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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 Dickson, John and Mary, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 9010 Main Street [] not for publication

village West Bloomfield [] vicinity

state New York code NY county Ontario code 069 zip code 14585

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Russell D. Purpont

DSHPO

10/2/08

Signature of certifying official/Title :

Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

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)

love

Signature of the Keeper

date of action

Edson W. Beall 11-19-08

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	Non-contributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	TOTAL

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

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: Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls heavy timber frame

roof shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Dickson, John and Mary, House
West Bloomfield, Ontario County

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The John and Mary Dickson House (ca. 1835) is located on the north side of Main Street (Routes 5 & 20), near the intersection of Route 65, in the hamlet of West Bloomfield in northwestern Ontario County. Mid- to late 19th century village buildings—both domestic and commercial—surround the house. Four doors to the east is the Ontario and Livingston Mutual Insurance Office, a small cobblestone commercial building dating from 1841, which is also currently being proposed for National Register listing. The hamlet of West Bloomfield is one of several small, unincorporated settlements in the town of West Bloomfield, a predominantly rural area of the county that lately has become popular as a bedroom community for the nearby city of Rochester. Many older farms are being subdivided and new housing developments are beginning to open up, especially in the northwest corner of the town, where easy access to bigger cities is available via Interstate 390. Sitting close to the road and its immediate neighbors, the house appears to be an “urban” dwelling on a small village lot; in reality, the house sits on a nine-acre lot, most of which sprawls behind the house to the northeast, north and northwest. Nine acres is all that survives of the once much larger farmstead. At the time the house was built, John and Mary Dickson owned 240+ acres; by the mid-1850s, the farmstead covered 100 acres. The only outbuilding on the property is a modern, 30' x 40' timber frame barn (2003), with replicated Federal style details. All historic, farm-related outbuildings, including a 19th century carriage house/stable that was torn down in the 1950s, are gone.

Believed to date from ca. 1835, the Dickson house is an L-shaped, heavy timber frame building with late Federal/early Greek Revival style form, massing, and ornament. The construction of both the main block ell is post and beam, with clapboard siding and wood trim. The dimensions of the house are approximately 28 ½' x 39' (main section) and 41 ½' x 27' (ell). The house foundation is constructed of field-stone with a limestone veneer around the main section of the house and front porch of the ell. Asphalt shingles are installed on the roof.

Exterior Summary

The earliest and largest section of the house (two-story gable entrance section) is late Federal in style and appears to have been completed by 1835. Four pilasters with elegantly carved capitals reside on the south façade and rest on flush horizontal boards. Other features include a side entranceway and a triangular pediment with a fan and heavily molded cornice. Four original six-over-six windows are located on the first story (one additional six-over-six window is a replacement), and nine original six-over-six windows remain on the second floor. (One window on the second floor is a replacement, but an exact replication of the earlier windows.) A large chimney that supports four interior fireplaces is located in the center of this section.

In the mid-19th century, Italianate-style updates were made to the house such as the tall first story windows on the large main section and ell, the main front entrance with an arched panel front door, and a large front porch with a six-panel door. The majority of the details in the ell of the house were modifications made during the mid-to-3rd quarter of the 19th century, replacing most of the original ca. 1835 elements and features. The western-most section of the ell on the south wall contains six-over-six windows, which were likely re-located from earlier 19th century modifications. The remaining six-over-

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Continuation Sheet

Dickson, John and Mary, House
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Section 7 Page 2

six windows in the ell are either salvaged from other buildings or were custom built in the 1990s to match the surrounding architectural elements. One circa 1835 nine-over-six window remains in the rear section of the ell. A ca. 1920-1930 photo of the house shows an elaborate hood with Italianate style brackets and drop pendants located above the front door; the hood no longer survives.

Interior Summary

The interior of the large main section of the house maintains much of its circa 1835 late-Federal details. The interior configuration of this section is comprised of a side hall and staircase with two large rooms off the main hall on the first and second floors. Smaller rooms are located at the north end of the first floor hall and at the north and south end of the second floor hall. The ceiling height throughout this section (and the ell) is approximately 9 and ½ feet, giving all spaces a very light and spacious feeling. All rooms in the main section retain their original six-panel Federal style doors. Also much of the horse hair lime and sand plaster walls and ceiling remain in this section.

