

980

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name BARRINGER-OVERBAUGH-LASHER HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 321 MAIN STREET

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town GERMANTOWN

state NEW YORK code NY county COLUMBIA code 021 zip code 12526

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Richard A. Preprint BBHPO 10/2/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

John Edgar H. Beall 12.2.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

BARRINGER-OVERBAUGH-LASHER HOUSE
 Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
 in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC

 LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

 walls: CLAPBOARD

 roof: ASPHALT

 other: METAL, GLASS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Barringer-Overbaugh-Lasher house is a modestly scaled vernacular dwelling located just outside of the hamlet of Germantown, Columbia County, New York. The earliest portion of this L-shaped frame house, which consists of a story-and-a-half main block with attached leanto, is significant as an expression of New World Dutch house construction, having been built in a manner consistent with that distinctive framing tradition. This ca. 1800 section was subsequently augmented, ca. 1865, with the addition of an attached leanto, which was extended subsequently to achieve its current footprint. A non-historic one-story wing presently extends from the south wall of the leanto; it is not a significant feature in the context of this nomination. The nominated house's exterior is largely unadorned save for a porch, added in the Late Victorian era, which shields the principal entrance from the elements. The interior of the dwelling reflects the modest circumstances of the house's occupants in the nineteenth century and non-historic features of more recent age, notably floor and wall coverings that conceal earlier finish materials. The main block has exposed ceiling beams, closely spaced and expressive of the H-bent framing system used to erect it, and finish work the earliest of which dates to ca. 1800 and ca. 1840. The leanto, which by all indications dates to the post-Civil War era, has features consistent with that period, along with others that would seem contemporary with its southward extension. The nominated dwelling, while modest in scale and conception, nevertheless survives with any number of interpretable historic-period features.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The nominated property is located at 321 Main Street (County Route 8), a short distance outside of the hamlet of Germantown and east of the New York Route 9G corridor, in Columbia County, New York. The house and associated acreage are situated on the south side of the road, at a prominent curve, immediately west of the Reformed Church cemetery. The dwelling is oriented with its principal elevation facing northwards, towards the road. The grade of the site is uneven, sloping downwards from east to west, accounting for the difference in floor levels between the leanto and the main block, the first floor of the leanto being a few feet below that of the main block. A well and an associated cast-iron hand pump are located near the house's northwest corner, between it and the road. There is an asphalt-paved driveway on the house's east side and a poured concrete walkway with pipe railing that leads to the front porch. At the rear of the house, to the southeast, is a deteriorating shed (non-contributing). A scattering of mature deciduous trees constitute the principal landscape features of the property, which consists of approximately two and one-half acres of land.

Overview

The Barringer-Overbaugh-Lasher house is a small wood frame building of vernacular characteristics. It consists of two principal sections, a gable-ended main block, one and one-half story in height, and a one-story shed-roofed leanto. There is additionally a single-story frame wing, non-historic, which extends southwards from the south end wall of the leanto. The main block measures roughly 24' by 20', the shorter dimension corresponding with the gable ends, while the leanto measures roughly 28' by 14', the shorter dimension corresponding with the end walls. As such the leanto projects eight feet beyond the rear wall of the main block, though originally it matched the depth of the main block. The two principal sections engage one another in the following manner: the main block is oriented with its primary elevation facing north, towards the road, and the leanto engages its west gable end so that the two sections form an L-shaped footprint. The pitched roof of the leanto begins at the eaves level of the main block. Exterior ornamentation is all but non-existent, save for the porch that spans a portion of the main block's façade, which exhibits turned and scroll-sawn elements consistent with a date in the latter nineteenth or early twentieth century. The interior is, in scale and finish, exceptionally modest but nevertheless largely intact to the period of significance. The main block retains vestiges of its original ca. 1800 finishes and plan and exhibits the expression of the frames H-bents' ceiling

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beams, which are boxed and beaded in the main room. Also present are features consistent with the Greek Revival style, rendered ca. 1840. Finishes in the leanto are suggestive of a date in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, when it was added, and also a subsequent period corresponding with when it was extended beyond its original extent to the south.

