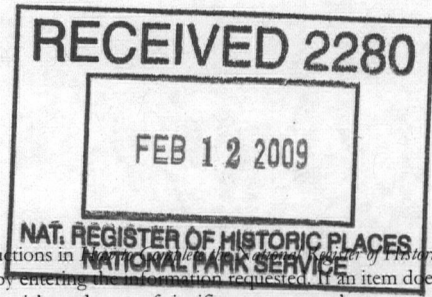


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

158



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 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 Milliken-Smith Farm

other name/site number Smith Farm

2. Location

street & town 279 Bailey Road  not for publication

city or town Montgomery  vicinity

state New York code NY county Orange code 071 zip code 12549

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.)

Rudolph A. Purpoint / DSHPO 2/6/09  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
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:
- 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:)

for  
Signature of the Keeper Edson B. Beall Date of Action 3.25.09

**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.)

public-local

private

public-State

public-Federal

district

building(s)

site

structure

object

Contributing

Noncontributing

2

4

2

1

4

5

buildings

sites

structures

objects

total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage, agricultural field,

processing

**Current Function**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage,

agricultural field

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Stick style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD

roof METAL

other GLASS, METAL, BRICK

**Narrative Description**

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

See Continuation Sheets-

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vic., Orange County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 1

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## **7. Narrative Description**

### *Location & Setting*

The Milliken-Smith Farm is located on the east side of Bailey Road, northeast of the hamlet of Montgomery and east of the Wallkill River in Orange County, New York. To the immediate north the nominated property's boundary is formed by a railroad right-of-way; to the south, approximately one-half mile distant, is New York Route 17K; while to the southeast is open space in the form of a golf course and further east New York Route 208. The property consists of approximately 8 acres of land, the centerpiece being a frame house located in close proximity to Bailey Road, which the primary elevation faces. A semi-circular drive is located immediately in front of the house, accessed from Bailey Road, and there is likewise a driveway on the north side which provides access to the garage, a converted carriage barn. The setting of the house and outbuildings retains an agrarian character, and is broadly defined by open agricultural fields, clusters of deciduous trees, and a large pond. Mature deciduous trees shade the front of the house and partially screen it from the road. The overall nature of Bailey Road in this vicinity is residential, with a mix of older and newer homes.

### *Overview: Contributing & Non-contributing Resources*

The following resources have been deemed contributing to this nomination: the Milliken-Smith house, built in 1770 and expanded c. 1870, with a small non-historic addition dating to 1962; the larger of two frame barns which, though modified for contemporary use, retains a substantially intact timber frame of presumed 18<sup>th</sup> century vintage; a light frame chicken house, c. 1900; and a banded wood storage silo adjacent to the barn complex. Non-contributing features include an in-ground swimming pool; a smaller frame barn, dated by a stone to 1791, which has been substantially altered for domestic purposes; the 1960s vintage Quonset hut-type additions to the barn complex, due to relative age; a frame and concrete block equipment garage; and the c. 1870 carriage barn, which has been altered and expanded from its earlier form to serve as a car garage with two overhead doors and likewise as cabana in association with the adjacent pool. These are the primary resources included within the nomination boundary of the Milliken-Smith Farm.

### *Milliken-Smith House: Overview*

The nominated Milliken-Smith dwelling consists of two historic sections, built 1770 and c. 1870, and a smaller non-historic addition at the rear that dates to 1962. All are of frame construction, the first and second sections being built one hundred years apart and as such portraying advancements in building technology and shifting architectural fashion during that time span. The earliest portion, now the center of the house, was built for James Milliken as a one and one-half story house and is of traditional timber-frame construction with interlocking joints. A substantial lighter frame addition was rendered to this pre-Revolutionary War dwelling c. 1870, consisting of a Picturesque inspired two-story section with side hall and flanking parlor, at which time a portion of the earlier part was given over to a new dining room and outfitted with a corresponding bay window. A total of five bedrooms, two in the newer front portion, constituted the upper floor following the house's mid-19<sup>th</sup> century expansion. In 1962 a one story shed-roofed addition was built to abut the rear of the original 1770 section. The house retains a moderately high level of historic period finish—though treatments relating to the earliest 18<sup>th</sup> century period were removed during the updating—and much of its 19<sup>th</sup> century plan, though slightly altered at the time of the non-historic addition. The Milliken-Smith house's exterior treatment is defined by Chalet and Stick

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vic., Orange County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 2

style architectural motives and is in keeping with period interest in Picturesque housing forms prior to the emergence of the Late Victorian styles that defined domestic architecture during the transition from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Interior finishes are characteristic of the period and largely intact in most areas of the house, and most closely related to Italianate style precedents.

