

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Dewey House

AND/OR COMMON

Building 29 North Chicago VA Medical Center

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Veterans Administration Medical Center

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

North Chicago

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

VICINITY OF

CODE

17

COUNTY

Lake

CODE

097

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

United States Veterans Administration

STREET & NUMBER

810 Vermont Avenue, NW

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Land Management Service/Office of Construction/VA

STREET & NUMBER

810 Vermont Avenue NW

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

VA Historic Sites Survey

DATE

Continuing

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

VA Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Dewey House, designed by David Adler, was built by Charles S. Dewey in 1914. Located on a lovely knoll overlooking the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, the Georgian mansion is two stories in height and has an unfinished attic and full basement.

PRESENT APPEARANCE

The English Georgian house is shaped like a very wide "U". The main entrance is on the South wing of the "U". The residence is constructed of dark red Flemish bond brick and has white stone trimming at the windows and doors. The slate hip roof is slightly setback and edged with a brick parapet topped with stone coping. Several brick chimneys rise through the roof. There are prominent rusticated brick quoins around the entire house.

The pedimented main entry door is set in a two story pilaster also topped with a large pediment. Centered on the front West facade is a flat four columned two story colonade, crowned with a brick and stone pediment. The first floor has French doors that open out onto a large podium, with large stone steps on either side descending towards each other to the ground.

The windows are primarily six over six light dual sash and double hung windows with flat arches with radiating stone voussoirs and keystone. At the first floor around the courtyard, the windows are in recessed brick arches.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

Originally, at the base of the U, the foyer and grand salon stretched across the majestic front with the great main hall running along the East side opening on the courtyard. The courtyard, decorated with a fountain, is formed by the house's main section and the two wings. The Southern wing at the first floor had a library and ended with a porch. The second floor contained the Master Bed Room Suite and also ended with a sleeping porch. The Dining Room and Kitchen were on the first floor of the North wing with servants quarters above. On the second floor above the grand salon on the West were the children's rooms. Across the hall were the guest rooms that over looked the courtyard.

The following description of the original (see drawings 1, 2, 3) appearance is taken from interviews (August 1976) with Mr. Charles S. Dewey:

"We chose David Adler as our designer, Harry Dangler having died. We chose a little knoll and several hundred yards to the east and north of the lodge and brought a road from it in a long loop to the south face of the residence which had a terrace on the east front looking toward the Great Lakes Naval Training Station which is to be a prominent part of this story.

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"Before the construction could be commenced, the field had to be cleared from (sic) stumps. Apparently there had been an old forest at that point. To remove them by hand labor would have been too great a task, so I became a dynamiter and got so expert that with a couple of cartridges I could blow out a stump and have it fall in the direction I desired.

"The house was approached by a long curving drive to the front door on the east face. It was truly Georgian of dark red brick with white stone trimming around the windows and doors, a beautiful home and probably too grandious for young people with their future ahead and very little capital.

"Decoration of the grounds was immediately undertaken. I planted four rows of apple trees from the west face to the Green Bay Road. These were mere saplings when planted. Some of them remain today and have grown to manhood size. Along the curved road we planted elms. These were of larger size and greater age. And there was one other feature we developed, the drainage.

"There was a point of natural drainage running from the Green Bay Road due east in the middle of my property and culminating in what was a small swamp some hundred feet beyond the entrance roadway. One day to my surprise and interest, a gang of workmen with equipment such as a steam shovel and like machinery for road construction appeared on the Green Bay Road and after consideration I decided that here was a possibility that had dropped in my lap.

"To shorten the story: I made a contract with the road builders to deepen the path of the stream that led to the little swamp that I mentioned and in the swamp to dredge it out into a fair size pool. Moreover, I had them dredge out a pit in the center of the pool some 15 feet deep with the idea that if I wished to put fish in the pool, they could hide in the bottom of this pit which would not be frozen over at the depth.

It all worked out splendidly. The pool is still there, several hundred bass which I obtained from the Department of Agriculture all still swimming gaily around what was once a swamp. As far as I know, none have been frozen to death, thanks to the depth of the pit.

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"Naturally, my wife wished to have a vegetable garden and I chose for it a site near the northern edge of the property, adjoining the service road to the kitchen of the house which was at its north end. Unfortunately the land at that very locality had a basis of clay which was impenetrable to ordinary rainfall drainage and therefore a poor locality for our vegetable garden. But here my dynamite experience came in handy.

"I laid out the garden and, with my earth auger, bore, I don't remember how many, that is to say, on holes 4 feet deep and 4 feet square, every 4 feet was a hole. Into these several hundred holes I dropped a half pound of dynamite and thought what a plow could not do, dynamite could. And I wired all the dynamite together so that one charge of electricity would cause a small earthquake, which indeed it did. I might say that while the garden was never planted, I noticed that everything else, weeds included, grew to enormous size with great rapidity in that section.