The ell off of the main section of the house was remodeled in the mid-to third quarter of the 19th century; most of the ca. 1835 Federal-inspired fabric was replaced with Victorian-inspired fabric, much of which survives intact today. In the southernmost-rooms of the ell, most of the windows, door and window trim and baseboards remain from the ca. 1855-70 renovations. More specific information about the rooms is provided below.

First Floor

The main hall configuration and detail is original to the main section of the house, except for the front entrance, which was changed in the mid to third quarter of the 19th century. A Federal style entrance, perhaps with side and transom lights, was replaced with the current Italianate-style door and exterior paneled entranceway. Between the interior hall south wall and exterior wall, on either side of the present front door, exist narrow channels that contain original ashlar block wallpaper, plaster and moldings from the circa 1835 configuration. The original wall paper was removed and reproduced and covers the walls today. A six-over-six window with original moldings including solid paneling beneath the window is located at the base of the hall stairs.

Off of the main section first floor hall on the south side of the house is a formal front parlor. It is approximately 17' x 17' in size. The doorway and tall windows are surrounded by deeply fluted trim with square corner blocks. The solid panels below the windows were shortened when the larger Italianate windows were installed in the mid 19th century. The federal-style fireplace mantel centrally located on the north wall is original to the room and quite ornate, having reeded double columns and urns. Matching arched alcoves are located on either side of the fireplace.

The rear den, or second parlor, similar in size to the front parlor, is located on the north end off of the main hall. Research done during the 1990 restoration of the home suggests that the large back room was originally a dining room. A double "funeral door" was installed in this room in the mid to late 19th century. During the 1990's restoration, a chair rail, a shelved closet and open built-in shelves and cupboards were constructed to replace original elements that were believed to be removed in the 1930s.

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Dickson, John and Mary, House
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A fireplace and Federal-style mantel are located on the south wall of this room. Trim on doors and windows are Federal in style.

A small bathroom is located at the end of the first floor hall. The research mentioned above indicates that this room may have been a pantry originally, located between a kitchen and the dining room. The doorway configuration of this room was altered during the 1940's (see Appendix A, item A-14).

The ell of the house contains a dining room, kitchen, office and woodshed. The dining room and office located on the south end of the ell contain many of the architectural elements from the 3rd quarter of the 19th century. The door being used between the current dining room and office appears to be the original Federal-style front door of the house.

There is evidence in the basement that the west end of the dining room had a large fireplace. It is likely that this space was the original kitchen. The current kitchen on the north east side of the ell has been completely renovated, but remains true to the Federal-style in its architectural detail. An early woodshed, which is located in the north-west corner of the ell retains portions of an early exterior staircase, exterior 2-paneled door and south wood-paneled wall. The remaining interior elements are new to the room.

Second Floor

In the main section of the house, an elegant staircase with cherry balustrade leads to the second floor. An ivory button rests in the top of the staircase newel post. Two large bedrooms are located off of the second floor hallway and two small rooms at the north and south ends. The large south bedroom was likely the original guest bedroom. Federal moldings surround the doors and windows, and solid molded panels extend below the windows to the floor. The room is approximately 17' x 17' and has a fireplace on the south wall. The mantel is highly decorative with carved urns in the mantelpiece. The north room is the current master bedroom; its windows and doors are also trimmed with Federal-style moldings around windows and doors. The chair rail, west closet, mantel and south-east window are ca. 1995 additions, which were installed to replace original missing elements.

At the top of the staircase, on the west end, is the doorway to the original loft. The loft contains white pine horizontal paneling from ca. 1835. Some of the panels exceed 20 1/2" in width (see Appendix A, item A-23). An attic is located to the west, beyond the loft.

Outbuildings

The only outbuilding located on the property is a frame carriage barn/garage that was erected in 2003. Although modern and therefore non-contributing, it was designed in keeping with the early 19th century character of the original house.