*Milliken-Smith House: Exterior*

The façade of the dwelling faces west and consists of the three-bay wide gable-ended block added to the front of the earlier 1770 house. This section is two-stories in height with a central cross gable corresponding with the center bay. Fenestration is symmetrical and three-ranked, consisting of paired window groupings—two tall, narrow windows per grouping separated by a central mullion—at the first and second story level, and a side entrance concealed behind a glazed wood vestibule added to conserve heat. Windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash, and flanked by louvered shutters; they have plain sills and casings and moulded crowns. This section is covered with horizontal clapboards to top plate level, and from there above vertical siding of a characteristic Stick style type. The projecting eaves of the façade's cross gable, along with that of the south elevation, is trimmed with an unmoulded fascia board and embellished with a decorative "M" form truss. Both the north and south gable elevations are two bays wide with two single windows each at the first and second story levels. The north elevation has received an exterior brick chimney which is centered on that elevation and which pierces the cornice at the gable's apex; there was presumably a truss at this position previously.

The south elevation of the rear wing, consisting of the 1770 house and the 1962 addition, is three bays deep; moving west to east (front to back), first story fenestration consists of the c. 1870 bay window, a non-historic bay window, and, corresponding with the newest addition, a larger bay window. Above the first two described bays are gabled dormers the windows of which retain period two-over-two wood sash; the gable fields are fitted with vertical boards matching those of the front block and the wood cornices are moulded. The pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles and, from the c. 1870 bay window backwards, the walls are sheathed with aluminum siding, as are the east and north walls. Both of the later window bays have paneled wood aprons below the glazing meant to relate to the treatment of the original. A small cupola located on the roof ridge vents the attic space above the rafter pair's collar ties. The basement wall of the 1962 portion is raised and formed of poured concrete; a glazed and paneled door provides access to this area, which in turn communicates with the cellar beneath the oldest section.

The north elevation of the Milliken-Smith house has two dormers at the identical position to those on the opposite south elevation, and three narrow windows corresponding with the first floor interior, which are headed by moulded wood crowns. These three windows and two dormers relate to the 1770 portion of the house. The addition has a door and is flanked by two windows, the shed roof extended northward from the wall plane here to create an overhang that covers a small porch.

The east side of the house has two windows corresponding with the half-story and a louvered vent near the gable's apex. The rear wall of the shed-roofed addition is blind and centered against that wall is a large exterior brick chimney.

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vic., Orange County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 3

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*Milliken-Smith House: Interior Plan & Finish*

The first-floor plan consists of a side hall and front parlor, contained within the footprint of the c. 1870 section, with a dining room opening up behind the hall, located in what was the earlier section. The remaining area within the 1770 footprint, along with the dining room, includes a bathroom and kitchen. In 1962 a one-story addition was added to the east side of the original section, and this area includes a living room that extends into the earlier part, and likewise a small office. The second floor consists of five bedrooms, two of which are located in the c. 1870 section, and three of which are located in the half-story of the earlier part. These rooms can be reached from both the front stair and a rear stair from within the kitchen. In addition, there is closet space, a bathroom, and an L-shaped circulation hall that links the rooms and the two sets of stairs. Fireplaces are located against the north wall of the front parlor and the west wall of the living room; a fireplace located in the master bedroom, above the front parlor, has since been removed though its original location is still clearly discernible.

The basement beneath the original 1770 section was fully excavated but is unfinished, and that beneath the c. 1870 section consists only of crawl space. Beneath the 1962 addition to the rear of the original section there is an excavated and partially finished basement as well. The attic of c. 1870 section is unfinished.

Finishes are largely intact in most areas of the dwelling, excepting where the 1962 addition was attached to the rear of oldest portion, at which time a section of wall was removed to create a single open living room area, the ceiling of the newer part defined by hand-hewn beams in a decorative, non-structural capacity. The interior of the house is entered through a pair of inward swinging two-panel doors with round-arched upper panels, above which is a segmental-arched transom fitted with frosted and colored glass. To the right of the entrance is the main stair case, which is of the open stringer type with a balustered handrail and octagonal newel post above a rounded base; the wall plane beneath the outside stringer is embellished with narrow vertical paneling, and the wall string is moulded, as are the baseboards. Window and door architraves are likewise moulded with rounded profiles characteristic of this period. Floors here are laid with narrow width strip flooring.

The front parlor, which opens off of the hall, like the hallway and remaining older portions of the house has plaster on lath walls and ceilings and has a projecting chimney breast against the north wall; the firebox is fitted with a mantelpiece of either marble or slate construction—paint covers the treatment currently, obscuring it, though it is masonry of some type. An ogee-profiled wood cornice defines the transition from wall to ceiling. The dining room is lighted in part by the three-sided bay window that projects from the south elevation. A portion of the dining room is spanned by cased beams which might represent the original framing of the 1770 house; their north to south span is terminated at the halfway point by a deeper cased summer beam. There is a wood mantel against the west wall of the living room, of Gothic Revival-inspiration, which may relate to the former position of a stove.

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vic., Orange County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 4

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*Barn Complex, c. 1770- c. 1960*

The barn complex is composed of two timber-frame barns, a subsequent Quonset-hut type concrete block addition, and a banded wood silo. There is likewise a small shed-roofed milk house where the two timber-frame barns meet. Of these, only the larger timber-frame barn has been determined to be a contributing resource, given the intact nature of its framing and notwithstanding some modifications, including the insertion of an office in the northwest corner and the addition of two overhead garage bays on the south side. The frame of this 4-bay English style barn is substantially intact and almost entirely formed of hand-hewn framing elements with little or no milled elements. It is possible that the barn dates to the construction of the first portion of the Milliken House in the 1770s. It is built with 5-bents and a roof frame of tapered rafters that run from the plate directly to the apex, where they are lapped and pegged, without an intermediate purlin-plate. The large swing beam on the second bent from the east indicates the location of the original flank to flank aisle.