"As soon as we had occupied our new home we vacated the lodge and after certain changes in the structure, converted it into a gatehouse. And I believe it is still used for this purpose.

"As I think I have already stated, we commissioned David Adler to prepare plans for our new home. We felt we would always remain as residents of that locality and with four children, we thought we would plan to have it sufficiently large to accommodate them and their activities, so I instructed Adler to so arrange his plans that the house might have both the double purpose of being our home and a place where I hoped our numerous progeny would always consider it a place to return to after they had started to raise their own families.

"The house was given the name "Over Yonder" and was English Georgian in appearance - construction was of brick with white Bedford (bevelled?) stone trimmings.

"Adler carried out with his expert knowledge exactly what my wife and I hoped for.

"The main floor of the house contained a long hall giving to the east into the courtyard, in the center of which was a fountain and the two wings, one attached to the dining room and

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the other to the library. On the other side was a large room, the total length of which was 48 feet, which was to serve as the ballroom or the site of large gatherings of friends and relatives.

"In addition to being the architect of the whole house, Adler suggested and had included frescos and even wall coverings as was arranged for the dining room which had green chintz on the walls.

"In the library end, Adler found some antique bookcases which were painted dark and covered the three walls. In the southwest end of the bookcase was a space about 5 feet square. It was also found on the second floor and into this space I arranged a secret stairway. It was spiral in form and made of cast iron. As far as I know, it is still in existence and is hidden by the bookcases. On the south end of one contains a door giving entry to the stair case instead of the books, as its appearance would indicate. This door is manipulated by pressing a certain piece of the woodwork which would release an electric spring and the door would fly open.

"The house was heated by a boiler in the basement and the plumbing and water provided from a tank operated - a tank - from a water tank operated by a windmill.

"The second floor was reached by a circular stairway from the west end of the entrance hall - my wife's and my apartment(s) were immediately to the east over the library and contained a french boiserie (carved woodworking). It had an alcove and two door cases and one door to the secret stairway and the other, the entrance to the second floor. A marble fireplace covered the eastern wall and was connected with the one in the library. Beyond the bedroom and the over the porch giving off the library was our sleeping porch.

"Down the entrance hall of the second floor were bedrooms for the children looking out to the west. And on the east side three guest rooms looking out over the courtyard. In the space beyond, similar to the section occupied by our bedrooms and looking out the north were maids rooms and a sewing room. From this section rose a stairway to the attic which was unfinished but arranged so that additional bedrooms could be installed if necessity required."

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"I have mentioned the courtyard to the east of the house and it was about 10 feet higher than the driveway approaching the house. On each end of the courtyard, I planted two fullgrown elm trees. And to assure them sufficient water, I circled their roots with fired tile which in turn were attached to downspots. Thus, everytime it rained the tree's thirst was provided for."

In 1918, while Dewey was aboard the USS Mississippi, he was advised by his wife:

"President Woodrow Wilson, under his war powers, has taken over all right, title, and interest to our property, and I am given 30 days to vacate. What shall I do?"

The purpose was to increase (under authority of PL 65-182, and Executive Order 1493 dated November 4, 1918) the size of the adjacent Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

After the war, the Dewey's were compensated for the property and received on July 29, 1921, total compensation of \$192,950.00.

The end of the war saw the creation in, 1921, of the U.S. Veterans Bureau, with its system of hospitals to provide medical care to veterans. The Dewey home was part of the property transferred from the Navy to the Veterans Bureau by Executive Order 3993 (April 17, 1924) for a new veterans hospital.

ALTERATIONS

Though it was once an elegant private mansion for the Dewey family, significant interior changes were made by the Veterans Bureau in 1924, converting the house into ten apartments, with many of the large rooms divided into smaller living and bedrooms. The only major exterior change involved the enclosing of the porches.

In the first and major renovation, the first and second floors were each converted into five apartments for staff who were Public Health Service Officers. (See drawings No. 4 and No. 5) The marble floored entry and the great main hall on the first floor were retained as a common social hall. However, every other area underwent major alteration. The grand salon was divided up into

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smaller rooms, as were the library, dining room and master suite. Kitchens and bathrooms were installed. The dining room and library porches were enclosed to provide living rooms for two of the first floor apartments.

By 1954 (the exact date is unknown), the property underwent further alteration. The first floor great main hall, which was the last remaining large social space, was divided to enlarge two of the apartments, leaving only the entry foyer to show any clear indication of the former grand scale of Adler's interior design and the Dewey lifestyle.

INTEGRITY

Today, the house still looks like a grand home, though it actually houses ten families. While many changes have severely altered the grand interior spaces, the house still retains its exterior integrity. Many of the changes made could be reversible if major restoration were done.