Exterior

Both the main block and the leanto are covered on all elevations with novelty siding. The main block has an asphalt-shingle roof while the leanto has a standing-seam metal roof that was installed over wood shingles. Both historic sections were built above stone foundations, though a portion of the leanto foundation, corresponding with where it was added to, incorporates brick in its wall.

The main block will be described first. The façade has a central door flanked by windows at first story level and two smaller windows corresponding with those below at half-story level. The two first-story windows are fitted with two-over-two wood sash and have wood sills, casings and drip caps; the two smaller windows are fitted with three-light casements. A glazed and paneled door constitutes the entrance. The first-story fenestration is shielded beneath a shed-roofed porch which is sustained by four turned posts with associated runs of railing and scroll-sawn ornament at soffit level. Blocking has been nailed to the exterior wall, at eaves level, to accommodate gutters.

The east gable elevation has two windows each at first and half-story level. Those at first-story level are of a six-over-six type, while the upper windows are fitted with six-light wood casements. A brick furnace chimney rises from grade level up through the cornice. A plain fascia and unmoulded trim board follow the roof rake, and an identical treatment is used on the opposite west elevation, which is screened at first-story level by the leanto. Two casement windows at half-story level, fitted with six-light wood casements, are present on that side. The rear, or south, elevation of the main block has two windows at first-story level—one fitted with six-over-six wood sash, the other with two-over-two wood sash—in addition to two six-light casements at half-story level and a later small window that lights a bathroom.

The leanto has a single window opening fitted with two-over-two sash on the north elevation; two windows with two-over-two sash on the west elevation; and, on the east elevation, where it projects beyond the south wall of the main block, one window with six-over-six sash above which is a small four-light casement window that brings light into the attic of that section.

The modern, low-slung wing that extends from the south elevation of the leanto exhibits a variety of exterior treatments and has an uncovered porch corresponding with its west elevation.

Interior Plan & Finish

The interior plan is straightforward and appears to reflect the two principal phases of development, ca. 1800 and ca. 1865. The main block interior is divided into one larger and two smaller rooms at first floor level; the principal entrance opens into the large room, which includes the staircase to the upper floor, aligned along the west wall. Upstairs the space is divided into two rooms divided by a north-to-south partition that corresponds with the position of the wall at first-floor level that divides the larger room from the two smaller ones. The leanto's first-floor plan is divided into two rooms, the north room being a dining room, the south room being a kitchen. The attic of the leanto is unfinished. The basement of the main block retains remnants of two-coat lime plaster rendered directly to the interior face of the stone foundation wall, indicating this area was used in some capacity historically, likely for food storage; at-grade access was provided for originally on the west elevation, prior to the construction of the leanto. There is crawl space beneath the leanto.

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The nature of the first-floor flooring could not be determined as it is presently covered with linoleum. The walls and interstices between the beams, on the ceiling, are also clad with later material that conceals the earlier plaster-on-lath finish. The ceiling beams in the main room are boxed and beaded, while those in the two smaller rooms are not. Both doorways into the smaller rooms have moulded casings consistent with the Federal style and a ca. 1800 date. The staircase, of an open stringer type, has a paneled newel post of square plan which is later than the remaining staircase elements; both the handrail and balusters, along with the staircase itself, would appear to date to ca. 1840. The upper level of the main block, meanwhile, retains its wide plank flooring, plaster wall and ceiling finish, and a run of railing with associated newel post that encloses the stairwell. The door between the two rooms is of a vertical two-panel type which, along with its mouldings, is consistent with Greek Revival design.

The leanto retains features consistent with the second half of the nineteenth century, notably the bead-board wainscot and ceiling in the south room—the kitchen—and the four-panel door that at one time led outside. That room has a bead-board ceiling that was later covered with sheetrock. A brick chimney, located along the west wall, once accommodated a cooking stove. The kitchen also retains a section of built-in cabinets and drawers, of bead-board construction, which appear to be of later nineteenth century date. A door and associated stair adjacent to this feature leads downwards into the basement of the main block.

