

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 Dewey House

other names/site number Dewey, A.G. House

2. Location

street & number 173 Deweys Mills Road N/A not for publication

city or town Hartford N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027 zip code 05059

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.)

Elsa Gilbertson, National Register Specialist July 22, 1999
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
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 commenting 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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8/27/99
Date of Action

Dewey House

Name of Property

Windsor Co., VT

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)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Domestic/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Weatherboard

roof Slate

other Wood

Brick

Narrative Description

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

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .9

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	7 0 9 2 8 0	4 8 3 5 1 2 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 Deborah Doyle-Schechtman

organization _____ date February 1, 1999

street & number 87 Waterman Hill telephone 802-296-7345

city or town Quechee state VT zip code 05059

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 Carol Dewey-Davidson

street & number 173 Deweys Mills Road telephone 802-295-7080

city or town Quechee state VT zip code 05059

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Dewey House
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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 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

Social History

Period of Significance

1903-1949

Significant Dates

1903

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Dartmouth College; Dewey Family Papers

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Dewey House
Windsor Co., VT

Description:

The Colonial Revival Dewey House faces southeast to, and set back sixteen feet from Deweys Mill Road, the street that once connected the Village of Deweys Mills in the Town of Hartford, Vermont, to the Woodstock Railway Depot. The structure, originally built by A.G. Dewey in 1876 as a Greek Revival dwelling, is believed to have taken on its current appearance in 1903 when A.G. Dewey Company renovated it for one of its officers and his family. 1.

The 2 -1/2 story house with front-gabled main block, an ell, several porches, and an attached shed, contains fifteen rooms, and quarters in the attic for servants.

Detailing on the exterior of the house includes: a columned portico surrounding a paneled door flanked by leaded tracery sidelights; a Palladian window with a carved wooden shell at its apex; and a protruding classical three-part window detailed with four square abbreviated pendants. The house interior is distinctive for the elaborate woodwork found in the foyer and the grand staircase. The house's prominence as one of the few remaining structures of a vast sixty-three building mill complex, is enhanced by its location, as it stands on a bluff overlooking the banks of the Ottauquechee River and the Mill Pond. It is surrounded on the front and sides by old growth trees and decorative shrubbery. The rear is landscaped with low flowering plantings to afford an open view of the bodies of water below, and bordered by a white picket fence. The property, which sits on .9 acres, is divided by Deweys Mills Road. Secondary structures associated with the property, a garage and a garden shed, stand across the street, opposite the house.

The orientation and general environment of the A.G. Dewey House are compatible with its significance, and it retains largely in tact its integrity of design, setting materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

1. House, c. 1876, 1903. Contributing.

The Exterior:

The Dewey House is a fine example of early twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture. The exterior detailing, derived from Queen Anne and shingle styles, were applied to the c. 1876 core of this structure sometime around 1903.

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Dewey House
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The present structure is an expansion of a modest 1-1/2 story gable front house, with an attached ell, built by A.G. Dewey c. 1876, presumably for his second wife, Evaline Trumbull. He married Trumbull fifteen months after the death of his first wife, Emily Strong Dewey. He was 71 years old at the time. Subsequent owners, all family members, remodeled and expanded the dwelling. According to a notation found on an old family photograph of the original house, the building was updated for A.G. Dewey's granddaughter Annie, and her husband George E. Mann around 1903. These renovations account for the irregular floor plan and numerous corners. The roof of the main block was raised by one full story; gabled dormers linked by a shed dormer on the west face of the roof were added; the ell was raised 1- 1/2 stories and topped with a shed dormer; and a 2-1/2 story gable front block was added to the east wall of the ell. The original front porch was redesigned to wrap around the western end of the building, and to incorporate decorative balusters and a handsome handrail. The east end of the house was finished off with a 1-story shed and porch. The rear of the western most portion of the house received an extension to accommodate a bath on the interior. The footprint expanding additions to the building were constructed on brick crawl space foundations. All of the aforementioned changes to the original footprint can clearly be seen on the *Borden and Williams Insurance Map of 1926*.

The original sections of this clapboard house were constructed upon a mortared fieldstone and brick full basement foundation, which is faced on the outside with wide dressed stone slabs. Built on this c. 1876 footprint are the 2-1/2 story 3 x 3 bay front gabled main block, and the 2-1/2 story 5 x 2 bay ell to the east. The right (east) end of the building was elongated in 1903 with the extension of a 1-story woodshed and gazebo. A 1-story porch on the west side of the main block projects 8 feet towards the street. It begins at the primary entrance, and runs to the south, six feet beyond the western wall. The house is sheathed in gray painted wooden clapboards, and has balloon framing. The base of the exterior walls are trimmed with an eight inch white painted watertable, with a chamfered top. Two inches of the latter were inserted beneath the lowest clapboard, thus sealing the seam between the watertable and the sheathing. Broad 6 inch cornerboards, painted white, mark the vertices of perpendicular walls, and are molded with a bold 270° bead, 1/2 an inch thick. The top of the cornerboards end in a stepped capital which gives the cornerboards the appearance of pilasters. The capital molding emulates the embellishments at the top of the Roman Tuscan Order columns. The cornerboards support the ends and returns of the bold, deeply-molded, unadorned cornice of the overhanging boxed eaves. The gable roofs of the porches are covered with a layered asphalt product.

