

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 Dick House

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 641 County Route 8

☐ not for publication

city or town Germantown

☒ vicinity

state New York

code NY

county Columbia

code 021

zip code 12526

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Russell Purpont
Signature of certifying official/Title

DSHPO
Date

6/11/09

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Dick House
Name of Property

Germantown, Columbia County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
☒ private
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	2	structures
		objects
1	2	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

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT, METAL

other GLASS, METAL

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets-

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 1

7. Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The Dick House is located on Columbia County Route 8, east of the hamlet of Germantown in southwestern Columbia County, New York. The nominated property is located immediately southwest of the intersection of Route 8 and Eastern Highway, on the west side of the road, at the point where the former road turns sharply in a southward direction. The area to the north of the house is largely open and characterized by an expanse of lawn, the ground itself uneven and undulating and dropping off to the northwest, while the east-facing façade is partially screened from the road by a stand of coniferous trees and the strip of land before it relatively flat. A dense stand of deciduous trees separates the property from that to the immediate west. The area to the south of the house is interspersed with deciduous trees, and includes a small parking area accessed from Route 8, to the south of which are 2 dilapidated farm structures of small-scale, both in an advanced state of deterioration with failed roofs and in danger of imminent collapse—and as such have been determined to be non-contributing to the nomination. Thus the Dick house is the only contributing feature of this nomination. Across the road, to the east, is situated a large frame barn that is not associated with the nominated property, at least not currently though presumably historically, and likewise a home of relatively modern age.

Overview

The nominated house is an example of Italianate-style domestic design in the Germantown area of Columbia County in the immediate pre-Civil War period. Built c. 1860, the house reflects a restrained and modest interpretation of this popular mid-19th century architectural style, as distinguished from more robust examples such as that characterized by a hipped roof with cupola and cubic massing, a subtype which became popular during the 1860s. The design is instead contingent on the traditional five-bay gable-ended house type, utilized for the main block—though lacking in the characteristic and seemingly ubiquitous bracketed cornice—with a center hall plan and Italianate style detailing on the interior. There is likewise a two-story flat-roofed kitchen wing adjoining the south elevation, from which extends, west from the rear, a second two-story wing. Construction techniques are characteristic for the period, with the house being erected using milled framing elements including circular-sawn joists and rafters. Interior and exterior finishes remain largely in place from the original mid-19th century building campaign, with what appear to be some minor turn-of-the-century modifications rendered c. 1900, and as such the dwelling remains as a representative and early example of Italianate-style domestic construction in the Germantown area, with important historic associations to the Dick family.

Exterior

The main block of the Dick house, oriented with its façade facing east towards Route 8, will be described first. It is five bays wide by two bays deep, gable roofed and two stories in height, with four windows and a center door at the first story level of the façade and five windows at second story level. The frame is sheathed with clapboard, which gives way above the second story windows to a fascia and above that a projecting cornice gutter, the face of which is moulded. Window openings are fitted with two-over-two wood sash. Full surrounds, terminated by ogee-profiled moulded crowns, define these apertures. The three center bays of the first story, the door and flanking windows, are shielded beneath a porch carried by four evenly spaced piers; these rest on the slightly elevated floor of the porch, which

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 2

is laid with narrow tongue-and-groove boards. The piers consist of plinths with antae-like upper sections, the transition from the piers to the frieze of the porch roof being marked by decorative sawn brackets with drop pendants; brackets likewise define where the porch meets the wall plane of the house. The frieze of the porch is embellished with applied mouldings in a rectilinear pattern, the frieze giving way to a moulded cornice. The recessed entrance is contained within a frontispiece consisting of pilasters which carry a frieze embellished with applied detailing of a foliate nature, and likewise by brackets which support a projecting crown, the soffit of which is embellished with detailing matching that on the pilasters. The jambs are paneled, and there is a transom fitted with stained glass, this glass apparently representing a later modification. The threshold is laid with decorative encaustic tile. The front door is of a double-leaf, four-paneled type, with arched upper heads on the exterior, this treatment reflected in the raised mouldings of the exterior door jambs.

