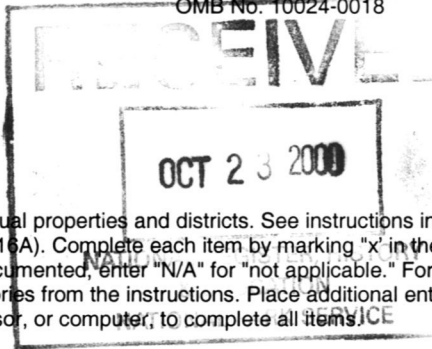


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**



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 Oliver Barrett House  
other name/site number n/a

**2. Location**

street & town Reagan Road  not for publication  
city or town Millerton  vicinity  
state New York code NY county Dutchess code 027 zip code 12546

**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.)  
J.W. Adams 24 August '99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation  
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.)  
N/A  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
N/A  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall 11/22/00  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Oliver Barrett House  
Name of Property

Dutchess, New York  
County and State

**5. Classification**

<b>Ownership of Property</b> (check as many boxes as apply)	<b>Category of Property</b> (check only one box)	<b>Number of Resources within Property</b> (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)	001	001
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	002	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		003	001
			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**  
  
Coleman Station Historic District (National Register Listed)

**6. Function or Use**

<b>Historic Function</b> (Enter categories from instructions)	<b>Current Function</b> (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling	DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

**7. Description**

<b>Architectural Classification</b> (Enter categories from instructions)	<b>Materials</b> (Enter categories from instructions)
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal	foundation Stone
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne	walls Wood
	roof Asphalt shingles
	other

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

*Oliver Barrett House  
Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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The Oliver Barrett House is located on the east side of Reagan Road at its intersection with Coleman Station Road and Sheffield Hill Road in the Northern Dutchess County Town of North East. This home is situated in the Coleman Station Historic District (National Register Listed, 1994). This area continues to be agriculturally utilized. Along Coleman Station Road, which borders the property, there is a large working farm and a commercial enterprise that is a solid waste management facility with commercial greenhouses and some field crops. Most of the land across from the house on the north side of Coleman Station Road is flat pasture land and wetland. A small Victorian residence, the Arthur Peck House, sits across the street slightly to the north. The land behind the house to the west slopes down to the large pond on the property, constructed ca.1990. The land then rises sharply to the property of the Hiddenhurst Estate (National Register Listed, 1991). Southwest of the house, across Sheffield Hill Road are houses formerly used as worker housing for Sheffield Farms and a large commercial greenhouse. The property behind the house includes the remnants of foundations of a large barn and silo, which apparently burned prior to 1970. Across the street southeast of the house, the land rises sharply. The nominated property includes a ca.1850, ca.1915 colonial farmhouse (a one-story, side-gable garage built ca.1989 is a non-contributing structure on the property) and the sites of the ca.1850 barn and silo and the ca.1850 store/post office which served the Coleman Station Hamlet through March 31, 1954.

The Oliver Barrett house (ca.1850) is a stylish two-story, center-passage Federal style home. This dwelling has many late Victorian details from its ca.1915 renovation. Despite the fact that the structure was once separated to house three separate households as a rental property, most original details remain, the house having been partitioned with existing doors.

The house is sited on the east side of the road facing west. Built ca.1850 with extensive renovations/alterations ca.1915, the residence is a two story wood-frame building with an asphalt roof. The building is constructed with hand-hewn heavy timber frame. The exterior is weather board with shutters on the windows. The current area of the property is approximately 11.82 acres, although the farm originally held over 150 acres.

The outward appearance of the house is Federal in design, with many Victorian-era added details, including a formal wrap-around porch. The front and sides of the house show normally balanced window placement, yet the rear, east-facing exposure exhibits the irregular placement of windows reflecting the odd arrangement of the interior spaces.