The smaller barn abuts the larger barn at the latter's southwest corner though the two units are independent from one another. This barn has a date stone that reads 1791, however this barn has been materially altered to accommodate apartments and as such it appears the integrity of the frame was compromised. It likewise is not believed original to this location. The Quonset-hut type addition to the barn complex is not yet 50 years in age, and, along with the tractor shed, has been disqualified as a contributing resource since it fails to meet the minimum age requirement.

The chicken house, built c. 1900, is a light frame building with shed roof, the frame fitted with novelty siding. It has a large sliding door on the front elevation which suggests the possibility of a different use. Along with the banded wood silo it is a contributing feature of the nomination.

**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.)

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

**Period of Significance**

1770- 1900

**Significant Dates**

1770; c. 1870; c. 1900

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vicinity, Orange County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 1

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## 8. Narrative Statement of Significance

### *Abstract*

The Milliken-Smith Farm is an architecturally and historically significant resource that chronicles the presence of the Milliken family in this part of Montgomery, Orange County, in the 18<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The centerpiece of the nominated property is the farmhouse, a Civil War-era dwelling that incorporates as a rear wing the house built by Captain James Milliken on the eve of the American Revolution. James Milliken, who resided here with his wife Mary Hill Milliken—daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah Hill, whose 18<sup>th</sup> century “Brick House” still stands nearby on Route 17K—was one of three Milliken brothers who died in the defense of Fort Montgomery on the Hudson River in October 1777, and one of six sons of Alexander Milliken, one of the earlier settlers of the Hanover Precinct of what was, at that time, Ulster County. The elder Milliken was among the prominent settlers of this region in the pre-Revolutionary War period, one of a contingent of Scots-Irish people who had come here from the County of Londonderry, Ireland, and a figure in the establishment of the Goodwill Presbyterian Church; he died in 1780 and is interred in the cemetery there. Captain James Milliken, along with his brothers Lieutenant Nathaniel Milliken and Private Alexander Milliken, served with the Second Ulster Militia and all three were killed by British forces during the unsuccessful American defense of Fort Montgomery. Descendants of the Milliken family maintained ownership of the farm until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; in later years the Smith and Nydam families owned this land. In addition to the farmhouse, the property includes a number of outbuildings and associated landscape elements, some of the larger built features dating to the Milliken period, including a large timber-frame barn that likely dates to Captain James Milliken’s tenancy.

### *Historical Context: Montgomery & the Milliken Family; Subsequent ownership*

The Milliken family settled in the Hanover Precinct of Ulster County—later the Town of Montgomery, Orange County—in the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They were among those families who settled the eastern portion of the present-day Town Montgomery, extending roughly from the New Windsor boundary westward towards the Wallkill River, and representative of the early Scots-Irish presence in the town, which was likewise populated in its early years by Dutch, German and English peoples. Captain James Milliken’s father and the family pioneer in this Hudson Valley region was Alexander Milliken, who was born in Castledawson, Londonderry County, Ireland c.1690, and who established a farm in the Berea area of Hanover Precinct that was later farmed by the Coleman family from the New Windsor area. Alexander Milliken was among those who helped organize the Goodwill Presbyterian Church around 1730, though other members of this family were likewise associated with St. Andrew’s, a nearby Anglican parish, and are interred in the graveyard there. Alexander Milliken is buried in the cemetery of the Goodwill Presbyterian Church.

The following excerpt is taken from Orange County historian Mildred Parker Seese’s *Old Orange Houses*, from her description of the original Milliken farmstead later owned by the Coleman family:

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vicinity, Orange County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 2

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Six sons had Alexander Milliken; six were in the Revolution; and three were killed in a single engagement, the futile struggle by poorly equipped militia to beat off the British at Fort Montgomery in 1777. Two of the three, moreover, were two of the three officers killed in that day's battle. The family casualties were Captain James, Lieutenant Nathaniel and Private Alexander Milliken, all of the Second Ulster Militia. James had succeeded to the top rank in the company when its organizer, Cadwallader Colden, declined to make war on his sovereign. The elder Alexander was one of the first settlers in Hanover Precinct, and Millikens were on the military rolls of the area from the 1730s to the present century, when the family had scattered.<sup>1</sup>

Seese further noted that the seal which Alexander Milliken used on his will revealed his descent from James Milliken, whose family records indicate was a royal banker to David II of Scotland in 1160.<sup>2</sup>