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Dewey House
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The Main Block

The main block constitutes the western portion of the Dewey House. It was constructed on a fieldstone and brick foundation that defines a full basement with a brick floor, and is a part of the original portion of the building. The bricks may well have come from the Spalding Brickyard in nearby Taftsville, Vermont, which began its operation in 1872 and continued until 1895. The main entrance to the house, and a wraparound porch, are components of this block.

The formal entry to the house is approached from the street along a four foot wide brick path, up a three step wooden stairway and onto a porch, between two pairs of wooden columns of Roman Tuscan Order. The front pair extend out from the porch towards the street, and rests on wooden podia. The four bay wide porch extends one bay to the left (west) beyond the building's width. The interior pair of columns at the head of the steps delineate the front line of the porch. Three additional single columns stretch out west of the stairway, and a final column turns 90°, and holds up the north corner of the porch. The decorative railing positioned between the columns consists of a series of vase-turned balusters of classical shape resting on a molded shoe, the profile of which copies the positive and negative undulations of the columns' bases. The balusters are capped by a broad four inch handrail, flat on the top, and molded on the sides. All railing components are painted white. The porch is screened by a lattice of vertical slats 3/4 inch wide, held in place by white wooden frames.

The doorway, located on the east side of the main block, projects five feet from the south face of the main block to form the foyer on the interior. The present door and surround appear to be identical to the one depicted in a c. 1903 photo. This painted wooden door has two vertical raised panels and is protected on its exterior by a white painted aluminum storm door. The door is flanked by two five feet high, 30 paned leaded glass tracery side lights, with a two foot wooden panel at each base. Above the doorway is a three-part entablature incorporating square cornerblocks with an incised bull's eye, and a horizontally oriented diamond shaped beveled raised wooden panel. The two pilasters flanking the doorway are in line with the paired wooden porch columns.

To the east (right) of the entry, the foyer is revealed on the exterior as a projecting clapboard extension protected by the porch roof. To the west of the main door, the south (front) wall retreats back from the protruding entry to the plane of the main block, and creates an eight foot deep porch. A scant two feet to the west of the foyer wall, a fifteen light wooden door opens from the living room to the porch. The door is protected by a white painted wooden screen door, and has one 6 foot black plastic shutter to its left.

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All of the windows on the first floor of both the south and west facades of the main block are 6/1 double-hung sash with 5/8th inch muntins and aluminum storm windows, except where otherwise noted. Each window is flanked by a narrow molded casing, topped by an entablature with simple frieze, and have black shutters at their sides. The two windows on the south wall of the foyer are 9/9 double-hung sash, cased and topped as the others. The left side of the left window, and the right side of the right window, have shutters.

There are two paired typical 6/1 double-hung sash on both the south and west facades of the second floor of the main block. The exception is located directly over the main door, where the left window of the pair was elongated downward to transform a window into an egress from the second floor. This 15 light wooden door is protected by an aluminum combination storm door. The paired windows on the south facade have black painted wooden shutters at the extreme left and right of the pair's trim.

The third (attic) floor gabled south facade of the main block has a Palladian window positioned under the eaves and centered on the ridge. Its components consist of a 8/8 center double-hung sash flanked on either side by a smaller 4/4 double-hung sash. The entire window is topped by an entablature surmounted by a molded arch with a keystone, surrounding a carved wooden shell. Above it, in the peak, is a louvered triangular vent.

The attic space of the west side of the main block has two gabled dormers, positioned 3 feet inboard from each cornice, and illuminated with one 6/6 double-hung sash each. These dormers are roofed in slate, sheathed in gray painted clapboard, and bordered in white painted flat molding and simple cornerboards. The gable is of classical design, with the cornice outlining the pediment resting on a frieze and architrave. A shed dormer with two 3/3 double-hung sash, a slate roof, gray painted vertical wainscot sheathing, and white trim boards, connects the two gabled dormers.

The north facade, or rear of the main block overlooks both the head of the gorge on the Ottauquechee River, and the adjacent Mill Pond. It is broken up by an addition that projects six and one half feet (in two steps) from the gable-end wall, and rises two full stories. On the first floor, the windows are found on the addition only, with two narrow 1/1 double-hung windows with aluminum storms, located on the east corner of the back. An identical single window is on the first floor of the east side of the addition, and a diamond paned leaded glass casement window, topped by a horizontal leaded glass transom is on the west side.

