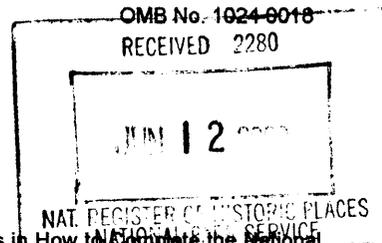


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional 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 Dickman, A.P. House

other names/site number Ruskin House Bed & Breakfast/8HI210

2. Location

street & number 120 Dickman Drive, S.W. n/a not for publication

city or town Ruskin n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33570

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.)

Jane Snyder Matthews 6/1/2000
Signature of certifying official Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or 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
 See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-14-00
Date of Action

Dickman, A.P. House
Name of Property

Hillsborough Co., FL
County and State

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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals:

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood: Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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 36) 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)

Community Planning & Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1911-1941

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person

Dickman, Albert Peter (A.P.)

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

Dickman, A.P. House
Name of Property

Hillsborough Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	3	5	8	4	3	0	3	0	6	6	5	3	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

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 Teresa Maio, Historic Preservation Planner, Hillsborough Co. & Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 2000

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

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.

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 Arthur McA. Miller

street & number 120 Dickman Drive, S.W. telephone (813) 645-3842

city or town Ruskin state FL zip code 33570

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 amend 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.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION**

SUMMARY

The A.P. Dickman House, also known as Ruskin House Bed and Breakfast, is located at 120 Dickman Drive SW in Ruskin, Florida. It is situated on a one-acre parcel of land originally platted in 1910 as part of a larger tract for A.P. Dickman, one of the founders of Ruskin. Built in 1911, the house is a two-story wood frame structure combining Queen Anne and Colonial Revival building styles. Its asymmetrical massing and irregular floor plan are anchored by a three-story corner tower on the front elevation. Significant interior features include a formal entrance hall with a quarter-turn staircase and original finishes.

SETTING

The A.P. Dickman House was constructed in 1911 on a parcel of land bordered by the Ruskin Inlet on the north and College Inlet on the west. The property was once part of a larger tract platted in 1910 as "A.P. Dickman" tract on the Map of Ruskin City. The tract now consists of five adjoining parcels, with the house occupying Parcel B. The house is the only historic building on this site.

DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The house is a two-story wood frame building that exhibits features associated with both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles (Photo 1). These include an irregular floor plan, asymmetrical massing, and classical details. The building rests on a foundation of brick piers and is sheathed in wood drop siding with corner boards. The house is oriented north and south with the main facade (north elevation) overlooking Ruskin Inlet. A varied roof silhouette and a three-story tower on the northeast corner characterize the asymmetrical massing along this elevation. The roof of the main block of the building is comprised of a hip with intersecting gables on the north and west elevations. A stationary, multi-pane rectilinear sash is set in each of the gable ends. The tower rises above the roofline of the second-story and terminates in a hip roof. Both roofs have composition shingles and wood eaves.

The north and west sides of the house are surrounded by a double-tiered gallery (Photos 1 & 2). The detailing of the porch is Colonial Revival with turned wood balusters and Tuscan columns (Photo 3). The upper level is screened and covered by a shed roof. A curvilinear walkway of brick pavers leads to concrete steps that rise to the wood porch floor. The main entrance doorway is set within the porch, facing north (Photo 4). Sidelights and a transom surround a single leaf wood panel door. The door is divided by an encarpus with two horizontal panels on the lower half and a rectangular glass pane above. A second door, located along the north elevation and offset to the west, has similar detailing. On this door, however, three small square panels replace the encarpus. A third wood panel door is located along the west wall of the tower. All three doors have

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Section number 7 Page 2

**DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION**

original hardware and wood frame screen doors with decorative spindle work. There is one brick chimney on the exterior of the west elevation, offset to the north (Photos 2 & 5). Below the roofline, the chimney stack is concealed. However, the brickwork of the chimney back is exposed on the exterior of the first floor, projecting out beyond the siding. Two upper courses form a corbel that supports a wood mantle shelf. The arrangement of windows throughout the house is irregular and relates to the asymmetrical massing of the Queen Anne style. Original windows are wood, double-hung sash with single panes. Windows on the first and second stories of the tower are grouped in pairs.

Interior

The irregular massing of the exterior is reflected in the spatial arrangement of the interior. On the first floor, the rooms radiate from the entrance hall, which retains its original finishes (Photo 6). These include a quarter-turn stair (Photo 7), wood paneled walls and trim, wide floor boards and brick fireplace. Beyond the entrance hall is a parlor joined with a dining room that leads into the kitchen located at the back of the house. The first floor of the tower is used as a guest room, and an enclosed porch on the east side now serves as a bathroom. On the second floor there are three bedrooms and two bathrooms. A fourth bedroom is located in the tower along with a narrow staircase leading up to the third-story tower room. Original finishes throughout the house include wood flooring, wood panel doors and door surrounds, picture molding, and baseboards.

Alterations

Alterations to the structure include the introduction of jalousie, metal awning, and metal fixed windows. These are located primarily along the side and rear elevations. A large plate glass window surrounded by smaller awning windows dominates the west elevation. On the south elevation, centrally located, there is a five-sided bay with awning windows. Other alterations consist of the addition of a carport on the east elevation (Photo 5); the enclosure of a one-story porch on the southeast (rear) corner of the building; and the enclosure of a two-story porch on the east elevation. Many of the changes occurred in three phases during a fifteen-year period beginning in the late 1950s. Despite these changes, the building retains its original physical characteristics throughout to a large degree and appears much as it did at the time it was constructed.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1 DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The A.P. Dickman House is significant at the local level under **Criterion A** in the area of **Community Planning and Development** for its association with the founding of Ruskin, Florida, and under **Criterion B** for its association with **Albert P. Dickman** (October 21, 1869-April 1, 1941), one of four founders of the community that is located in rural south Hillsborough County. A.P. Dickman, along with his brothers N.E. and L.L. Dickman, and brother-in law, Dr. George McAnelly Miller, settled the area which began as a community devoted in part to the ideals of the English writer on social issues John Ruskin (1819-1900). The A.P. Dickman House was constructed in 1911, following the establishment of the Town of Ruskin in 1910. The house is one of three remaining from the early development of the community during that period. It is also significant under **Criterion C** as an example of the transition from the Queen Anne style (1880-1910) to Colonial Revival (1880-1955). Built at a time during which Colonial Revival style houses supplanted Queen Anne style residences, the house exhibits features associated with both styles.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The founding of Ruskin, Florida, is intimately linked with both the Dickman and Miller families. A.P. Dickman helped finance and organize the socialist community, and along with George McA. Miller, was responsible for acquiring the land on which the Town of Ruskin was platted. The impetus for the establishment of the community, however, is credited to Dr. Miller who was an enthusiast of John Ruskin, the English writer and critic who called for social reform and espoused the need for higher education for the masses. Born in 1819, John Ruskin died in 1900, eight years before the founding of the rural Florida town. The founding of the community followed a trend in establishing socialist communities in the United States, which began after the Depression of 1893. Fueled by a growing loss of faith in American government and its economic system, these communities offered an alternative to capitalistic democracy. In the early 1900s many of these socialist commonwealths dissolved, leaving the newly formed colony at Ruskin as an appealing option.