Alexander Milliken's son James, born in 1742, built the rear, earlier portion of the nominated house in 1770, around the time he wed Mary Hill. Her father, Nathaniel Hill, erected the Brick House in 1768, which, along with the now ruinous Colden Mansion proved among the foremost expressions of the English Georgian manner in this region—the former being one of the few brick houses in this area at that early date. The Hills were, like the Millikens and Coldens, among the principal early settling families of the area, and Nathaniel Hill erected the above dwelling for his retirement, having amassed a small fortune in the manufacture of apple jack whiskey. Meanwhile James's brother John had erected a stone house c. 1764, one of the other second generation Milliken houses built in this area and era. Previous to his demise at Fort Montgomery, Captain James Milliken served in the Precinct of Hanover on the Committee of Safety and Observation, organized 1775. By the time of the outbreak of war he had already compiled a large acreage of fertile farmland, and shortly before his marriage had arranged to take over real estate of his father's owned by his brothers Nathaniel and Hugh Milliken, suggesting he was endeavoring to pursue his agricultural ambitions on a larger scale.<sup>3</sup>

News of the American defeat at Fort Montgomery was attended with considerable sadness for the Milliken family, as Alexander and Martha Milliken were forced to confront the death of not one but three of their sons in that autumn 1777 engagement. Alexander Milliken changed his will so that at the time of his death in 1780 all his personal property, excepting but a few small bequests, was transferred to his daughter-in-law and his son James's widow Mary Hill Milliken. Mary held the property in trust for her three young children, only two of whom, Susan and Peter Milliken, survived into adulthood. Peter, in his adult years, resided in his grandfather's Alexander Milliken's house, the one later owned by the Coleman family, and did not maintain a direct connection to the nominated property. Incidentally Peter, like his father James before him, served in the defense of his country as a captain during the War of 1812. Later he helped in revising the New York State Constitution and served in the State Legislature.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mildred Parker Seese, *Old Orange Houses*, vol. 1 (1941), 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, Appendix.

<sup>3</sup> Mildred Parker Seese, "Entrusted to a Woman Widowed by a Tragedy of the Revolution." Copy of newspaper article from research files, date and publication information unknown.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vicinity, Orange County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 3

In 1850 the nominated property, consisting at that time of 75 acres, was sold by Hugh and Isabella Milliken to a relative, Peter Eager. From 1873 to 1880 the house and farm was owned by William Isaac and Jesse Birdsall and in 1880 bought by John and Susan Scott. It remains somewhat unclear for whom the c. 1870 section was erected though it does appear to possibly post-date the Milliken's tenancy.

After the Milliken period the farm was owned by the Smith family—Harvey and Estelle Smith—and was known locally in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century as the Harvey Smith Farm, the Smith's ownership spanning the period from 1883 to 1919. Peter Karpovitch owned the farm in 1919. From 1921 until 1961, the farm was under the ownership of Harry and Bertha Nydam, followed by Cliff and Evelyn Pierce, who owned it until 1986; the current owners purchased the property from the Pierce family. The Milliken-Smith farm, incidentally, has been connected with an incident of local intrigue dating to the 1930s. At this time a resident in a house located on the hill across the road, no longer extant, was murdered. Three decades later, in the 1960s, a gun was found secreted away in one of the Milliken barns, and it was suspected that it may have been used in this murder. Locals believe this incident stemmed from a dispute regarding a right-of-way for a cattle crossing; in any event the crime was never solved.<sup>5</sup>

*Architectural Context & Analysis*

The nominated Milliken-Smith dwelling today largely reflects the c. 1870 addition and subsequent 20<sup>th</sup> century changes and modifications to the original building. Outside of framing features, little physical fabric survives from the 1770 dwelling built for James and Mary Hill Milliken, the plan of which was altered at the time of c. 1870 addition and again in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Discernible are the cantilevered masonry hearth supports on the east side of the basement, which indicate the presence of a kitchen hearth in the southeast room and, abutting it in the adjacent northeast room, a corner fireplace. The house's original form displays the influence of Dutch construction methods as it was of the one and one-half story type, not the traditional English single or double story type; the rafters are likewise of the type equated with Dutch building practices, consisting of hewn rafter pairs with collar ties but no intermediate purlin support. This region had an early German and Dutch presence and as such Dutch building techniques were part of the vernacular architectural tradition of the Montgomery area. The timber frame of this old section of the house has infill in the form of brick nogging which was apparently laid up in mud and straw mortar. This brick, when exposed during renovations in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, was described as being of a crude sort, leading to speculation by Seese that it may have been refuse from the construction of the Nathaniel Hill house two years prior.<sup>6</sup>

The c. 1870 addition to the earlier Milliken house might best be termed "Picturesque," as the exterior treatments are difficult to classify stylistically, though the closest precedents would be with the Chalet and Stick styles. Both were rooted in the theories espoused by A.J. Downing around mid-century, with the Stick style coming into full maturity in the 1870s; both modes likewise influenced the construction

<sup>5</sup> This story was relayed to the current owners by a retired member of the Montgomery police.

<sup>6</sup> Seese, "Entrusted to a Woman."