Construction

The main block was built using a New World Dutch-type timber frame consisting of a series of 9 closely spaced transverse H-bents and a roof frame composed of common rafters with collar ties. The joinery used to fashion the frame was cut on the scribe rule, indicating a date of construction typically prior to ca. 1810. The basement framing consists of hewn oak sills and one transverse girder, along with floor joists that were hewn square before being milled into smaller units. The floor framing layout reflects the partitioning of the rooms above at first-story level. As for the bents, the westernmost one is visible from the attic of the leanto; the posts and anchor beam were fashioned from white oak, the anchor beam being hewn and the posts being upright-sawn, as the corresponding braces are. Chiseled carpenters marks are present where framing components meet and indicate the scribe-rule joinery system used by the framers. From this position is also visible the next anchor beam to the east, which is boxed and beaded and retains its early ochre-painted finish, as do the undersides of the floorboards. As for the roof frame, it consists of upright-sawn hemlock rafter pairs with corresponding collar ties that define the height of the ceiling. The rafters are lapped and pegged at their apex. The wide roof boards are original and were upright sawn.

The leanto framing is only presently visible in the attic. The rafters, which are framed into uprights butted against the west wall of the main block, are pine or hemlock, the ones corresponding with the original section being upright sawn, the later ones being circular-sawn. The roof boards are original and fashioned from pine, and to them are affixed wood shingles over which the present standing-seam metal roof was applied.

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8. Statement of 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1800- ca. 1900

Significant Dates

ca. 1800; ca. 1840; ca. 1865; ca. 1890-1900

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, ca. 1800- ca. 1900, is initiated with the construction of the dwelling and terminates with the last changes deemed significant within an architectural context, which occurred in the Late Victorian period.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Barringer-Overbaugh-Lasher House is significant in the context of Germantown's vernacular domestic architecture, given the scarcity of identified early houses there which reflect the cultural origins of the Palatine settlers of this part of Columbia County and the building practices they established there. Few examples of eighteenth century dwellings have yet been identified, outside of the ca. 1746 Lutheran Parsonage and the ca. 1755 section of the Rockefeller Tavern, both of which were built of stone, and not wood. As such, the original section of the nominated house, ca. 1800, is an important example of New World Dutch timber frame construction in Germantown, erected in a manner consistent with the building practices favored by the Dutch, Germans and other Northern European groups. It is also important as an example of what may have been an established domestic typology, as it appears to survive with its first-period interior plan intact. The building's story-and-a-half form, closely spaced H-bent framing system, and expressed ceiling beams are characteristic of the New World Dutch house type and reflect the continued use of this building system at the dawn of the nineteenth century. The dwelling also forms a valuable example of what might best be termed middling-class housing in the nineteenth century, expressive of the experiences of ordinary people and not those of the merchant or upper economic or social classes. The dwelling was owned variously in the nineteenth century by the Barringers, a young couple, until John Barringer's untimely death in 1817; by the family of Edward G. Lasher, a laborer who served as Germantown's town clerk, 1844-45; and by Mary H. Green, a native of Rhode Island and widow who shared the household for a time with a second family, and whose son, John, was a boatman and later a fruit grower. The building is being nominated in association with Criterion C, in the area of architecture and at the local significance level, as a rare and only recently identified example of New World Dutch frame construction in Germantown. It is an important survival which depicts a method of construction that shares strong affiliations with the town's early ethnic population and as such portrays the continuation of these building practices in the post-Revolutionary period.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Early History of Germantown & Ownership Chronology to 1938

Germantown's first European-American settlers were, as the town's name would imply, a contingent of Palatine German families which came to the Hudson Valley from the war-ravaged Palatinate, by way of England, in the first years of the eighteenth century. Conditions in the Palatinate had deteriorated to such an extent that many had migrated out of the Rhine Valley to London, where their ranks swelled to some 10,000 individuals, straining English efforts to accommodate them. In 1710 New York Provincial Governor Robert Hunter, acting on behalf of the British Crown, purchased lands from Robert and Alida Livingston for the resettlement of these Palatine refugees who, as part of an English plan, were to be employed in activities to benefit the British Navy—namely the manufacture of tar, rosin and other materials essential to English naval efforts. This location came to be known as "East Camp," so as to be distinguished from "West Camp," the latter a second German settlement on the opposite side of the Hudson River in northeastern Ulster County. While the conditions the Palatine settlers faced in their first year in Columbia County were exceptionally difficult, leading many to migrate into the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys where their culture fully blossomed, others from the first group which arrived in 1710 remained in this immediate area, which retained its distinctive ethnic complexion into the nineteenth century. The naval stores project, as it was known, ultimately proved a failure due to any number of variables, among them shifting political agendas in England, a lack of adequate supplies, and a general unfamiliarity on the part of the Germans with the specialized skills required to create the desired products.¹

Those that remained in Germantown following the outmigration of some families into the river valleys west of the Hudson River were responsible for the development of that area, which continued to receive new

¹ *Columbia County at the End of the Century: A Record of Its Formation and Settlement, Its Resources, Its Institutions, Its Industries and Its People*, vol.II (Hudson: The Record Printing and Publishing Company, 1900), 605-619.