A basement exists under the entire plan of the house, excepting the extension area at the back of the service (kitchen) wing. No hearths exist in the basement, excepting a sole opening in the chimney beneath the kitchen, which may have been utilized for additional heating equipment when the house support three separate residences. The basement is divided into several large rooms, obviously utilized use for storage and other basement work functions. One partitioned area of the basement was clearly for coal storage. There are several large, heavy board and batten doors in the basement, all bearing the original hardware. Beneath the parlor and "mourning rooms," the sub-flooring runs on a diagonal, unlike that under other sections of the house. This more than likely relates to the unusual pattern of the strip flooring above. There are concrete walls below the structural interior walls of the house. The hand-hewn beam structure evident in the basement is substantial. Interestingly, the beams below the front parlor room where the original corner fireplace is located are half round with bark still attached and have the appearance, as does the sub-flooring overlying of being older than the other beams. The foundation in this section

*Oliver Barrett House  
Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

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is mortared over stone. Theories espoused by prior historic consultants include that of the house being built around an existing, much older residence, perhaps moved from another site. More investigation is necessary to ascertain the truth. No house appears on tax maps at this location prior to 1867, however. It is believed that this home began as a two-story side passage house, undergoing two major renovations to create the five bay facade with formal entry center passage home.

There are only two original chimney stacks on the house, which are quite small considering the size and scale of the house. A third chimney was added ca.1990 when fireplaces were constructed in the first floor parlor and the opened master bedroom.

The center hallway of the home is quite wide and still has the ca.1915 formal oak stairway. The formal entrance includes oak paneled door with original beveled glass. There is one doorway on the north side of the center hallway leading to a small parlor, and large double pocket doors leading to a formal parlor and a single pocket door leading to a smaller mourning room. These doors are all of oak, with raised panels and typical brass hardware of the early twentieth century. Another door, built into the paneling below the formal staircase, leads to a closet. Yet another double pocket door leads to the dining room. Flooring materials in the center hallway are oak strips, from the ca.1915 renovation to the home. The formal staircase is built entirely of oak, with a substantial landings on the first floor and at the turn leading to the second floor. This right handed stairway is of typical width for the original time period ca.1850, but clearly more elaborate in its ca.1915 form. The newels, handrail, and balusters are all of oak and are not tremendously ornate. The bottom oak tread of the staircase was replaced ca.1990.

The room to the north of the center hallway contains a corner fireplace, built of brick with an original crane still in place. This fireplace is surrounded by a ca.1915 formal oak mantle, complete with beveled mirror. This odd arrangement contributes to yet another theory that the original home ca.1850 may have either burned, been damaged, or been partially raised to accomplish the renovations ca.1915. The flooring in this room is medium width oak board flooring, predating the ca.1915 renovation. A door on the interior west wall of the room leads to a small closet and another door, which opens to the adjoining room. This smaller room opens to the dining room.

The rooms south of the center hallway include the large parlor, taking up approximately two thirds of the plan and a smaller mourning room in the rear. The wall separating these two spaces includes double pocket doors. The oak strip flooring in each of these rooms is arranged in an unusual pattern of concentric rectangles. The fireplace on the south wall of the parlor was built ca.1990 of brick and firebrick with a restored early twentieth century mantelpiece salvaged from another site. Windows and trim in both rooms are of heavy oak and include raised panels below the windows. On the front, west facing wall of the parlor, a beveled mirror is built in between the window frames. The wall materials are plaster and in excellent condition.

From the large pocket doors at the ends of the center hallway, one enters the dining room, complete with built in oak and glass china cupboard and exterior south wall with exterior door. This door is made of oak with raised panels and beveled glass window. It is surrounded by oak trim and two large windows, similarly trimmed and including panels below. The maple strip flooring is set at a diagonal and appears more recent than the oak floors in the other rooms.

The kitchen wing on the east side of the home is a full two stories. Also included in this wing are a full bath and a pantry/laundry room. Large terra cotta tiles constitute the flooring materials. Some effort was made to

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Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

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match the window trim with that throughout the rest of the house. A ca.1850 staircase leads from the kitchen to the second floor. Its simple rounded hard pine handrail and square newels and balusters are typical of the period and similar to those found in other houses in the neighborhood.

