<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC RESOURCES</th>
<th>BUILDING AND STRUCTURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Building Name (Common) | Waldingfield Farm  
Building Name (Historic) | Smith Homestead  
Street Address or Location | 24 East Street  
Town/City | Washington  
Village |  
County | Litchfield  
Owner(s) | Horan, Damaris S. & John R., 24 East St., Washington, CT, 06793  
Accessible to public? | ☐ Yes ☒ No  
Interior accessible? | ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If yes, explain: ____________________________  
Style of building | English bank barn, Vernacular style  
Date of Construction | 19th c.  
Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):  
- ☐ Clapboard  
- ☐ Asbestos Siding  
- ☐ Brick  
- ☒ Wood Shingle  
- ☐ Asphalt Siding  
- ☒ Fieldstone  
- ☐ Board & Batten  
- ☐ Stucco  
- ☐ Cobblestone  
- ☐ Aluminum Siding  
- ☒ Concrete (Type: Poured)  
- ☒ Cut Stone (Type: Vertical wood boards)  
- ☐ Other  
Structural System |  
- ☒ Wood Frame  
- ☐ Post & Beam  
- ☐ Balloon  
- ☐ Load bearing masonry  
- ☐ Structural iron or steel  
- ☐ Other  
- ☒ Square rule framing  
Roof (Type):  
- ☒ Gable  
- ☐ Flat  
- ☐ Mansard  
- ☐ Monitor  
- ☐ Sawtooth  
- ☐ Gambrel  
- ☐ Shed  
- ☐ Hip  
- ☐ Round  
- ☐ Other  
Roof (Material):  
- ☐ Wood Shingle  
- ☐ Roll Asphalt  
- ☐ Tin  
- ☐ Slate  
- ☒ Asphalt Shingle  
- ☐ Built up  
- ☐ Tile  
- ☐ Other  
Number of Stories: ☐ 1/2, B  
Approximate Dimensions | 36' x 46'  
Structural Condition:  
- ☒ Excellent  
- ☐ Good  
- ☐ Fair  
- ☐ Deteriorated  
Exterior Condition:  
- ☒ Excellent  
- ☐ Good  
- ☐ Fair  
- ☐ Deteriorated  
Location Integrity:  
- ☒ On original site  
- ☐ Moved  
- ☐ When?  
Alterations?  
- ☐ Yes  
- ☐ No  
If yes, explain:  
- Repairs, poured concrete floor added in basement level  
For Office Use:  
- Town #  
- Site #  
- UTM  
- District: ☐ S ☐ NR  
- If NR, Specify: ☐ Actual  
- Potential  

*Note: Please attach any additional or expanded information on a separate sheet.*
PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT’D)

Related outbuildings or landscape features:

- ✔ Barn
- ✔ Shed
- □ Garage
- □ Carriage House
- □ Shop
- ✔ Garden
- ✔ Other landscape features or buildings: Greenhouse

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 4/17/2013

View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

Name Lucas A. Karmazinas Date 4/17/2013

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

- Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude: 41.63647, -73.282607

Threats to the building or site:

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

Waldingfield Farm is located on the east side of East Street, which runs roughly north-south, 0.2 miles south of the road’s intersection with Wykeham Road and 0.7 miles north of its intersection with Calhoun Hill Road, in Washington, Connecticut. The farmstead is located approximately 1.8 miles east of Wykeham Road’s intersection with Green Hill Road, the northeastern terminus of the Washington Green National Register Historic District, a collection of 58 historically significant resources dating to between c. 1770 and 1945. The historic district includes the core of Washington’s town center; however, another hub of public and commercial buildings, Washington Depot, is located roughly 0.8 miles further north near where Green Hill Road crosses the Shepaug River and intersects Bee Brook Road (Connecticut Route 47). To the west of the site, the Shepaug River follows a meandering course southward through Washington and Roxbury, and remains a more natural feature that many other Connecticut rivers. To the east of the site, Sprain Brook runs southward, paralleled by Nettleton Hollow Road, where are found a complex of designated historic sites, the Gideon Hollister Homestead (National Register) and Gideon Hollister/Sprain Brook Sawmill (State Register). Other local sites included in the current thematic nomination of Agricultural Resources to the State Register of Historic Places are: the Baldwin-Black Farmstead at 110 Blackville Road, and the Nathaniel Shelton Wheaton Farmstead at 68 Wheaton Road.