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German families as the eighteenth century progressed, the Rockefellers being prominent among these. Germantown remained a rural community throughout the eighteenth century, characterized by a few clusters of development, Hudson River landings, and a network of outlying farms, conditions that remained largely in place in 1813, at which time the following description was offered in Spafford's *Gazetteer of New York*:

The inhabitants are principally the descendants of the early German families who settled here in 1710. They are still characterized by the steady habits of their ancestors, and they own the soil which they cultivate and with much care. By a timely economy of forest trees, the lands there are remarkably well supplied with timber, and no town on the tide-waters of the Hudson has groves of equal value. There are 33 looms in families, and the clothing is almost exclusively manufactured in the household-way. There are 2 meeting-houses or churches, one for Lutherans, and one for Presbyterians; and 3 school-houses. There are 3 docks and store-houses on the Hudson, but they are little used at present; but it has an excellent fishery on the Hudson which is much used. The soil is various, and tracts of clay, sand and loam, afford a great variety of products, and Germantown is noted for the abundance and excellence of its fruit. Its agriculture is respectable and rapidly improving.²

Agriculture in Germantown followed a predictable pattern for the river valley areas of eastern New York, with the cultivation of cereal grains, namely wheat and rye, being the principal pursuit in the eighteenth century. The nineteenth century was characterized by the increasing cultivation of market products, namely fruit, including grapes, pears, apples, cherries and berries. The success of fruit growing in Germantown should come as little surprise, given that many of the early Palatine settlers came from an area of the Rhine Valley where viticulture was much practiced. Services were provided to area farmers in the Germantown hamlet, with the Hudson River serving as the principal line of transportation prior to the arrival of the railroad, after which time the importance of the river as a means of communicating with distant markets was reduced.

The earliest identified resident of the house is John D. Barringer, or Johannes D. Barringer (1787-1817), who was born in Red Hook, Dutchess County, where a number of Palatine families from the East and West camp settlements moved. His parents were David Barringer (b. 1751), a veteran of the American Revolution, and Elisabeth Kemple. John Barringer married Hannah Fritz (1789-1874) in October 1809 and the couple had five children, one of whom was born after his death. In May 1818 Hannah Barringer, by that time a widow, conveyed the property to William Overbaugh (1791-1857), a Saugerties native who was noted as a resident of Catskill at that time. He married Eva Rockefeller (1796-1871), daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Becker Rockefeller, at Germantown in March 1814. Overbaugh, who served for a time as a Germantown's postmaster, and his wife owned the house until March 1851, at which time it was sold to Edward G. Lasher for \$800. The property was described at that time as consisting of approximately three acres with an orchard, dwelling house, barn, smokehouse and outhouses; it was further noted that "the grounds included a certain small lot nearly in [the] form of a triangle containing [land] mentioned in a certain deed bearing date [May 18, 1818] executed by Jacobus Kline of Germantown, Guardian of the minor children of John D. Barringer deceased."³ In April 1870 the property was acquired by Jane Greene—"Mrs. Green" was noted as the occupant on atlas maps dating to 1873 and 1888—from George E. and Mary Lasher for the sum of \$2,200, suggesting improvements had been made in the interim. The next owner was Catharine Sipperly, who retained it until selling in 1892 to Lewis Helsley for \$1350. In April 1938 Lewis and Jeanette Helsley conveyed their interests in the property, though with life tenancy, to the Commissioner of Public Welfare of Columbia County.⁴

² Horatio G. Spafford, *Gazetteer of New York* (Albany: N.C. Southwick, 1813), 193.

³ William Overbaugh and wife to Edward G. Lasher, 24 March 1851, Book 34, p. 95, Columbia County deeds.