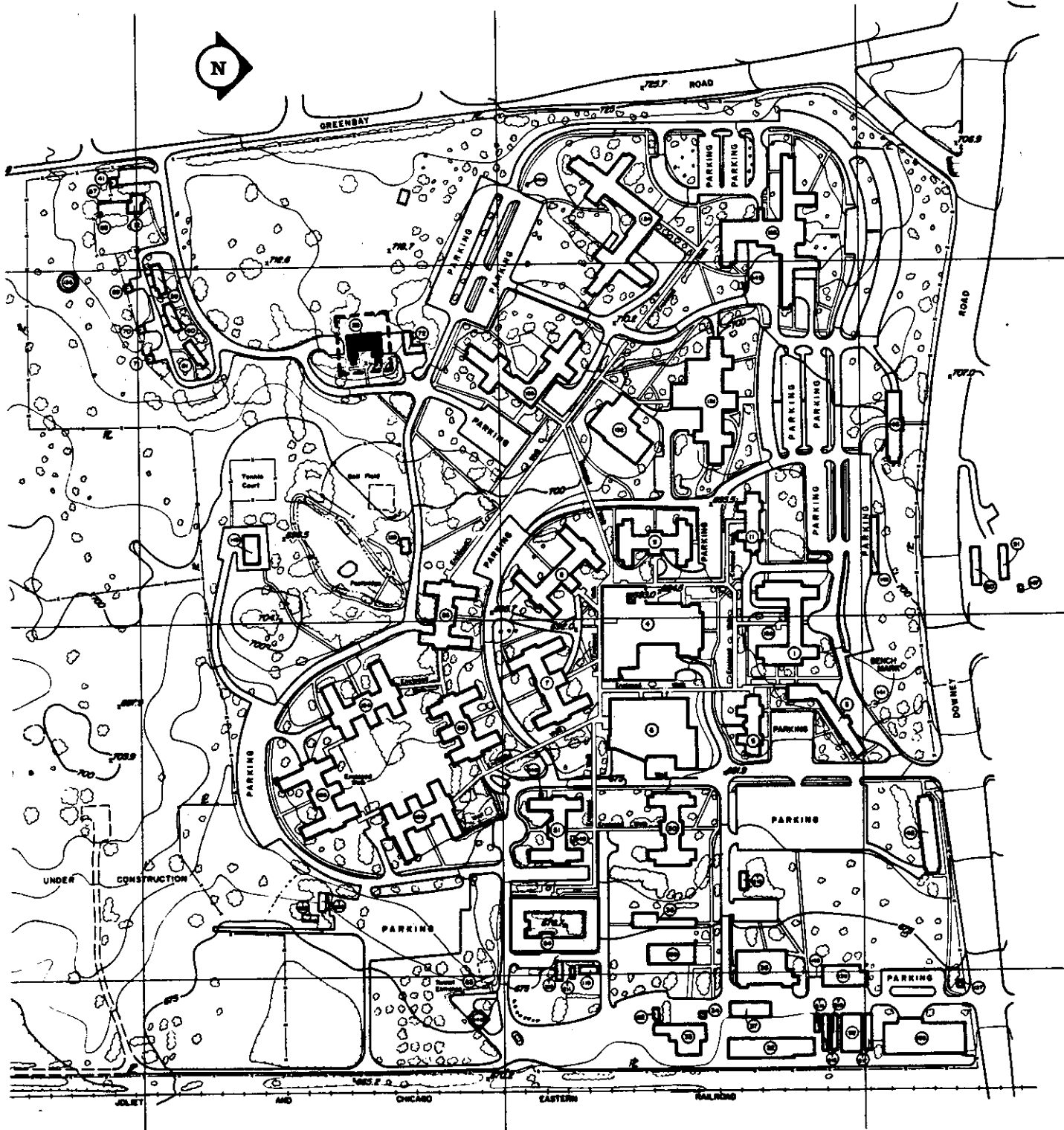
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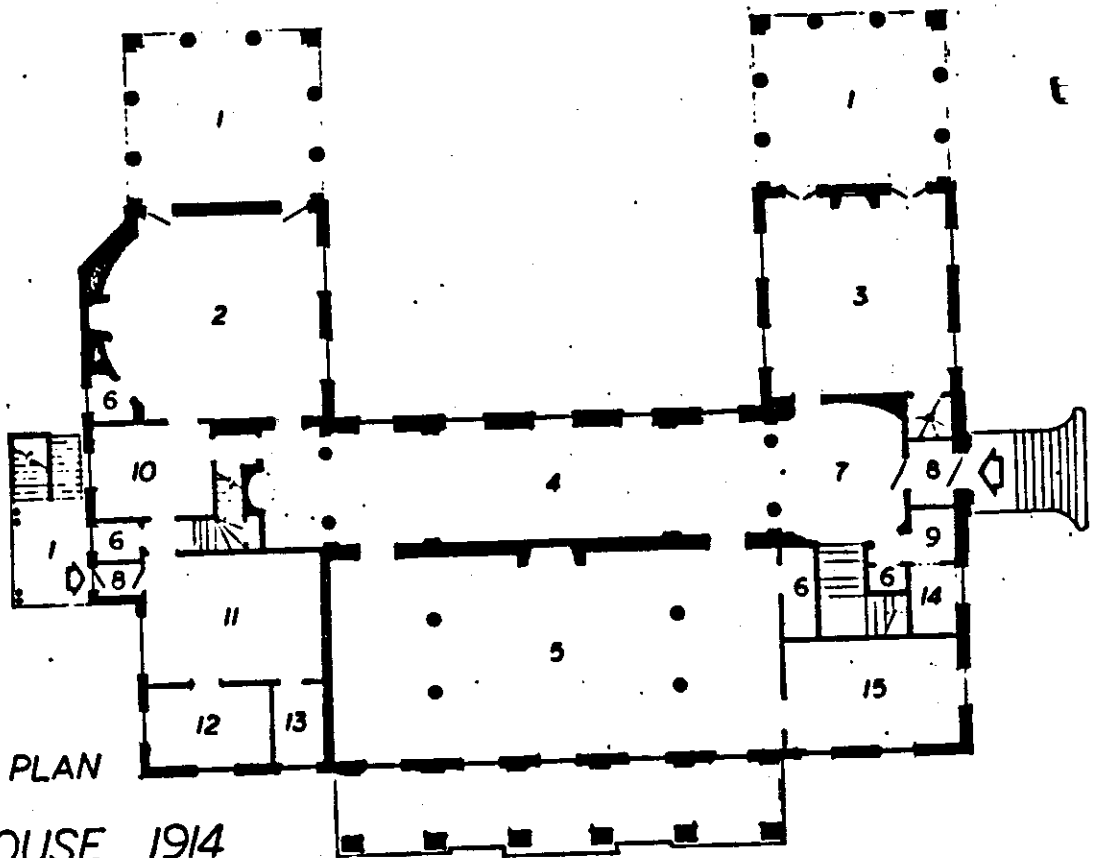
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- 1 PORCH
- 2 DINING ROOM
- 3 LIBRARY
- 4 GALLERY
- 5 HALL
- 6 CLOSET
- 7 LOBBY
- 8 VESTIBULE
- 9 COAT ROOM
- 10 BUTLER'S PANTRY
- 11 KITCHEN
- 12 SERVANT'S HALL
- 13 PANTRY
- 14 TOILET
- 15 MUSIC ROOM