The north elevation of the main block has two windows at both the first and second story levels—the sash and surrounds identical to the façade treatments—as well as a round-arched window in the gable field. The raking frieze is moulded and terminated by returns; narrow pilasters mark the building's corners. A notable treatment is that of the stone and brick foundation, which is exposed at grade here and on the west elevation. It was covered with lime-based mastic, which was scored to replicate ashlar masonry, the individual units being painted to provide for a polychrome treatment. The south elevation is similarly treated, though the two westernmost windows at the first and second story are not present, as this is where the wing meets the main block.

The south wing of the Dick house is three bays wide by two bays deep, with fenestration consisting of two windows and a door corresponding with the first floor of the façade; two windows at the second story of the same; and two windows at both the first and second story level on the south elevation. The windows match the treatments of those on the main block, though those in the second story are smaller and square in proportion. A porch of identical physical characteristics to that on the main block—though carried by only three full piers, the fourth one being engaged with the wall plane—provides shelter for the entrance and flanking windows. The roof of the wing is relatively flat, with the transition from the wall plane being marked by a fascia and projecting boxed and moulded cornice gutter. Pilasters define the corners as they do on the main block. A bulkhead door provides access directly to the basement from outside.

The flat-roofed west wing projects from the west wall of the south wing, and has a rectangular-shaped footprint. Its south-facing elevation includes four windows and one door on the primary floor, and it too has a porch matching the characteristics of the other two previously described.

The c. 1900 historic photograph of the dwelling shows a pair of brick chimneys with corbelled tops, one on each side of the ridge, near the south elevation; these have been removed below roofline. Otherwise the exterior looks largely as it did at this time, notwithstanding the shutters, which appear in the historic photograph but are currently not hung.

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 3

Interior

The main block's interior was developed around a center hall plan, with the area to the north of the hall given over to a single large parlor, measuring roughly 25 by 15 feet, the area to the south of it divided into a larger front and smaller rear room. Ceilings on the first floor are approximately ten feet high. The second floor plan contains two equally sized rooms above the north parlor, and on the south side of the hall a front bed chamber, a smaller rear area and a passage between the main stair hall and the wing. Both the basement and attic are unfinished. The south and west wing, taken together, consist of two rooms—the kitchen being in the south wing, adjacent to the main block—on the first floor and three rooms on the second floor. In addition to the stair in the main block, situated against the south wall of the hall, there is a stair to the basement against the north wall of the south wing, and a stair to the second floor in the west wing, against the west wall. There is crawl space, likely a root cellar or other such storage area, located beneath the west wing.

Finishes are characteristic of the period and what is broadly termed the Italianate style, and largely in place from the original building campaign c. 1860. Walls and ceilings are lime-based plaster on sawn lath, though in the wings there is some use of bead boards for wainscoting and ceilings. Flooring consists of pine boards of a medium and standardized width. Doors are, for the most part, of the four panel type, with the original hardware surviving in some areas and consisting of white ceramic knobs and tulip-form key escutcheons. Though mostly painted now, some doors retain their period faux graining. Door and window casings are wood with complex, rounded moulding profiles. There are decorative struck plaster cornices in the upper stair hall, visible from the below, and likewise in the north parlor, which is also embellished with decorative paneled wood aprons below the window openings. Parlor baseboards are wood and likewise have moulded profiles.

The main stair is of a characteristic open-stringer type, with curvilinear detailing applied to the stringer face and a moulded wall string. The handrail, balusters and octagonal newel post are typical of the period the product of mass-production. The mantel in the front room opposite the north parlor is likewise of a characteristic type, with a round-arched, keystoned opening which contains a metal insert. The mantel is constructed of slate with a faux green marble finish.

A few features suggest slightly later and minor aesthetic modifications, perhaps c. 1900 or thereabouts. These include the transom over the main entrance, and some of the door architraves in the upper story of the west wing, which have corner blocks with roundels. Given the scale of the farm operation, it is possible that alterations or changes were made at this time to accommodate farm laborers living with the Dick family.