⁴ Deed information compiled by Kate Wood.

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Some junctures of the nominated house's history, and the complexion of the household and its members, is provided by various State and Federal census information. John Barringer's occupancy appears to be depicted in the 1810 Federal census, which shows a household consisting of an adult male and female, both between the ages of 26 and 45, in addition to a male child under the age of 10. The household of Philip Fritz is shown adjacent to the Barringers, though the precise relationship between Philip and Hannah Fritz Barringer is not presently known. The 1855 New York State census depicts the household of Edward G. Lasher, 45, a laborer, who resided there with his wife, Catharine, 45, their son, Charles, 17, and daughters Elizabeth, 12, and Emeline, 10. The house was valued at that time at \$500. Four of the immediate households were also occupied by Lashers, the male family members being farmers and laborers variously, and all residing in frame houses of similar value. The 1870 Federal census, corresponding with the Green ownership period, depicts a dual-household arrangement. One portion of the house was occupied by Mary H. Green, 58, a Rhode Island native, along with daughter Hannah P., 22, a school teacher, and son John R., 18, a boatman. The remaining portion of the house was resided in by John J. Barringer, 35, a farmer and painter, along with his wife, Sarah—who, like Mary Green, was “keeping house”—and their three-year-old daughter. Green was listed as having \$1,800 in real estate and \$700 in personal assets, while Barringer claimed \$2,000 in real property and \$900 in personal assets. In 1880 the Greens resided in the house alone; by that time John R. Green had become head of the household and was working as a fruit grower, and was residing in the house with his wife, Alida, and his mother.

Mary H. Green is recorded as living in Germantown in 1855 with her husband, William B. Green, a Rhode Island-born doctor, their six children, and a boarder. Although noted in the 1855 census as a “phisitian,” by the time of the 1860 Federal census William Green noted his occupation as “farm laborer,” suggesting a decline in his fortunes and that of the family. According to the 1855 census, the family had resided in Germantown since the early 1840s.

Architectural Context

The earliest section of the nominated house is particularly important in the context of historic Germantown domestic architecture, given the scarcity of identified early examples, of which the Lutheran Parsonage, ca. 1746 (NRHP-listed 1976), is a preeminent example. However, unlike the parsonage and the ca. 1755 section of the Rockefeller house (NRHP-listed 2008), the Barringer-Overbaugh-Lasher house is a timber frame construct, and not stone walled, and was built in characteristic New World Dutch fashion with a series of closely spaced H “bents”—a term derived from the Dutch term *gebint*—the transverse anchor beams of which were expressed on the interior and as such were both structural and aesthetic in nature. The common rafter roof frame is also characteristic, the corresponding collar ties of which defined the ceiling height of the upper story and also prevented the rafter pairs from spreading outward. This framing concept, which gave rise to the story-and-a-half house, was much employed in areas of New York State settled by Northern Europeans and continued to be employed into the nineteenth century.

The term “New World Dutch” encompasses the related building traditions in New York State inclusive of its early Dutch, German and other Northern European peoples. While subtle variations might be discerned in comparing the early vernacular architecture of the Dutch settlers with that of the Palatine Germans, it is generally acknowledged that these two distinctive cultural groups conceived of and built largely in the same manner. As such, Palatine German building traditions are contained within the “New World Dutch” tradition.

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Among the interesting aspects of the exposed framing of the Barringer-Overbaugh-Lasher house is manner in which the beams were cased and beaded in the principal room, but not in the two smaller rooms of the first floor. This is by all indications an original treatment, given that one of the original anchor beams—the second moving eastward from the west-end bent—is visible from the leanto attic and exhibits what would seem an early if not original painted ochre finish. Typically in the New World Dutch tradition, when the ceiling beams were meant to be exposed, the beams were planed smooth, and not cased in this manner, though examples of the latter treatment are not unknown. The desire to expose the ceiling beams at this relatively late date appears to speak to the insularity of cultural norms in Germantown and the continuation of a pervasive domestic fashion. As for the manner in which they were cased, it may well have been a time and cost-saving measure which offered clear advantages over the more laborious process of smoothing the beams with a plane.