1/8 scale



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DEWEY HOUSE 1914

FLOOR PLAN #1

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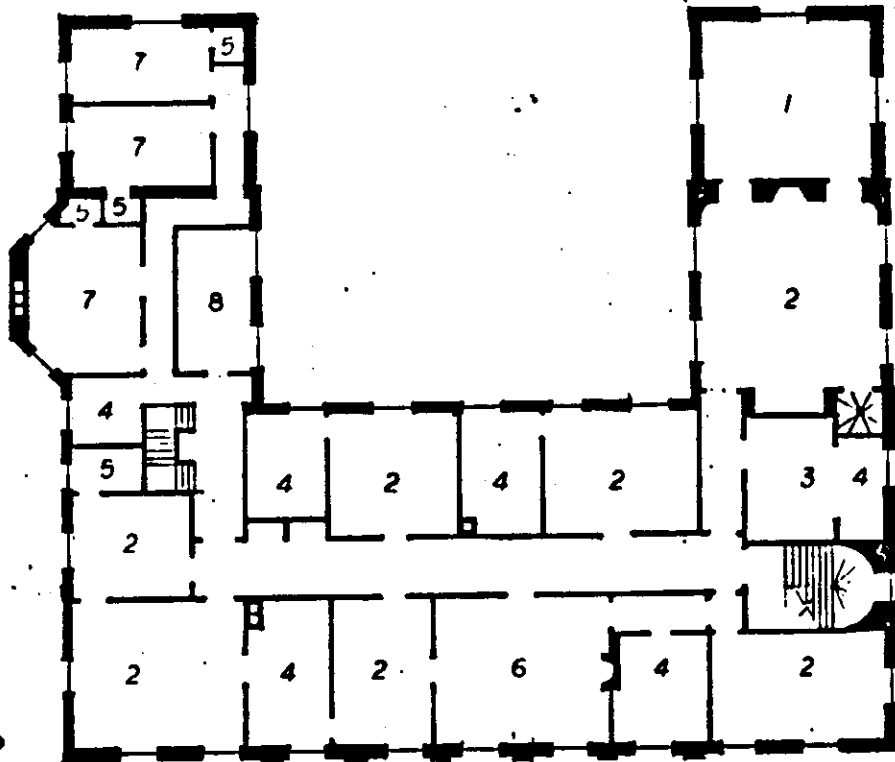
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- 1 SLEEPING PORCH
- 2 BEDROOM
- 3 DRESSING ROOM
- 4 BATH
- 5 CLOSET
- 6 STUDY
- 7 SERVANT'S ROOM
- 8 SEWING ROOM