Dick House
Name of Property

Germantown, Columbia County, New York
County and State

8. Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1860- c.1900

Significant Dates

c. 1860; c. 1898; c. 1900

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 1

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Overview

The Dick House, built c. 1860 in the Germantown area of Columbia County, New York, is a locally significant example of period residential design in the Italianate style, and enjoys important historic associations with two generations of this locally prominent family. The nominated dwelling was owned by the Dick family, who settled in this region in the 18th century and rose to prominence in agricultural and Hudson River-transportation related pursuits in the 19th century. The house represents the domestic architecture of the immediate post-Greek Revival period, when the new design modes of the Picturesque were being promoted by authors such as A.J. Downing, Samuel Sloan and Gervase Wheeler in contemporary architectural publications. Surviving with a high degree of physical integrity—in both plan and finish—to the 19th century, the Dick house remains as a largely intact, representative example of period design and construction. Both Peter H. Dick, the presumed original owner, and his son Alfred H. Dick, who resided here from c. 1898 to 1931, were employed by steamship companies operating on the Hudson River, and likewise devoted their later years to tending their farm outside of the hamlet of Germantown, the family specializing in the cultivation of fruit. The house remains as a conspicuous reminder of the Dick family's presence in this region and their contribution to the development of the Germantown area and its agricultural traditions.

Historic Context & Ownership Chronology Overview

Germantown, formerly a part of the extensive Livingston Manor, is, as the name suggests, firmly associated with the settlement of this region in the early 18th century by Germans from the war-ravaged Palatinate. This town originally contained 6,000 acres, which constituted the acreage purchased by the British Crown in 1710 from Robert and Alida Livingston, for the settlement of a contingent of Germans who were to be employed in activities to benefit the British Navy, namely the manufacturing of tar, rosin and other materials essential to English naval operations.¹ The location came to be known as East Camp, so as to be distinguished from West Camp, the latter on the opposite side of the Hudson River in northeastern Ulster County. Among the more prominent of the families associated with the early settlement of this region was the Rockefeller family; a stone house built by this family c. 1750, located just east of the nominated Dick house on Route 8, remains to this day, though subsumed within a substantial early 19th century frame addition. While some of the original Palatine settlers left this area in the decades following their initial arrival, other families remained and it was they who shaped the development of the area, with the hamlet of Germantown, located approximately a mile east of the Hudson River and west of the nominated house, emerging as the most densely settled section. Agriculture in the region followed a predictable pattern, with the cultivation of grains characteristic of the 18th century being replaced in the 19th century by the cultivation of market products such as fruit—including grapes, pears, apples, cherries and berries. Services were provided to area farmers in the Germantown hamlet, with the Hudson River serving as the primary line of transportation and communication prior to the arrival of the railroad.

The nominated house was associated with the Dick family during the second half of the 19th century and into the second quarter of the 20th century, though the circumstances of its initial construction remain

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

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 2

somewhat vague. It would appear that the dwelling was built for Peter H. Dick around the time of his marriage, as it was his son Alfred H. Dick who maintained ownership of it from c. 1898 until 1931, and since a period source noted that in 1898 the latter returned to Germantown to his father's estate.² Peter H. Dick was born in the Germantown area in October 1837 to Jeremiah and Sarah Yager Dick; he was one of eight siblings, the others being Lewis, Silas, John, Elizabeth, Katherine, Elsie and Adalade.³ Dick was educated in the common schools of the area and completed his education in nearby Stockport. He married Mary A. Smith, daughter of Henry and Almira Smith of Fishkill, Dutchess County, in May 1857, and the couple had one son, Alfred H. Dick. For three years following his graduation Dick worked in a paper mill at Chatham Corners, before securing a job as a fireman on the steamboat St. Nicholas, which plied its trade on the Hudson River between Stuyvesant and New York City. In his second year with the company he was promoted to assistant engineer, and in 1862 made chief engineer of the H. H. Farrington of the Cornell line. These duties kept him in New York Harbor, where, by one account, he was among the best steamboat engineers.