Dr. George McAnelly Miller, born in 1857, was a former Chicago prosecuting attorney and professor, who later became president of Ruskin College in Trenton, Missouri, in 1900. In April 1903, Dr. Miller founded a new Ruskin College in Glen Ellyn, a suburb of Chicago. Both colleges were based upon the ideal that all (white) people should have the opportunity to complete a higher education. This goal was achieved by requiring students to work in industries and farms owned by the college. The college demanded that all students, poor ones as well as their economically better off classmates, study four hours and work four hours each day. Despite such laudable goals, internal strife rocked the Trenton, Missouri, college. Additionally, local business leaders despised the college's cooperative stores. Consequently, antagonism grew between the two groups and the college suffered financially. Searching for greener pastures, Miller relocated the college to his old stomping ground of Chicago.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

The "Ruskin University" at Chicago also suffered internal strife and conflict with the surrounding community, which again drove Miller to search for a more hospitable environment. Therefore, he, along with his wife, Adeline, and children, traveled to Florida in 1903, looking for an isolated location, separated from an established business community. Not finding anything suiting his desires, Miller and his family boarded a train and headed for home. During the train ride, the college president met the operators of the Williams turpentine still which was located in Hillsborough County's vast wooded wilderness. They enthusiastically lauded the area's compatibility with the college's needs. Three years later when lightening started a fire that destroyed much of the Glen Ellyn campus, Miller decided to relocate to Hillsborough County.

Moving with his family in 1906 to a hotel at Shell Point, located on the northern shore of the Little Manatee River directly across from Gulf City, Miller began trying to establish the school. When Albert Peter Dickman, Miller's brother-in-law, joined him in 1907, the two negotiated with Captain C.H. Davis for 13,000 acres stretching from the north shore of the Little Manatee River to Apollo Beach. Dickman, however, did not wholeheartedly share in Miller's socialist dreams, but viewed the prospect with a business eye. Dickman traded 550 acres of farmland near Greenridge, Missouri, owned by himself and his two brothers, L.L. and N.E. Dickman, as an initial down payment on the Florida real estate.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Albert Dickman's family, including his wife, two children, and two brothers, arrived from Missouri by train at the Wimauma, Florida, depot, the closest train stop, in early 1908. They traveled eight miles west on a wagon path to some abandoned turpentine camp buildings, setting up temporary homes and a school for the children. The families quickly erected a sawmill to facilitate the construction of their homes and those of prospective buyers. Mrs. Adaline D. Miller founded a post office there on August 7, 1908. The Ruskin Commongood Society platted Ruskin on February 19, 1910, and filed the plat on March 9, 1910, in the Hillsborough County Court House. Lots for the college, the business district, two parks, and the founding families were set aside. Included among these was the A.P. Dickman Tract, located on the south side of Ruskin Inlet and north of the college campus. On this property, Albert Dickman built one of the first Ruskin homes in 1911 (Photo 8). The house was known as Ruskin's social center with A.P. Dickman's wife, Rosetta Dickman, acting as its hostess. It also served as Dickman's office for his land development business and as a guest home for visitors.

As part of the cooperative ideology set forth by John Ruskin, every person who bought a piece of Ruskin property became a member of The Ruskin Commongood Society. After one year of advertising lots for sale, nearly seven thousand acres had been sold. New additions to the north, south, and west of the original plat were cleared and sold to prospective farmers for prices ranging from thirty to sixty-five dollars an acre. While proclaiming socialist ideals and gender equality, the Ruskin members were a product of their time in other

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

respects. Only whites could own or lease land in the community. Additionally, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were not permitted.

The Millers began Ruskin College on property along Ruskin Inlet in 1910, with Dr. Miller serving as president and Adeline Miller serving as Vice President. The Commongood Society set aside ten percent of all land sales to help fund the school. Continuing the college's former practices, students worked a portion of each day as part of their education and as a way to pay for tuition and board. After three years of preparatory classes, students could then attend the college, taking classes in art, drama, language, literature, music, shorthand, social sciences, and speech. Besides the college dormitories, built using lumber milled locally, Adaline Miller designed the three-story president's home, built in 1912. The house incorporated stick-style and bungalow features and was designed to emulate a "Swiss cottage" that Mrs. Miller had seen in John Ruskin's book, The Poetry of Architecture. The home also served as classrooms for students and as a guest house for college visitors. Officially incorporated on April 23, 1913, the school grew during the following years with enrollment peaking at 160 students. However, with the onslaught of World War I, students left for the European battlefield or wartime work in the cities, and the college shut its doors permanently. In 1918 a fire roared through the campus, destroying everything in its wake except one building, Dr. & Mrs. Miller's house. Finally, in August 1919, Dr. Miller died in Ohio while attempting to recruit new students.

Under the Commongood Society, for which the Dickmans and Millers, among others, served as Trustees, Ruskin Colony had flourished. By 1913, the community boasted a cooperative general store conducting approximately \$25,000 of business a year, a canning factory, a telephone system, an electric plant supplying electricity to both public and private buildings, a weekly paper, and regular boat freight and passenger service to Tampa. In the beginning, boat service constituted people's only real means of transportation to and from the city of Tampa. A post road existed from Ruskin to Tampa, via Riverview, but a one way trip took approximately eight hours if the roads were dry. After confronting the area's roads, Albert Dickman bought a boat named *The Kilcare* and began service between Ruskin and Tampa. This allowed prospective buyers to avoid the dirt road from Wimauma, instead traveling by boat from Tampa. It also earned A.P. Dickman the nickname "Captain."