1/8 scale

SECOND FLOOR

DEWEY HOUSE 1914

FLOOR PLAN #2

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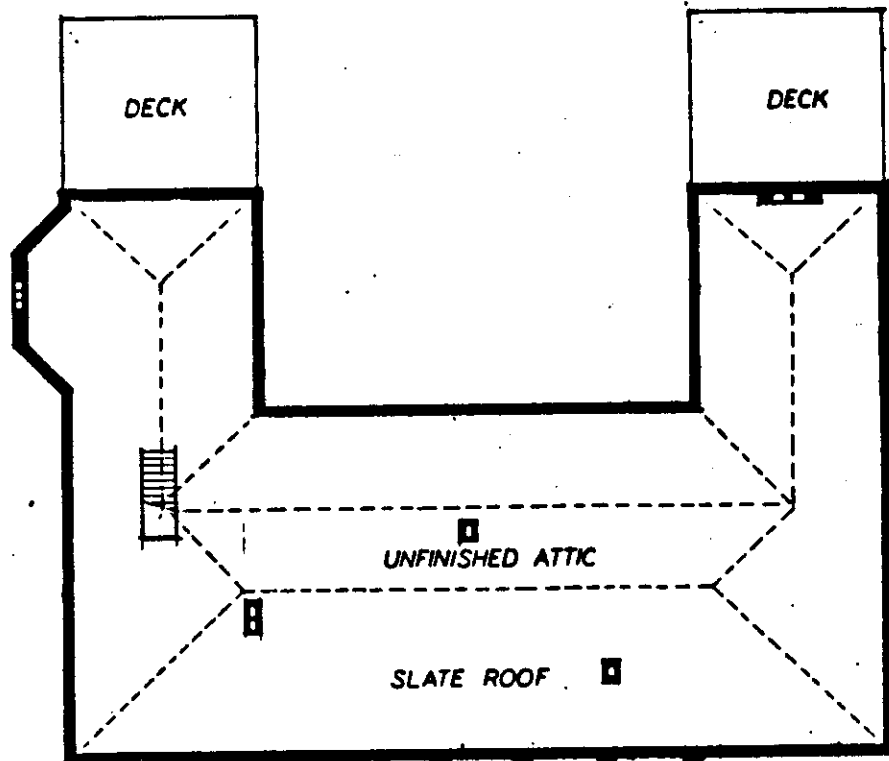
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ATTIC PLAN

DEWEY HOUSE 1914

FLOOR PLAN #3

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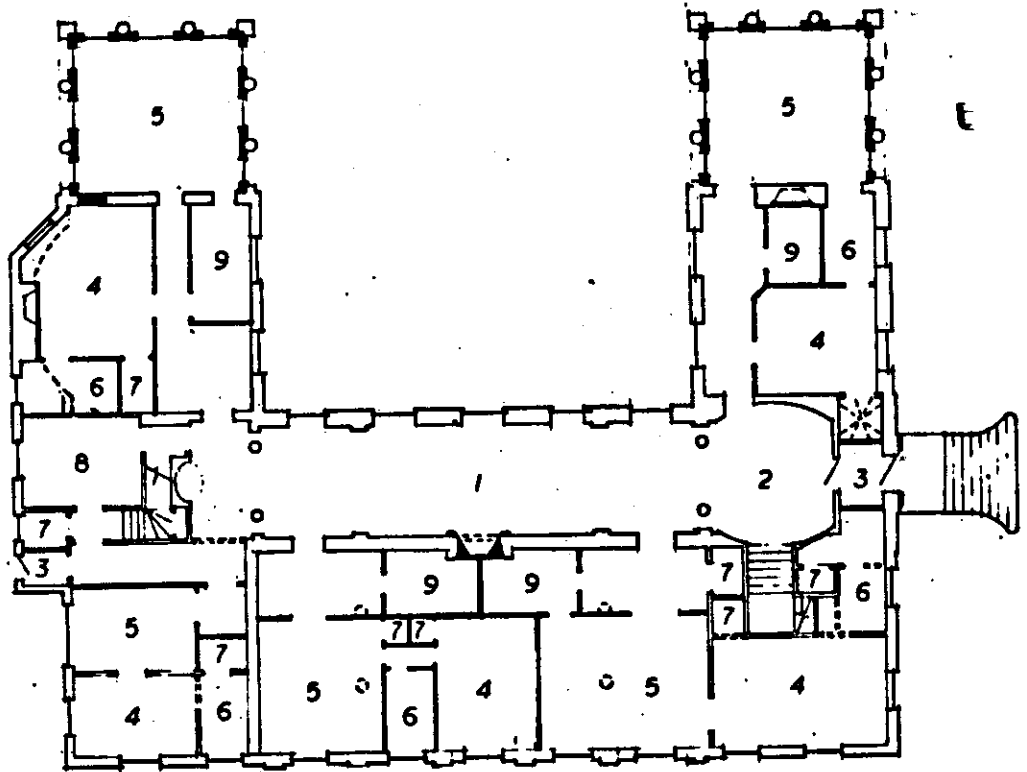
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- 1 SOCIAL HALL
- 2 LOBBY
- 3 VESTIBULE
- 4 BEDROOM
- 5 LIVING ROOM
- 6 BATH ROOM
- 7 CLOSET
- 8 SERVING ROOM
- 9 KITCHEN

