<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HISTORIC RESOURCES</strong></th>
<th><strong>BUILDING AND STRUCTURES</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL INFORMATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Name (Common)</td>
<td>Happy Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Name (Historic)</td>
<td>Allen, Samuel, Farmstead / Hapanowich Farm / Happy Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address or Location</td>
<td>2 Taber Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town/City</td>
<td>Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner(s)</td>
<td>Town of Sherman, P.O. Box 39, Sherman CT 06784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPERTY INFORMATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
<td>Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Use:</td>
<td>Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility to public:</td>
<td>Exterior visible from public road? Yes No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior accessible? Yes No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, explain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style of building English &amp; New England bank barns, Vernacular style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Construction</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [ ] Clapboard</td>
<td>- [ ] Asbestos Siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [ ] Fieldstone</td>
<td>- [ ] Board &amp; Batten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ✔ Concrete (Type ________________)</td>
<td>- [ ] Cut Stone (Type ________________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [ ] Wood Frame</td>
<td>- ✔ Post &amp; Beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [ ] Other ________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof (Type)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ✔ Gable</td>
<td>- [ ] Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [ ] Gambrel</td>
<td>- [ ] Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Material)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [ ] Wood Shingle</td>
<td>- [ ] Roll Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [ ] Built up</td>
<td>- [ ] Tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Stories: 1 1/2, B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Dimensions</td>
<td>Barn: 2 blocks 40' x 70'; Horse barn: 30' x 40'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Condition: ✔ Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Condition: ✔ Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Integrity: On original site Moved When? ________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterations? Yes No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, explain:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR OFFICE USE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town #</td>
<td>Site #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District:</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT’D)

Related outbuildings or landscape features:

- ✔ Barn
- ✔ Shed
- ✔ Garage
- ✔ Carriage House
- ✔ Shop
- ✔ Garden
- ✔ Other landscape features or buildings: Stone walls, fences, paddocks, ponds, stream

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 ______________________________________ Date 4/16/2013

View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

Name Charlotte Hitchcock Date 8/26/2013

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude: 41.612467, -73.503998

Threats to the building or site:

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

Happy Acres Farm at 2 Taber Road, is located in the northern tip of Sherman, north of Candlewood Lake, on an upland area west of the Housatonic River and a short distance east of the New York State border. The farm property consists of slightly more than 90 acres on the southwest, northwest, and northeast corners of Taber Road and Route 39. The southeast corner is the site of historic Schoolhouse No. 2, now converted to a home. Wimisink Brook to the north and Babbling Brook to the south drain eastward to the Housatonic. The Naromi Land Trust preserves a number of open space areas along the eastern border of Sherman, while the Appalachian Trail corridor protects open space at the northwest tip of the town. Two miles to the south, the Sherman Historic District is a National Register District in the town center.

The farm building complex is located at the northwest corner of the cross-roads, and consists of a Farmhouse, two large dairy barns, a horse barn, five silos, and several additional outbuildings. A parcel to the south, formerly part of the farm, was subdivided for residential development along the newly laid out Farm Road.

The Farmhouse is a 2 ½-story colonial-style structure located high on a south-facing slope with its gable roof oriented east-west. The south eave-side is the front façade, facing Taber Road and a long view over the farmstead land. The east eave-side is a five-bay façade with a centered doorway flanked by floor-to-ceiling triple-hung two-pane sash windows on the first floor and with five six-over-six windows on the second floor. A full-width hip-roofed porch runs across the south side. The east and west gable-ends have two double-hung windows on each floor and one similar window in the attic. A 1 ½-story shed-roofed addition extends to the north and a 1-story gable-roofed woodshed ell extends further north from the addition.

The house has a center-hall plan with two chimneys. In the attic, exposed framing shows that the original house was a hand hewn three-bay post and beam frame with a steep roof pitch. Subsequently new rafters of sash-sawn lumber were added above the originals, altering the roof to a shallower pitch. The deck boards are random-width spaced planks. It is known that major renovations in c. 1900 modernized the house in a Colonial Revival style; the roof change may have been part of this work. The exterior has clapboard siding with simple cornices above each window, corner pilasters, and roof trim including molded rake and eaves, cornice returns, and a deep entablature above the windows. This likely all dates from the 1900 renovations. In addition to the family living spaces, there is an apartment for farm staff. North of the Farmhouse is an outhouse, with clapboard siding and a gable roof.