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 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 boxes that apply.)

- 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: See continuation sheets

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance:

ca. 1835 – ca. 1870

Significant Dates:

ca. 1835; ca. 1855-1870

Significant Person:

NA

Cultural Affiliation:

NA

Architect/Builder:

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References:

See attached

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 Building 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 repository: _____

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Dickson, John and Mary, House
West Bloomfield, Ontario County, NY

Section 8 Page 1

Significance

The John and Mary Dickson House is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of Federal style domestic architecture in northwest Ontario County. It is believed to be the oldest surviving building in the relatively small village of West Bloomfield, which, both historically and currently, is a center of commercial, religious, and educational center for the surrounding, mostly rural town of West Bloomfield, which is rapidly becoming a somewhat heavily developed bedroom community for the nearby city of Rochester. Built ca. 1835 by John Dickson, a prominent local lawyer and one-time member of the U.S. Congress, the virtually intact, architecturally sophisticated dwelling rivals some of the finest, high style buildings built in, for example, the much larger cities of nearby Canandaigua and Geneva.

White settlers of European descent arrived in the newly created town of Bloomfield around 1789, about a decade after the Sullivan Campaign of 1779 cleared the region of Seneca Indians who had sided with the British during the Revolutionary War. According to the 1878 *History of Ontario County*, the first white pioneer to arrive in the town was Peregrine Gardner. He and his family arrived in the spring of 1789, two years after Phelps & Gorham had purchased six million acres in the Finger Lakes region of the state. (The 1860 *Gazetteer of New York State* states that Benjamin Gardner and his sons John and Peregrine "are supposed to have been the first settlers.") Toward the close of 1789, another family, that of Ebenezer Curtis, moved in. In the early part of 1790, a number of settlers arrived from Lyme and Guilford, in Connecticut, and from Granville, Massachusetts, and prepared homes for their families. By the end of 1790, leading pioneers included Amos Hall, Robert Taft, Nathan Marvin, Jasper P. Sears (conflicting sources also mention a "John P. Sears," and a "Jasper Marvin"), Samuel Miller, John Algur, Sylvanus Thayer, Marvin Gates, Jacob Smith, Deacon Samuel Handy, Bayze Baker, Nathaniel Eggleston, and Palmer and Clark Peck. Most of these settlers were farmers, while several early industrialists availed themselves of hydropower from the region's fast-flowing creeks. For example, Sylvanus Thayer started the area's first gristmill in the 1790s, around the time that Ebenezer Curtis established the first saw mill. (Another source cites Reuben Thayer as founding the first saw mill.) Other early manufactories/industries were as follows: Amos Hall built a gristmill around 1816; Samuel Nichols operated a distillery by 1818; and Jacob Erdle built a saw mill around 1824.

The town's first school was built around 1796 in District 6 of the township. The schoolhouse was also used to house religious services. Logically, this prominent public building served as the focal point of the town's earliest center of commerce, i.e., what would later become the village of West Bloomfield. A small general store, run by the firm of A. Hendee & Co., was established around 1808, as was a stagecoach tavern/inn that was run by Jasper P. Sears. By 1810, the store had been taken over by Erastus Hunt. The original schoolhouse was replaced around 1812 with a handsome brick structure and became home to the renowned West Bloomfield Academy. In

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Dickson, John and Mary, House
West Bloomfield, Ontario County, NY

Section 8 Page 2

1813, a drug store was opened by Drs. Hickox and Fairchild. By 1820, a Ludwick C. Fitch opened a second store; shortly thereafter, a tannery was started by a Captain Arnold. The settlement soon boasted a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop (run by M. and C. Pillsbury), two wagon shops (one operated by Reuben Pierce and the other by Bailey Ayers), a chair factory (run by a Mr. Baker), a cooper shop, and a foundry (established in 1830 and run by W.D. Pillsbury). By the late 1820s, a law office was opened by John Dickson, who is specifically noted in the 1878 *History of Ontario County* as “an early resident of the village.”