The second floor plan echos that of the first. The second floor center hallway turns to another hallway. This hallway takes another turn toward the back stairs to the kitchen and entry to the attic. There are several doors which appear to date from the ca.1850 construction in this section of the house. One of these, also bearing an apparently original thumb latch, leads to the attic of the house. This stairway is fairly wide and the height of the risers slightly steeper than the other staircases in the house. Several small closets are also found in this hallway, with similar doors and hardware. Another door at the end of this hallway leads to three rooms, which retain their character as part of a prior separate residence. There is a kitchenette in the south side room, and there is one bedroom and a sitting room, from which there is access to the back staircase to the exterior. These quarters as a half story above the kitchen ell, were probably used to house laborers and staff in the heyday of the farm. The floors in this section are original ca.1850 wide board pine, with some sections repaired/replaced.

The non-contributing garage structure, located approximately 40 feet north of the house, was built ca.1989 on a concrete foundation. It is wood framed, one-story with clapboards and an asphalt roof. There are three vehicular bays with overhead doors.

Oliver Barrett house

Dutchess, New York

Name of Property

County and State

### 8. Description

#### 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.)

#### Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

#### Period of Significance

ca.1850-ca.1915

#### Significant Dates

ca.1850, ca.1915

#### Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

#### Cultural Affiliation

n/a

#### Architect/Builder

n/a

### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

*Oliver Barrett House  
Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

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The Oliver Barret house is architecturally significant as an intact example of mid-nineteenth century classically inspired residential architecture with significant Late Victorian era additions. Built ca.1850, the farmhouse displays the salient features associated with late Greek Revival inspired domestic architecture. As built, the building displays a variety of features associated with this style. These features include the building's rectangular massing, center entry double-pile plan, three part entrance, and symmetrical fenestration. The building derives additional architectural significance from its Late Victorian era renovations. In particular, the dwelling's interior retains a high degree of integrity from this renovation. Finely crafted mantels, stairs, architraves and moldings survive intact from this era. The house is an important architectural landmark in the "Coleman Station Hamlet" section of the town and provides a visual link to the evolution and history of the community. The dwelling is further distinguished through its association to one of the hamlet's most significant families.

The Town of North East was established by New York State law in Dutchess County in 1788. It originally included the Town of Milan, which was separated in 1818, and the Town of Pine Plains, which was separated in 1823; and excluded a section known as North Amenia, which was ceded to North East in 1823. North Amenia included all sections south of an east-west line through what is now the Village of Millerton. At the time the New York State Legislature divided Amenia and North East on March 23, 1823

The Village of Millerton, now the Town's main population center, was incorporated in 1875, after having grown around the established New York and Harlem Railroad Station (c1851) of the same name. Prior to 1867, Spencer's Corners hamlet was the primary "business place" and most town meetings had been held at Northeast Centre hamlet.

The Town is comprised of lands included in three important seventeenth/eighteenth century land patents: the Great Nine Partners Patent of 1697 (which also included the Towns of Hyde Park, Clinton, Pleasant Valley, Stanford, Washington, and Amenia), the Little Nine Partners Patent of 1706 (which also included the Towns of Milan and Pine Plains), and the Oblong Patent of 1731. The Great and Little Nine Partners Patents were utilized by Dutch and English colonial entrepreneurs from Albany and New York who sought Crown grants for thousands of acres of land between the Hudson River and the then-established border of Connecticut. The Treaty of Dover in 1731 created the "Oblong", a strip of land approximately 20 rods long and 2.75 miles wide (approximately 68,000 acres) which was annexed to New York along its eastern border from Connecticut in exchange for a then presumed equal area of land along Long Island Sound (now part of Fairfield County - approximately 73,000 acres).