The second floor of the north facade of the main block has a single typical 6/1 double hung window. Facing it on the addition's west face is an identical window,

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which also can be found on both the north and east facades. A brick chimney rises from the basement to the west of the roof ridge, at a location on the north facade that was between what had been the exterior of the main block, and the interior wall of the new addition. The third, or attic story has one leaded 12 light window centered under the ridge.

The Ell

The ell extends eastward from the main block for five bays, is two bays deep, and stands 2 1/2 stories high.

The first floor level of the southern facade of the ell is encroached by the exterior wall of the foyer, which protrudes into the porch space at the right of the main entry. There are two tall narrow 9/9 double-hung sash on the south (front) facade of the foyer. These windows have thin molded casings, a protruding sill, and an entablature with a simple frieze. They, and all of the other windows on the front of the ell (except where noted otherwise) are flanked by black shutters and protected by aluminum storms. The east wall of the foyer possesses one similar 9/9 window with shutters, and an aluminum storm.

The third bay of the first floor of the south face of the ell has one 6/1 double-hung sash, identical to the first floor windows on the main block. The last two bays, forming the most easterly segment of the living quarters of the Dewey House, have two 6/6 double-hung windows, recognizable in the c. 1903 photograph of the house.

The second floor of the three bays closest to the main block has three adjoining 6/1 double-hung sash in one casing, without shutters, and projects six inches from the plane of the wall. Four square abbreviated pendants support the underside of the jutting sill, which imply the protrusion of the four vertical segments of window casing through the sill.

The last bays of the ell are marked by the front wall's eight inch second story overhang, accentuated by the use of eleven modillions. This projection rises into the attic space to form a cross gable dormer. Two 6/1 double-hung sash are found on the second floor. A 6/6 double-hung sash, its sill in line with the roof's cornice returns, is centered above them.

An asphalt-roofed shed dormer connects the eastern cross gable to the main block at the attic level. Three separate 6/6 double-hung sash are centered on the

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three-part window a story below. The boxed eaves have a simple cornice mold with a bold frieze. Rain gutters have been installed at the roof's leading edge.

Projecting from the first floor of the ell's gable end is a one story long, two bay deep flat roofed shed, with an attached porch. The south facade, or street facing side of the shed is framed by a row of four white painted wooden posts, which create wooden arcading with black painted lattice infill. A brick path passes from Dewey's Mills Road to a two step stairway leading up to the two center posts and a door cut out of lattice. The shed conceals a side entry to the house.

The east wall of the shed is clapboarded and has one 6/6 double-hung window and one wooden door with two vertical raised panels, similar in style and proportion to the front and rear doors of the dwelling.

Extending off of the shed is a low, three bay flat-roofed porch, which opens onto a deck overlooking the water.

The second floor of the end of the ell has one 6/6 double-hung sash in the left bay. Above it, centered in the peak of the gable, a single 6/6 double-hung sash illuminates the attic. Like its mate in the front, its sill is in line with the roof's cornice returns. Directly above this window is a rectangular, louvered roof vent.

The back, or north facade of the ell is punctuated with several small appendages, or protrusions. The center of the back has a 10 foot wide addition, which juts four feet from the facade at its base, and possesses a second story overhang of two feet. The first floor of this section has another period wooden door with two vertical raised panels, and a period wooden screen door. On the eastern part of the ell, to the left of the addition, there is a deck which extends to the end of the shed. Access to the deck from the interior is afforded by a contemporary insulated sliding glass door.

The second floor of the back has three 6/1 double-hung sash with aluminum storms. One window is to the left of the addition, above the sliding doors. The second is in the addition, and the third is to the right of the addition. A small second floor balcony extends from the overhang to the west, to connect with the east wall of the main block. Access to the deck is made by a door in the east wall of the main block.

A shed dormer enlarges 4 of the 5 bays of attic space. It is roofed in asphalt, and has a set of paired 6/6 double hung sash in either end of the dormer. The north wall of the shed has one fixed 6 pane light, flanked by black wooden shutters. The deck extends along the back of the shed, but ends at the porch on the east end.

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Interior:

An early exterior photograph of the Dewey House clearly indicates the foyer section of the building existed prior to the c. 1903 renovations. This area is a fine example of a combined staircase and living hall, and the first thing one sees upon entering the house through the front door. The staircase is located asymmetrically to the entryway, and extends a single flight. The balusters are turned, and painted white, as are the risers and the newel post. The exposed end of each riser has a decorative, machine cut scroll appliqué, also painted white. The railing and treads are made of a honey-colored stained wood, as are the plain, simple floorboards in the hallway itself. Drops, or pendants, are found on the underside of the staircase on both the first and second floors.