In 1897 Peter H. Dick resigned his position with the Cornell Steamboat Company, retiring to Columbia County and Germantown, where, according to the 1900 work *Columbia County at the End of the Century*, "He purchased his father's old homestead, identified as one of the most extensive fruit culturists of the county." This property is likely that shown on the 1798 John Wigram map, in the vicinity of a house owned by John Kortz, the latter being closer to the location of the nominated house. According to the 1900 work:

This homestead farm comprised originally 500 acres, but the repeated disposals of parcels have reduced it to ninety-three acres, which is now devoted entirely to fruit of various kinds; over 2,000 fruit trees of different varieties have been planted on the farm during the past two years. It is situated one and a half miles east of Germantown village on the direct road to Blue Store and Hudson, and is beautifully located on rising ground, with extensive and entrancing views of natural scenery in all directions. The house is a large and substantial structure, with spacious and pleasant rooms and a more attractive home cannot be found in the section.⁴

Peter H. Dick's agricultural pursuits focused on raising fruit, including pears and apples, which were shipped via the Hudson River to New York City and across the Atlantic Ocean to European markets. In the late 1890s his son Alfred H. Dick returned to Germantown, at which time he assumed the duties of his father as the head of the household and overseer of the family farm. The younger Dick was born in Stuyvesant in March 1862, and educated in New York. At the age of nineteen he joined his father in the steamboat business, and shortly thereafter assumed the assistant engineer duties for the Valentine of the Newark Company, before joining the Cornell Company where he assumed charge of one of that line's boats. In 1893 Dick became part owner in the firm of the Vierow Towing Line, which owned five boats. In 1898 he returned to Germantown at the urging of his parents, taking over the responsibilities for the family farm. In November 1900 he married Clara Coons, daughter of Charles and Augusta Coons. The 1900 census indicates the household as including Peter and Mary A. Dick and Alfred H.

² Ibid, 55.

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 3

Dick, along with a servant. By the time of the 1910 census, Alfred H. Dick has assumed the position of household head, though his mother and father remained in the house, along with Alfred's wife Clara M., their daughter Mary, along with a person associated with the farm. Prior to Alfred Dick's return to Germantown, it appears that Lewis E. Dick—indicated as owner of the house on the 1888 Beer's Columbia County atlas map—was the head of the household. The 1875 census lists Lewis E. Dick and his wife Helen Dick as residents, along with three children, Peter H. Dick—Lewis's uncle—and five servants including two German-born farm laborers. The dwelling was at that time ascribed a value of \$5,000.

In later years the property was owned by Edith M. Tappen, 1931 to 1952; Andrew and Patricia Wanning, 1952 to 1961; John and Helen Crichton, 1961 to 1970; Walter Franca and Richard Jansen, 1970 to 1973; Walter and Marian Johnson, 1973 to 1987; and by Alyce Cresap, 1987 to 2004, who the current owners purchased the house from.

Architectural Context & Overview

The Dick house, built c. 1860, portrays the emergence of the Italianate style in the post-Greek Revival period of the mid-19th century in the rural Germantown area of Columbia County, New York. The relative restraint of the design, particularly its exterior treatments, would seem to reflect some measure of conservatism on the part of its builders and a tentative approach to new design vocabulary, further supporting a construction date for the dwelling in the immediate pre-Civil War period. Though the gable-roofed main block suggests the possibility that this section predated the flat-roofed wings, and was subsequently aggrandized and modified stylistically, the construction technology of its framing—utilizing circular-sawn members such as joists and rafters—fails to support the possibility of it being an earlier construct, particularly as the circular saw only came into broad use in most areas of New York after 1850. The use of the traditional two-story, gable-roofed main block is not that unusual given the relatively early date for this style, though such examples were often enlivened with the addition of an intersecting, front-facing gable—absent on the Dick House—as illustrated in examples such as that shown in Samuel Sloan's *Model Architect* of 1852. The absence of cornice brackets, a hallmark of this style, is more conspicuous, though this again would seem in keeping with the c. 1860 date; in some rural areas of the Hudson Valley, brackets of Italianate-style inspiration were still being added to dwellings as late as the mid-1880s. Brackets were, however, utilized on the Dick house's porch supports. Though Sloan proved a major proponent of this style, as evidenced in his books of this period, it was largely through the efforts of Andrew Jackson Downing, in his published work of the 1840s and his watershed book *The Architecture of Country Houses*, 1850, that the Italianate style was initially introduced to the American public as a suitable style for domestic applications. This style was, along with the Gothic Revival that he helped champion, one of the cornerstones of the Picturesque movement that influenced the stylistic direction of American domestic architecture in the mid-19th century, and popular during the period c. 1850- c. 1880. These two styles helped form a bridge between the culmination of the first classical revival, the Greek Revival style, and the later styles of the Late Victorian period, among them the Queen Anne and Shingle Style.

