

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn

other name/site number n/a

2. Location

street & town 6755 Lainhart Road not for publication

city or town Altamont vicinity

state New York code NY county Albany code 001 zip code 12009

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
 request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 4/17/01

Signature of certifying official>Title Commissioner, NY State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Date 4/17/01
New York State Historic Preservation Officer

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the National
Register.
- other, (explain):

The Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn
Name of Property

Albany, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	5	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	2	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		7	0
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

*Historic and Architectural Resources of the town of
Cornwall, Orange County, New York*

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/Storage, Agricultural Field,

Animal Facility, Processing, Agricultural Outbuilding

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/Storage, Agricultural Field,

Animal Facility, Processing, Agricultural Outbuilding

FUNERARY/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

DUTCH COLONIAL/Dutch Barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood

roof Asphalt Shingles

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

Lainhart Farm Complex is located on both sides of Lainhart Road in the northwest corner of the town of Guilderland, just outside the incorporated limits of the village of Altamont, Albany County, New York. Open rolling farmland and wood lots bound the nominated property on all sides. The complex of buildings is grouped together and set close to the road, which bisects the nominated acreage.

The nominated farm complex includes the farmhouse (ca.1851, contributing building), smokehouse (ca.1851, contributing), wagon house (ca.1851, contributing), horse barn (ca.1851, contributing), the Dutch barn (ca.1819, contributing), and the family burial ground (ca.1796, contributing). The 158 acres historically associated with the farm is also been classified as a contributing feature of the nomination.

Farm House (ca.1851)

The Lainhart farmhouse is at least the second home to be constructed on the farm. The house appears to date from the 1850s. The house is a two story, timber framed, gabled-L, Greek Revival building. The main block, wing and wing extensions are covered by gable roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles. The building is sheathed with clapboards. The east elevation of the main block forms the architectural focal point of the building. The gable fronted façade is highlighted by wide corner boards and a finely crafted Greek Revival style entryway.

On the interior the house has undergone numerous changes with each successive generation of the Lainhart family. Generally, much of the floor plan, window and door trims, and plaster wall finishes survive.

Smokehouse (ca.1851)

The smokehouse is situated directly across Lainhart Road from the farmhouse. It is a small single story wood frame building. It is sheathed with weathered clapboards and covered by a gable roof. The small building rests on a foundation of rubblestones.

Wagon Shed (ca.1851)

The wagon shed is situated directly north of the farmhouse on the west side of Lainhart road. It is a single story timber frame building. It is sheathed with weathered clapboards and covered by a gable roof. The small building rests on a foundation of rubblestones.

Horse Barn (ca.1851)

The horse barn is situated directly across Lainhart road from the farmhouse. It is a large, one-and one-half story heavy timber frame building, which is oriented perpendicular to the roadway. It is sheathed with weathered clapboards and covered by a gable roof. The building rests on a foundation of rubblestones.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

The Dutch Barn (ca.1819, expanded 1859)

An article written by Christopher Albright for the Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter (Fall, 1997 Vol. 10, Issue 2) provides a detailed description of the this unique resource.

An examination of the barn today gives us an idea of the original dimensions of this barn. It was a three-bay barn with sway bracing only at the gable ends. These sway braces extended well below the top of the anchorbeams by almost three and a half feet. The length of the original barn can be verified by examining the purlin plate for splices and mortises that are no longer in use. The length of 38 feet is rather small compared with an average of 42 feet for Guilderland Dutch barns. The barn's current width of 41 feet is probably the original width. There is some evidence that either the wall height was increased or the side aisles were widened as the rafter cutout angles do not seat on the purlin plates correctly in its current roof pitch configuration. Most likely the wall height was increased (currently 14 feet 2 inches). However, there is no evidence of the wall studs being spliced to achieve this. The side walls may have been new to the rebuild, though an inspection of these wall studs suggests otherwise. A center aisle width of 21 feet 4 inches is on the low average and side aisles are rather small at 9 feet 10 inches. The anchorbeam dimensions of 12 inches by 17 inches are not exceptionally large but the anchorbeam braces were. These large anchorbeam braces were replaced during the 1859 rebuild with smaller 9 inch by 7 inch braces. An examination of the half-empty mortises for these braces indicates an anchorbeam brace with dimensions of 12 inches by 15 inches, the width being the same as the anchorbeam itself. Why these anchorbeam braces were replaced has not been determined. Maybe larger anchorbeam braces were out of style. The gable end bents, which very often in Guilderland have no anchorbeam braces, have braces that extend upward from the anchorbeam to the column. In Guilderland, this has been observed one other time in a barn about one mile northeast of the Lainhart barn. Instead of a high transverse beam in the gable end to support studs for the sheathing, a collar tie was incorporated just above, and may have even rested on the purlin plate. The use of collar ties instead of upper transverse beams has been documented in early Dutch Barns as well as several other barns in the Guilderland area of Albany County, New York. The gable end rafters that would have the half lapped dovetail as well as cutouts for wall studs over the side aisles can be found in positions other than their original locations in the rebuilt barn. Mortises in the anchorbeam at the original gable end facing the road (also the layout end) were for the pent roof over the wagon doors. No evidence of a pent roof remains for the opposite gable end. The barn retains what appears to be its original floor with a median sill exposed.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