1/8 scale

FIRST FLOOR

DEWEY HOUSE 1924



FLOOR PLAN #4

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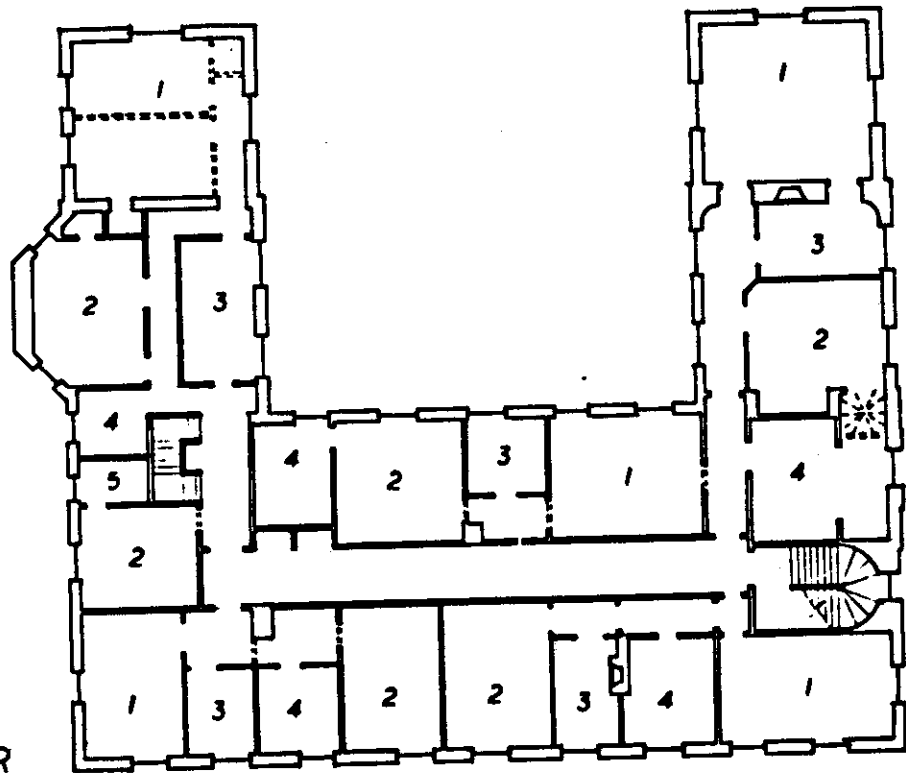
- 1 LIVING ROOM
- 2 BEDROOM
- 3 KITCHEN
- 4 BATH
- 5 CLOSET