The colonists had built twenty-five miles of roads by 1913, improving transportation between Ruskin and its environs. During this initial road building era, the foundation of U.S. 301 was laid, but it was known then as "the Wire Road" because of telegraph and telephone lines along it. At this time U.S. 41 constituted nothing more than a nine foot wide shell road paid for by a \$30,000 local bond issue. Because of the growing importance of truck farming, these roads and others were built to facilitate the transportation of produce to local markets during the 1920s. Further aiding the truck growing business, the railroad reached Ruskin when a track connecting Ruskin to the Seaboard Airline Railroad line in Morris Park was built in 1913. Because of the demand for land in and around Ruskin, A.P. Dickman, his brothers, Dr. Miller, and others bought approximately 11,000 acres of land ten miles east of Ruskin, to sell to prospective buyers, and they named this colony Morris

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4 DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Park. On the eve of the college's demise in 1918, Ruskin had a population of 200. These residents supported a saw mill, turpentine still, a syrup factory, a blacksmith, a newspaper, a lawyer, two carpenters, and three general stores. Rachel W. Billings served as postmaster and as the Universalist minister. With this foundation, it is not surprising that even with the destruction of the college the colony survived.

While speculators were reaping fortunes from Florida's real estate in 1925, Ruskin's population remained at 200, and Rachel Billings still served as the community's postmaster and minister. Furthermore, Ruskin had six hotels, two saw mills, one turpentine still, a public library, the Ruskin Telephone Company, four groceries, one garage, a well driller, two restaurants, a dry goods dealer, a carpenter, and a number of fruit and truck growers. Additionally, because of the road developments, auto service was provided to Brandon, Tampa, and Wimauma. Despite the physical loss of the college and its founder, much of the socialist and educational ideals lingered on in Ruskin. During this time, A.P. Dickman continued to run his sawmill business until his death on April 1, 1941.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

At the time the A.P. Dickman House was constructed, the predominant architectural style for domestic buildings was Queen Anne. It was popular in America at the turn of the century and, in general, characteristic of large single-family homes built for prosperous bankers, businessmen, and industrialists. It also, however, was unusual for rural Hillsborough County. During the 1890s an adaptation of Queen Anne, known as free classic or free style developed. Whereas Queen Anne architects tended to mimic vernacular architecture forms, free style regarded honesty of function and materials. This subtype of Queen Anne had much in common with early asymmetrical Colonial Revival houses. In place of delicate, turned balusters and spindle work these houses featured classical details. Eventually, Colonial Revival houses, along with other competing styles, fully supplanted the Queen Anne style.

Built in 1911, the A.P. Dickman House exhibits features associated with both forms. The building's massing is Queen Anne. Also typical of the Queen Anne style is the projecting corner tower along the front (north) elevation. W.D. Miller, George Miller's son who acquired the house in 1955, recounted that the tower was a symbol of prestige derived from the widow's walk of coastal New World settlers' homes. In the Midwest, the feature allowed a landowner to look over his land holdings. According to Miller, "A.P. said a house wasn't a house, and that it didn't reflect that you had any money or prestige, unless you had a tower on it." To some extent this was true since this style of architecture was popular among the upper middle class.

The building, however, deviates from the Queen Anne style in the lack of contrasting materials and decoration. The exterior detailing relates primarily to the Colonial Revival style in its use of slender Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, and the pairing and symmetry of windows. While the detailing of the exterior relates primarily to Colonial Revival, the interior arrangement of spaces is more characteristic of Queen Anne.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Typical of the Queen Anne style, the house features an entrance hall that serves as a living and circulation space with a fireplace and grand staircase and flows freely into the adjacent spaces.

Adding to the building's architectural significance, it was the first multi-story house in south Hillsborough County constructed of finished lumber. Today it is one of the few structures left standing from the founding of Ruskin. The house forms the northern point of a quarter-mile triangle of the only three remaining structures: A.P. Dickman's, the oldest, followed by the L.L. Dickman home, and the George Miller home. The Miller home, now the Ruskin Woman's Club was listed in the National Register in 1974.

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DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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"Two-Day Program to Mark Ruskin 50th Anniversary," Tampa Tribune. March 24, 1960, 2-B.

United States Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population Bulletin, Second Series, Florida Composition and Characteristics of the Population. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Parcel "B"

From the Southwest corner of Lot 400, as shown on MAP OF RUSKIN CITY, As same is recorded in Plat Book 5; Page 75, public records of Hillsborough County, Florida, run North along the West boundary of said Lot 400 a distance of 22.26 feet; run thence North 46 degrees 50 minutes West a distance of 154.67 feet; run thence West a distance of 27.10 feet to a point of beginning: From said point of beginning, run North a distance of 145.00 feet; run thence North 61 degrees 45 minutes West a distance of 108.23 feet; run thence South 21 degrees 46 minutes West a distance of 211.20 feet along the Eastern line of Ruskin Boulevard; run thence East a distance of 173.65 feet to the point of beginning. Same being known as Tract "F" of A.P. Dickman Tract.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary corresponds to the parcel of land that has been historically associated with the A.P. Dickman House.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1 DICKMAN, A.P. HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Dickman, A.P., House, 120 Dickman Drive SW
2. 120 Dickman Drive, Ruskin (Hillsborough County), FL
3. Teresa Maio
4. June 30, 1998
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management
6. N elevation, facing S
7. 1 of 8

