, these measuring 9’, 10’, and 12’, respectively, from east to west. The west bay of the original barn shows signs of dairy use, this, however, only in its southern half. A short stair at the southwest corner of this bay leads to the main level of the west addition. A similar stair links the upper levels of these two bays but is located closer to the center of the building.

The modern staircase and additional floor levels and the many windows on the north side were added when the barn was transformed into an antique shop in 1940. This has been inserted added in the center bay of the original section of the barn, along the east tie beam; three empty mortise pockets are visible on the south tie beam where the stair
opening is now located. The height of the floors on the attic level differ by approximately 3’ between the original barn and west addition and the gap between the two is open to the lower level.

The basement level of the west addition has a dirt floor and it appears that a retaining wall has been added beneath the original foundation of the barn. A number of hand hewn framing timbers are present, several of these bearing evidence of being recycled. A section of the southwest corner of the bay has recently been repaired and a new beam and wall girt have been installed. Sections of the original exterior sheathing are visible on the east side of the basement level and log floor joists are visible above. A longitudinal girder running east-west through the center of the basement level is supported by a single center post and five log floor joists run north-south across the space. A frame half wall divides the basement level into two aisles with sections of the south aisle showing signs of being chewed by livestock, perhaps indicating previous use as stall space.

**Barn II:**

This is a 1 ½-story, 5-bent, 4-bay, eave-entry barn or wagon shed measuring 36’ x 16’. Its ridge-line is oriented north-south perpendicular to this stretch of Old Turnpike Road and its primary eave-side faces east. The barn has a dry-laid fieldstone foundation and is covered in vertical board siding, this painted a gray-green color. The roof is covered in rough sawn boards, plywood, and asphalt shingles.

**Exterior:**

The main entry to Barn II is an open bay on the south end of its east eave-side. The east eave-side of the next bay to the north has two nearly centered fixed six-pane windows with what appears to have been a third window opening adjacent to the open bay that is now filled-in. A small top-hinged door is located at ground level beneath the windows. The exterior sheathing of the second bay is different from that on the remainder of the building suggesting this may have originally been an open bay. The next bay to the north has a full-height, side-hinged batten door with iron strap hinges. The last bay has a side-hinged pass-through door.

The north gable-end is unbroken except for a girt-line siding divide. The west eave-side is blank except for a small hinged opening at the rear of the second bay from the south, and a shallow lean-to addition on the west eave-side of the first bay on the south side with a fixed six-pane window. The south gable-end is unbroken except for a girt-line siding divide.

**Interior:**

Barn II is primarily framed with sash sawn heavy timbers nailed in place. Several hand hewn beams are present, however, these were likely recycled from an older structure. The sash sawn common rafters meet at a ridge board and are nailed in place.

The two southern bays of Barn II have dirt floors and are open to the roof. The southernmost bay was the wood shed, and the next bay to the north was a cart/buggy shed and later the garage. A wall of vertical boards has been erected between the two bays in order to create a chicken coop in the second bay. The two northern bays are similar to those to the south except they have plank floors. These are likewise divided by a wall of vertical boards and are used for storage.

• Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criteria:

1. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past – women’s history;
2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The Mason-Knowlton Place Farmstead is significant for its intact example of an English barn which is a good example of square rule post and beam construction. The barn is also notable for the fact that rather than being constructed to support subsistence agriculture it primarily served as a miller’s barn. As such, the Mason-Knowlton property is significant for its association to the Gurley-Mason Mill site, an up-and-down sawmill, and later grist mill, in operation from the late 1770s to the late 1930s. The site gains added significance from the history of the Mason
family, in particular Eva Belle Mason Knowlton, the last surviving member of the Storrs Agricultural College class of 1900, as well as its valedictorian; she died at the age of 101 in 1983.

**Historical background:**

Old Turnpike Road derives its name from the fact that it was the original route of the Boston Turnpike as it passed through this section of Mansfield up until 1928 when the road was re-engineered and the current path of Middle Turnpike was laid out. The later title was adopted as the highway was central among three primary routes between New York and Boston during the 18th and 19th century. The turnpike was established in 1797 by an act of the Connecticut General Assembly, which granted the Boston Turnpike Company, “franchise over the roads from Hartford, through East Hartford, Bolton, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Pomfret, Thompson, to the Massachusetts line” (Favretti). Tolls were collected on the Turnpike up until 1845, when the tollgate in Pomfret was closed.

For the majority of its history, the property today known as the Mason-Knowlton Place was closely associated with a sawmill located along the Fenton River which predated both the Boston Turnpike Company and the house and barns that are extant. While only foundation ruins remain of the mill, it was a primary driver of development in the area as well as the primary source of income for many of those who called the Mason-Knowlton Place home.