$\frac{1}{8}$ scale

SECOND FLOOR

DEWEY HOUSE 1924

FLOOR PLAN #5



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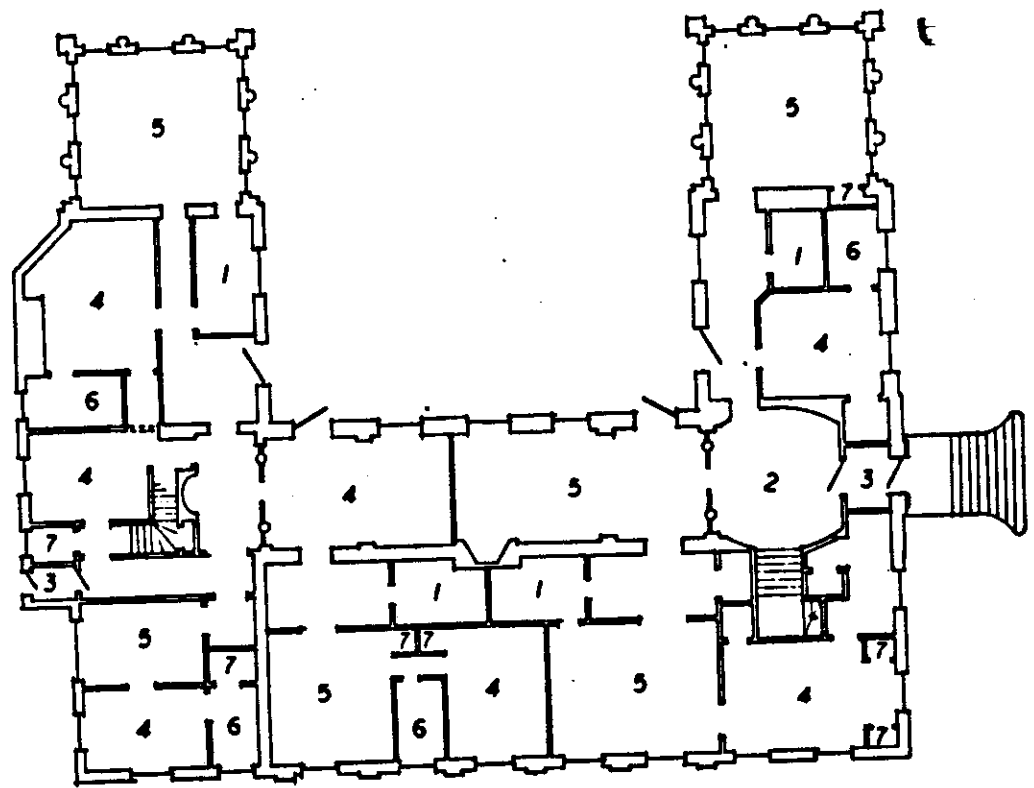
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- 1 KITCHEN
- 2 LOBBY
- 3 VESTIBULE
- 4 BEDROOM
- 5 LIVING ROOM
- 6 BATH ROOM
- 7 CLOSET

1/8 scale

FIRST FLOOR

DEWEY HOUSE
AT PRESENT



FLOOR PLAN #6

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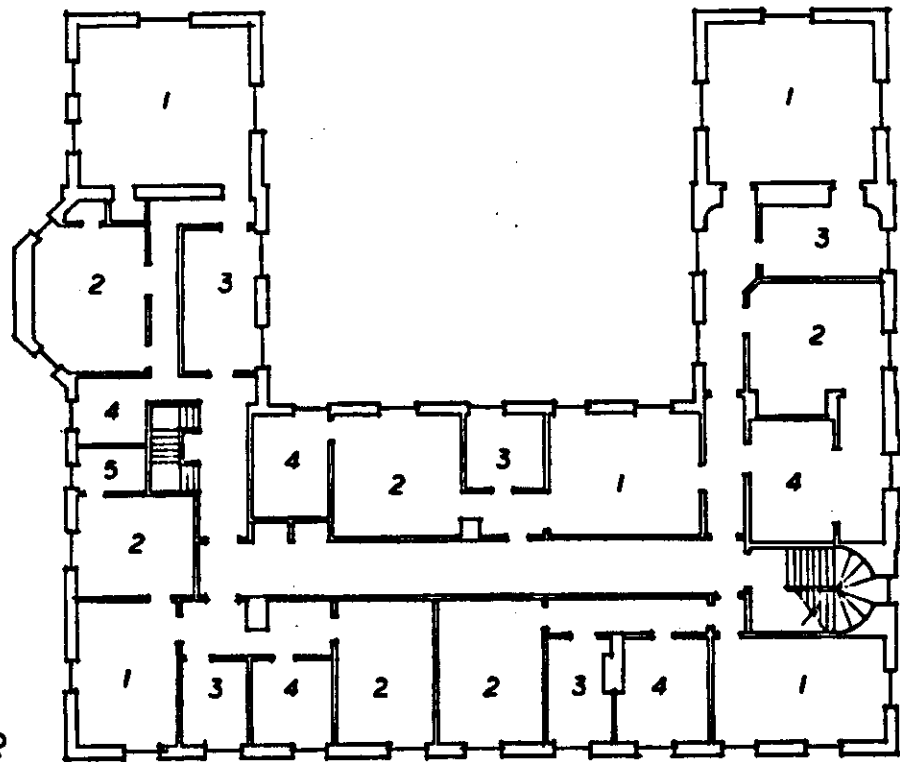
- 1 LIVING ROOM
- 2 BEDROOM
- 3 KITCHEN
- 4 BATH
- 5 CLOSET

1/8" scale

SECOND FLOOR

DEWEY HOUSE AT PRESENT

FLOOR PLAN #7



8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
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<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1914, 1924

BUILDER/ARCHITECT David Adler

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Dewey House is based upon its association to both architect David Adler and prominent banker and public servant Charles S. Dewey. The Dewey House was determined eligible for the National Register on August 8, 1980, under criteria A. The Executive Order 11593 Determination of Eligibility Notification form states that the house is significant "as the home of a prominent financier and public servant who served under Andrew Mellon as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Fiscal Affairs. His major contribution was the standardization of U.S. currency nationwide. He also served as Secretary of the Board that developed the plan for the Federal Triangle."