The floor boards average between sixteen and twenty inches wide and two and one half inches thick.

Though the barn may have been rebuilt on its original site, evidence suggests that it was moved to its present location. The bents have been renumbered to include the added bay (i.e., the first bent is now marked as the second, the second bent is now marked as the third and so on). This renumbering would have been unnecessary unless the barn was dismantled and rebuilt (i.e., relocated). The original numbering system is a single chisel mark made across the grain followed by one, two, three or four short notches identifying the appropriate bent. The numbering system used for the rebuild was of the more common Roman numeral style.

The one-bay addition added to the layout end of the barn was 20 feet 3 inches long. This new bay had no gable end door and appears to have been used solely for the storage of hay. The sway brace configuration was changed during the rebuild to reflect a symmetrical pattern in the now four-bay barn (see diagram). Doors were added to both of the side walls to allow wagons to enter the barn from the side. However, the south side door is elevated about three feet and was probably not a wagon entrance.

Recent work done to the barn includes the partial replacement of sills and splicing of rotted wall posts along the north wall. The columns had been spreading outward causing the rafters to slide off their seats and creating a crease in the roofline with additional problems to the slate roofing. Attaching cables to the upper columns and drawing them back into proper alignment solved this. Portions of the slate roof and siding were replaced to maintain weatherproofing. This year's barn grant was used to stabilize the south wall foundation. The commitment of the owner to maintain this barn will ensure that it will continue to provide a fine example of a Dutch barn for years to come.

Lainhart Family Burial Ground (ca.1790)

The Lainhart family burial ground is situated on the west side of Lainhart Road several hundred feet north of the wagon house. The burial ground is situated on a knoll and is currently surrounded by mature trees. The entire cemetery is bounded on all sides by a low, dry laid stone wall. Contained within the boundary of the cemetery wall are several graves. The earliest burial at the site appears to that of Benjamin Lee, a Revolutionary War soldier who married one of Michael Leonhardt's daughter. His gravestone is a unique example of funerary folk art in this region. The marker is a single rough-cut piece of bluestone, which has been incised with a crude winged soul effigy and the inscription "*March 7, B. Lee, 1790.*" Near the Lee grave is the burial site of Michael Leonhardt. His funeral marker is a finely crafted "Angel of Death" three lobed form with a carefully cut inscription, which reads: *In Memory of Michael Lanehardt who was unfortunately killed by the fall of a tree on the 25th day of March, AD 1796.*" A number of other

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

finely crafted mid-nineteenth century funerary markers with neoclassical motifs are also present in the cemetery.

Farm Setting

The 158 acres associated with the Lainhart farm today retains a high degree of integrity from the farm's historic period. The acreage east of the road is open and drops off to the east. This land remains open and still in agricultural use. The land west of the road rises and is largely tree lot. Collectively this acreage provides an intact setting for this important farmstead and is a contributing component.

The Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn
Name of Property

Albany, New York
County and State

8. Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

ca.1768-1950

Significant Dates

ca.1768, 1859

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

Lainhart Farm Complex is an outstanding collection of farm architecture in the town of Guilderland, Albany County. It is architecturally significant as a largely intact example of a late eighteenth early nineteenth century tenant farmstead that developed with the expansion of a mix agricultural economy and which has retained its original buildings and agricultural setting. Of particular interest is the farm's Dutch barn. Originally constructed in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, the building was enlarged in 1859-60 marking the farm's period of greatest expansion. The Lainhart farm derives additional historical significance through its association with the same family for more than seven generations. Established prior to the American Revolution, the farm has descended through the Lainhart family virtually intact for nearly two and one-half centuries.