The center hall plan of the Dick house's main block was derived from long-established models, firmly established for the better class of houses in this region by the later decades of the 18th century. The

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 4

main block of the Dick house—two stories, gable-ended with a symmetrical five-bay façade and central entrance—again relates to earlier precedents, though this form had been largely supplanted by houses of more complex plan and massing by the time of the Dick house's construction, made possible by advances in building technology and sustained by the host of new styles and fashions being touted in contemporary architectural publications. The area north of the main block's hall was given over to a single parlor measuring approximately 25 by 16 feet with 10-foot high ceilings, conceived for formal entertaining purposes, while on the opposite south side of the hall this area was broken into a larger front and smaller rear room. The front room of these two, situated adjacent to the south wing, likely served as the formal dining room. The kitchen was located in the south wing, while the west wing likely served multiple purposes among them as an informal dining area. Bed chambers were located on the second floor of the main block as well as in the wings, with the latter serving as quarters for domestics and possibly extended family and farm hands. The basement was unfinished and provided room for food storage and other functions. Heat was provided for by coal-burning fireplaces and by stove heat as well.

Finishes are characteristic of the early Italianate period, as represented on the interior by the main staircase's newel post, balustered handrail and stringer detailing, with the ceiling at the upper landing embellished with struck plaster cornice work. Many of the finish elements, both on the interior and exterior, were likely the product of pre-fabrication and acquired via purchase in nearby Hudson or another locale, possibly New York City, given the Dick family's connections to that locale. The mantel in the southeast room of the first story main block is among the many prefabricated elements; it is of a type, being of slate treated to look like green-hued marble, mass produced in factories such as one that operated in this period by Charles W. Billings in Troy, New York. The bracketed porch supports were presumably another prefabricated component of the house. By the early 1860s brackets, including those with drop pendants such as those utilized on the Dick house's porch posts, were being illustrated in works such as Sloan's 1861 book *Homestead Architecture*. Such items, along with window sash and shutters, runs of moulding and other such building components and finish work were readily available in area sash and blind factories. Notable treatments representing the skilled work of building tradesman include the elaborate struck plaster cornice work on the main block's interior, and the treatment of the exterior foundation, which was parged in lime mastic and scored and painted to resemble polychromatic stone ashlar.

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germanstown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Dick House
Name of Property

Germantown, Columbia County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.6 acres

UTM References

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

1 18 594594 4664468
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 May 2008

street & number Peebles Island State Park

telephone (518) 237-8643

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 Christine Kimbrough & David Perry

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 1

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the National Register of Historic Places nomination is shown on the enclosed map, entitled "Dick House, County Route 8, Germantown, Columbia County, New York."