West of the Farmhouse is the main driveway which enters the site from Taber Road and runs uphill northward to a large central barnyard and turnaround area surrounded by the barns and other outbuildings. Clockwise from the Farmhouse are: the Horse barn, 30' x 40', and Machine shed, 20' x 25', forming the south side; a north-south New England bank barn (Barn II), 40' x 65', forming the west side; an east-west English bank barn (Barn I), 40' x 70', which is connected to Barn II at their abutting corner, an extension 40' x 40' on the east end of Barn I, and a former corn storage barn, 25' x 30', now converted to a garage, marking the north side. Along the north wall of Barn I are five silos. To the northwest of Barns I and II is a modern Barn III, 40' x 90', used for vehicles, and to the north of Barn I is a Fertilizer shed, 15' x 20', formerly located closer to the silos. The buildings are surrounded by pastures now used for grazing beef cattle. Older photographs show the fields north of the barns planted in corn.

The silos include: at the west end of Barn I a wood stave silo dating from before 1921 (when the Hapanowich family moved in); from west to east, two concrete stave silos from the 1950s, an enameled steel Harvestore silo, 1968, and a corrugated concrete stave silo from 1986. One of the 1950s silos extends down below grade to the banked basement level, while the others are above grade only, with access from the main floor level of the barn.

An open shed attached at the south end of Barn II shelters a large trailer for spreading manure on the fields, which is done daily. At the southwest corner of Barn II is the first milk room, later converted to icehouse. The later “new” milk room addition is attached to the south side of Barn I at the inside corner where Barn I and Barn II are connected. The Corn storage/garage barn is north of the Farmhouse. Its west bay has been converted to a garage. Tony Hapanowich’s vintage 1969 Cadillac and 1949 tractor are housed here. In the east bay, a steel pulley system with an axle and wheel were part of a mechanism to grind or shell corn. The structure has a post and beam frame and originally had slatted walls for ventilation, typical of corn cribs.
• 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>C/N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmhouse</td>
<td>c. 1860</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn I – English bank</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn II – New England bank</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn/garage</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse barn</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer shed</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine shop</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silos</td>
<td>20th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn III</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the barns on the property share a common period and style of construction c. 1900. They are post and beam frames with square rule pegged mortise and tenon joinery, and many include timber trusswork with iron tension rods in their upper loft levels, facilitating the creation of wide span basement or ground floor levels for livestock and equipment. The timbers are generally sawn and their relatively slender dimensions reflect an increase in engineer-designed structures, which replaced the over-sized members that had been common in the early 1800s, when wood was plentiful and the labor of hewing resulted in leaving excess material in place.

These barns have concrete foundations, vertical board siding painted red with white trim, and green asphalt shingle roofs with overhangs at the rakes and eaves. Typically each barn has one or two gable-roofed cupolas with louvered openings in all sides.

Barn I – English bank:

This is a 1 ½-story, five-bay extended English bank barn, with its ridge-line oriented east-west. It is set into a south-facing slope. The upper level opens on the north side and the basement level is exposed and opens to the south side, where the main barnyard area is located. The main block is 40’ x 70’ and a lower 1 ½-story extension, 40’ x 40’, also gable-roofed is attached at the east end. The main block has an upper level hay loft and basement level configured for dairy cow stanchions. The extension was formerly a bull barn but is now configured with box stalls.

Exterior:

The main entry to the loft level is in the center bay on the north eave-side, and is a pair of full height exterior sliding barn doors. The remaining bays of the west side are partially covered by the attached gable-roofed passageways connecting three silos to the main barn. The east gable-end is encompassed by the extension, with only the upper attic gable visible above the roof of the extension. This has a pair of six-paned attic windows, partially filled in by a panel.

The north eave-side of the extension wing has a concrete retaining wall partially exposed and a silo – corrugated concrete stave construction, 1986, standing adjacent to the wall and connected by a gable-roofed passageway. The east extension wing has its floor level slightly below the basement elevation of the main block. In the east gable-end there are three four-pane stable-type windows with trim and a pass-through door at the right (north) corner. Above is a hay door and a pair of six-pane attic windows. The south eave-side of the extension has a sliding exterior barn door in the right (east) bay and an overhead door in the left (west) bay flanked by a pair of two-pane windows to the left and a four-pane stable window to the right.