Based upon historical Ontario County deed transactions, there is strong evidence that suggests that the house proposed for listing in the State and National Registers was built for the aforesaid John Dickson. Dickson was born in Keene, NH, on June 1, 1783 and graduated from Middlebury, VT College in 1808. He moved to West Bloomfield to practice law in 1812. In 1817, a deed transaction (Liber 60, page 143) shows that John Dickson acquired a ½-acre plot of land through a \$141 mortgage from Ebenezer Walden. The plot was #8 on “the survey or allotment in the West Bloomfield village on the State Road”. It can be speculated that this plot is where John Dickson established his law office. In 1819, Dickson was appointed Judge Advocate of the 39th Infantry Brigade by Governor DeWitt Clinton in 1819. Dickson and his wife Mary moved to Rochester, NY, in the early 1820s and returned to West Bloomfield in 1828. It is known that Dickson served as member of the State assembly in 1829 and 1830, and that he was a member of the 22nd and 23rd United States Congress between 1831 and 1835.

Ontario County records from 1832 (Liber 79, page 324) indicate that Dickson acquired a very large 250 acre parcel of land on the State Road through a \$2000 mortgage provided by Ebenezer Walden. After completing two terms of Congress in 1835, Dickson resumed his law practice in West Bloomfield. That same year, Dickson made a sizable \$9,926 transaction to Hollam Hutchinson. The lot described in the 1835 transaction was 242 acres and appears to cover an area similar to what was described in the parcel description of 1832. The south line of the property was bounded by other property owned by John Dickson along the State Route – possibly his law office mentioned above. Because of the substantial sum of money paid, it is presumed that the building of John Dickson’s house was completed at this time. The house itself suggests a mid-1830s date of origin, as it clearly reflects the influences of the late Federal and early Greek Revival styles that was so popular in New York State during the period. Specifically, it is a remarkably intact, highly sophisticated example of the type, period and style, as evidenced in its two-story, three-bay-wide, side hall main block with pedimented front gable end supported by an arcade of engaged, Ionic pilasters; the delicate, louvered lunette in the pediment; the shouldered architraves above many of the window openings; and the deeply recessed, trabeated main entrance.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

**Dickson, John and Mary, House
West Bloomfield, Ontario County, NY**

Section 8 Page 3

John and Mary Dickson's property was sold to Sellick Dann in 1851 for \$12,400. The land as outlined in Liber 96, page 240, totaled 260 acres and likely contained the house. One year before John's death in 1852, it appears that special provisions were being made with the selling of his property: "use of the small or Graham house...and the lot fenced in...until November next with the privilege of living and occupying it for one year thereafter for rent of \$40, the use of the law office until November next and all the stoves except the cook stove in the kitchen of the best dwelling house". It is assumed that this "best dwelling house" is the current Campbell house residence.

In 1853, Sellick Dann sold the property, documented as 111 acres, for \$9,156 to Vinton Peck. An 1859 map shows that the house and probably the surrounding land were owned by V. Peck, a farmer. In the above mentioned transaction, the land boundary includes reference to J. Dickson Law office on the "Main Rte." A subsequent owner appears to have been an H. Parmele. At some point during the third quarter of the 19th century, a veneer of Italianate style decoration was added to both the interior and exterior of the house. Specifically, the original six-over-six 1830s first-story windows were removed from the main block and replaced with nearly floor-length windows, and miter-arched, shouldered architraves were added to first-story windows on the main block as well as the ell. Much of the ca. 1830s fabric in the ell was removed and replaced with restrained, yet stylish Victorian-inspired trim.

The 1904 New Century Atlas of Ontario County (page 102) indicates that this property was called Chestnut Crest and consisted of 120 acres and owned by Patrick Riorden. It was "considered one of the finest locations in West Bloomfield and the dwellings and grounds are embellished with chestnut and shade trees. The buildings are always in the best of repairs and entire farm intellectually cultivated. The water supply is obtained from the many unfailing wells, by wind mill power and running water brought to the stock barns." Henry Riorden, the son of Patrick who also helped on the farm in West Bloomfield, spent time serving as a clerk in Washington during Grover Cleveland's administration as indicated by his obituary.