All of the rooms in the main block have plain wooden floors, recessed paneled doors, simple base molding, unaffected cornices, molded dados, and chair rails. The door and window surrounds are flat with simple molding and stepped-back sills. Except for the wooden floors, all the detailing is painted white. All of the walls, with the exclusion of the study on the third floor, are plaster and lath.

A sitting area exists at the foot of the stairs, and incorporates the pair of elongated 9/9 double-hung sash located on the front, or southern face of the building. This section contains a built-in bench (the seat opens for storage) which is trimmed on the exposed edge with balusters and a handrail matching those of the staircase. The living hall continues to be lit by kerosene lamps on wrought iron wall brackets.

Panels, made from molded strips, line the lower walls of the hall, and are topped with wallpaper. The staircase is outfitted in much the same way, with the wall covering extending up both flights of stairs.

To the left of the staircase, is a small arched hallway leading to the dining room. It also contains a door directly below the staircase which accesses the basement. To the far right of the staircase, is another threshold, also leading to the dining room. The dining room itself contains a built-in china cupboard with leaded glass doors.

Off of the dining room is a small den, which overlooks the mill pond. It is a papered room with adornments as delineated above. A rather nondescript powder room exists off of the northwest corner of the den.

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The living room can be found to the left of the entryway. It runs the full length of the western end of the main block. Midway through the room is a threshold leading to the dining room. At the northern end of the living room is a fireplace. It is surrounded by a white painted wooden mantle piece, incorporating decorative pilasters, and possessing an insert composed of green ceramic tiles. The fireplace is flanked on both sides by built-in bookcases, each of which are topped by a dado frieze.

The second floor of the main block has a narrow hallway which runs along the front of the house, and a broader one running along the back side. (The latter eventually leads to the living quarters on the third floor.) Each hallway links the main block to the two bedrooms in the ell. Two connecting rooms are at the top of the stairs on the second floor, directly above the living room. A small passageway to the right of the stairs gives entry to a full bath, and then links up with the back hallway. This back hallway is paneled and papered, and accesses a walk-in cedar closet on the northern wall, with built in cupboards and drawers.

The third floor of the main block has a very large storage closet at the top of the stairs, containing numerous built-ins. A narrow hallway to the left of the landing runs along the front of the house, and leads to a single bedroom in the ell, which contains a built-in windowseat along a portion of its north wall. To the right of the stairs is a small passageway similar to the one below, with a full bath off to the right. At the end of this short passageway is the study, a dark wooden paneled room, with a brick fireplace.

The first floor of the ell contains the kitchen, which is accessed directly off the dining room, and contains numerous glass-cased built-in cupboards. Off of it is a large room which is currently used as a family room. This space can also be entered through the side door located on the latticed porch, or from the sliding glass doors on the north facade of the building. There is a closet in the western wall of this room, and a pantry in the northwest corner. The most noteworthy element in this room is the ice chest, located in the northeastern corner. This is a wainscoted, walk-in Frigidaire, with an insulated, full-length, solid oak door adorned with a brass latch handle.

Approach to the servant's quarters on the third floor is gained only by the back staircase located against the eastern wall of the ell's second floor. (This did, at one time, cut through to the first floor, but the lower stairs were removed over 50 years ago.) The components of the painted staircase are simple, as are the window and door surrounds. There is a big bedroom at the top of the stairs, with a small passageway leading off of it to a full bath.

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The basement floor of the main block is fully lined in red brick. A storage area, defined by brick walls, exists directly below the living room.

2. The Garage, c. 1920, Contributing

Across Dewey's Mills Road from the house sits a 1-story, two bay garage. Its gable end faces the street, and is set back 14 feet from the edge of the road. It was constructed with balloon framing, and rests on a cinderblock foundation. It is sheathed in gray painted cedar shingles. The fascia, frieze boards, and eaves are finished in white painted molding and flat stock, in a simplified version of the house trim. The roof is covered with gray asphalt shingles. The garage bays are accessed by two pairs of hinged paneled doors, each door consisting of 4/4 lights over four horizontal panels. A 12 fixed light, flanked by black shutters, is positioned in the attic peak of the gable end.

The side walls of the garage each possess two 6/1 double-hung windows trimmed and painted like the house, and flanked by a pair of black shutters.

The rear of the garage has two 6/1 double-hung sash without shutters. Above, in the peak, is a square opening which may have held a light similar to the front, but now accommodates a solid wooden hinge-less door made out of painted beadboard.

The walls and ceiling of interior ground floor, i.e. the garage bays, are paneled in natural varnished beadboard. The floor of the garage is covered with wide pine boards. The garage is electrified and has wall receptacles and a fuse box, as well as lamp cords hanging from the ceiling. Access to the unfinished attic space above is gained through a trap door in the ceiling at the rear of the garage.

The building was moved here from its original Dewey's Mill location, across the pond, by the Dewey family sometime prior to 1933.