The south eave-side of the main block has at the basement grade level, from left to right (west to east): a shed-roofed milk room attached and projecting southward, a panel of six two-pane windows, a sliding door, and two more panels of two-pane window. Grade slopes down slightly toward the east, exposed some of the concrete foundation wall. The upper level has three six-pane stable-type windows in the left bays and a hay door with a pair of six-pane windows above in the center bay.

The west gable-end is connected to Barn II for most of its width. The northern part is connected to a wood-stave silo (pre-1921) with has a gable roof, its frame overhanging the round silo shaft, and a six-pane window in its west gable-end. The roof has two gable-roofed cupolas with pair of louvered openings on each side.
Interior:
The interior frame of Barn I is a five-bay three-aisle post and beam frame. In each bent, a dropped tie-girt spans north-south across the width and two interior posts below the tie-girt are aligned with vertical queen posts above. These carry longitudinal purlin plates. There are open mortises and truncated timbers suggesting that originally upper tie-girts connected the queen posts; these may have been removed to permit movement of hay via a hay track which is mounted below the ridge. Sawn dimension lumber common rafters span across the purlin plates to meet at the ridge. The roof deck is narrow spaced boards typical of the period and of the likely original wood shingle roofing. A feed room in the northwest corner of the barn has chutes to the stable below, while the rest of the loft level is used for hay storage.

The basement level has two lines of structural posts forming three aisles; the posts are a mix of wood and steel, and carry north-south lateral girders. Sawn timber joists run east-west between girders to form the loft floor. The walls are finished with a flush-board surface, walls and ceiling being whitewashed. The concrete floor and metal stanchions are extant, configured for two rows of dairy cows facing inward. The south wall is well-lit with stable windows.

Barn II – New England bank:
This barn is a 40’ x 65’ 1 ½-story gable-roofed four-bay New England bank barn oriented with its ridge-line north south. It is attached to the west gable-end of Barn I at the northeast bays of the east eave-side. The two barns form an L-shape, sheltering the north and west sides of the barnyard/turnaround area. The upper level hay loft is accessed from the north side at the upper level grade. The lower level banked basement dairy stable is accessed from the east eave-side at the lower grade level. Attached at the south gable-end is a shed-roofed shelter for the manure spreader and an early milk room, later used as an icehouse.

The roof has one gable-roofed cupola with pairs of louvered openings, matching Barn I.

Exterior:
The main entrance to the upper level is a pair of tall exterior sliding doors in the north gable-end. A six-over-six double-hung window is above in the attic. The west eave-side has the grade bermed up against the foundation, and at the lower part of the main level there is a row of four eight-paned windows which bring light to the basement through light shafts.

The south gable-end has a nine-pane attic window near the peak, and at the basement level under the shed roof of the manure-collecting area there are several window openings and a doorway. Grade drops below the floor level to create a pit for the manure spreader trailer. Grade inclines up slightly along the east side to meet the floor level. The east eave-side has a row of two-pane stable windows in the left (south) bays; the remainder of the east side is covered by the Milk room and Barn I.

Interior:
The interior of Barn II is a four-bay three-aisle post and beam frame. In each bent, a dropped tie-girt spans north-south across the width and two interior posts sit below the tie-girt, forming a center aisle and two side aisles. The center is a drive aisle while the sides are hay storage space. Canted queen posts sit on the tie-girts and support rotated purlin plates perpendicular to the rafters, which are sawn dimension lumber. Each queen post has a diagonal brace down to the tie-girt near the outer wall. Below the tie-girts in the outer aisles, there are timber trusses consisting of a horizontal tie from outer wall to interior post, an inverted V down to the floor framing, and an iron tension rod from the point of the V down through the floor and the girder below. A similar structure can be seen at the Larson Barn, 388 Danbury Road, New Milford. Low board partitions separate the center drive from the hay storage aisle. A hay track is mounted below the ridge-line. Tension cables have been added at the rafter plate level; these were made from re-used silo hoops when old wood silos were replaced by the newer concrete types.

The basement level has two lines of heavy timber posts forming aisles corresponding to the upper level. Girders in both directions form the frame for the upper floor, with intermediate joists running in the north-south direction.
The east wall is finished in a board surface while the west wall is a concrete retaining wall with clerestory windows with light shafts above. The floor is a concrete slab with manure gutters configured for two rows of dairy cows facing inward. The metal stanchions are mostly still in place and the gutter cleaning system is used daily, although the cattle here now are the beef calves.