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs

6. W elevation and partial S elevation, facing NE
7. 2 of 8

6. Detail of second floor porch balustrade along N façade, facing SW
7. 3 of 8

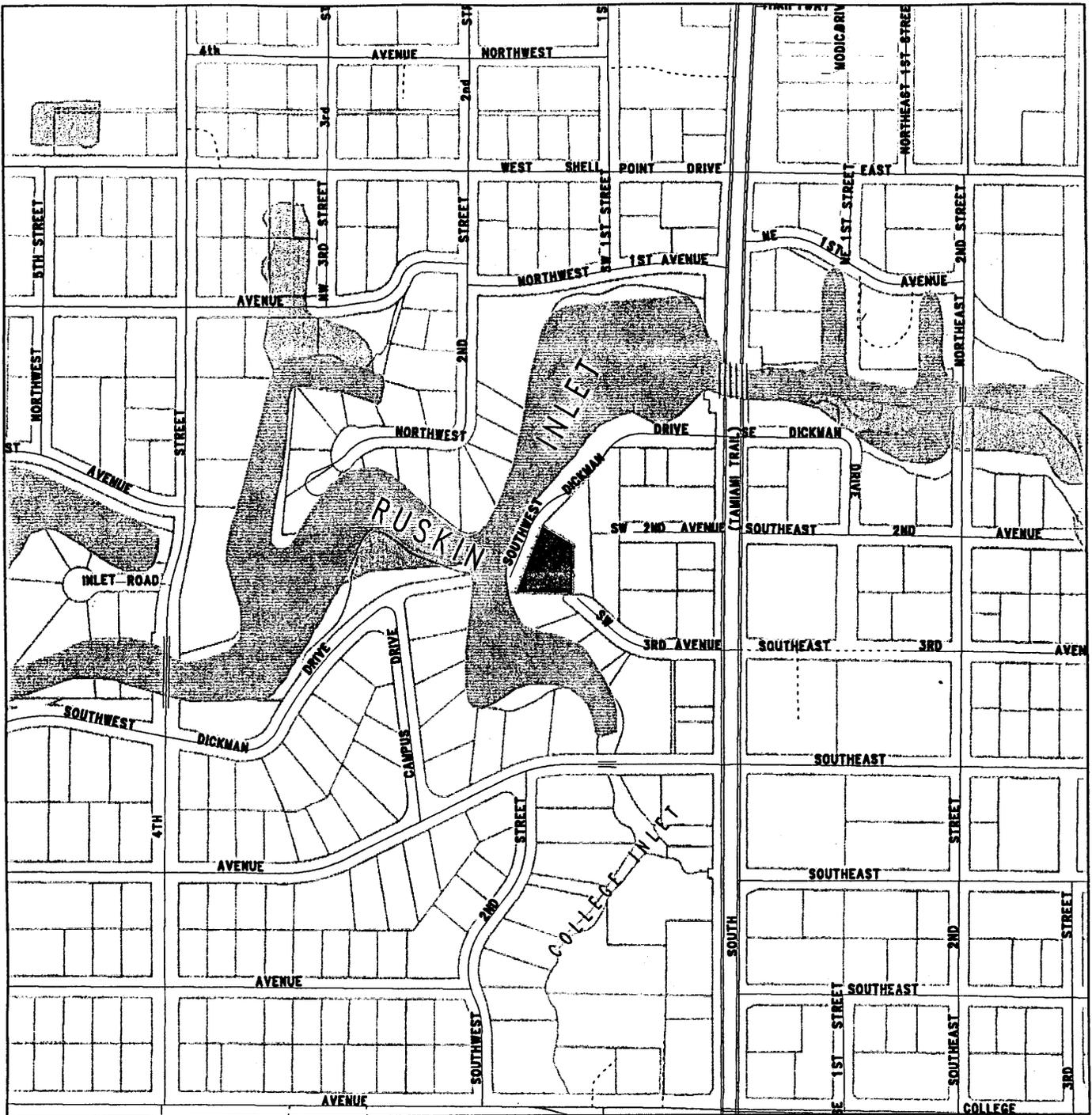
6. Detail of entry along N façade, facing S
7. 4 of 8

6. E elevation and partial S elevation, facing NW
7. 5 of 8

6. Interior view of entry hall, facing SW
7. 6 of 8

6. Interior view of stairway, facing SE
7. 7 of 8

1. Dickman, A.P., House, 120 Dickman Dr SW
2. Ruskin, Hillsborough County, FL
3. Unknown
4. Circa 1911
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management
6. N elevation, facing SE
7. 8 of 8



HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
 SURVEY PROJECT
 GRANT NO. F9717

8H100210
 Dickman AP House
 120 Dickman Drive SW



N
 NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND:

 Historic Site



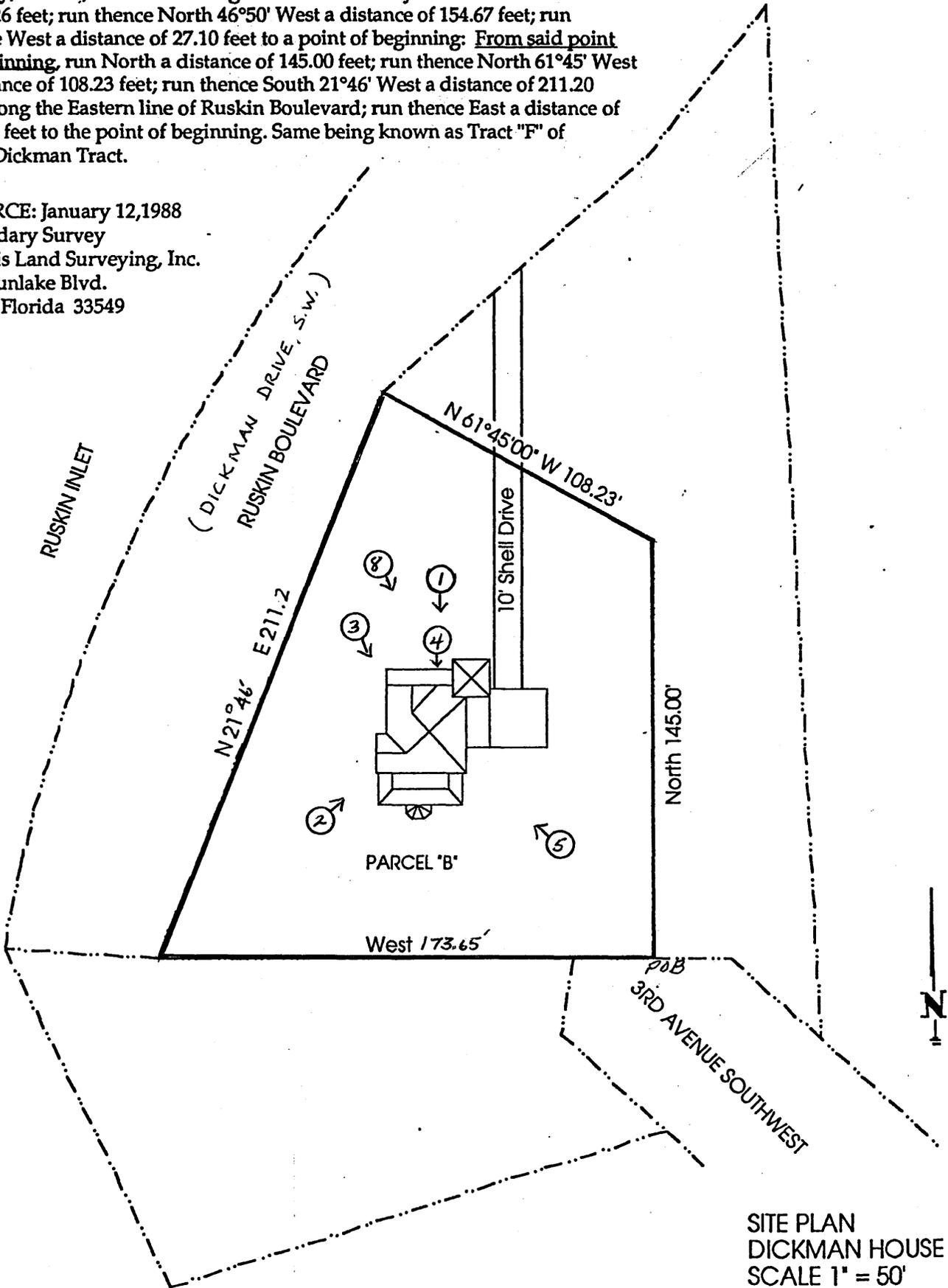
Planning & Growth Management Department
 Transportation & Area Planning Section