Boundary Justification

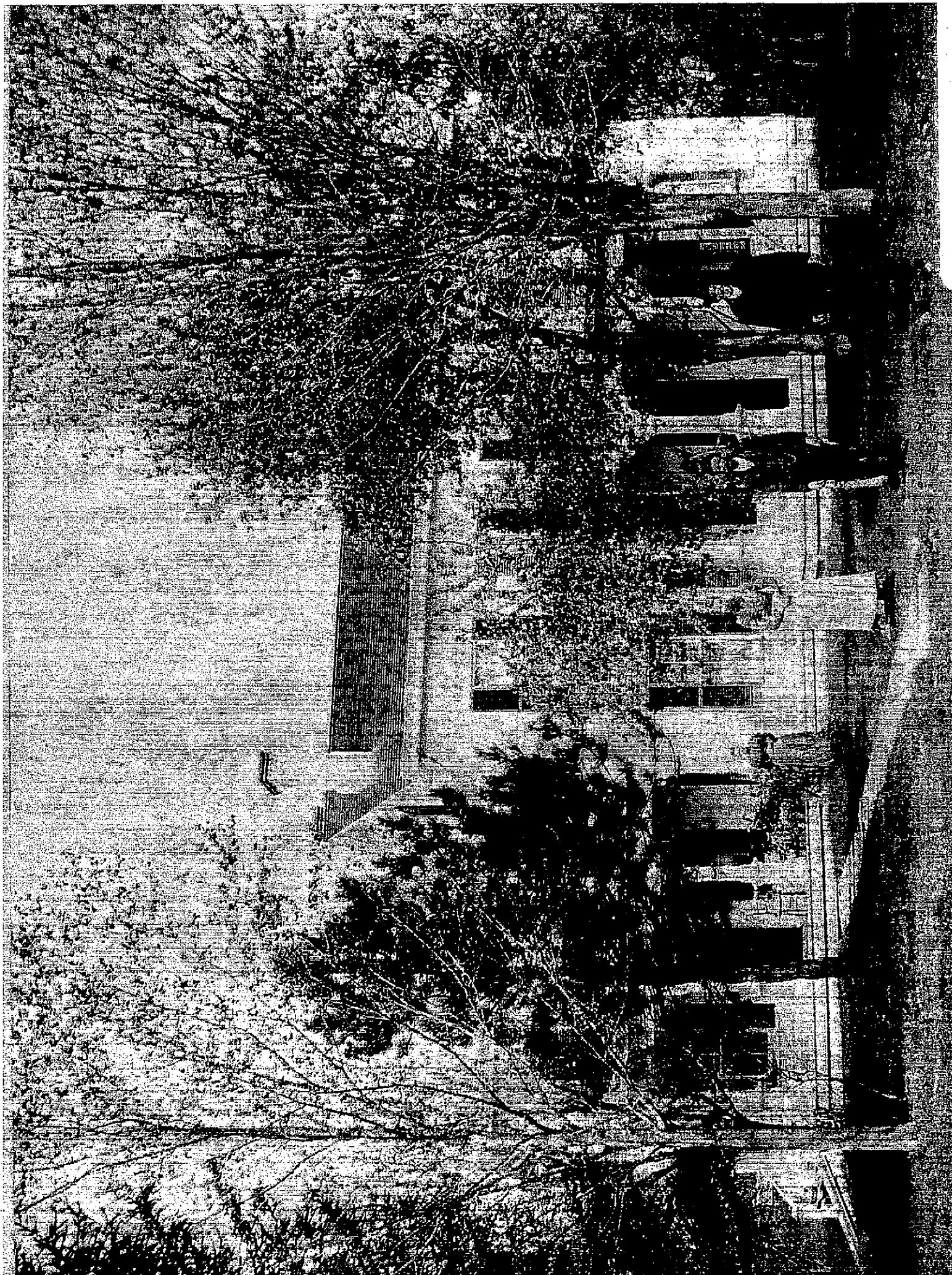
The boundary has been drawn to correspond with the current legal tax boundary for the nominated property. All of this land, 3.6 acres in extent, is historically associated with the cited period of significance for the property, c. 1860-1931