That many of the earlier landowners in the Oblong were originally from Connecticut was no accident - these sales were granted by New York as a compromise in settling a dispute over territory between the two British colonies for over fifty years. (The dispute actually continued until 1881, when an act of Congress signaled Connecticut's final acquiescence to the settlement terms as agreed in the Treaty of Dover of May 14, 1731.) Additionally the area became the site of many of the earliest settlements in Dutchess County, as land titles were viewed as more secure as a result of the Treaty. The land patents essentially ignored the claims of the Mohican Natives settled at Wechquadrach (meaning place at the end of or extending to the mountain) on the shore of what is now called Indian Lake (also known as "Gnadensee", meaning lake of grace, and whose outlet drains into tributaries of the Webatuck Creek). What is now known as Indian Mountain was called Poconnuck by the Mohicans (meaning cleared land). The first white settlers came to the area to find that the hills were as

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devoid of trees as the fields which had been planted with crops of corn. Richard Sackett had purchased land "later the Oblong" from Mitoxon of Westenhuck, chief of all the Mohican tribes of this region in 1704. Another "Indian Deed" relating to the lands of the Nine Partners Patent and dated 1730 shows purchase "for sums of money, goods, and merchandise amounting to 150 pounds.

On December 16, 1737 the Colonial Legislature of New York authorized the division of Dutchess county into seven precincts: Rynbeck, North, Crum Elbow, Poughkeepsie, Beekman, Rumbout, and Philipse. North Precinct comprised territory in the northern part of the county across to the Connecticut border. Northeast Precinct was formed from it December 16, 1746 and embraced the Little or Upper Nine Partner's Tract. Crom Elbow Precinct included territory between North and Beekmans Precincts and extended from the Hudson River to the Connecticut line. Charlotte Precinct, including what are now the Towns of Washington, Clinton and Stanford, was separated from Crom Elbow ca.1750. Amenia Precinct was separated from it March 20, 1762.

Mining and agriculture formed the basis for the economy of the Town until the second half of the nineteenth century; when the dairy industry, including dairy farming, milk condensing and milk bottling became a dominant industry. Although clearly under the governance of New York from the outset, the area has had close ties to and has occasionally attempted succession to Connecticut. Other important early hamlets in the Town included Ogdenville, Perry's Corner's, and Sharon Station. Although the most notable ore bed in North East was opened in Spencer's Corners ca.1770 (iron from which was used in Connecticut to cast cannons during the Revolution), reopened by the Dakin Company in 1846, and purchased by Caleb Matlby of New Haven, CT in 1870; other important beds were mined elsewhere in the town. The mine and furnace located approximately 1000 feet to the west of Sharon Station became successful due to its proximity to the depot. It was originally owned by the Park family of Sharon, Connecticut, later owned and operated by the Manhattan mining company and even had its own connecting track. Another mine and furnace were located on the east side of Mutton Hill toward Sharon Valley. In all, there were ten major furnaces located within 12 miles of Amenia at the peak of mining operations. The Maltby mine and furnace ceased operations in 1893 and by 1930, the mine had become a lake from which ice was still cut until the ice house burned in 1931. The Manhattan Mining Company had closed operations in the late 1880's due to the fact that deeper mining was too expensive. Other mining operations included a Slate Company which was opened in North East ca.1812 and several marble quarries.

barley, and oats. There was also an increase in the production of fattening cattle and sheep. By 1825, the production of fine wool had become an important industry. Agricultural census data shows there to have been 21,761 sheep in the Town of Amenia and over 230,000 in Dutchess County overall at that time.

The first of the Dakin family to purchase land in the community was Baptist minister Simon Dakin. Originally from Concord, MA, he was the fourth generation of his family to live in North America. Dakin purchased land in what would become the town of Northeast and established his son Caleb on this property in 1773. It is believed that the former owner of the property, John King of New London, CT, was a relative of Rhoda King, who had married Caleb Dakin on December 31, 1771. It is likely that Caleb and Rhoda Dakin began their residence on the property in 1772. A patriot, Caleb Dakin signed the Pledge along with other then residents of Amenia. This oath of opposition to the British had been drawn up after the Battle of Lexington at a meeting in New York City on April 29, 1775. Caleb Dakin inherited the farmstead upon his father's death in 1797, after having already raised a family of eight daughters and a son (another child had died in infancy) at the

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homestead. The bequest to Caleb Dakin reads as follows "the whole of the farm on which he now lives situated in Amenia."