An intact collection of four contributing agricultural-related buildings in addition to the farmhouse and the family cemetery enhance the significance of the Lainhart farm as an excellent example of an early Van Rensselaer tenant farm, which prospered, adding some buildings while adapting others to the ever changing needs of the regional agri-economy. The smoke house, wagon house, horse barn and Dutch barn all relate directly to the evolution of this working farmstead over 232 years of continuous operation collectively providing an important resource for the study of agricultural practices and rural life in Guilderland and the Capital District region of New York.

The Lainhart farm is located in what was once the feudal domain of the Van Rensselaer family. In 1779, the revolutionary state government created the district on the west side of the Hudson River known as the West District of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. In 1788, the West Manor became the Town of Watervliet. Five towns were formed from Watervliet between 1790 and 1809. Guilderland was formed from Watervliet. March 12, 1793, some 163 years after the arrival of the first settlers.¹

Stephan Van Rensselaer III (1764-1839), the sixth lord of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, presided over a domain of approximately 3000 tenants and 436,000 acres in Albany and Rensselaer counties. To attract tenants to his vast holdings, Van Rensselaer had offered patriots of the American Revolution homesteads without cost for a seven-year period, after which the landlord subjected his tenants to a "durable lease." Alexander Hamilton, Van Rensselaer's brother-in-law, designed a lease that bound the new tenants permanently to the estate. According to historian Henry Christman, "Van Rensselaer adroitly sidestepped the issue of feudalism, which had been outlawed in New York State in 1872 by the abolition of entail and primogeniture." Van Rensselaer 'sold' the farmer and his heirs and assigns forever, on the following conditions:

As 'purchase' price for the title to and use of his soil, the tenant was to pay ten to fourteen bushels of winter wheat annually, and four fat fowls; and he was to give one day's service each

¹ Floyd I. Brewer, ed., *Bethlehem Revisited* (Bethlehem Bicentennial Commission, 1993), pp. 73-74.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

year with team and wagon. He was to pay all taxes, and was to use the land for agricultural services only. The patroon specifically reserved for himself all wood, mineral, and water rights, and the rights of re-entry to exploit these resources. The tenant could not sell the property, but only his contract of incomplete sale, with its terms unaltered. A 'quarter sale' clause restricted him still further: if he wished to sell, the landlord had the option of collecting one-fourth of the sale price or recovering full title to the property at three quarters of the market price.²

Under Stephen Van Rensselaer III, farms in Rensselaer Manor grew in number until, at his death in 1839, there were over 3000. Many sixth or seventh generation New England Yankees began to migrate to Guilderland. Many of these families had seen once-large landholdings subdivided into smaller units as families grew. The fertile land of Guilderland attracted them. After 1846 the Rensselaer family sold most of their holdings to Walter Church, a real estate investor, who, in turn, sold most of the farms to the tenants occupying them. Tenants bought most of the farms between 1850 and 1880; however, some farmers continued to lease. Some farmers were still paying rent in the 1930s.³

The history of the Lainhart farm begins with the arrival of Michael Leonhardt to the area in the years prior to the Revolutionary War. In an article written by Vaughn Lainhart Nevin for the Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter (Fall, 1997 Vol. 10, Issue 2) provides a detailed history of this property and the family that has farmed the acreage for more than two centuries.

Michael Leonhardt, born c. 1730, came up the Hudson River from the Rhinebeck area and settled on land in the western part of Rensselaerwyck as a tenant of Stephen Van Rensselaer c.1768. His marriage to Maria Woester is recorded in the Reformed Church of Rhinebeck in 1759 where it states that he was from "The Paltz" and lived in Kleine Esopus. She is reported to have lived in Staatsburgh. If there was an earlier tenancy record, its existence is unknown, but the Lainharts are in possession of a 1790 deed. This deed gives Michael inheritable rental rights for the sum of "five shillings" and a yearly rent of 22 skepples of "good merchantable winter wheat" and "four fat fowls" to be delivered to the Van Rensselaer manor house along with one day of service with carriage and horses on the second day of January of each year.