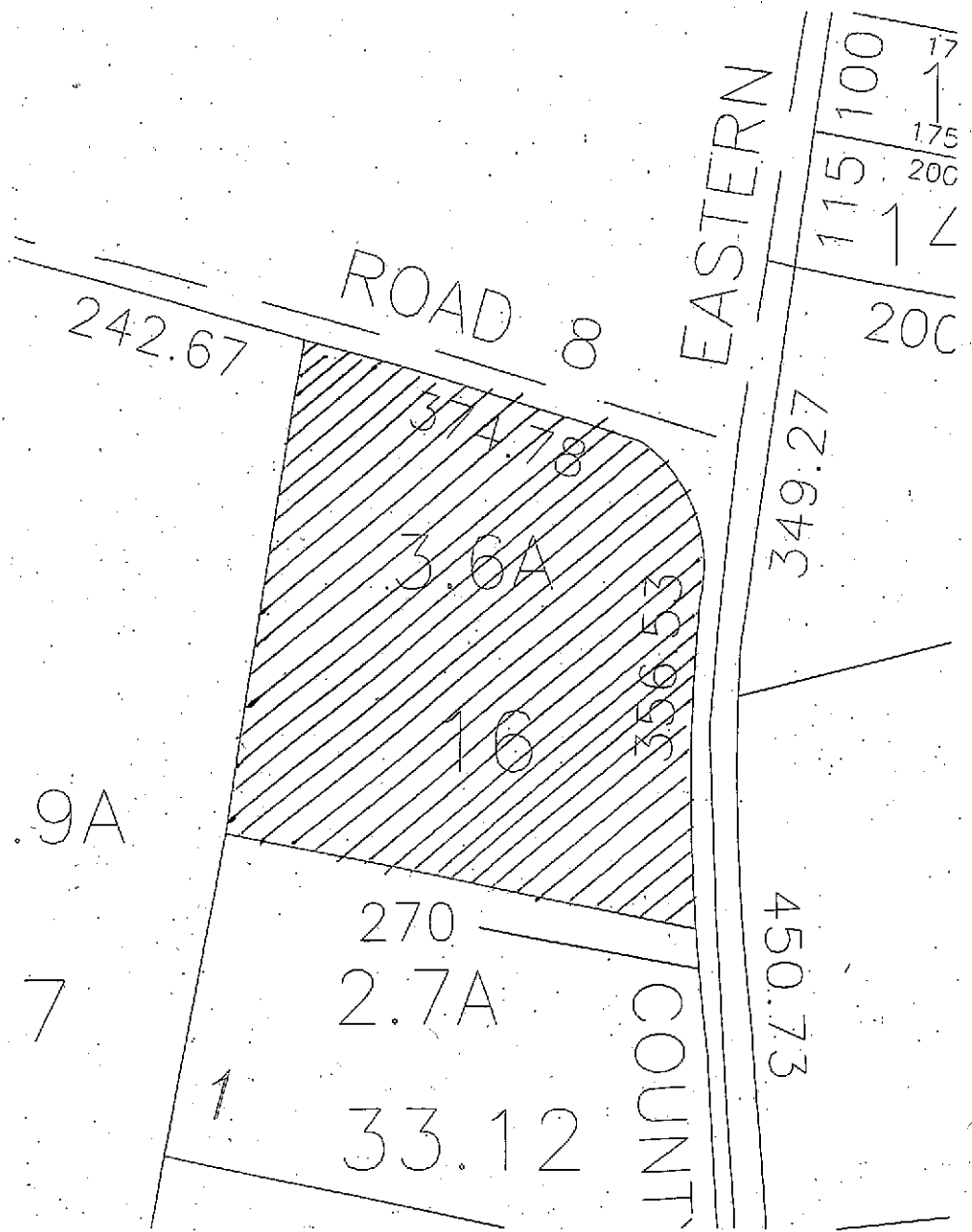
Property Name *Dick House*
Location *Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Appendix

1. *Undated historic photograph of the Dick House, likely c. 1900, showing members of the family, presumably Peter H. and Mary A. Dick, with son Alfred H. Dick and wife Clara Dick.*