Caleb Dakin had obtained a mortgage for the purchase of additional property on December 18, 1792 from Augustus Van Cortlandt of Yonkers, NY. The mortgage amount of 150 was received in Spanish milled dollars pieces of eight at 2 1/2 per pound. It included a parcel of 117 acres, which adjoined the homestead property to the east and another parcel of 42 acres. (There is one reference which suggests that this property was purchased from Allen Sage, although no deed reference could be found in confirmation in the County Records.) This mortgage was canceled on January 31, 1803.

From these lands in 1808, Caleb Dakin sold 50 acres to Ezra L. Barrett (1775-1857), who had married his daughter, Rhoda (1780-1860), in 1805. Ezra and Rhoda Barrett had five children; Sarah Louise (1806-1886), Caleb Dakin (1807-1851), Edward Lathrop (1810-1882), Myron (1816-1876), and Oliver (1819-1896). Ezra Barrett increased his land holdings through purchases from Douglass Clark and Alanson Wheeler.

Caleb Dakin passed away twenty-two years subsequent to his father, at the young age of 42. At the time of his death, his daughter, Rhoda D. Barrett, inherited additional lands and an interest in his overall estate. A total of some 156 acres of the property, had then been divided into narrow 10 to 12 acre strips and separately bequeathed to Caleb's widow, Rhoda Dakin, and several of the couple's daughters; yet under the control of the only son, Caleb Dakin, Jr.

After the railroad had been established, John M. Wheeler (Oliver Barrett's neighbor to the north on Webatuck Road (now Reagan Road) petitioned to open a post office at his store on the road to Sharon, CT. It was designated as the Oblong Post Office. It is not known by what arrangements Wheeler was proprietor of this store, which was apparently located on either Oliver Barrett's Farm or Amasa Coleman Dakin's property at the railroad stop. The railroad station was not built until the late 1850's.

Oliver Barrett was appointed postmaster on October 6, 1853, ten months after the post office has been designated. He served in this first appointed position for fourteen years.

On November 21, 1854, Oliver married Catherine Sophia Hornfager (1825-1870). They had five children: Charles (1856-?), Ezra Lathrop (1858-1939), Rhoda Louise (1860-1941), Cornelia (1863-1865), and Albert E. (1865-?). Oliver was a successful farmer. (Between 1850 and 1880, Oliver Barrett reported less than 10 acres of unimproved land). Census reports indicate he was one of the major local suppliers of fresh milk. Other farm products at various times included hay, corn, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, butter, and beef. During the time he was postmaster, Oliver was also a justice of the peace.

After the post office had been renamed Coleman Station P.O. (effective date August 29, 1872), Oliver Barrett again assumed the position of postmaster on February 29, 1873, after his cousin Amasa Dakin Coleman relinquished the position a short ten months after being appointed (due to the death of his son). Oliver was married for a second time, to Julia Elizabeth Pulver in 1874. (His first wife, Catherine, had died on September 3, 1870.) Oliver kept the postmaster job until retiring on January 18, 1892, at the age of 73. Son Ezra Lathrop, known as E. Lathrop, became station agent for the New York and Harlem Railroad at Coleman Station on June 16, 1881. (He remained the sole agent until 1893.) Despite his retirement, Oliver again resumed the postmaster

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position on May 19, 1895 and continued until his death. Oliver's son Albert took over his position on July 28, 1896.