Barn I, an English bank barn, is located at the core of the property and is sited some 600’ east of East Street, 60’ northeast of the Farmhouse, and northeast of Barn II, a small English bank barn. An unpaved driveway runs west-east from the road, passing the north side of the Farmhouse and looping back onto itself along the west side of Barn I and north side of Barn II.

The Farmhouse is a 2 ½-story Greek Revival-style frame residence with a 2-story rear ell. The core of the rear ell is thought to constitute the original portion of the house, erected c. 1740 and expanded c. 1780. The house’s main block, its westernmost section, was added c. 1825 and a 2-story cross-gable wing was added to the north eave-side of the central block c. 1950. The c. 1825 block has a gable roof oriented north-south parallel to East Street. The main block measures 32’ x 25’ and the rear ell extends from its east eave-side. The ell measures 19’ x 58’ while the c. 1950 wing extending from the eastern end of its north eave-side measures 13’ x 24’. A 1-story porch with square supports spans the space between the c. 1825 and c. 1950 blocks along the north-eave side of the central section of the house.

The c. 1825 block has a two-chimney plan, symmetrical five-bay west façade, square-cut stone foundation, horizontal board siding, Doric corner pilasters, wide entablature with cornice returns, asphalt shingle roof, and red-brick masonry chimneys. The primary entry is centered on the west eave-side and is recessed. The entry has a frame surround with heavy pilasters, molded trim, and wide entablature. Four-pane sidelights flank the entry door. Fenestration throughout the house consists of six-over-six double-hung sash and there are large Palladian windows in the attic gables of the c. 1825 block. The details of the c. 1950 block mimic those of the c. 1825 block, however, an entry is centered on its north gable-end.

There are two additional outbuildings associated with the farm. A 1-story frame shed is located 125’ south of the Farmhouse and 170’ southwest of Barn I, and a 1-story modern metal and plastic greenhouse is sited 75’ east of Barn I and 175’ east of the Farmhouse. The Shed measures approximately 18’ x 12’ and has a side-gabled roof, this oriented east-west perpendicular to the road, a fieldstone foundation, and vertical board siding. Its exterior is painted dark red and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The Greenhouse measures roughly 17’ x 48’ and has an arched frame of metal tubing sheathed with plastic sheeting. The south gable-end wall is enclosed with vertical wood boards and has a single pass-through door flanked to its western side by a large ventilation fan.

The barns, farmhouse, and outbuildings stand on a 47-acre parcel with a rolling topography that drops rather quickly to the south and east away from the Farmstead towards a small pond located roughly 500’ southeast of Barn I. A large lawn of mown grass interspersed with young and mature trees surround the buildings and historic stone walls frame the property and neighboring fields. The landscape of the property has experienced few major changes since the 1960s. While it continues to consist of a mix of pastures and agricultural fields, a portion of it has reverted to woodland. In addition, East Street, which once passed directly west of the Farmhouse, has since been moved roughly 350’ to the west. An area long characterized by agricultural use, the land flanking East Street retains much of
its historic character, this well preserved in the landscape and architecture of Waldingfield Farm as well as by several additional farmsteads located near the intersection of East Street and Wykeham Road.