**Horse barn:**

This is a 1 ½-story three-bay gable-roofed structure, 30’ x 40’, with its ridge-line oriented east-west. It sits along the south side of the barnyard, at a slightly lower elevation that the main barns.

The east gable-end has a pair of exterior sliding doors leading into a clear-span interior area. A sliding hay door is above, flanked by hinged hay doors, and a six-over-six double-hung window with trim is in the attic gable peak. The north eave-side is partially banked into the slope. The west gable-end has a row of six four-pane stable windows with trim, indicating the location of horse stalls inside. Hay doors and an attic window mirror the east end. The grade slopes down toward the south, partially exposing the concrete foundation on the west and south sides. The south eave-side has two nine-pane windows in the right (eastern) bay, lighting the open work area.

A gable-roofed cupola on the ridge has double arched openings on each side; these are now filled in solid but probably had louvers originally.

The interior has a clear span ground floor while the upper level loft has approximately five-foot high knee walls and an interesting trussed attic frame. A tall queen post truss structure includes tie-girts across the center between the queen posts and a triangular truss above each tie-girt with an iron tension rod from the peak of the truss down through the tie-girt and through the lateral girder below the floor. Additional diagonal braces run from the queen posts to the floor at the outer wall, with horizontal ties crossing these to brace the queen post to the outer wall post. In the ground floor ceiling, hardware is visible including iron straps securing the queen post to the girder, and the bolt ends of the iron rods.

The horse barn is used for vehicle parking and maintenance since the retirement of the horses in the mid-1950s.

- **Historical or Architectural importance:**

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

Happy Acres is significant for its intact landscape with the historic farmhouse and extensive complex of barns, which represent a vanishing type of cultural landscape in rural Connecticut. The barns are an unusually coherent group constructed c. 1900 in a single campaign by a gentleman farmer, and subsequently farmed as a commercial dairy operation by the Hapanowich family with minimal alterations. The silos represent an accurately-dated sequence of most of the common silo technologies seen on Connecticut farms. The farm’s history gains added significance from its construction by a woman owner who operated it as a gentleman farm around 1900, and from its association with the story of immigrant farmers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**Historical background:**

Sherman, located at the west border of Connecticut, was the North Meeting of New Fairfield prior to 1802, when it became a separate town. Farming was the predominant occupation, along with mills for timber, shingles, cider and grain. Early Sherman had one church and one store. Dairy farming became dominant in the 1900s. As milk production regulations increased in the mid-20th century, dairy farms began to close. Tobacco was also a large cash crop during the early 1900s, as it was in the nearby Housatonic River Valley. Considered to be of superior quality, it was dried in barns and shipped out as the wrapper leaf for cigars. See also the nominations for New Milford farms.

The flooding of Candlewood Lake in 1928, for hydroelectric generating, eliminated a large broad agricultural valley but created a popular recreational lake. The popularity of the area for residential development increased in the second half of the 20th century. In recent years, a few farms have been purchased by the local Naromi Land Trust.
and carefully subdivided to preserve the natural views of rolling hills and farm buildings (see nomination for White Silo Winery, 32 Route 27 E, Sherman). New farmers are growing organic vegetables, fruits and flowers. Equestrian stables are also found throughout the town.

The history of 2 Taber Road goes back to the early 1800s.

The farmhouse must have been built prior to 1802, the year when Sherman was formed out of New Fairfield. There are no records because they were destroyed when the New Fairfield town hall was burned. It is known that a Samuel Allen owned the place in 1802, that it passed to Walter B. Ferriss in 1837, to William Bostwick in 1861, to John E. Northrup in 1868, to Isabel Northrup Chapman in 1897, and to William Hapanowich in 1921. While John Northrup was the owner, the property was farmed by many tenants, among them John Vorhees, Herbert Gannon and George Green, no relation to present Greens.

There is an extraordinary crypt on the property west of the house where the road makes a sharp rise. The underground vault is roughly 7 x 9 feet in size and head high, with a shelf on both sides of a narrow aisle. It holds four coffins. One contains the remains of Samuel Allen who owned that part of the property in 1809; the other three are unidentified. The stoned walls are in excellent state of preservation and so is the domed brick roof which is a marvel of masonry.