The remaining door casings at first floor level, which display profiles consistent with early Federal-period design, along with the scribe-ruled timber frame and oak framing components, all strongly suggest a ca. 1800 date for the main block. In the absence of firm documentary evidence, dendro-chronological dating of the framing components offers the only means by which a definitive date can be ascribed to the dwelling.

The framing for the first floor, visible in the basement, suggests the basic ca. 1800 spatial arrangement remains intact at first and half-story level. At least one change has occurred relative to the fenestration, as it appears the existing front door is not in its original position, given it is placed where a post should be located. More investigation is required to identify how the house was heated, originally, and accommodations for cooking, and whether both heating and cooking were accomplished by the use of airtight stoves. Germans in both New York and Pennsylvania employed by five (“jamb”) and six-plate stoves in the eighteenth century, though these were far more effective for heating than they were for cooking. In the attic, above the collar ties, is visible a vertical sawn board, towards the center of the plan, against which the original chimney mass may have rested. The existing stair, ca. 1840, replaced an earlier means of vertical circulation, possibly a simple boxed staircase.

The leanto appears to have been added ca. 1865 but was later extended to its full extent. It was presumably in place by the time of the 1870 census, when both the Greens and Barringers were recorded in the Federal census as residing under a single roof. It bears noting that when the house was originally erected, ca. 1800, it was by all indications a modest, self-contained dwelling possibly built for a young couple, the Barringers; the original plan may well reflect a locally established typology, not yet identified or understood, which could offer insights into domestic life and activities at the dawn of the nineteenth century in Germantown.

The house also forms a valuable example of what might best be termed middling-class housing in the nineteenth century, expressive of the experiences of ordinary citizens and not those of the merchant or upper economic or social classes. The dwelling was owned variously in the nineteenth century by the Barringers, until John Barringer’s untimely death in 1817; by the Overbaughs, of whom not a lot is presently known; by the family of Edward G. Lasher, who served as Germantown’s town clerk 1844-45; and by Mary H. Green, a native of Rhode Island and widow who shared the household for a time with a second family, and whose son, John, was a boatman and later a fruit grower.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Columbia County at the End of the Century: A Record of Its Formation and Settlement, Its Resources, Its Institutions, Its Industries and Its People, vol.II.
Hudson: The Record Printing and Publishing Company, 1900.

Spafford, Horatio G. *Gazetteer of New York*. Albany: N.C. Southwick, 1813.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.51 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	593140	4664885	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is depicted on three maps, which were drawn at a scale of 1:24,000, 1: 12,000 and 1: 5,000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary reflects the current legal tax boundaries for this parcel. All of this land is historically associated with the nominated resource and the cited period of significance, ca. 1800- ca. 1900.

BARRINGER-OVERBAUGH-LASHER HOUSE

Name of Property

COLUMBIA COUNTY, NY

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date August 2014
street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 237-8643
city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

PHOTOGRAPHS by Walter R. Wheeler, Hartgen Archaeological Associates, April 2014
TIFF format; original files at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, New York

- 0001 EXTERIOR, view to southeast showing north and west elevations of main block and lean-to
- 0002 EXTERIOR, view to west showing east gable end and north façade
- 0003 EXTERIOR, view looking north showing south elevation of main block and portion of lean-to
- 0004 INTERIOR, first-floor principal room, view south showing exposed ceiling beams
- 0005 INTERIOR, first-floor bed chamber, view showing exposed ceiling beams
- 0006 INTERIOR, first-floor lean-to, view showing historic-era wainscot and door
- 0007 INTERIOR, attic, view showing marriage marks for scribe-rule timber frame of main block