Into the mid and later years of the 20th century, portions of the land were sold off and the property was no longer operated as a farm; it served only as a residence. It is not clear how many outbuildings were located on the farm during its heyday; they are all gone. Today, only nine acres are still directly associated with the house.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9 acres

UTM References: all zone 18

1. 292982/4753561
2. 292970/4753462
3. 292919/4753461
4. 292892/4753646
5. 292962/4753646

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary of the nominated property coincides with the legal lot lines as delineated on the attached county tax map.

Boundary Justification: The 9-acre parcel encompassed by the boundary comprises a small portion of the once much larger farmstead of 200+ acres.

11. Form Prepared By: research supplied by Todd and Alicia Campbell, current owners

contact/title Nancy L. Todd, Program Analyst
organization Division for Historic Preservation date September 2008
street & number Peebles Island, Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643 x 3262
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Dickson, John and Mary, House
West Bloomfield, Ontario County, NY

Additional documentation

Page 1

Sources

- Ontario County Mortgage and Deed Transactions:1817-Present
- WestBloomfield1859Map
(<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ontariocountymaps.htm>)
- John Dickson letter from Washington D.C to his daughter Hannah, April 12th, 1832
- West Bloomfield Historical Society documentation on Hon. John Dickson
- Henry Riorden Obituary, October 13th, 1930 (newspaper source unknown)
- Memoirs of Mary Parmele Hamlin, who lived in the Dickson House (Source unknown)
- Summary of "Chestnut Crest" taken from the New Century Atlas, Ontario County, NY dated 1904, page 102.
- 1904 West Bloomfield Map
- Biographical Directory of the United States Congress: Dickson, John (1783-1852)
- *The Cyclopaedia of American Biographies comprising the Men and Women of the United States who Have Been Identified with the Growth of the Nation*, edited by John Howard Brown: John Dickson
- *Atlas of Ontario County*, 1874, Philadelphia, PA: Pomeroy, Whitman & Co.

Digital Images by Todd Cambell, current owner, 2008

1. Front (south) façade
2. Detail, front facade
3. Front porch, side ell
4. Entrance hall, first floor
5. Staircase, second floor
6. Formal front parlor
7. Den/rear parlor
8. South bedroom
9. North bedroom

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

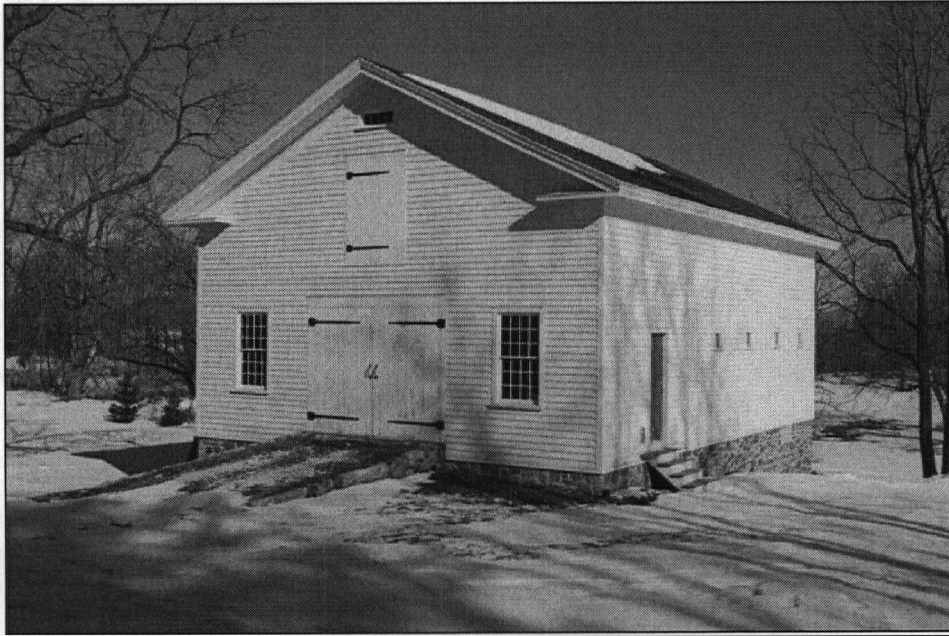
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Continuation Sheet**