After William Hapanowich’s death in 1953, Tony bought out the rest of the family and became sole proprietor of the farm. In his hands it has become one of the most modern and progressive dairy farms in the community (Sherman Sentinel Houses, No. 18).

As Tony Hapanowich tells the story, Isabel Northrup Chapman, the owner of the farm prior to his father, was a resident of Milford who had this as a gentleman farm/country estate. She was responsible for building the barns around 1900, and for renovating the house to its present Colonial Revival appearance, which involved altering the roof-line (older rafters are visible in the attic) and adding the rear ell and the full-height triple-hung windows in the south façade.

William Hapanowich (1888-1953) was born in Poland, while his wife Jessie (1906-2003) was a Connecticut native, of Polish parents. They were tenant farmers at the Johnson farm nearby, when they were able to purchase the Taber Road farm, of 250 acres, with a mortgage from Mrs. Chapman. Their eight children included four boys and four girls. Of these, only Anthony V. (Tony, b. 1928) wanted to run the farm, so he took over. It was shortly after his return home from military service in occupied Japan. He converted the farm from horse-drawn equipment to tractors and slowly modernized the operation. His mother Jessie lived at the farm until her death in 2003.

William Hapanowich had preferred to work with horses – he had three teams of two, and only had one tractor purchased in the 1940s. Its engine was used to run the silo loader. Tony was eager to use tractors. The 1949 model parked in the corn crib is his first and still runs; he takes it to parades and fairs.

Tony still has equipment that is converted from the horse-drawn to tractors – he slowly modernized the machinery, installed the concrete floor and barn cleaning system in the large banked barn, converted some land from pasture to cropland, learned to do artificial insemination, and joined the Holstein Friesian Association. He used to lease neighboring land to grow additional hay and corn. Tony has a long history as a prominent local citizen, including serving as a Town of Sherman Selectman.

The farm also grew tobacco in the early 20th century – eventually Tony took down the tobacco, pig, and chicken houses. The present Garage was a corn crib (c. 1900); the iron wheel and axle were used with a belt pulley to run a corn sheller.

When the state Department of Transportation straightened Route 39, in about 1963, the DOT bought some of the land for the road right-of-way, and the cash made it possible to purchase modern milking equipment. The farm was primarily dairy until 1986 when a government buyout was offered to reduce the surplus milk supply; Tony accepted it and gave up the dairy business. Now he raises beef cattle, which he sells on the hoof at auction houses in Connecticut and New York State. In 2011, the Town of Sherman purchased the farm, with Tony retaining life use. The farm and its acres of open space will be preserved under public ownership.
Architectural significance:

Happy Acres is significant for its intact landscape with the historic farmhouse and extensive complex of barns, which represent a vanishing type of cultural landscape in rural Connecticut. The barns are an unusually coherent group constructed at one time by a woman gentleman farmer, and subsequently farmed as a commercial dairy operation by the Hapanowich family. The farmstead provides a picture of progressive agriculture in 1900 and of the peak period of 20th-century dairy farming in the 1950s. The two main dairy barns and horse barn are intact post and beam structures with the iron reinforcement typical of late 19th-century timber framing. The array of silos presents an unusually complete “history” of silo construction, with the dates and sequence documented by farmer Tony Hapanowich. The farm is among the last in the local area to be still actively using its Harvestore silo. The history of the Hapanowich family as farmers in Sherman contributes to the story of immigrant farmers in Connecticut in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

* Sources (continuation):


Interview with Tony Hapanowich, 4/16/2013, at the site.

Map resources:

Town of Sherman Assessor's Records, Parcel ID: 26-6 (23.73 acres), 26-4 (50 acres), 27-77 (3.15 acres), 26-76 (14.55 acres), 23-28 (5.58 acres).


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

Clark, Richard, Clark's Map of Litchfield County, Philadelphia, 1859.


Print and internet resources:

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


3. Parcel map of 2 Taber Road, Sherman, CT – from Town of Sherman Assessors Map 26. Numbered parcels comprise Happy Acres Farm.

5. Southeast aerial view of Happy Acres Farm, 2 Taber Road, Sherman CT, camera facing northwest. Photograph courtesy of Tony Hapanowich.
6. Southwest view of Farmhouse, camera facing northeast.