- 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. 1740, Additions c. 1780, c. 1825, c. 1950</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn I</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn II</td>
<td>Late 18th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Mid 20th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse</td>
<td>Late 20th c.</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Barn I:**

This is a 1 ½-story, three-bay English bank barn, measuring 36’ x 46’. The ridge-line of its gable roof is oriented north-south, roughly parallel to East Street. The primary entry consists of a pair of exterior sliding doors on the west eave-side of the main level, this facing the driveway and Farmhouse. The building has a dry-laid fieldstone foundation and a portion of the slope into which the barn is built has been removed on the eastern side of the building, thus leaving the basement level of the east eave-side and north and south gable-ends exposed. This provides for lower grade-level access to the banked basement on the north and south elevations. The barn’s siding consists of vertical wood boards, these painted dark red with dark red trim. The roof is sheathed in horizontal sawn boards and asphalt shingles.

**Exterior:**

The main level entry doors located in the central bay on the west eave-side are mounted on an exterior track, this running to the north and south. The batten-style doors are framed on the exterior with three vertical and one horizontal board each, these dividing each door into five panels, two above and three below. Similar horizontal boards extend across the west eave-side of the building roughly three feet above the ground. Vertical boards are placed every three feet dividing the lower section of the elevation into a paneled half-wall. The remainder of the north eave-side is blank except for a side-hinged pass-through door centered in the north bay.

The grade at the north gable-end of the barn drops rapidly to the east and the slope on this side of the building is held back by a fieldstone retaining wall aligned with the west wall. The change of level exposes the entirety of the basement level on the north, east, and south sides of the building. However, this is partially obscured by a frame deck located on the north side of the barn. The basement level of the north gable-end is broken by a single pass-through door placed just east of center. The remainder of the north eave-side is blank except for a girt line siding divide and single fixed six-pane window in the gable.

The grade along the east eave-side of the building declines further and the barn’s fieldstone foundation is supported by another fieldstone retaining wall located approximately 5’ east of the foundation. Three sets of three (apparently modern) six-over-six double-hung windows are evenly spaced across the basement level of Barn I’s east-eave side. A similar group of three fixed six-pane windows are located on the main level above those in the center of the building; however, there are only single fixed six-pane windows in the main level’s north and south bays.

The basement level of the south eave-end of the barn is broken by a single door opening located at the western side of the elevation. The opening has a pair of partial-height side-hinged doors, these with exterior metal hinges and interior Z-bracing. There are two groups of three six-over-six double-hung windows, also apparently modern, evenly spaced across the main level, and a pair of fixed twelve-pane windows in the gable. A uniform girt-line siding divide extends across the elevation directly below the gable fenestration.
**Interior:**

The interior of Barn I’s main level reveals three bays with a square rule post and beam frame. The majority of the framing consists of hand-hewn primary timbers with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. The east and west sides of the building are linked by four bents with dropped tie-girts, these with a single center post on the north and south gable-ends and two posts on the interior. The interior posts rise to purlin plates running north-south the length of the building. On the gable ends minor wall girts are located at the plate elevation, allowing the siding divide to occur at this elevation rather than at the dropped tie-girts. The purlin plates are supported by queen posts rising from these wall girts. The plates, girts, and purlins are braced by a mix of circular-sawn diagonal bracing, steel cables, and steel repair plates, the latter bolted to the primary timbers. A number of the framing members have empty mortise pockets, suggesting they may have been recycled from an earlier building. The circular-sawn common rafters are butted at the ridge and nailed in place. Each rafter pair is joined by either one or two collar ties and the flooring consists of wide sawn boards, these oriented north-south in all three bays. A modern partial storage loft level has been added along the east aisle.

The basement level extends under all three bays of the barn. Two hand-hewn posts support each of two longitudinal (north-south) girders running perpendicular to the plane of the bays at the upper level. Several rough-finished logs and sawn posts have been installed for additional support. Each of the girders consists of a continuous hand-hewn timber, these measuring approximately 8” square. The floor joists run laterally (west-east) across and resting on the girders, the west eave-side foundation wall, and the east eave-side plate. The joists consist of a mix of hand-hewn half-round and squared timbers, these measuring up to 9” wide. Modern dimension lumber has been added to further brace the center drive bay beneath the main level entry.