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vicinity, Orange County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 4

of dwellings and outbuildings on the nearby John G. Borden farm, slightly later. Interior finishes relate to the Italianate style. The three-bay wide, two-bay deep c. 1870 addition, two stories in height, has deeply projecting eaves; the gable ends and that of the cross gable were embellished with a decorative truss in the form of an "M," which has been presumed to be a reference to the Milliken family, though this section was possibly built after their tenancy. An uncanny resemblance to this feature is found in designs number 3 and 4 from George Woodward's 1869 book *National Architect*, which may have provided the source for this detail. From top plate level upward the exterior frame is sheathed with vertical boards of a type—picket fence-like in appearance—often equated with the Stick style and which may have been first employed in America by Leopold Eidlitz for his "Chalet" in Newport, Rhode Island, 1854; the wall surfaces below are covered with horizontal clapboards. The cross-gable house form, along with details such as paired windows, were illustrated in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century pattern books of Downing, Woodward, Sloan and Wheeler, while the side hall plan in concert with gable end arrangement adopted here was already a long-established form in this region dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The exterior design of the c. 1870 portion likewise included a projecting bay window on the south elevation corresponding with the dining room, a staple of Picturesque design, and dormers added to the original house, now the rear portion, to bring more light and air into the bed chambers located there. These were trimmed with detailing matching that of the front block so as to render a cohesive stylistic treatment to the exterior. The wraparound verandah, with its lathe-turned posts and open spindle friezes, would appear to be a subsequent addition added c. 1890-1900, during the tenancy of the Smith family.

Surviving interior details of the Milliken-Smith house, as noted, are characteristically considered Italianate in style, though really of a generic nature and the product of mass production. These include the double-leaf entrance doors, with their round-arched upper panels; the stair treatment, with its octagonal newel post and balustered handrail, the open stringer design being embellished with recessed panels arranged vertically; and the mantel in the front parlor, with its round-arched firebox opening. Other surviving finishes are characteristic of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, including plaster on lath walls and ceilings, moulded wood door and window architraves, four-paneled doors, and pine plank flooring of a standardized dimension. The physical integrity of the house as it was c. 1870 is substantial, notwithstanding an addition made to the rear of the older section in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The larger of the two timber frame barns was built primarily for the threshing of grains, as the cultivation of grains formed the crux of the region's agriculture prior to the emergence of the dairy economy, which boomed in the post-Civil War era in Orange County, assisted in large measure by the opportunities afforded by newly established railroad lines. This barn has been modified to provide office space and likewise storage space, but is nevertheless of significant interest, as the frame survives largely intact. The barn had entrances on its longer flank elevations and is four bays deep, the frame comprised of five H-bents, the rafters running continuously from top plate to their apex, where they are joined with pegs. All elements are hand hewn, certainly in keeping with 18<sup>th</sup> century precedents, which suggests this barn might date to the tenancy of Captain James Milliken. The smaller barn carries a date stone of 1790, and was according to Seese moved to this location at some point subsequent to its

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vicinity, Orange County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 8 Page 5

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construction.<sup>7</sup> It carries the name "H. Milliken" along with the date and it is believed to have been built for James's brother Hugh Milliken. The larger barn is an important example of the region's vernacular architecture and framing traditions and serves as a vital link to the earlier Milliken history of the property.

The barn complex was expanded in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of a large Quonset-hut type concrete block section. Additional buildings from this vintage include a tractor shed and chicken house. These improvements date to the tenancy of the Nydams, who continued to utilize the lands for agricultural purposes. The carriage barn appears to date to the time of the c. 1870 addition to the house.

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vic., Orange County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Seese, Mildred Parker. "Entrusted to a Woman Widowed by a Tragedy of the Revolution." Publication information unknown.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Old Orange Houses*, vol. 1. Whitlock Press, Middletown, New York, 1941.

Milliken-Smith Farm  
Name of Property

Montgomery vic., Orange County, New York  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 8.6 acres

**UTM References**

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

1 18 566001 4598411  
Zone Easting Northing

2  
Zone Easting Northing

3  
Zone Easting Northing

4  
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 William E. Krattinger  
organization NYS OPRHP, Field Services Bureau date August 2008  
street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 237-8643 x. 3265  
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12866

**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 & 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 Frauke & Perry Rotwein  
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. 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.

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vic., Orange 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 National Register of Historic Places nomination is shown on the enclosed map, entitled "Milliken-Smith Farm, Orange County, New York."

*Boundary Justification*

The boundary has been drawn to correspond with the current legal tax boundary for the nominated property. All of this land, approximately 8.6 acres in extent, is historically associated with the farm during the cited period of significance.

Property Name *Milliken-Smith Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vicinity, Orange County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Photographs**

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**Photographs**

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, August 2008

1. Exterior, view roughly eastward showing west-facing façade and south elevation of front block
2. Exterior, view roughly southward showing verandah and north elevation of front block
3. Exterior, view north, showing south elevation bay window and dormer at intersection of front and rear blocks
4. Exterior, view south, showing north elevation with pent-roofed modern addition to right
5. Interior, main block, view showing main staircase, south wall of entrance hall
6. Interior, rear block, view showing rafter pairs of original 18<sup>th</sup> century dwelling
7. Exterior, barn complex, with large timber frame barn, likely 18<sup>th</sup> century, at center

Property Name *Milliken Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vic., Orange County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Appendix