Michael's will, written in 1786, leaves the farm to his widow, "so long as she remains my widow," and if she married she was still to retain one-third part of the farm during her life. The oldest son, John, already married and living on his own land, was left a sleigh, colt and an equal part of movables and stock. The two other sons (there were seven daughters also who were provided with "moveables" and loose estate) were to have equal shares of the farm. Simeon was to receive a "cow

² Henry Christman, *Tin Horns and Calico* (Cornwallville: Hope Farm Press, 1975), p. 6.

³ Brewer, p. 76.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

"extraordinary" if he married, and he was to give Henry, the youngest son, "learning." Simeon did marry and in time he and Hendrick (or Henry) inherited the farm. Simeon's share included the house and barn and shed, while Henry's share was land closer to the Bozenkill.

The tenancy arrangement with obligations to the Van Rensselaers was carried on by Simeon until his death in 1845 and then by his son Henry S. Lainhart. External events were to change this pattern. In 1839 the "good" patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, died. His heirs and agents, who were more exacting in demanding payment from their tenants throughout the manor, precipitated a revolt that had been brewing ever since the Revolutionary War. The influx of freeholder Yankees from New England was coupled with a new American ethos, which sought freedom from every sort of tyranny. These factors, along with growing prosperity, led to refusals to pay rent, and demands to buy the farms outright. The Anti-rent Wars began in 1843 and there followed a long period of political dissent, litigation and some violence before there was resolution and breakup of the patroon system in the 1850s. The manor proprietors finally gave up their rights and sold the land to some tenants.

Henry S. Lainhart obtained a release and quitclaim to his farm from the Van Rensselaer agents in 1851. With the deed to the land now firmly in hand, he proceeded to enlarge the house and barn. The Dutch barn was a style that served its purpose well but needed to be enlarged to store the increasing amounts of hay and grains grown to meet the market demand of a more populous area with a more robust economy. The Lainhart farm was producing good crops of timothy hay, oats, rye, wheat, buckwheat, clover hay and broom-corn. The family also had corn for fodder, a vegetable garden, fruit and nut trees and raised sheep, chickens, and pigs. There also were cows for milking and for meat, a team of oxen and at least two horses. This information is derived from the diaries of Stephen Lainhart, Henry's son.

It was a cold spring in 1859 with frosts continuing into June, according to the diaries of Stephen, who was 18 years old that year. In May they had taken down part of the old barn, the existing timbers to be reused, and in early June the carpenters began to erect the new barn extension. The west door was removed (the original pentice mortises in the anchorbeams are still visible inside the barn) and the barn was extended another 15 feet. This original Dutch style barn door from the western side was moved to the northern side of the barn, the west side now being completely closed in. The Lainharts, father and son, with help from neighbors, other family and the hired men, planed the siding for the barn.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

The carpenters worked for four days, then left, and Stephen wrote "we finished the barn." The slaters came to put on the roof on the twenty-first of June, at a cost of \$52.00, not paid in full until 1860. The more durable slate roofing was made possible by the opening of the Champlain Canal in the 1840s, which allowed more slate to be brought in from Vermont. John Moak also repaired the horse stable in 1859.

The large barn retained the core characteristics of a Dutch barn. Side aisles and stalls were added for the farm animals but the primary purpose of a Dutch barn was for the protection, storing and threshing of grains. The large Dutch-style half barn doors, situated previously at the East and West ends to allow the prevailing winds to help in dispersing the chaff when threshing on the barn floor, were now located on the east and north sides with another door on the southern side. In the original core one can still see the classic "H" construction with large hand-hewn anchor beams. Two loft ladders are carved out of existing upright supports and the square core is built on stone piers. This inner core of wide pine floorboards, anchor beams, purlin plates, rafters and plank roof continue to be responsible for stability and longevity. The anchor beams, vertical posts and purlin plates display the characteristic mortise and tenon construction. The roofline is steep with original slate roofing material. Here also there is no ridgepole, but the large roof rafters are tapered and finished with a fork and tongue end into which a wooden peg is inserted to hold the fiffing together. The original wrought iron hinges and latches on doors are some of the most interesting features of the barn and the other farm buildings.