Zebulon Gurley probably built the sawmill that stood on these foundations some time between 1776 and 1778. The property was conveyed to Zebulon in 1776 by his father, Samuel, who had purchased it in 1764 as part of the larger farm across the Turnpike. No mention was made of the mill when this conveyance occurred, though the mill is mentioned in a 1778 deed (Favretti).

The 1778 deed was that which recorded the sale of the property today known as the Mason-Knowlton Place by Zebulon Gurley to Joseph Tinney.

This property was once a part of the Dorsett-Mason Farm across the Turnpike. In 1778, Zebulon Gurley, its owner, sold a tract of land, north of the Turnpike “… excluding the sawmill …” to Joseph Tinney, with no mention in the deed of the house or other buildings upon it. Tinney held the property for fifty-one years, selling to John Grant in 1829 with a house and barn, and the mill that he had acquired in the interim.

The house was probably built in the late 1820s judging from its country Greek revival corner pilasters, and its floor plan … The property had two owners between 1829 and 1864, John Fitch and Jillson Darling, when it was then sold to John Chauncey Mason, who lived there until 1879. When he purchased the farm across the Turnpike, this place was then taken over by his eldest son, Charles. This transfer probably occurred when John C. Mason married Jennie A. Browning [in 1879]. Charles married her sister Cordelia a few years before. Brother Frank married the other sister, Mary (Favretti).

During the period in which Joseph Tinney, John Grant, John Fitch, and Jillson Darling owned the Gurley Mill it operated solely as a sawmill. It is believed, however, that the Mason family saw the potential to expand milling operations along the Fenton River and added a gristmill some time after they acquired the property in 1864.

Charles and Frank Mason ran the mill while their father, John Chauncey Mason farmed across the Turnpike. According to Charles’ daughter Edna: “My father let his brother Frank run the sawmill, while he did the rest – shingle mill, blacksmith shop, grist mill, and repair work. Many brought wheels and such to be fixed. He built wagons, carts, ox sleds, and such.”

Charles Mason was a good businessman in that he kept the mill working through all the seasons of the year. In the fall, they ground grain, and in the winter they hauled out logs and sawed them into timbers and boards. In the dead of winter, they made shingles, chairs, sleds, and wagons, and at times they even made cider.

As a means of fire prevention, Charles Mason built a blacksmith shop across the Turnpike (the foundations are still evident). This location separated the fire in the forge from the explosive and flammable chaff and dust in the mill. The blacksmith shop was necessary to turn out the various parts for
the wagons and sleds, as well as to make tire rims for the wheels. This blacksmith shop replaced an earlier one, a short distance uphill from the mill (Favretti).

In addition to expanding the mill and constructing the nearby blacksmith shop, the Masons also made improvements to the house associated with the property. Charles Mason hired Origen Dodge, a local carpenter from Gurleyville, to construct the front porch in the late 1880s. All the materials for the porch were produced in the mill, notable among these being the columns, which Mason designed and crafted himself. It was also Mason who constructed the northern half of the shed-roof addition on the west side of the house at some point before the turn of the century. This was later expanded across the entirety of the west eave-side, likely c. 1940.

Charles Mason and Cordelia Browning Mason had three daughters: Alice, who married Stephen P. Brown, of the Browns Road family; Edna, who married Hibbard Parker; and Eva Belle, who married Henry Knowlton, of Ashford. Charles Mason died in 1929, his wife in 1940. It was then that Eva and Henry Knowlton acquired the place and sold their own home across the Fenton River. They brought with them their thriving antique business that they set up in the barn and five rooms of the house (Favretti).

Charles Mason’s sons-in-law, Hibbard Parker and Henry Knowlton, attempted to continue operations at the mill, however by the mid-1930s it had shut down. The dam was washed out during the late 1930s and attempts by Mason Parker, grandson of Charles Mason, to restore it in 1938 were unsuccessful. The mill was torn down during the 1960s at which time the up-and-down saw and other equipment were purchased by the Smithsonian Institution. The mill site was donated to Joshua’s Tract Conservation and Historic Trust, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving open space and historic resources in Northeastern Connecticut, in 2001.

The Mason-Knowlton connections to the property persisted. Eva and her husband, Henry Knowlton, operated an antique shop in the house and barn. Their antique business had started in 1912 at their neighboring house to the west, 139 Old Turnpike Road. They moved their shop to this site when Eva’s mother, Cordelia Browning Mason, died in 1940. The shop functioned until Eva’s 100th birthday in 1982.

Henry Knowlton died in 1966; Eva Knowlton continued to operate the antique business in the old Mason house and barn until she was 100 years of age. In 1975, on the 75th anniversary of her graduation from Storrs Agricultural College, she was honored with a Bicentennial medal from the University of Connecticut. Knowlton was the last surviving member of the class of 1900, as well as its valedictorian. Eva Belle Mason Knowlton died at the age of 101 in 1983.