Rhoda Louise Barrett bought out her siblings' shares of the farm in 1897. She and her stepmother, Julia Elizabeth Pulver Barrett, sold a small parcel of land to Millerton businessman Arthur H. Peck; whose business, presumably a tavern, was located on Elm Avenue in the village. They restricted the deed so as to prevent a similar use in the Coleman Station Hamlet. Rhoda Louise Barrett married Howard Montgomery Schutt in 1898. The postmaster job returned to the family on May 22, 1908, when Howard Schutt took on the position. He remained postmaster for nearly ten years. The Schutts enlarged and substantially remodeled the Barrett family home ca.1915. The Coleman Station Hamlet reached its economic development peak in the 1920's. Rhoda Louise and Howard capitalized on this with some lucrative transfers of land to Sheffield Farms and to Stephen.

After Rhoda Louise Barrett Schutt's death in 1941, the remaining 55 acre farm and home were sold to Meyer Sutter. The property remained this size and was sold twice in 1947 (to William Greenberg in April and to Stanley T. Duncan in September). Stanley Thorne Duncan had married Julia Louise Barton. She was the great-great-granddaughter of James Collin, of the Wheeler-Collin Farm to the west. The property remained in the Duncan family until 1986, when it was sold. The Barrett house was substantially renovated during the next five years and restored to a single family home with one small separate residential space above the kitchen wing. The former store/post office was demolished in 1989.

Although no record concerning the construction of the house has been found, it is believed that the house was built by Oliver Barrett at the time of his marriage in 1853. As built, the dwelling is a finely crafted example of Greek Revival era residential architecture in this rural community. The Greek Revival style was popular in the United States between 1820 and 1850. A formal dignified style, the Greek Revival form was based upon the ancient Greek temple form. Like the Federal era house, the Greek Revival house also features a low pitched gable roof. Entrances often feature trabeated surrounds with entrance doors flanked by sidelights. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multiple lights. Massing varies, but always consists of a rectangular blocks. Symmetry is an important element of the style.

As built ca.1850, the Barrett house displays a variety of these features. The building's form, massing and fenestration are all typical of the style. The building derives additional architectural significance from elements, especially interior features associated with its ca.1915 renovation. At this time the restrained Greek Revival interior was largely replaced with finely crafted late Victorian elements. Crafted in oak, flooring, architraves, mantels and other decorative elements were added to the dwelling. The front gable dormer and veranda were also installed as part of this building program.

The Oliver Barrett house with its prominent "village" siting, large scale, elegant exterior and finely crafted interior stands as a reminder of the evolution and prosperity of the hamlet of Coleman Station. The building retains substantial architectural integrity from its initial construction era as well as its later building program. Collectively, these elements chronicle the evolution of the hamlet and the prosperity of its owners.

Although altered and modernized by successive owners over more than two centuries, the Oliver Barrett House remains one of the community's earliest examples of its type. It retains a significant amount of integrity of design, setting, location, feeling and association. Furthermore, the dwelling retains significant

*Oliver Barrett House*  
*Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

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integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship from its construction era and later Victorian renovation.

*Oliver Barrett House*  
*Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

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*Oliver Barrett House  
Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section number 9 Page 2

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Oliver Barrett House  
Name of Property

Dutchess, New York  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 11.82 Acres

### UTM References

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

1 18 623138 4639969  
Zone Easting Northing  
3 18 623044 4639579  
Zone Easting Northing  
5 18 622902 4639837  
Zone Easting Northing

2 18 623100 4639581  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 18 622878 4639579  
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.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Lynn Mordas, edited by: John A. Bonafide, NYSOPRHP

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date June, 1999

street & number PO Box 845 telephone n/a

city or town Millerton state NY zip code 12546

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## Additional Documentation

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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)

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## Property Owner

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

name/title Diana K. Temple

street & number PO Box telephone n/a

city or town Millerton state NY zip code 12546

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**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. 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.

*Oliver Barrett House  
Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for the nominated property is shown as the heavy black outline on the accompanying map entitled "Oliver Barrett House, Millerton, Dutchess County, New York."