The expansion and improvement of farm buildings on the farm continued into 1860. An old shed was leveled with carpenters and slate roofers hired to build the new one. This year the "new siding and lumber" came from Scrafford's mill. The "buttrements" for the shed were laid in early May and by the 19th the new shed was raised. In July, Stephen wrote that the shed was painted, the final touch. An interesting and perplexing entry in October of that year is Stephen's account of laying a wall "under the barn." Does this refer to the new barn built in 1859, an older barn, or one about to be built? If it refers to the 1859 barn, why wasn't the wall laid at that time? One explanation suggested by Vincent Shaefer's book on the Dutch barn is that the outer walls were curtain walls. Thus, they were not weight-bearing and the foundation under the sills could be a dry wall of flat and semi-flat stones laid by masons. The sills are massive timbers of a single long piece of wood. A recent Dutch Barn Society grant made possible repairs to reinforce the barn's stone foundation, no doubt the same referred to in the 1859 diary.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

Papers found on the farm by current descendants of Henry and Stephen Lainhart attest to building additions and changes according to fire insurance purchased. Prior to 1851 the description of things protected included a dwelling house (for \$200), household provisions and furniture (\$200), a barn and shed adjoining (\$300), and hay and grain in barn and shed (\$300). In 1861, the farm was now insured for \$2000, which included \$1000 for the house, \$600 for the barn and one shed adjoining on the west, \$200 for another shed 50 feet south of the barn, \$100 for a wagon house on the west side of the road and \$100 for hay and grain in the barn. The barn remains useful for the current generation of Lainharts occupying the farm and is a historical testament to the integrity of the Dutch barn in the Hudson-Mohawk region.

Stephen H. Lainhart inherited the farm from his father, Henry, and Stephen passed on the farm to his son, Charles, who had stayed with his family on the land of his ancestors. Reid Lainhart, the present owner, is the son of Charles, and he and his wife are recent grandparents of a new Michael, the eighth generation. Across from the barn and on a knoll above the house is the Lainhart family cemetery. Here Michael is buried ("felled by a tree" in 1796) beside his wife, Mary Simeon and Henry S. Lainhart and their wives are also buried in this plot along with a few other members of earlier generations, their wives and husbands and children. Benjamin Lee, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and husband of Maria Lainhart, second generation, is buried here. Hand-written family cemetery records claim there was an unmarked area for "colored people of olden times." They had lived and worked on the farm as was the custom in the eighteenth century. The continuing sense of place and purpose engendered by these extant reminders is a precious heritage for the family and the region.

The Lainhart farm, with its intact farmhouse, agricultural outbuildings, cemetery and acreage retains a high degree of integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, design, materials and craftsmanship and survives as an important local reminder of the development and evolution of the town of Guilderland.

The Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn
Name of Property

Albany, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 158 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 579658 4730361

Zone Easting Northing

3 18 579127 4730074

Zone Easting Northing

5 18 579183 4730838

Zone Easting Northing

2 18 579305 4729946

Zone Easting Northing

4 18 578824 473055

Zone Easting Northing

6

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John A. Bonafide, Historic Preservation Program Analyst

date January, 2001

organization NYSOPRHP

telephone 518-237-8643

street & number PO Box 189

state NY zip code 12188-0189

city or town Waterford

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Mr. & Mrs. Reed Lainhart

telephone

street & number 6755 Lainhart Road

state NY zip code 12009

city or town Altamont

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate a properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Beers, S.N. & D.G., New Topographical Atlas of the Counties of Albany & Schenectady, New York. Philadelphia: Stone & Stewart. 1866. Reprint ed. Churchville, NY: Martin Wehle. 1975.

Nevin, Vaughn Lainhart. "The Lainhart Barn." Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter. Fall 1997. Vol. 10, Issue 2.

Albright, Christopher "Observations of the Lainhart Dutch Barn, Guilderland, New York." Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter. Fall 1997. Vol. 10, Issue 2.

*Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn
Guilderland, Albany County*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the nominated property is shown as the heavy black outline on the accompanying map entitled Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn, Guilderland, Albany County, New York.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nomination has been drawn to coincide with the current legal lot for the property.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photographs

Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn

Guilderland, Albany County

Photo by: John A. Bonafide, 2001

NYS OPRHP, Waterford, NY

Neg. at: NYS OPRHP, Waterford, NY

Photographs

1. Farmhouse, east façade and north elevation
2. Interior detail
3. Interior detail
4. West elevation of Dutch Barn (horse barn to the right)
5. Dutch barn, east elevation (note farmhouse to the left)
6. Interior frame detail of Dutch barn
7. Interior frame detail of Dutch barn
8. Interior frame detail of Dutch barn
9. East elevation of horse barn, south elevation of the Dutch barn
10. East elevation of wagon house, cemetery on rise of land to the right of barn
11. Cemetery detail
12. Cemetery detail
13. Cemetery detail
14. Cemetery detail
15. Original copy of the indenture