The floor throughout the basement level of the barn is poured concrete, this accommodating manure gutters running north-south along the east and west eave-sides of the barn and feeding troughs flanking the center aisle. The center aisle is formed by the interior posts and girders and is flanked by the evidence of stanchion rows running north-south the length of the basement level. The foundation walls, posts, floor joists, and underside of the main level flooring are whitewashed and several of the metal stanchions uprights remain intact.

**Barn II:**

This is a 1-story, two-bay, eave-entry bank barn measuring approximately 28’ x 27’. The ridge-line of its saltbox style roof is oriented east-west, perpendicular to Barn I and East Street. The primary entry consists of two exterior sliding doors on the north eave-side of the main level, these facing the driveway. The building has a dry-laid fieldstone and poured concrete foundation and the slope into which the barn is built has been removed on the south and east sides of the building, thus leaving part of the basement level of the south eave-side and all of the east gable-end's lower level exposed. The latter provides for grade-level access to the banked basement. The barn siding consists of vertical wood boards, painted dark red, and the roof is sheathed in horizontal sawn boards and asphalt shingles.

**Exterior:**

The main entry to Barn II consists of two partial-height sliding doors located in the central and eastern bays on the north eave-side. The doors are mounted on an exterior track, this running the full width of the building. The remainder of the north eave-side is blank.

A fieldstone retaining wall is visible on the west gable-end of Barn II and the building's saltbox style roof drops to shelter a woodshed on its south eave-side. The west gable-end of the main block is blank except for two fixed six-pane windows, one centered on the main level and another in the gable. The openings for the woodshed are arched, there being one such opening on both the west and east gable-ends and two on the south eave-side.

Another fieldstone foundation wall is visible beneath the woodshed on Barn II’s east gable-end. The grade east of the building is excavated on a level roughly even with the basement level of Barn I’s south gable-end and a side-hinged pass-through door centered under the main block of Barn II provides access to its basement. The batten style door has interior Z-bracing and opens outwards. The remainder of the elevation is blank except for two window openings, one flanking the entry and one in the gable, both of which currently boarded up with plywood.
Interior:
The interior of Barn II’s main level reveals a two-bay barn with square rule post and beam frame. The majority of the framing consists of hand-hewn primary timbers with pegged mortise and tenon joinery and sawn diagonal bracing. The half-round joists supporting the loft level floor above are hand-hewn and most retain the bark on their exposed sides. The hand-hewn common rafters visible in the loft level are butted at the ridge and nailed in place. These support wide sawn boards oriented horizontally.

The south side of the main level’s interior consists of a frame half-wall, the upper section of which being open to the rear lean-to. Within the lean-to, circular-sawn rafters are visible resting on the barn’s rear plate and extending down to a sawn frame extending from the south eave-side of the main block. Wide rough-sawn boards are laid horizontally across the rafters and vertical wood boards cover the lean-to’s exterior walls.

A poured concrete floor and foundation walls have been installed in the basement level of Barn II. This portion of the barn was used as a milking room and a feeding trough and manure gutter – these oriented east-west – are present in the floor. The walls, joists, and ceiling of the space have been whitewashed and a small hay door is located in the ceiling at the southwest corner of the space, further signs of previous dairy use. The framing visible within the basement primarily consists of hand-hewn timbers and the majority of the floor joists have half-round profiles. A modern frame dividing wall has been added to separate the basement into two rooms, to be used for cold vegetable storage.

• Historical or Architectural importance:
Applicable Connecticut State Register Criteria:
1. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Waldingfield Farm is significant as a complex of two intact historic barns and an 18th-century Greek Revival addition, these owned by one farming family for over 150 years. The barns include a small late-18th century English barn and a 19th-century English bank barn, both significant for their use of square rule post and beam construction primarily consisting of hand-hewn timbers with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. The original framing members appear to be largely intact and most are in good condition. The associated agricultural landscape is remarkably well-preserved, both this property and in the adjacent areas.