OCTOBER 1998

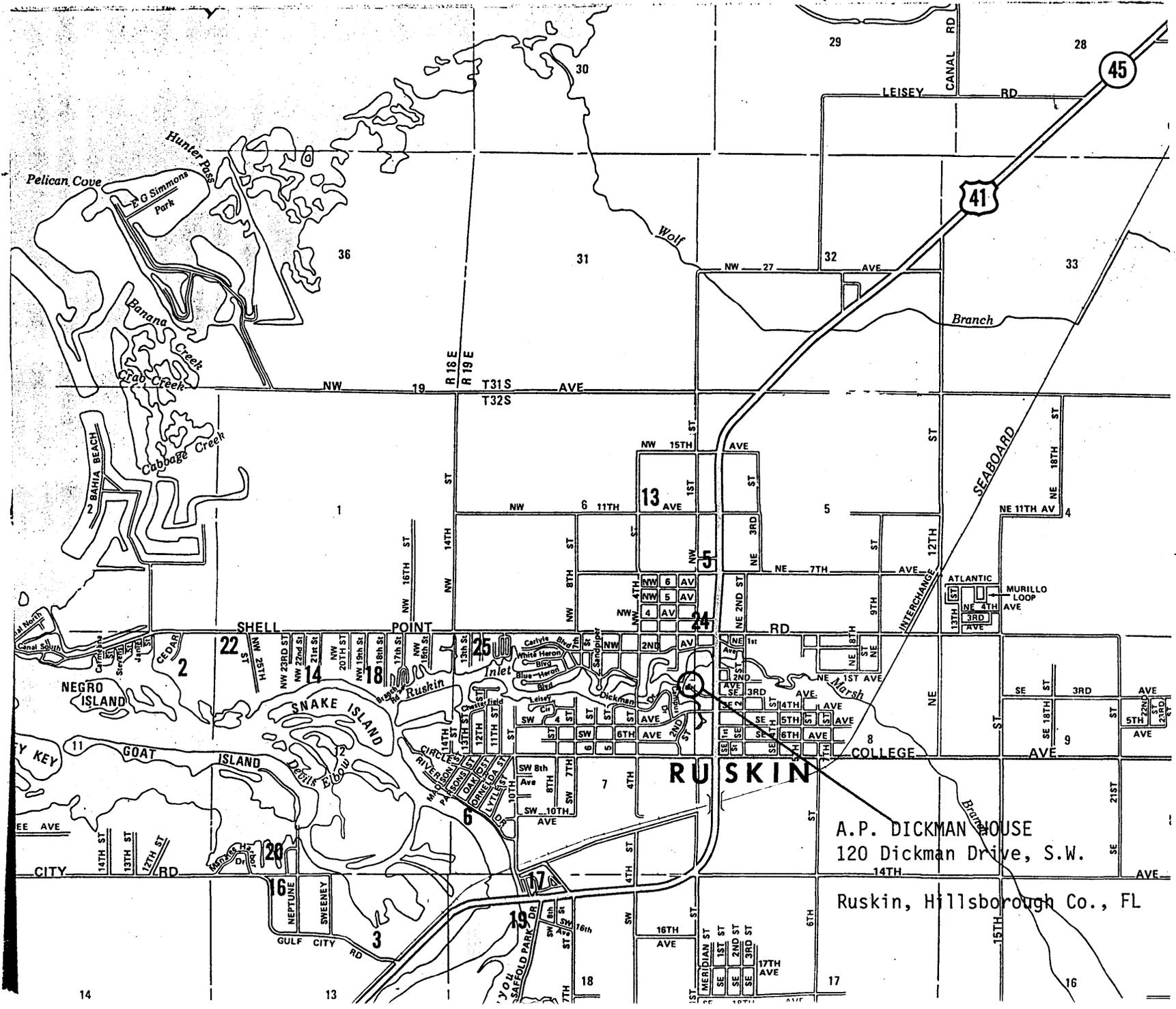
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SOURCE: January 12, 1988
Boundary Survey
Morris Land Surveying, Inc.
601 Sunlake Blvd.
Lutz, Florida 33549



SITE PLAN
DICKMAN HOUSE
SCALE 1" = 50'



A.P. DICKMAN HOUSE
120 Dickman Drive, S.W.