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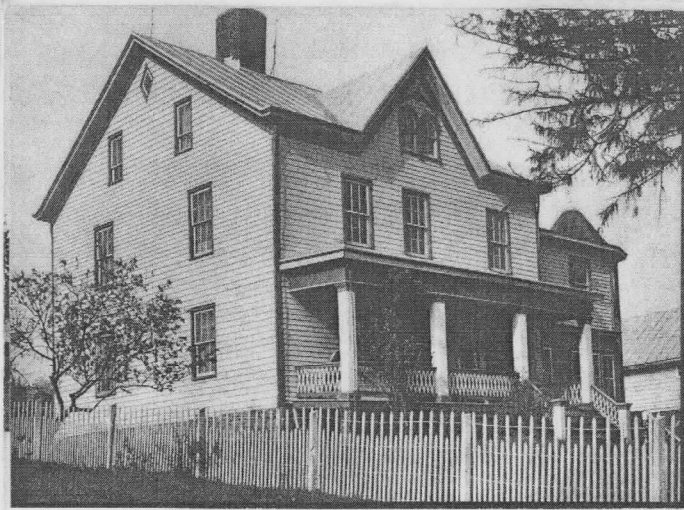
*Milliken House as photographed c. 1940; south elevation of c. 1860 and 1770 sections*

Property Name *Milliken Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vicinity, Orange County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Appendix

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*Farmhouse of Alexander Milliken, father of Captain James Milliken, as illustrated by M.P. Seese. The main block is clearly of the 3-bay, 2-story type which was the predominant house form in the Montgomery region in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and shows subsequent Picturesque updates. This 2-story section was possibly built by Alexander Milliken prior to his death in 1780, though Seese's reference to Federal-style details suggests it to be subsequent to his demise. This large 3-bay section was built as an addition to an earlier 1 and 1/2 story dwelling that may have been the original c. 1730 Milliken homestead, though more likely it was the second construct following a cruder first-generation dwelling. This earlier section was razed and a new section rebuilt by the Coleman family on the earlier foundation.*

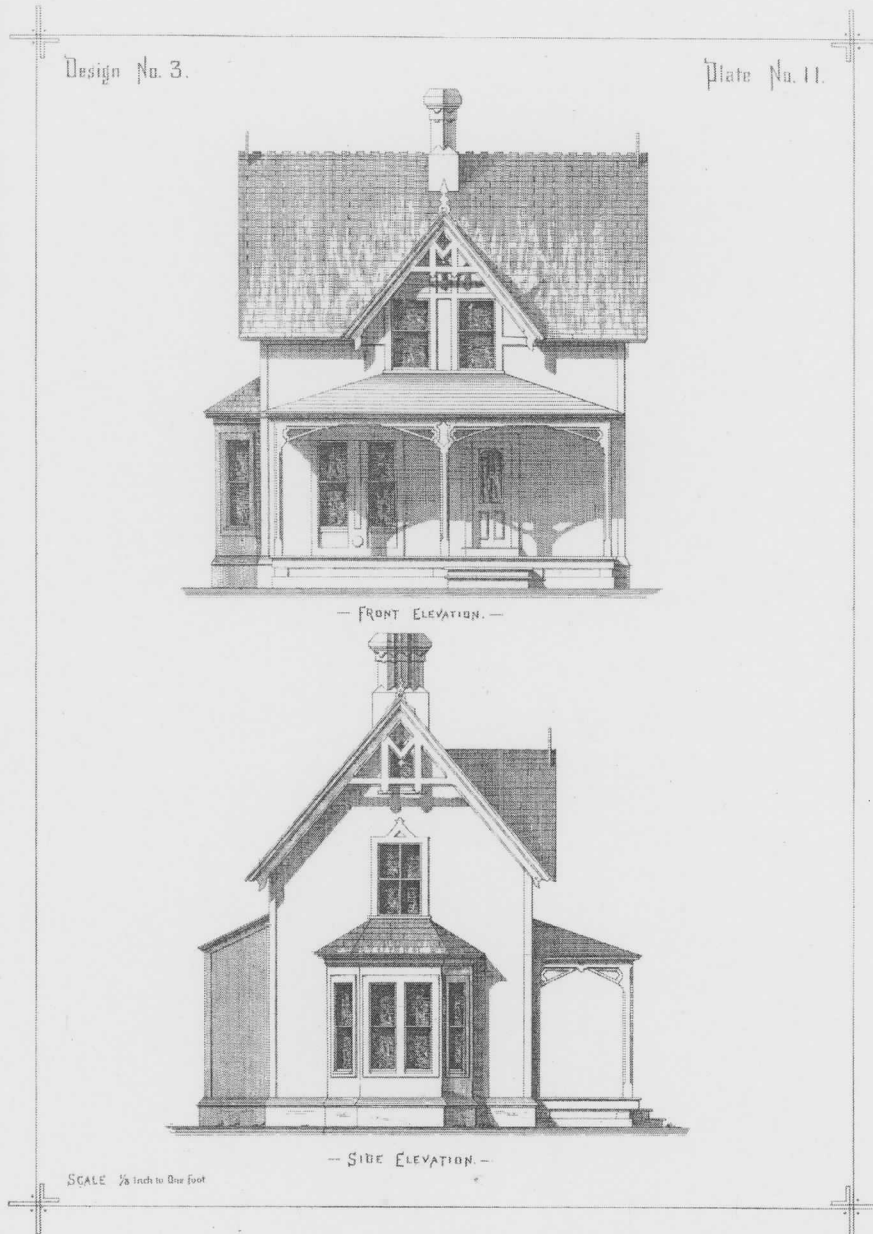


*Nathaniel Hill House, the Brick House; front block 1768, rear wing 1774. Considerable expression of the English Georgian manner in the Montgomery area, built by Nathaniel Hill, father of Captain James Milliken's wife Mary Hill Milliken.*