Historical background:
The current owners of Waldingfield Farm believe that the property’s original farmhouse consisted of a portion of the home’s central block and was built c. 1740. This, they indicate, was expanded c. 1780, and then the highly detailed Greek Revival period block comprising the western section of the house was built c. 1825. By 1859, an atlas of Litchfield County indicates that the property was, at the time, owned by a W. Smith, one of several members of that prominent Washington family who lived in the area. The 1860 Federal census lists 61-year old William Smith as a farmer residing on the property with his 59-year old wife Julia; 17-year old son Samuel B.; a 62-year old farm laborer, Daniel Churchill; Catherine Churchill, a 50-year old domestic servant; and 13-year old Elizabeth G. French, whose connection to the family is unclear.

An 1874 map of the Town of Washington shows that William Smith continued to reside on the farm at that time, however, in April 1876 the property passed to his son, Samuel. The 1880 Federal census lists Samuel B. Smith as a farmer living on the property along with 34-year old Julia Hill, a domestic servant, and 27-year old Otto Gren and 33-year old Clarence Rhodes, both farm laborers. It does not appear that Samuel B. Smith ever married and the 1910 census shows that he continued to reside with Julia Hill, as well as with 45-year old Julius Perret, another domestic servant.

In July 1913, the Smith property passed to Harriet M. Morgan, a resident of New Rochelle, New York. Morgan and her husband Charles, a carpenter, held the farm for just six years, as in February 1919 it was purchased by Clarence B. Smith, a New York City lawyer and distant cousin of Samuel B. Smith. The property was subsequently operated both as a gentleman’s dairy farm, and as the family’s summer retreat. By the onset of World War II, the decline of
the dairy industry in Connecticut put an end to the farm’s milking operation. This transition is clearly visible in aerial photographs from 1934 and 1965, between which time two silos, these located at the southern end of the west eave-side and on the north gable-end of Barn I, and an additional barn, this standing approximately 50’ northwest of both barns, were removed. While the Smith family stepped away from the dairy business the farmland was, however, worked by neighboring farmers for the next fifty years.

In 1990, the great-grandson of Clarence B. Smith, Daniel Horan, determined to reestablish the family’s role on the farm. The Waldingfield Farm website notes that Horan,

…began the process of reclaiming Waldingfield as a working farm – except with a difference. Waldingfield was to farm organic vegetables. Armed with a degree in History and a voracious reading appetite, Dan began his quest. He started on a small, half acre plot and recruited his younger brother Quincy to help with the daily work. The following summer Patrick, Quincy's twin brother, came aboard, and since then Waldingfield has been a family affair.

As the new century begins Waldingfield Farm is one of the largest certified organic operations (Baystate Organic Certifiers) in Connecticut. We currently cultivate on (roughly) 20-25 acres and have an active CSA program (Community Supported Agriculture).

Quincy and Patrick now manage the daily workings of the farm while big brother Dan and our parents are members of the farm board and help with strategy and land management (Waldingfield).

The Horan family foresees continued growth for Waldingfield Farm as the fruits of their labor have been enthusiastically embraced by the local community and beyond. As a result, they have injected new vitality into and reestablished their family’s connection to a farm that has been a part of Washington’s agricultural economy since the 18th century.

Architectural significance:

Both Barn I and Barn II are significant as intact examples of English bank barns and because of their early-18th- and 19th-century framing, which are good examples of square rule post and beam construction largely comprised of hand-hewn timbers. Both barns are notable for evidence of basement level dairy use, which include whitewashed interiors, cattle stanchions, and concrete manure gutters and feeding troughs. 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 and many farmers converted manure basements in older barns into ground-level stables with concrete floors – such as is the case with both Barn I and II.