Ruskin, Hillsborough Co., FL

A. P. DICKMAN HOUSE
120 DICKMAN DRIVE, S.W.

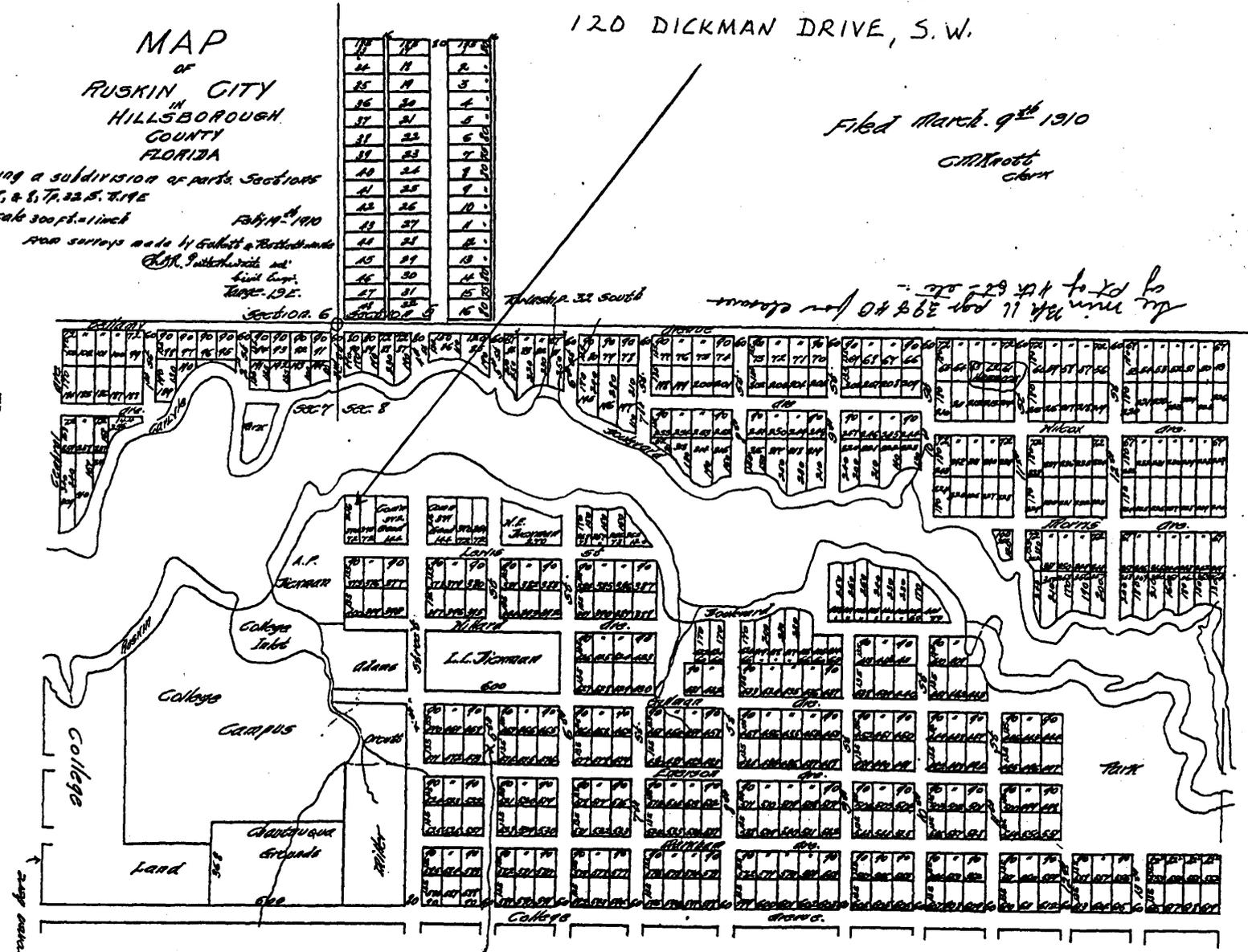
MAP
OF
RUSKIN CITY
IN
HILLSBOROUGH
COUNTY
FLORIDA

Being a subdivision of parts Sections
5, 7, & 8, T. 22 S. R. 12 E
Scale 300 ft. = 1 inch
Feb 19 - 1910
and surveys made by Exhibit & Rottschalk
Chas. P. Patchen, Sr.
Civil Eng.
Twp. 13 E.

Filed March 9th 1910

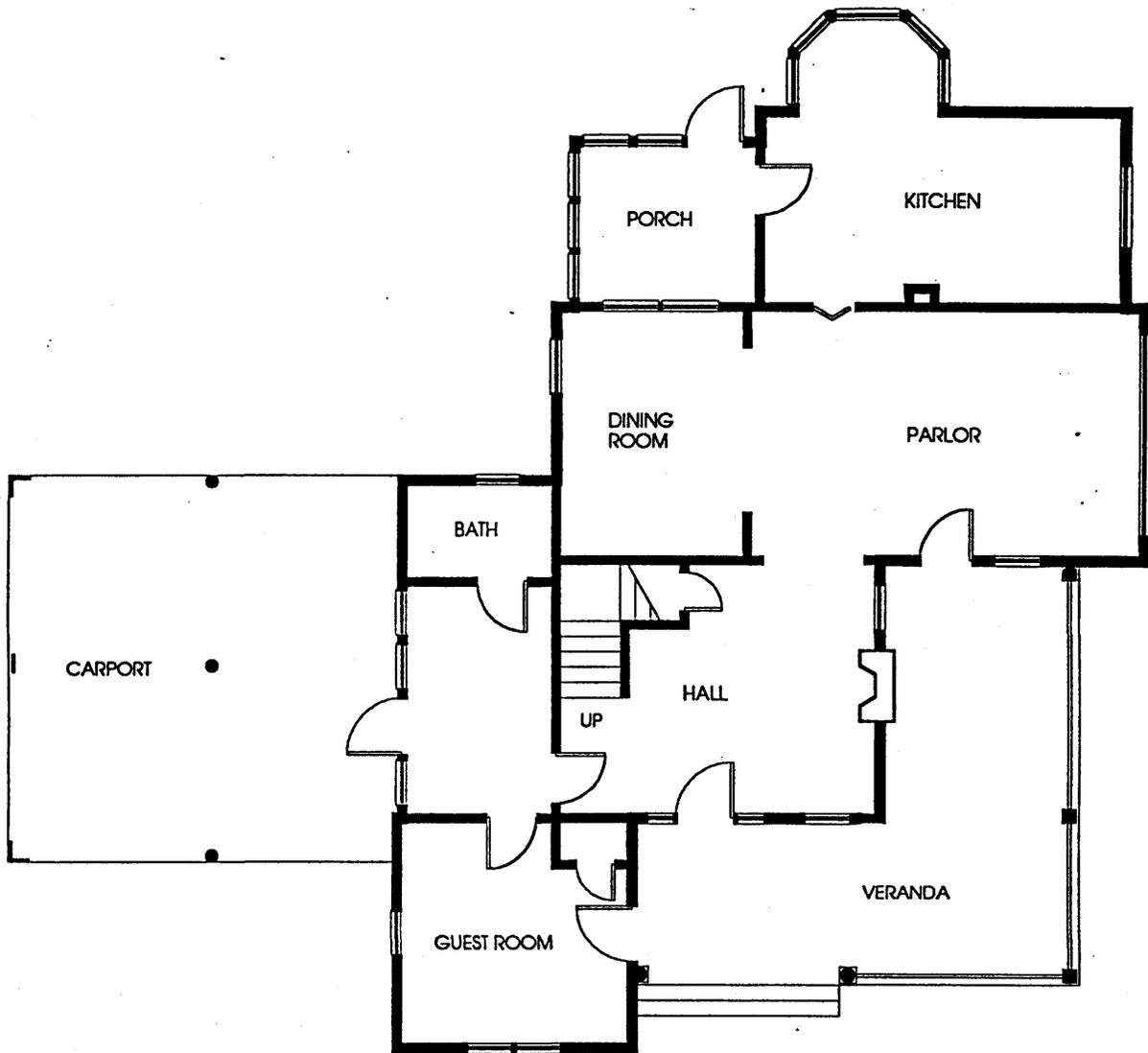
G.M. Knott
Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT IS A
TRUE AND CORRECT COPY THAT HAS BEEN
PHOTOGRAPHICALLY REPRODUCED FROM THE
ORIGINAL PLAT AND THE PHOTOGRAPHIC
REPRODUCTION HAS BEEN PHOTOGRAPHICALLY
NECESSARY TO CORRECT THE COPY TO THE
ORIGINAL PLAT ORIGINALLY RECORDED IN THE
RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH,
FLORIDA. THE ORIGINAL PLAT HAS BEEN
RECORDED IN THE RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF
HILLSBOROUGH, FLORIDA, AND IS
AVAILABLE FOR EXAMINATION UPON REQUEST.
RECORDED IN BOOK
1000 PAGE 100
WITNESSED BY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL THIS
9th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1910
RECORDED AND FILED
G.M. Knott, Clerk