7. Southeast view of Farmhouse, camera facing northwest from Route 39.
8. Northeast view of Farmhouse, camera facing southwest, showing rear additions and woodshed addition.

9. Interior view of attic framing, showing the newer roof rafters over-framed on top of the original rafters.
10. Interior view of attic framing, showing the older hewn rafters and newer sawn lumber framed over them to alter the roof pitch.

11. Interior view of attic framing, showing rafters half-lapped at the ridge and newer framing over the original.
12. East view of barn complex, camera facing west. Shown are from left to right: Horse barn, Machine shop, Barn II, Milk room, Barn I.

13. South view of barn complex, camera facing northwest, showing Tony Hapanowich with Barn II and Barn I.
14. Southwest view of Corn storage/garage, camera facing northeast.

15. Northwest view of Corn storage/garage, camera facing southeast.
16. Interior view of Corn storage/garage east bay, camera facing southeast. Note the wheel and axle remaining from corn sheller equipment, and queen post truss system allowing a clear span floor area.

17. Interior view of Corn storage/garage showing antique tractor and vintage Cadillac, camera facing south.
18. West view of silos along west and north sides of Barn I, camera facing east. At left are two 1950s-period concrete stave silos; at right is a c 1910 wood stave silo with an unusual gable roof cap.

20. North view of Barn I center bay with doors, camera facing southeast. At far left is the 1986 corrugated concrete stave silo, to its right the 1968 enameled steel Harvestore silo, and to the right of the barn doors, a 1950s concrete stave silo.

22. Southeast view of Barn I extension, camera facing northwest.
23. Southeast view of Barn I and extension, camera facing west. Barn II is at left rear, Milk room is in the angle of the barns. Discharge chute for manure connected to the barn cleaning system, emerges from barn wall at back of the extension.
24. Interior view of Barn I, camera facing west. Note vertical queen post system in this barn, and hay fork hanging for the hay track at rear.

![Interior view of Barn I](image1.jpg)

25. Interior detail view of Barn I framing, showing tie-girt, post, queen post, and purlin plate.

![Interior detail view of Barn I](image2.jpg)

26. Tony Hapanowich demonstrates the silage mechanism of the Harvestore silo, with chute directing fodder through the floor hatch to basement level stable area below.

![Tony Hapanowich demonstrating](image3.jpg)
27. Interior view of Barn I basement level dairy stable, camera facing east. Center aisle serves the feed area while outer aisle have manure gutters.

28. North gable-end view of Barn II with silo attached to west gable-end of Barn I, camera facing east.
29. Southwest view of Barn II showing old milk room/icehouse and the shelter for manure spreader loading, camera facing northeast.

30. Barnyard view showing manure spreader trailer and tractor with barns. From left to right: Horse barn north side, Machine shop, Barn II east side; camera facing southwest.
31. Interior view of Barn II, camera facing north toward the north gable-end doors. Note the canted queen post truss system in this barn and the triangular truss at right aisle supporting the floor girder below.

32. Interior detail view of triangular truss at Barn II side aisles, camera facing southeast.
33a-b. Interior detail views of Barn II basement level, west aisle, camera facing north, showing the clerestory windows with light shafts penetrating the loft level floor to bring light to the dairy stable.

34. East view of Horse barn, camera facing west. Machine shop is at right rear. The main entry drive crosses between the Farmhouse and Horse barn in the foreground.
35. Southwest view of Horse barn, camera facing northeast.

36. Interior view of Horse barn loft level, camera facing east.
37. Interior detail view of Horse barn loft level roof truss system, camera facing west.

38. Interior view of Horse barn lower level, camera facing north. Note the lower face of the girder where the bolt connection of the iron tension rod is visible at left, and a strap securing the queen post is seen toward the right. Double angle braces are also characteristic of construction at this period.
39. Detail of northern part of Sherman from Clark’s Map of Litchfield County 1859 wall map showing W. B. Ferriss living at this site; note the Schoolhouse at the southeast corner.

40. Image of the site from 1934 Fairchild aerial photograph, compared with Google Map view today; [http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash_up/1934.html](http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash_up/1934.html). Changes since 1934 include some residential development and some regrowth of woodlands.
41. Historic photograph c. 1915 showing the Farmhouse and pasture south of Taber Road. Photograph courtesy of Tony Hapanowich.

42. Happy Acres Farm sign, courtesy of Tony Hapanowich.