3. The Garden Shed, c. 1876 Contributing

The garden shed is located in the south east corner of the Dewey House property, to the left of the garage. This structure is a small (8' high) balloon framed outbuilding constructed on short wooden blocks placed directly on the earth. It is sheathed in clapboards, has a medium pitched gable roof, with simple boxed eaves, a fascia board, and cornerboards. The roof is covered in slate.

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The one door is on the gable end facing west, and is constructed of seven tongue and groove boards on the exterior, which are held together with screwed battens on its back. Above the door is a screened ventilation opening as broad as the door opening.

The interior of the shed has wide pine boards as a floor, and the walls are sheathed in amply spaced random-width broad pine boards nailed to the studs.

The eastern most wall of the shed abuts an old mill building which is now owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The shed itself sits on the border of the old garden, which has always been associated with the property.

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Endnotes

1. A photograph in the family's possession clearly shows the renovations. The inscription on the back, written in faded pencil reads, "Old A.G. Dewey home. remodeled for George and Annie Mann and family." The date appears to read 1903, but the last digit is not completely legible, and may be interpreted as 1908.

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Statement of Significance:

The Dewey House is one of the Town of Hartford's significant Colonial Revival structures. It is from the same period as the nearby Ephraim Morris House in Hartford Village, yet the only one of its kind in the immediate vicinity of Quechee. Both Morris and A.G. Dewey were prosperous woolen mill owners, and their homes bore testament to their personal and professional wealth. Some features of the asymmetrical Colonial Revival detailing adorning the exterior of the Dewey House (#1) which make the property significant under Criteria C, include: a Colonial Revival portico surrounding a paneled door flanked by leaded tracery sidelights; a Palladian window with carved wooden shell at its apex; a projecting classical three-part window detailed with four square abbreviated pendants; and full entablatures under the eaves. The .9 acre lot also accommodates a 1-story, 2 bay garage (#2) which is sheathed in gray painted cedar shingles, and a c. 1876 garden shed (#3), with a medium pitched gable roof covered in slate. Overall, the Dewey House possesses a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property is also significant under Criteria A for its affiliation with the development of Deweys Mills, which was once a thriving village in the Town of Hartford, centering completely around the woolen mill from which it took its name. All of the early occupants of the Dewey House were instrumental in the daily operation of both the mill and the village. Men like A.G. Dewey, George E. Mann, James F. Dewey, and William S. Dewey were not only successful captains of industry, manufacturing of some of the world's most in demand fabric, but they also played an integral role in almost every aspect of their employee's lives. The history of the Dewey House reflects the status of both its owners, and the mill complex that once surrounded it.

The Dewey House, referred to by family members as the A.G. Dewey House, is believed to have been built by A.G. Dewey in 1876. The reason this date was chosen is because the house appears for the first time on an 1876 insurance map of the mill complex. Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is also the year A.G. Dewey re-married, and it is not unreasonable to assume, given his stature and resources, that he provided his new wife with a new home.

Albert Gallatin Dewey was born in Hartford, Vermont in 1805, the eldest son of John and Mary Wright Dewey. He was a direct descendant of Thomas Dewey, "The Settler", and as such bears a familial relationship to Admiral George Dewey, the man who gained fame and glory at the Battle of Manila, which was fought during the Spanish and American War. A.G. Dewey grew up on his parent's subsistence farm, receiving little formal education. Shortly after his father's death in 1823, he apprenticed as a carpenter to Elihu Ransom in the neighboring village of

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Quechee, also in the Town of Hartford. Ransom, Downer and Davis built the mill in Quechee during the three years it took Dewey to receive his journeyman papers. It stands to reason that A.G. would have had a hand in the mill's construction, but there is no existing record to verify this supposition. Tucker does say, in History of Hartford Vermont: 1761-1889 that, "During his apprenticeship in 1825 young Dewey, with two or three other apprentices were taken by their employer to Boston to obtain more profitable employment than was to be obtained at home." How long the trainees stayed in the city is not documented.

Dewey worked as a carpenter locally for several years after leaving Ransom, but decided to change his vocation as time passed. In 1831, he obtained a position in the machine shop of Daniels & Company, in nearby Woodstock, Vermont. Dewey was apparently so quick at learning, and so adept at his new trade that within four months of his hiring, he became responsible for installing the company's textile machinery in various factories throughout New England.

It is unclear as to whether Dewey became an employee or a partner of a new woolen mill built by the Quechee Gorge for J.P. & C. Strong and Company in 1836. The structure was designed and built by John Palmer and Charles Strong's brother, Jasper Strong, the man responsible for many of the stone forts throughout the South, including Fort Sumter. The Strong mill was created for the manufacture of fine satinets. The mill produced fabric made from the wool of local farmers during its first few years of operation, turning out approximately 450 yards of material a day. Financially, the venture was not a success, and the partnership found itself in massive debt three years later.