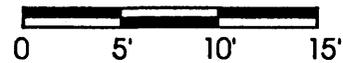


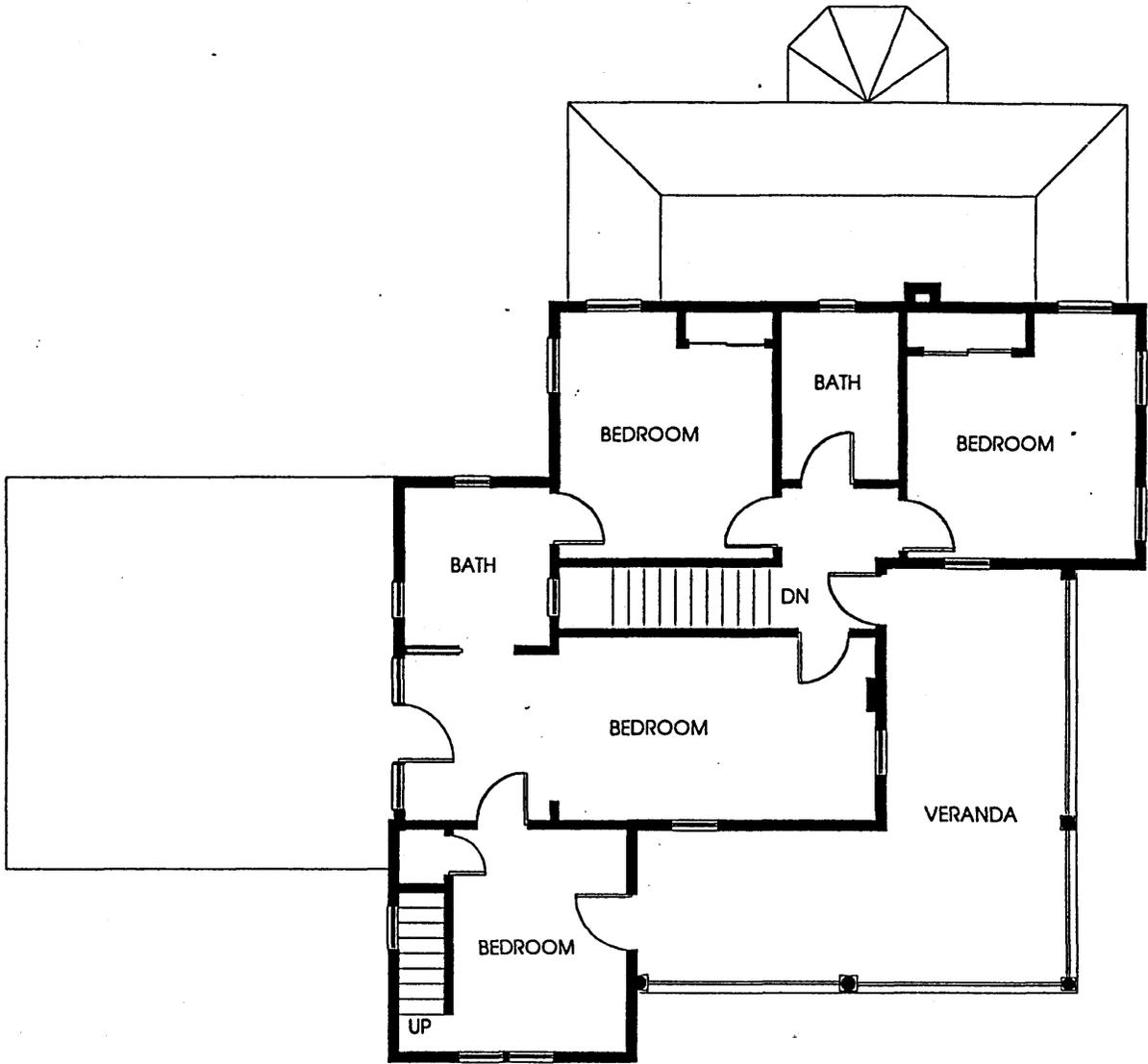
Partial Pl. Clause see to com
min P.P. 78 dated 11-29-63