The property gains further significance for its association with an intact 18th century farmstead house with a prominent 19th-century Greek Revival period addition, which since at least 1859 has been primarily held by subsequent generations of the Smith family. Prominent farmers in Washington, members of the Smith family worked the farm full-time until 1913. From 1919 until the onset of World War II, the property was operated as a gentleman’s farm by Clarence B. Smith, a New York City lawyer. Since 1990, the land has been worked as an organic farm by the great-grandsons of Clarence B. Smith, Dan, Patrick, and Quincy Horan.
• Sources (continuation):

Interview with Quincy Horan, son of owners, 4/17/2013, at the site.

Map resources:
Town of Washington Assessor’s Records: Parcel ID: Map 2-6, Parcel 29.
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/53624
Sexton, James, PhD; Survey Narrative of the Connecticut Barn, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation,


4. Detail Site Plan Sketch showing contributing and non-contributing resources. Base image from Bing Maps. Note: North is downward.
5. Northwest context view of 24 East Street, Washington, CT, camera facing southeast. From left to right, Barn I, Barn II (at rear), Farmhouse.

6. Southwest context view of 24 East Street, Washington, CT, camera facing northeast. From left to right, Farmhouse, Barn II, Barn I. Note Shed at far right.
7. Southeast context view of 24 East Street, Washington, CT, camera facing northwest. From left to right, Farmhouse, Barn II, Barn I, Greenhouse.

8. Landscape context view of 24 East Street, Washington, CT, camera facing southeast. View to the southeast of Farmhouse and outbuildings. Note pond at center right.
9. West eave-side of Farmhouse, showing c. 1825 block, camera facing east. Note recessed entry.

10. West eave-side and south gable-end of Farmhouse with south eave-side of additions, camera facing northeast. Note Barns at rear right.
11. North view of Farmhouse, camera facing southwest. From right to left, c. 1825 block, c. 1740 and c. 1780 block, c. 1950 block.

13. West eave-side and north gable-end of Barn I, and north eave-side and west gable end of Barn II, camera facing southeast. Note ground level pass-through door north of Barn I main entry.


16. Interior view of Barn I upper level, showing framing details, camera facing north. Note hand-hewn posts, girts, and purlins, and sawn diagonal braces and rafters. Steel repair plates and cables have been added.
17. Interior view of Barn I upper level, showing framing details, camera facing northeast. Note hand-hewn posts, girts, and purlins, and sawn diagonal braces and rafters. Steel plates present at major joints.

18. Interior view of Barn I basement level, showing framing details, camera facing northeast. Note hand-hewn posts, girders, and joists, and poured concrete floor.
19. Interior view of Barn I basement level, showing framing details, camera facing southeast. Note hand-hewn posts, girders, and joists, poured concrete floor, and fieldstone foundation wall.

21. West gable-end and south eave-side of Barn II, camera facing northeast. Note ground level wood storage area in rear lean-to, fieldstone retaining wall at left.

22. East gable-end of Barn II, camera facing west. Note basement level entry door at center, fieldstone retaining wall at left. South gable-end of Barn I at right.
23. Interior view of Barn II main level, showing framing details, camera facing northwest. Note hand-hewn half-round joists above.

24. Interior view of Barn II main level, showing framing details, camera facing southeast. Note hand-hewn post, girts, and joists. Rear lean-to at left.
25. Interior view of Barn II main level, showing roof details, camera facing west. Note hand-hewn rafters and wide board sheathing.

26. Interior view of Barn II basement level, showing wall and framing details, camera facing northwest. Note poured concrete walls, hand-hewn sill and joists.
27. Interior view of Barn II basement level, showing floor and wall details, camera facing northwest. Note manure gutter and feeding trough.

28. Interior view of Barn II basement level, showing wall and framing details, camera facing southwest. Note poured concrete walls, hand-hewn sills.