In 1840, Dewey married Emily Strong. The wedding took place in her father's house, about a mile from the mill. (The Strong House was designated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.) Emily was the sister of J.P., Charles and Jasper Strong. The following year Dewey leased the lower factory building of the troubled mill from the Strong's, and installed a rag-picker built by Daniels & Company. This machine would revolutionize the American wool industry and insure the future of the company. Dewey was the first in this country to produce a material called "shoddy," a fabric consisting of re-worked soft rags and new wool. He purchased his rags from Boston, New York and Philadelphia for two cents a pound, and from Montreal at one cent a pound.

In 1848, Dewey went into a partnership with Urial Spalding, and the business became known as Dewey and Spalding. In 1858, Dewey formed a new enterprise with his brother-in-law, Justin McKenzie, and his wife's cousin, William S. Carter. This time the firm was called A.G. Dewey and Company. The business continued to lease the buildings until 1870, when it acquired the mill, enlarged it, and substituted new and improved machinery. A.G.'s son, John J. purchased Carter's

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interest in 1873 after Carter's death. Son William S. was admitted to equal partnership with his father, brother, and his uncle two years later.

There are a number of reports which assert that the business had suffered during its infancy due to the lack of adequate transportation facilities. Every week a team of horses pulled a wagon of finished goods to Boston, but did not return until the following week with the necessary materials required for production. Railroads were not an option then, as the first passenger train did not run in Vermont until 1848, and the White River Railroad was not operational until 1863. When the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the Woodstock Railroad in October of 1863, A.G. Dewey became one of its most ardent supporters. He was appointed a Director of the railroad on January 9, 1867, and became its third president in 1870, a post he held until 1883.

Three buildings very near the Gorge (on what is now known as US Route 4 but was then the Woodstock Railroad line), were built in the late 1800's, and originally served as warehouses for the mill. The Woodstock Railroad passed right in front of the three structures, all at that time connected by breezeways. Bales of wool were stored on the second floor and loaded onto trains using wooden chutes.

It has been said that Dewey never sought political office, and that he only accepted a position when it was offered to him. He was asked more often than most. Dewey was a member of the Vermont General Assembly in 1850, 1851, 1863, and 1864; was on the Board of Selectmen from 1856-58; and served two terms as a Vermont State Senator from 1869-1872.

Emily Dewey died in April of 1875. The following year A.G. Dewey married Eveline Trumbull of Hartford, CT. It is believed that the house was built during this period for A.G. Dewey and his new wife, as he now owned property on which to build. Mr. Dewey and Eveline were very civic minded, and were, among other things, instrumental in organizing the Quechee Library Association in 1884. A.G. Dewey died in 1886 at the age of 81. His funeral took place at the house. He is buried in the old Quechee Cemetery. The historic record is not clear as to how long Eveline occupied the house after her husband's death.

The woolen mill was incorporated three years after Dewey's death and became known from that point on as the A. G. Dewey Company. John J. Dewey, A.G. Dewey's oldest son, was appointed president of the corporation, Justin McKenzie, became the vice-president, and John's brother, William S. Dewey, was made treasurer. In 1889, under their administration, the mill employed eighty people, ran six sets, and produced 2500 yards of cloth daily. According to Tucker, the fabric was of two distinct types, "...one from 'tailor's clippings'-(remnants of new cloth)- and the other from soft woolen rags of every description except fulled

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cloths. Eighty percent of the above named material mixed with twenty percent of fine wool constitute the filling of this cloth. The warp is cotton. It forms a warm, comfortable and economic material, and is worn by all classes of people."

The firm converted to electricity in 1889. Prior to that date, power had been obtained from an 80hp Hathway wheel under a twenty foot head. The History of Windsor County Vermont, 1891 states that a 150hp Hercules wheel, under a 25 foot head was in use two years later. It was the mill which generated both heat and power for the dwellings in Deweys Mills, including the Dewey House.

John J. Dewey had a reputation as an inventor and is cited as being responsible for improving many of the weaving and spinning techniques at the mill. William S. was said to be a shrewd business man. In 1896, their skills were coupled with those of George E. Mann, a Randolph, Vermont native who had become the principal of the Quechee School upon his graduation from Dartmouth in 1894. Mann began working for the mill the same year he became engaged to John J. Dewey's daughter, Annie. Mann married Annie Metcalf Dewey in 1898. In 1901 he became a director of the business. He and his family moved into the Dewey House in 1903, after the building had undergone some major renovations, including raising the roof of the main block a full story, the addition of gabled dormers, and raising the ell one and a half stories to accommodate new and altered bedroom spaces. It is presumed, according to family accounts, that the A.G. Dewey Company was responsible for undertaking the aforementioned renovations on behalf of the Manns prior to their occupying the house. 2.