Architectural significance:

Barn I is significant as an intact example of an English barn and because of its 19th century framing, which is a good example of square rule post and beam construction. The frame with tie-girts at the plate elevation may be an indication of early construction, as it later became more common to install dropped tie-girts. The presence of square rule framing technique suggests a date after about 1820. The barn is also notable for the fact that rather than being constructed to support commercial agriculture it primarily served as a miller’s barn. It was likely built just large enough to house a family cow or two; a couple of horses for transportation; a pair of oxen, these primarily for hauling unfinished timber to the mill; as well as the requisite feed, hay, and tack to support this livestock and their respective purposes. The banked bay on the west gable-end of the main block is a later addition, this perhaps erected to accommodate storage needs related to the diversification of milling operations initiated by the Mason family during the mid-19th century. These uses may explain the presence of numerous windows in the upper levels, uncommon in hay barns.

Barn II is significant as an intact example of a vernacular wagon shed. 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.

The Mason-Knowlton property is also significant for its association to the Gurley-Mason Mill site. The Gurley-Mason Mill had three distinctions during its history. First, it was an up-and-down sawmill for its entire life, from the
late 1770s to the late 1930s. Most mills changed over to rotary saws after 1840 … Second, it was a multi-purpose mill unlike most. Third, its owner, Charles Mason, brought suit (along with Emory B. Smith and William E. Williams of Gurleyville), against James Hoyle of Willington for regularly diverting and impounding water which diminished the supply downstream. The plaintiffs won the suit, and this 1888 case is still cited in the courts in riparian rights cases (Favretti).

In addition to being testaments to the history of the Mason-Knowlton property, the barns, house, and mill site are critical components of the landscape comprising the Old Turnpike Scenic Road. Their presence documents the development and rich history of Mansfield Four Corners, the Middle Turnpike, and the industrial activity that once lined the Fenton and other local waterways.

• Sources (continuation):

Photographs and field notes by Lucas A. Karmazinas, 2/05/2013.

Interview with Denise Abercrombie, 2/05/2013, at the site.

Map resources:

Town Name Assessor's Records http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Mansfield/#

Parcel ID: Map 3/10/7

Town Name GIS Viewer http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Mansfield/#

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


1. Location map of 185 Old Turnpike Road, Mansfield, CT – from http://maps.google.com/ accessed 2/05/2013.

3. Parcel map of 185 Old Turnpike Road, Mansfield, CT – from Mansfield, CT GIS Viewer
   http://www.mainstreetmaps.com/CT/Mansfield/#

4. Detail Site Plan Sketch showing contributing resources; base image from Bing Maps. Note: North is at left.
5. Southeast context view of 185 Old Turnpike Road, Mansfield, CT, camera facing northwest. From left to right, Farmhouse, Barn II (at rear behind parked cars), Barn I.

6. Northwest context view of 185 Old Turnpike Road, Mansfield, CT, camera facing southeast. From left to right, Barn I, Barn II, House.
7. South gable-end and east eave-side of House, camera facing northwest.

8. North gable-end and west eave-side of House, camera facing southeast. Note shed-roof addition on west eave-side (at right) and rear of side ell (at left).

10. West gable-end and north eave-side of Barn I, camera facing southeast.

12. Interior view of Barn I loft level, showing framing detail, camera facing northeast. Note two interior bents, center posts, tie beams, diagonal bracing, and common rafters.
13. Interior view of Barn I loft level, showing framing detail, camera facing northeast. Note corner post, plates, diagonal bracing, common rafters, rough sawn roof sheathing.

14. Interior view of Barn I loft level, showing transition between original portion of barn and western addition, camera facing southwest. Note former west gable-end bent and raised floor.
15. Interior view of Barn I main level, showing framing detail, camera facing northwest. Note whitewashed post, joists, and girder.

16. Interior view of Barn I basement level, showing original exterior wall and foundation, camera facing east. Note dry-laid foundation, vertical board sheathing, log joists.
17. Interior view of Barn I basement level, showing framing detail, camera facing southeast. Note frame partition.

19. West eave-side and north gable-end of Barn II, camera facing southeast. Note top-hinged opening for chickens in second bay from south, lean-to addition to southernmost bay.

20. Interior view of Barn II main level, showing framing detail, camera facing southwest. Note sawn post, plates, diagonal bracing, and common rafters. Lean-to addition at right.
21. Interior view of Barn II main level, showing framing detail of roof, camera facing north. Note demising wall, common rafters, rough sawn roof sheathing.

22. Circa 1895 photograph of Farmhouse. Note new porch, smaller ell on west eave-side (Favretti).