**Dickson, John and Mary, House
West Bloomfield, Ontario County, NY**

Additional documentation

Page 2

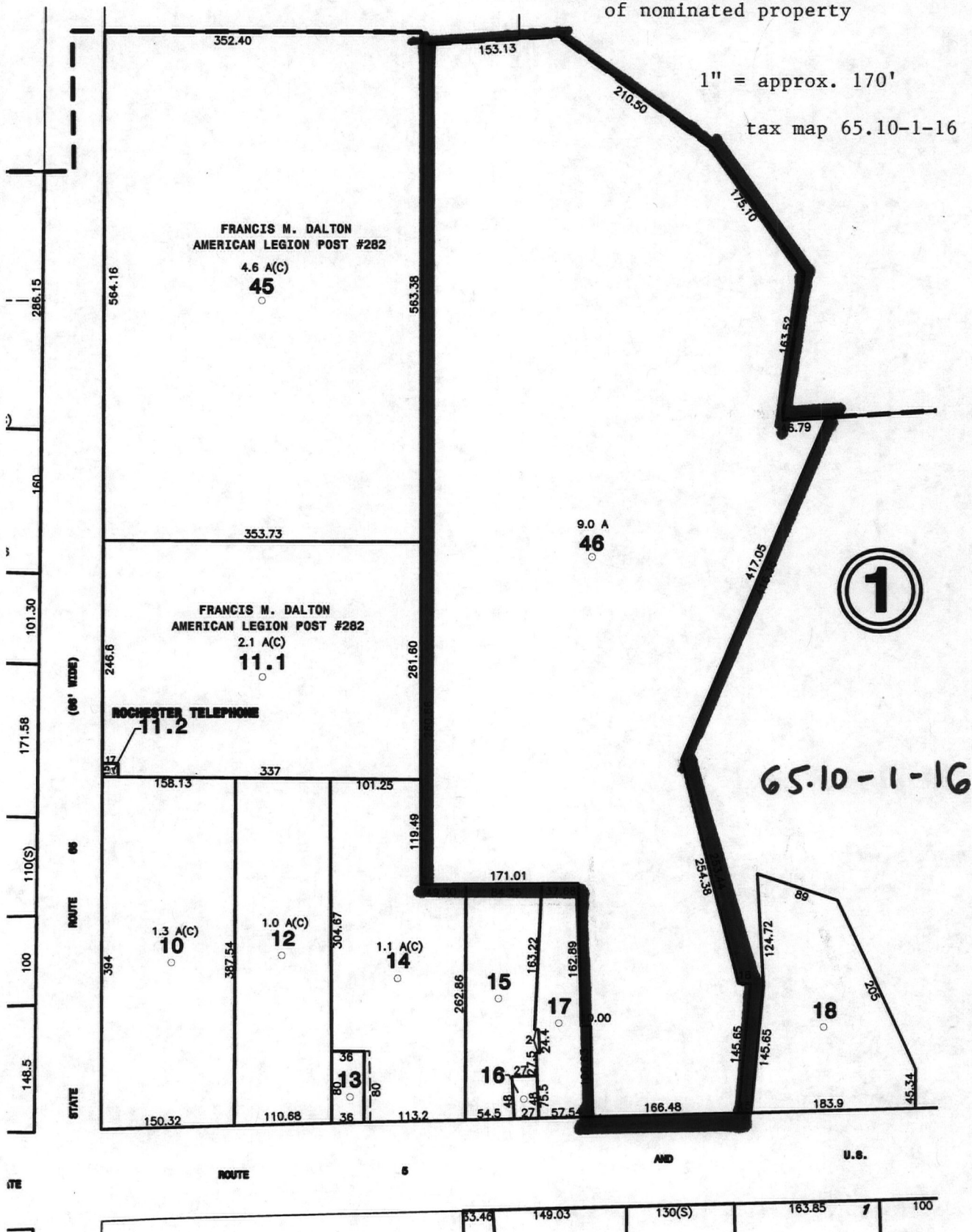
Non-contributing (modern) garage



John and Mary Dickson House
 West Bloomfield, Ontario County, NY
 Heavy black outline defines boundary
 of nominated property