Mann became business secretary of the A.G. Dewey Company in 1906, and had the responsibilities of treasurer added to his duties in 1927. The latter two positions he held until his death in 1930. His funeral was held in the Dewey House.

During his life, Mann was also a Director of the Woodstock Electric Company, and of the Woodstock Inn, served on the school board, was auditor of the Town of Hartford accounts, and was an active member of numerous social organizations.

After George Mann's death, Annie's sister, Emily Strong Dewey, and her husband, James F. Dewey, occupied the house. James F. Dewey, a Lowell Textile School graduate, was from the Montpelier, Vermont Dewey line. He was the nephew of Admiral George Dewey, and a direct descendant of John Alden. James F. Dewey was the Vermont State Senator from Windsor County from 1916 to 1918. He left the Senate to become the treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and remained so until 1940. He became Chairman of the Republican State Committee that year, and in 1945 was elected Republican National Committeeman. Family documents suggest that he entertained his distant cousin, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, at the

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house during at least one of the latter's various campaigns for president of the United States. 3.

James F. took over the responsibilities of both mill president and treasurer, in 1931. His only child, William Tarbox Dewey, who had also lived in the house for a brief time, joined the firm as vice-president and assistant treasurer in 1935, after graduating from Dartmouth College, and completing a course at the Lowell Textile School.

The mill at the head of the gorge was, in 1936, the oldest in the country using re-worked wool. It was still producing "Sheeps Grey" a standard fabric for roller coverings in cotton mills, as well as satinets. Satinets, according to mill documents, was a term which originally referred to a type of cotton weave, but by 1936 it signified a type of cloth made of virgin wool and shoddy filling with a cotton warp. The Deweys had been making this fabric for over a hundred years and it was still held as a model for the trade. The company also made cotton warp overcoating, cloakings, jacket cloth, wool warp topcoatings, and snow cloth.

The factory employed 190 people at that time, and manufactured 30,000 yards of fabric a week. Twenty yard samples were sent to Dougherty and Company, Inc., of New York City, which acted as the mill's representative. Fabric would be made to meet Dougherty's orders.

The village of Deweys Mills reflected the company's prosperity in 1936. It had its own post office (housed in the mill), a company store, and boasted sixty-three buildings on 1400 acres. Rents for both family dwellings and the boarding house were reported to be low, and no rent was ever charged to any employee when the mill was not operating. Garden plots were available to anyone who requested one, and both a baseball field and gun club were maintained for the workers enjoyment. An employee band played at local fairs, and a seven piece orchestra entertained at area functions.

Just prior to World War II, A.G. Dewey Company employed 240 workers, operated 24 hours a day and maintained the largest payroll in the town of Hartford - approximately \$5,000 a week. Women comprised one third of the workforce. The company was under government contract during the war to supply blankets for both the U. S. Army and the U. S. Navy.

New York Yankee and Boston Red Sox uniforms were produced in Deweys Mills after the war, and continued to be woven until approximately the time of James F. Dewey's death in 1956. William T. Dewey ran the mill by the gorge for another six years until the Hartland Dam Project forced it to close in 1962. The U.S. government condemned many of the buildings and laid claim to much of the land

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for a flood plain, so the company moved its operation to the Baltic Mills of Enfield, New Hampshire, which A. G. Dewey Company had purchased from the Hartford Woolen Company. The business closed in 1972.

The A.G. Dewey House is one of only a handful of mill properties, within what had been the Village of Deweys Mills, to survive the government's dictated demolition intact, and in its original location. The Dewey House (#1), garage (#2), and garden shed (#3) were purchased by James F. Dewey's widow, Emily Strong Dewey, from the company in 1957. She in turn sold the properties to Dorothy Quimby, of Hartford, Vermont, two years later. Miss Quimby lived in the house until 1971, when she sold it to L. John Davidson. The following year, Davidson married Carol Dewey, A. G. Dewey's great, great granddaughter. (Davidson is the man credited with orchestrating the Quechee Lakes Development during the late 1960's and early 1970's.) In September of 1997, Carol Dewey-Davidson gained sole ownership of the property. The Dewey House is her private residence.

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Endnotes

1. A photograph in the family's possession clearly shows the renovations. The inscription on the back, written in faded pencil reads, "Old A.G. Dewey home. remodeled for George and Annie Mann and family." The date appears to read 1903, but the last digit is not completely legible, and may be interpreted as 1908.
2. The family's oral tradition claims that James and Emily also entertained Admiral George Dewey when he visited Woodstock, Vermont in 1910. Family papers substantiate that the Admiral wrote to his nephew asking for information on the area, and on the Woodstock Inn, a few months before he actually made the journey, and there is photographic evidence that he was indeed in the vicinity in August of that year, but there is no specific written documentation unearthed to date to verify his presence at the house. The same is true for the alleged Herbert Hoover overnight. The story is a strong part of the family tradition, but no supporting evidence has been found to bear it out.