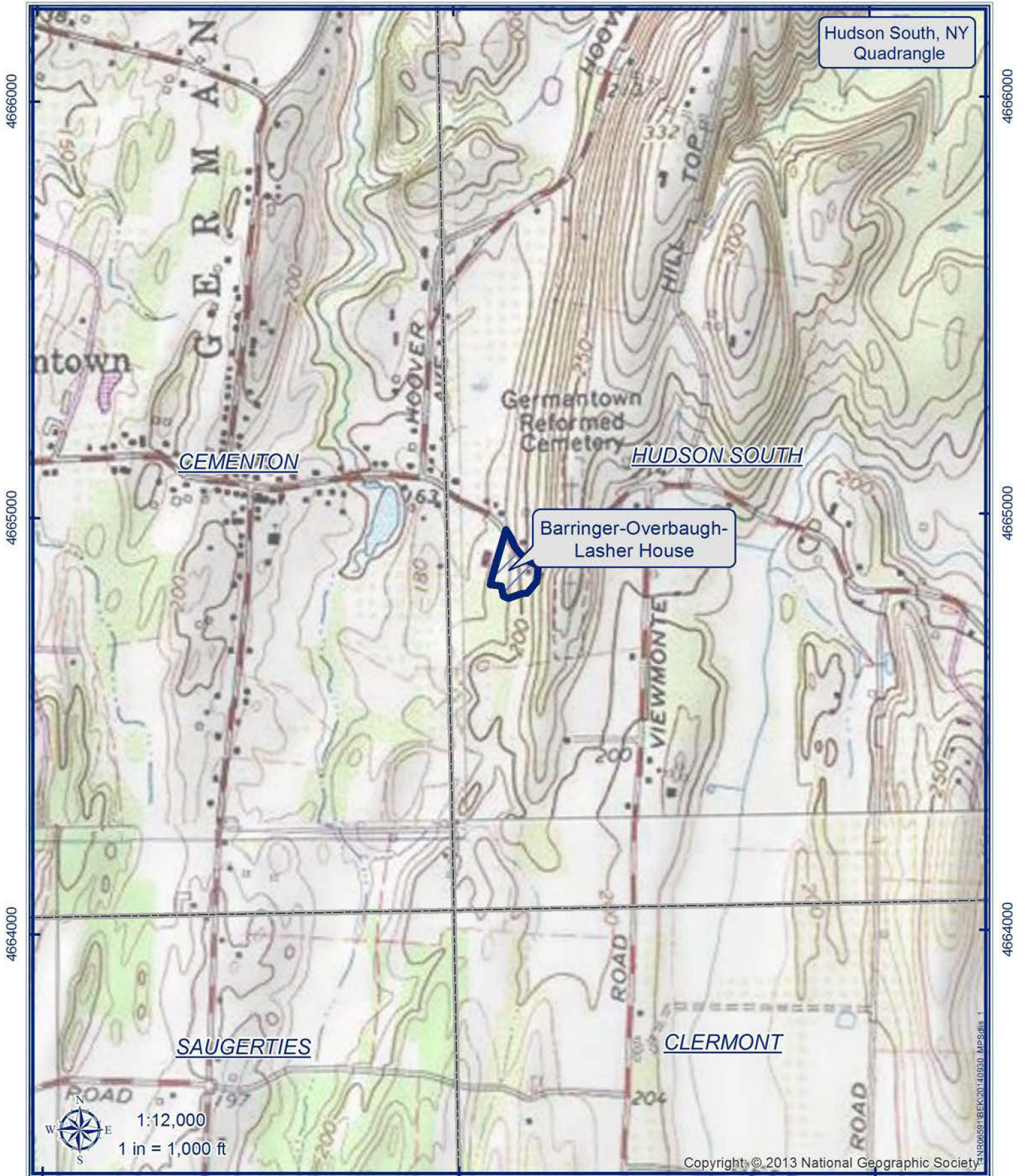
Property Owner:

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

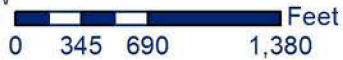
name Ethel Wood
street & number same as nomination address telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate 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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



House
 USGS quad index

Tax Parcel Data:
Columbia Co, RPS
columbia.sdgny.com





Hudson South, NY
Quadrangle



Barringer-Overbaugh-
Lasher House

1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet

 House
 USGS quad index

Tax Parcel Data:
Columbia Co, RPS
columbia.sdgny.com





593000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Tax Parcel Data:
Columbia Co, RPS
columbia.sdgny.com











THE HOUSE
IS A HOME
KIDOLAH LUMPS MARCH

HOUSE
IS A HOME





Gourmet Pot Rack



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Barringer--Overbaugh--Lasher House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 10/17/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/12/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/28/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/03/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000980

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-2-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

7 October 2014

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following two nominations, both on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Dover Stone Church, Dutchess County
Barringer-Overbaugh-Lasher House, Columbia County

Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office