**Boundary Justification**

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

*Oliver Barrett House*  
*Millerton, Dutchess County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number *Photographs*

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**Photographs**

**Oliver Barrett House**  
**Millerton, Dutchess County, New York**

Photographs by: Lynn Mordas  
P.O. Box 845  
Millerton, NY 12546

Photographs Taken: January, 1999

Negatives at: NYSOPRHP  
P.O. Box 189  
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

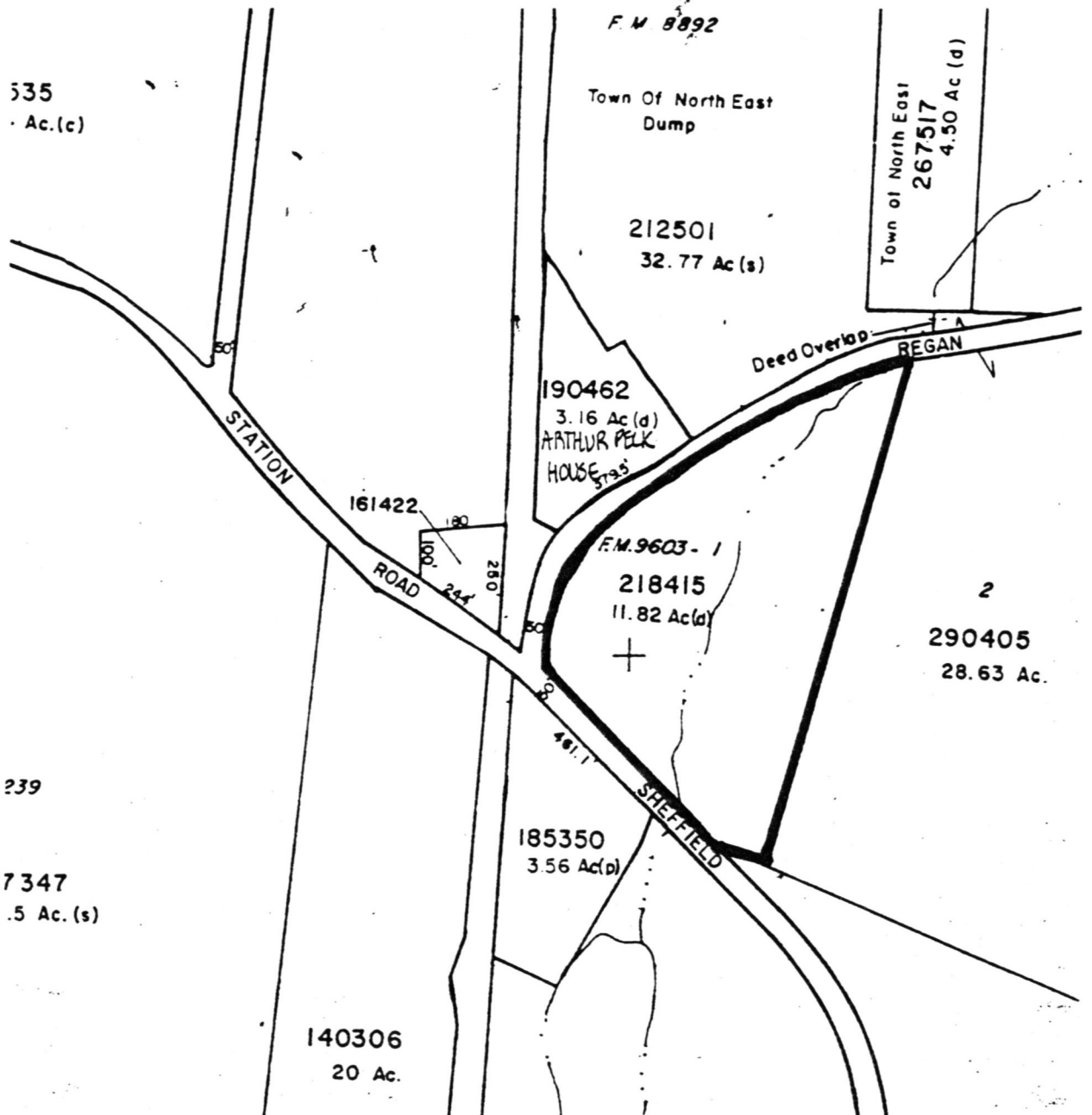
**PHOTOGRAPH LIST**

1. West facade
2. South elevation
3. Main entry
4. Center hall and main stair
5. Front parlor fireplace

Oliver Barrett House  
Millerton, Dutchess County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number *Map*