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Photographs. A variety of photographs were consulted. The majority were obtained from the Dewey family files, in the possession of Carol Dewey-Davidson of Quechee, Vermont, and are for the most part, undated.

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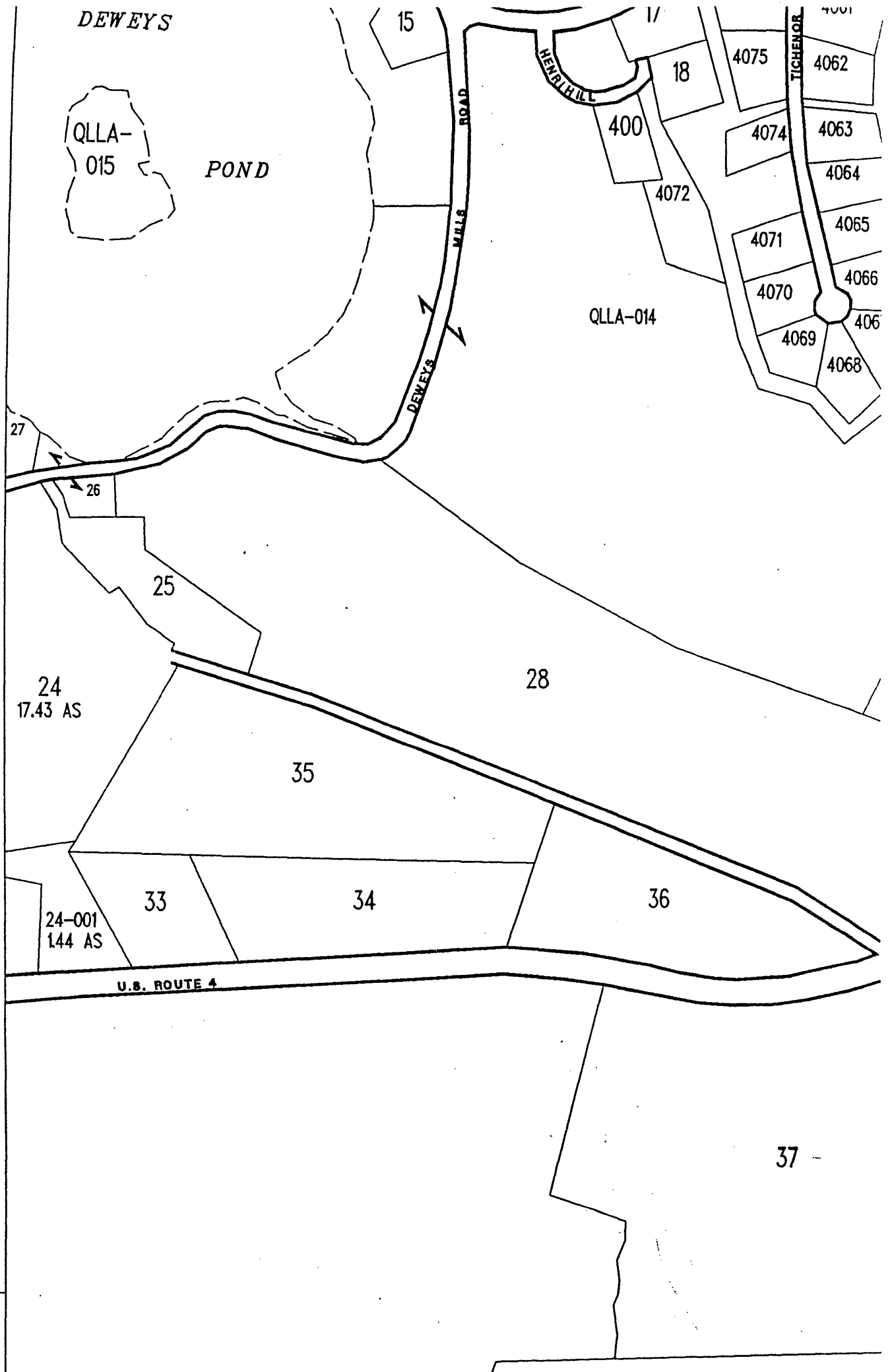
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Dewey House is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Tax Map of Hartford, Vermont," which was reviewed in June of 1996. The Dewey House, garage, and garden shed sit on lot 26, which is divided by Deweys Mills Road. The boundary is further described in the current deed dated September 15, 1997 and as registered in Book 246, pages 514-516, and located in the Town Clerk's office, Hartford, Vermont.

Boundary Justification

The Dewey House boundaries approximately delineate the original building site of the house, and the old garden area on which the garage now sits, and are sufficient to convey the original context of the property.



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