1" = approx. 170'

tax map 65.10-1-16



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Dickson, John and Mary, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Ontario

DATE RECEIVED: 10/09/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/27/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/11/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/22/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001077

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 11.19.08 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.



Dickson House

w. Bloomfield, Ontario Co, NY

1



Dickson House

w. Bloomfield, Ontario Co, NY

2



Dickson House

W. Bloomfield, Ontario Co, NY

3



Dickson House

w. Bloomfield, Ontario Co, NY

4



Dickson House

W. Bloomfield, Ontario Co, NY

5



Dickson House

W. Bloomfield, Ontario Co. NY

6



Dickson House

W. Bloomfield, Ontario Co, NY

7



Dickson House

W. Bloomfield, Ontario Co ny

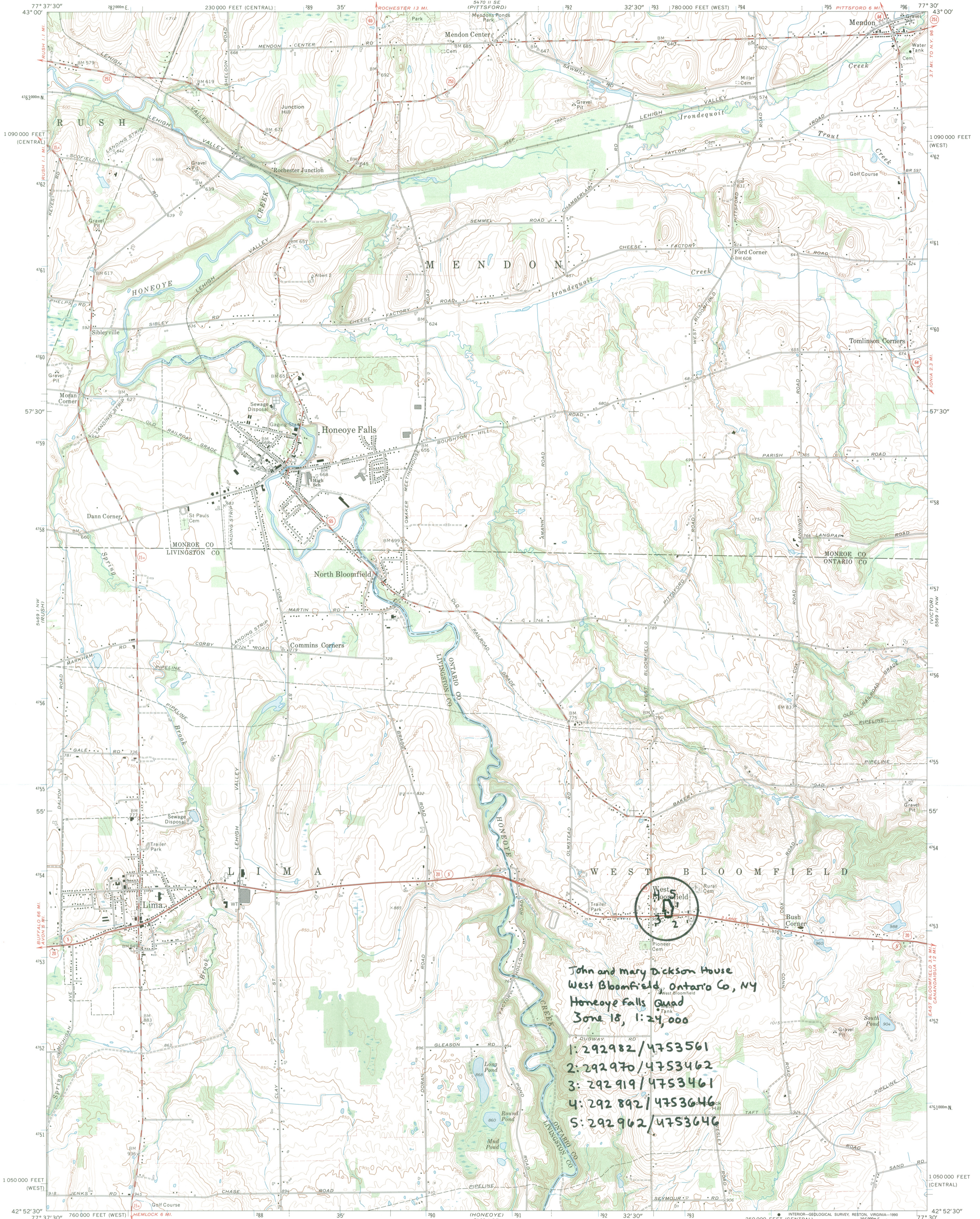
8



Dickson House

w. Bloomfield, Ontario Co, NY

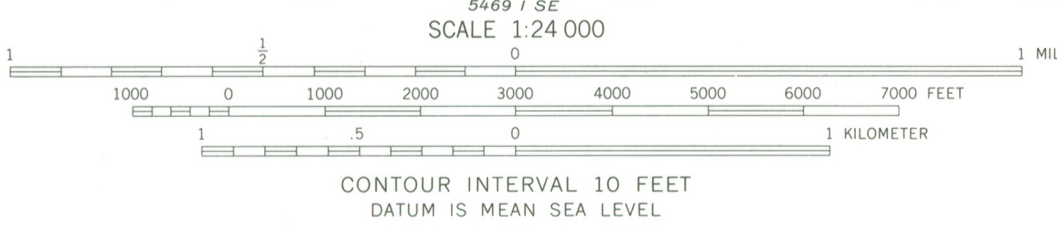
9



John and Mary Dickson House
West Bloomfield, Ontario Co, NY
Honeoye Falls Quad
June 18, 1:24,000

- 1: 292982 / 4753561
- 2: 292970 / 4753462
- 3: 292919 / 4753461
- 4: 292892 / 4753646
- 5: 292962 / 4753646

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and New York Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1971. Field checked 1971
Supersedes map dated 1951
Projection: New York coordinate system, west zone
(transverse Mercator)