scale  
boundary  
photo key

1 inch equals 400 feet



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Barrett, Oliver, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Dutchess

DATE RECEIVED: 10/23/00      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/06/00  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/22/00      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/07/00  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00001416

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      11/22/08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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



Oliver BARRETT House  
NORTHEAST, DUTCHESS COUNTY  
#1



Oliver BARRETT House

NORTHEAST, DOT & Hess Co

#L



Oliver BARRETT House  
NORTHEAST, Dutchess Co.

#3



Oliver BARRETT House

NORTHEAST, Dutchess Co.

#4



OLIVER BARRETT House  
WORTH EAST, Dutchess Co  
#5



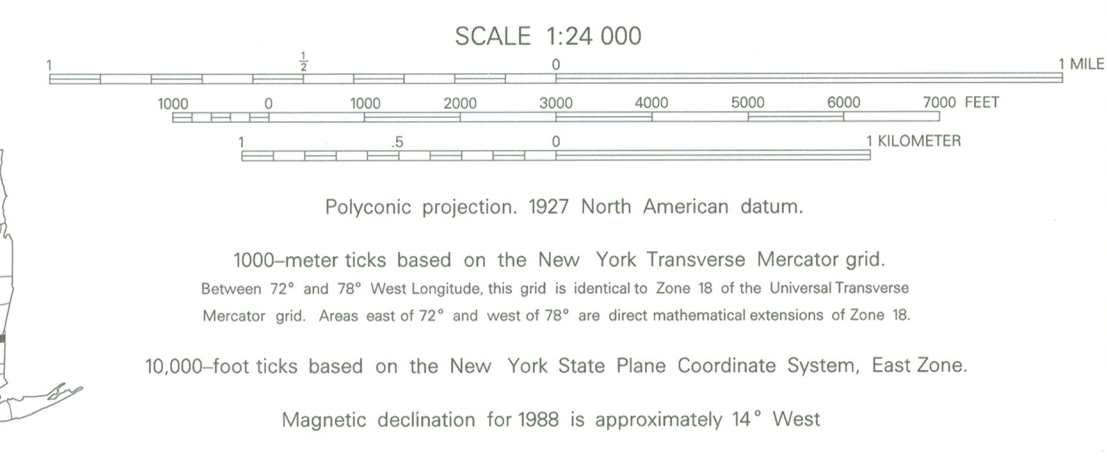
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MILLERTON QUADRANGLE NEW YORK-CONNECTICUT 7.5 MINUTE SERIES



OLIVER BARRETT HOUSE NORTH EAST, WESTMILL CO. MILLERTON QUAD ZONE 14 SCALE 1:24,000 1. 623138 4639969 2. 623100 4639581 3. 623044 4639579 4. 622878 4639579 5. 622902 4639837

Published in 1988 by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. Map base from 1955 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle. Map revisions made using aerial photography dated 1988, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Gray tint indicates developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Darker gray tint indicates open water features. Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards. Correspondence concerning this and other maps of the Department of Transportation should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Albany, New York 12232. Map revisions outside New York State are limited to major highways. Revisions by B. D. Conrad



BOUNDARIES: State, County, Town or City, Incorporated Village. ROADS: Touring Route Markers, Interstate, U.S., State, County, State Highway number and limit, County road, Interchange number, Divided, Wide mall or barrier, Narrow road or barrier, Undivided, 4 or more lanes, Less than 4 lanes, Vehicle track; trail.