Property Name *Milliken Farm*  
Location *Montgomery vic., Orange County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Appendix



*Design No. 3, George Woodward's National Architect, 1869; the gable truss closely resembles that employed for the front block of the c. 1870 Milliken-Smith House*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Milliken-Smith Farm  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Orange

DATE RECEIVED: 2/12/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/09  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/17/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/28/09  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000158

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 3-25-09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

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

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

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

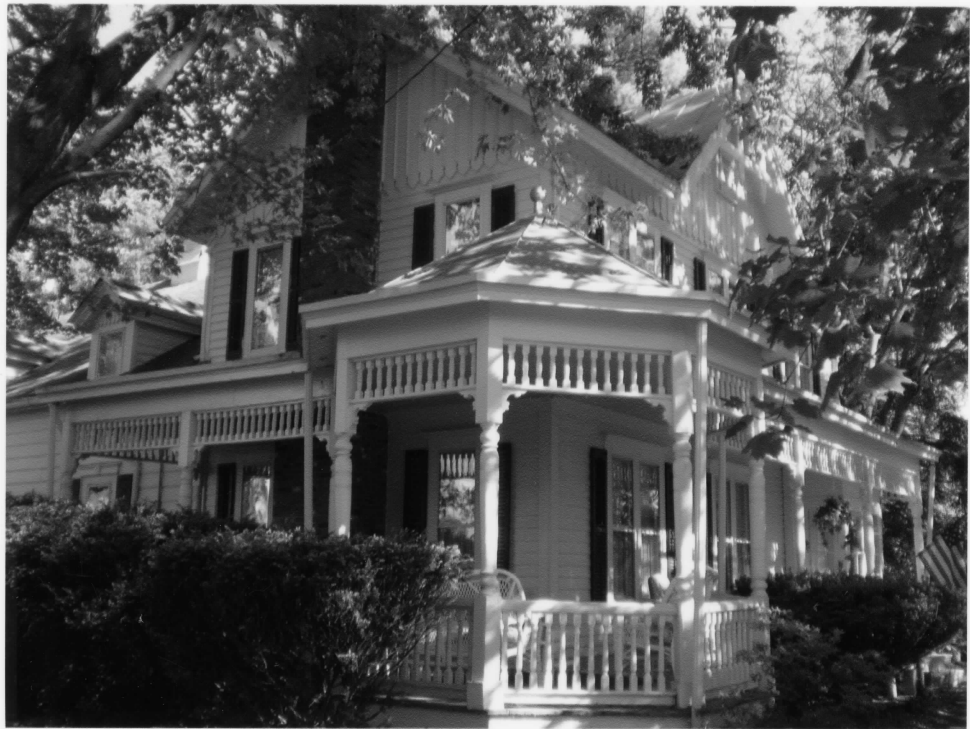
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



MILLIKEN-SMITH FARM  
MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO.  
NY

#1



MILLIKEN-SMITH FARM  
MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO. #2  
14



MILLIKEN-SMITH FARM #3  
MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO.  
NY



MILLIKEN- SMITH FARM #4  
MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO.  
NY



MILLIKEN-SMITH FARM  
MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO.  
NY