Partial Pl. Clause see to com
min P.P. 78 dated 11-29-63



A. P. DICKMAN HOUSE
Scale 1" = 10'
First Floor Plan

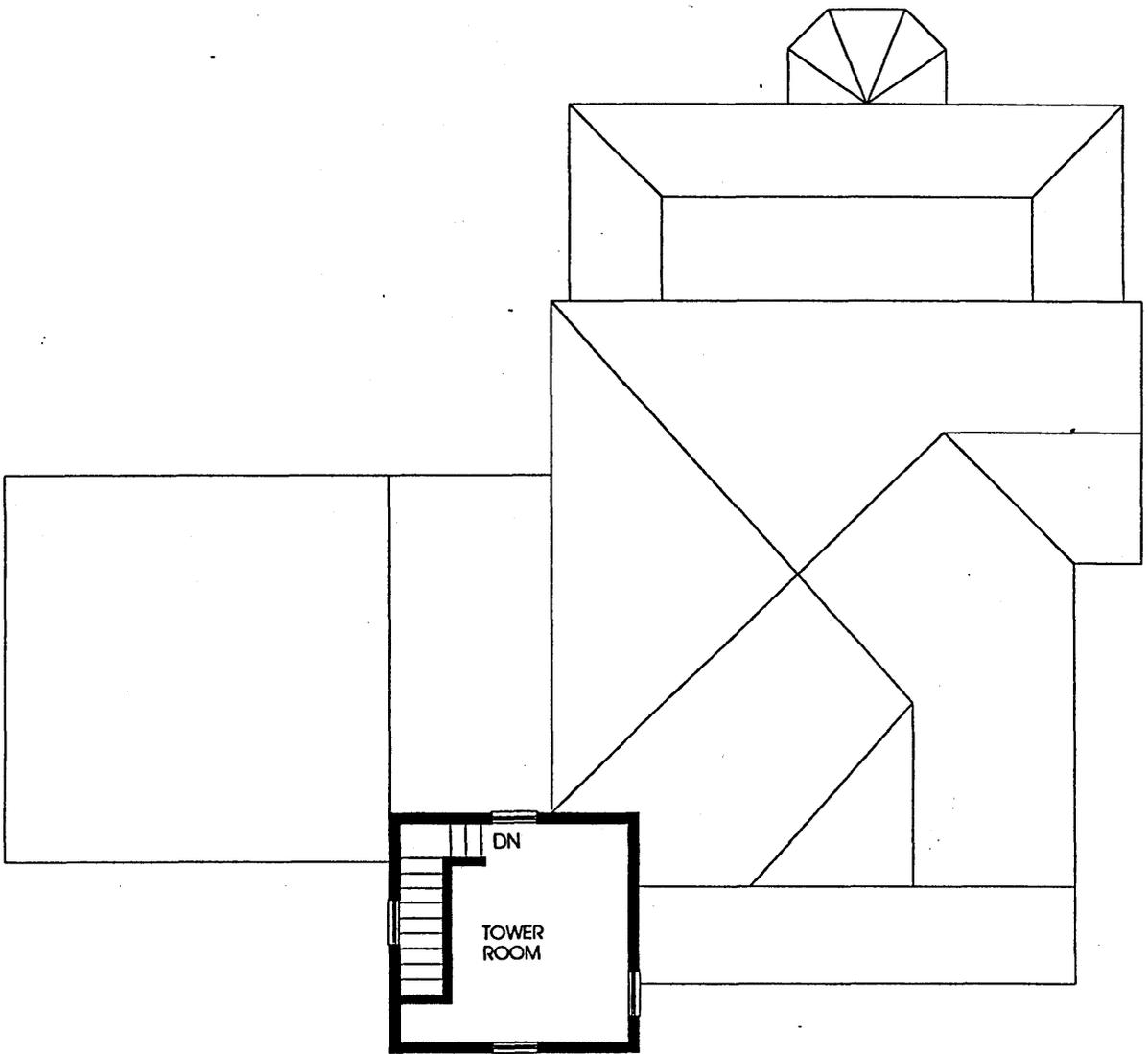




A. P. DICKMAN HOUSE

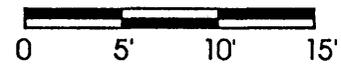
Scale 1" = 10'
Second Floor Plan





A. P. DICKMAN HOUSE

Scale 1" = 10'
Third Floor Plan

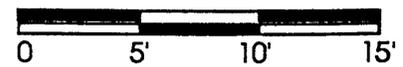




A. P. DICKMAN HOUSE

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

North Elevation

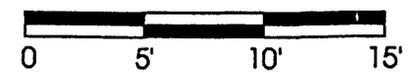




A. P. DICKMAN HOUSE

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

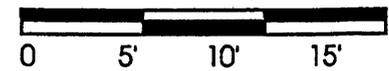
East Elevation

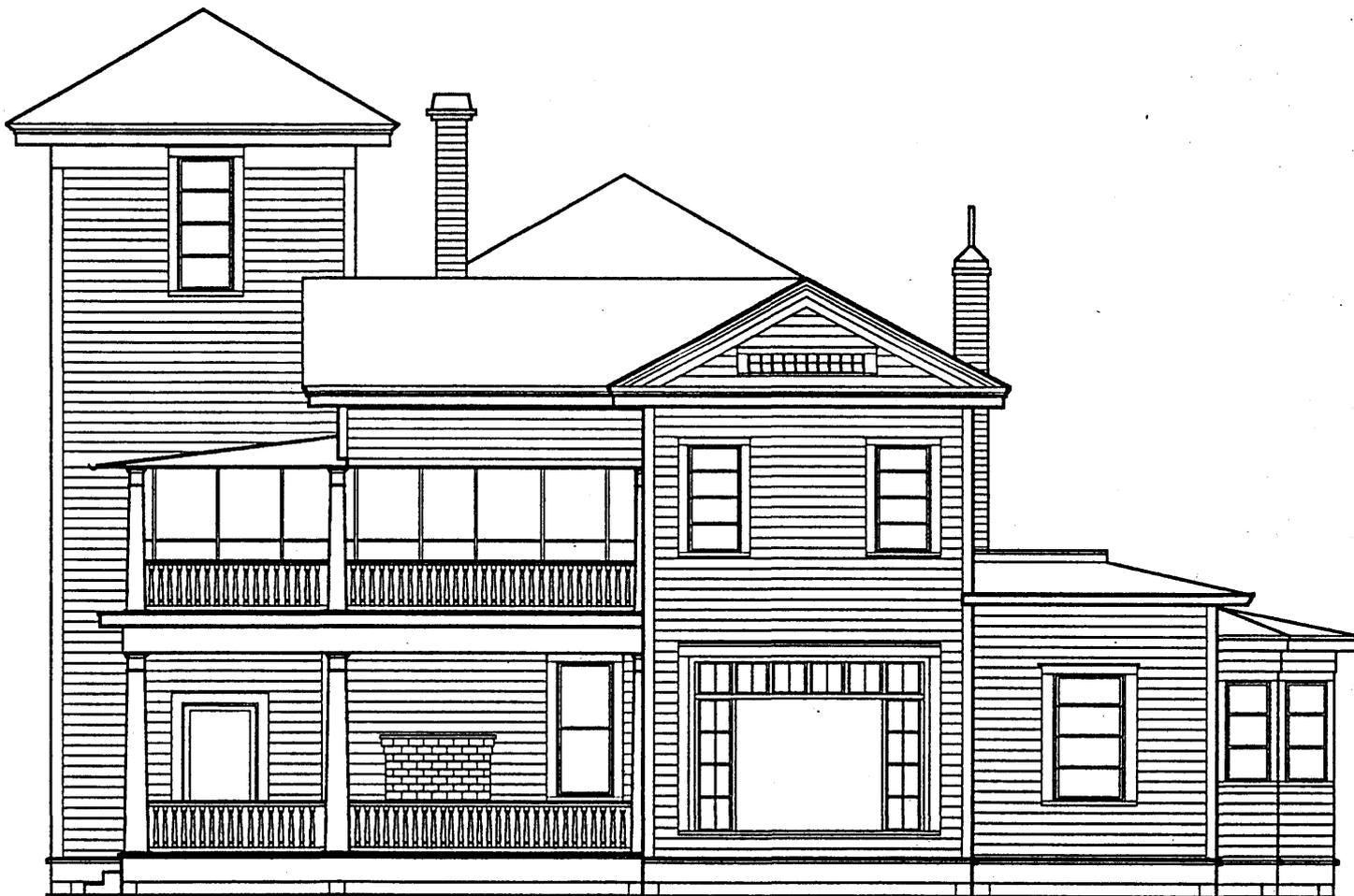




A. P. DICKMAN HOUSE

Scale $1/8" = 1'-0"$
South Elevation





A. P. DICKMAN HOUSE

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"
West Elevation