10,000-foot grid ticks based on New York coordinate system,
west and central zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

HONEOYE FALLS, N.Y.
N4252.5-W7730/7.5
1971
PHOTOINSPECTED 1976
AMS 5469 I-NE-SERIES V821

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

We Todd and Alicia Campbell ^{are} ~~am~~ the owner^s of the property at
(print or type owner name)

9010 Main St., West Bloomfield, New York
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

We support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Alicia Campbell 3/21/2008 Todd Campbell 3/21/2008
(signature and date)

9010 Main St., P.O. Box 54
West Bloomfield, NY 14585

(mailing address)

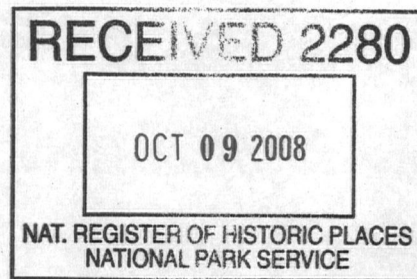


**New York State Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation**

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

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com



David A. Paterson
Governor

Carol Ash
Commissioner

October 9, 2008

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

Re: Transmittal of National Register
Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Simon Ritter Cobblestone Farmhouse, Varick, Seneca Co., NY
(Cobblestone Architecture of NYS MPDF)

John Shelp Cobblestone House, Middleport, Orleans Co., NY
(Cobblestone Architecture of NYS MPDF)

John and Mary Dickson House, West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., NY

Proctor's Theater, Yonkers, Westchester Co., NY

Pratt House, Elmira, Chemung 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