#5



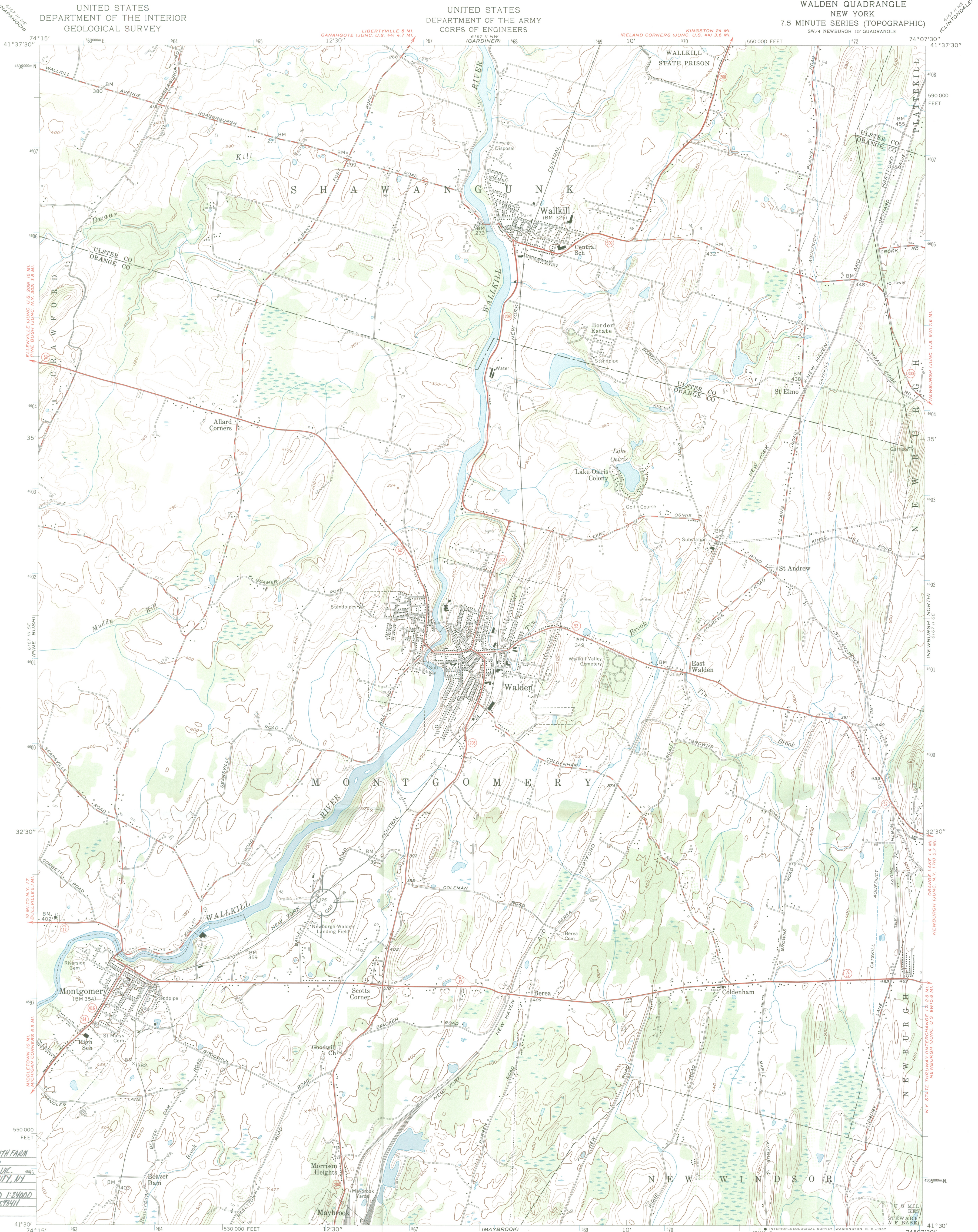
MILLIKEN-SMITH FARM  
MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO. #6  
14



MILLEN-SMITH FARM  
MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO.

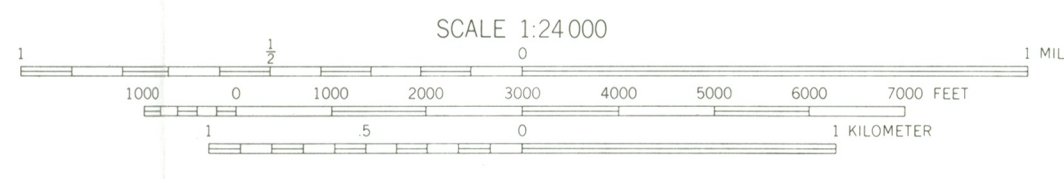
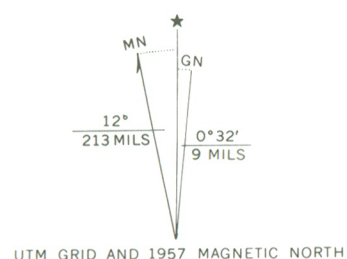
#7

NY



MILLIKEN-SMITH FARM  
BRILEY ROAD  
MONTGOMERY VIC.  
ORANGE COUNTY, NY  
WALDEN QUAD 1:24000  
181 566800 4578411

Mapped by the Army Map Service  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1942. Culture revised by the  
Geological Survey 1956-57  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 18, shown in blue  
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
State Route	

WALDEN, N. Y.  
SW/4 NEWBURGH 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4130—W7407.5/7.5

1957

AMS 6167 II SW—SERIES V821

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

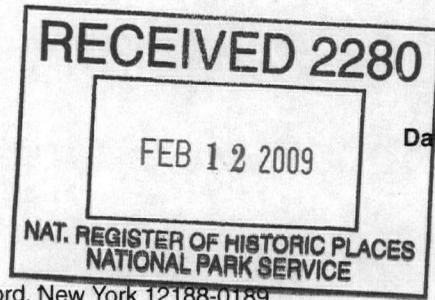


**New York State Office of Parks,  
Recreation and Historic Preservation**

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.mysparks.com



**David A. Paterson**  
Governor

**Carol Ash**  
Commissioner

February 09, 2009

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

Re: Transmittal of National Register  
Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to transmit six new National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register as follows:

- Engleside, Dansville, Livingston Co., NY
- The Hedges, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton Co., NY
- Echo Lawn Estate, Balmville, Orange Co., NY
- Johannes Isaac Blauvelt House, Blauvelt, Rockland Co., NY
- Centerville Town Hall, Allegany Co., NY
- Milliken-Smith Farm, Montgomery, Orange Co., NY

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call on me at 518-237-8643 ext. 3258 if any questions arise.

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham  
National Register  
Program Coordinator

enclosures