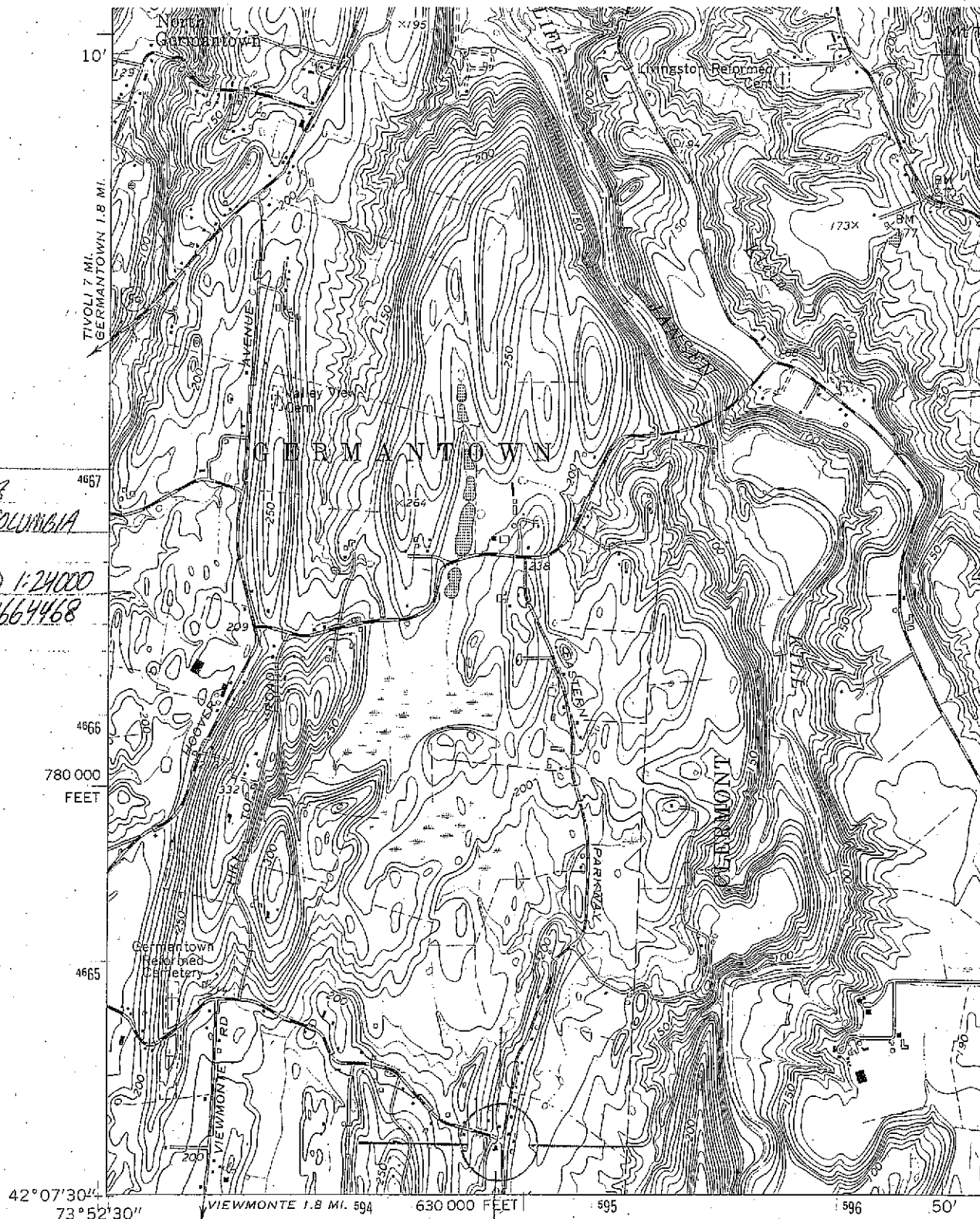




*Dick House, County Route 8
Germantown, Columbia County, New York*

Boundary indicated by shading
Scale: 1" is equal to approximately 150'

DICK HOUSE
 641 COUNTY ROUTE 8
 GERMAN TOWN VIC., COLUMBIA
 COUNTY
 HUDSON SOUTH QUAD 1:24000
 18/594594 4664468



(SAUGERTIES)
 6268 III SW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963.

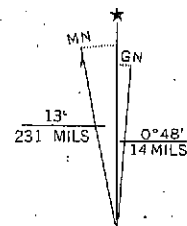
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS/NOAA chart 283 (1962). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 35 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown.

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other source data. This information is field checked. Map edited 1980.