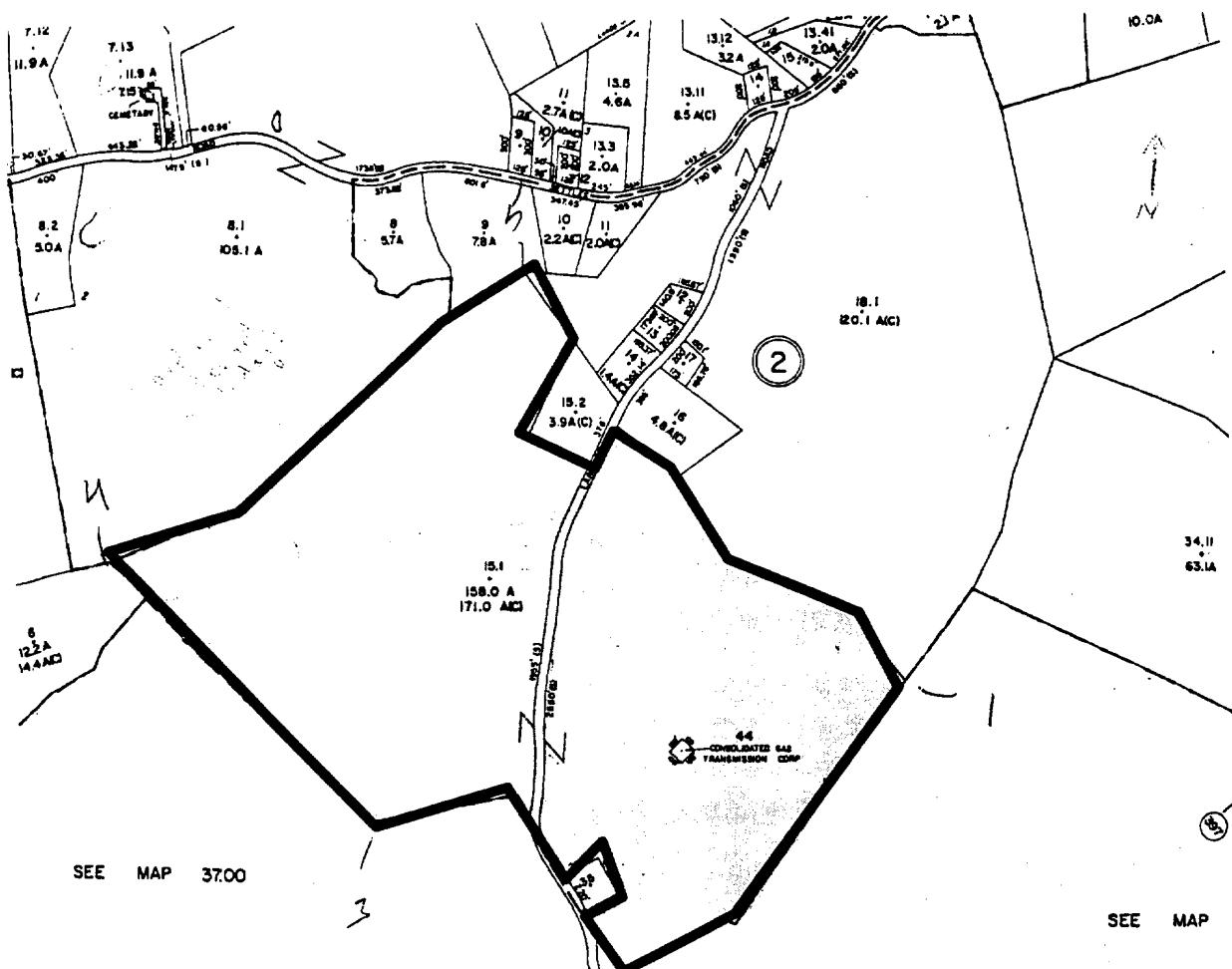
Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn
Guilderland, Albany County

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

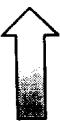
Section number MAP

Lainhart Farm Complex and Dutch Barn

Guilderland, Albany County, New York



NORTH



scale 1 inch equals 1050 feet
boundary
photo key



ALTAMONT QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES

SCHENECTADY