DAVID ADLER - Prominent Architect

David Adler, born January 3, 1882, was a native of Milwaukee. In 1904, he graduated from Princeton University. Five additional years of studies followed at Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Mr. Adler practiced architecture in Chicago from 1912 until his death on September 27, 1949. He became a member of the Chicago Chapter of A.I.A. in 1926 and was named a Fellow in 1941. He was also a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Mr. Adler did much residential work nationwide, but mostly in North Chicago. His most outstanding work, a row of houses facing Lincoln Park, dealt freshly with traditional styles and conventional forms. He worked mostly alone, except for 11 years, 1917-28, when he was associated with Robert Work. After his death in Libertyville, Illinois on September 27, 1949, from a heart attack, a Chicago Tribune editorial (Oct. 3, 1949) said: Mr. Adler "was a residential architect of great distinction whose taste in the decorative arts was unequalled in his time."

In a book on David Adler, author Richard Pratt states:

David Adler designed at least fifty houses, most built in a versatile range of styles, including Italian Renaissance villas, French chateaus, Georgian, and American Colonial. Most of Adler's houses are on a baronial scale. A group of Chicagoans within the same social circle as he, provided him with all the work he could undertake - his practice was entirely a personal one. He stated as the nature of his work: "My work is all in the period of the 'great house', which, today, alas, is over." The houses he conceived were his own original creations. He blended styles and periods of styles.

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At Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, Adler was concerned with design; technical and structural aspects of architecture never deeply interested him. They were delegated to others. Traveling in Europe was a major part of his preparation. He absorbed styles and detail which he used so effectively later. He collected post cards which may have been useful for his first commissions. While not too good in T-square draftsmanship or perspective drawing, he could clearly express himself on any piece of paper with a soft black pencil. He had vivid imagination. His control covered not only the architecture of the house itself but also furnishings throughout the house and the entire surroundings of the house. He went constantly to Europe to get the perfect fittings, i.e. panelling, for each particular house.

His wife had a lack of interest in her clothes. In Paris, Adler oversaw the designing of all the bridal dresses for their wedding and from then on he attended to all her attire. On the exam (architectural boards) in Urbana, his grade was 21 3/8, very likely a record low. To one set of questions relating to roof structure, he answered by saying, "I have men in my office who take care of that sort of thing." He gave advice freely and with evident pleasure. His social attractiveness helped bring him commissions but it was the distinction of his houses that was irresistible. He had a gift for siting. At Sarasota, he had a site of which water was a part. He created a lagoon, arching the main part of the house over a canal. This was one of his most romantic and unrestrained efforts. His eye for proportion was another gift. He was impatient and not too practiced with the tools of the trade. He had a passion for perfection, a touch of arrogance for those who were followers rather than creators, and a measure of shyness. He insisted on copying with exactness - his extreme care in selecting details from architectural documents bordered on the creative. He never made a public speech about his work or architecture principles. He avoided argument and commissions from clients with opposing tastes. His primary source (of inspiration) was houses he studied in Europe and secondary was his extensive library. He designed everything with exquisite care preferring originals from Europe, i.e. mantelpieces. His sense of scale was uncanny. He was devoted to his trusteeship in the Art Institute of Chicago. "Castle Hill" at Ipswich, Massachusetts, is Adler's acknowledged masterpiece. In 1935, he suffered severe injuries while riding a horse. The concussion left an impairment in the form of irregular behavior lapses.

ASSOCIATION TO DAVID ADLER

Dewey House was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dewey in 1913 shortly after David Adler and Harry Dangler, who had recently finished their courses at the Beaux Arts in Paris, set up their architectural partnership in Chicago. As

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Adler had not received his license, his work on the Dewey house carries the inscription, Harry Dangler, Architect.

At the time Dewey selected Adler as the designer of his home, Adler was completing work on the homes of two friends of the Dewey's. This was typical of Adler who moved in and designed for the pre-war "smart set".

The house is additionally typically Adler in the grand or manor house scale, attention to interior detail and color schemes. According to the drawings, only one mantel was provide by the owner; the others, typically, were selected or designed by Adler. Adler selected the antique bookcases for the library and determined the color scheme. According to Mr. Dewey, it was David Adler who selected the green chintz used in the dining room.

The Dewey House is therefore a typical, early example of the scale, scope, and detail for which David Adler was noted and represented his normal procedure to accept commissions from among his personal and social acquaintances.

CHARLES S. DEWEY - Prominent Banker, Public Servant

Charles S. Dewey, a cousin of Admiral Dewey of Manilla fame, was born in 1880 into a prominent midwest real estate and banking family. Following graduation from St. Paul's School and Yale, young Dewey settled into the family interests until the outbreak of World War I.

After the war, Dewey joined the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, moving from there in 1924 to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Fiscal Affairs. During his tenure the shortage of paper currency was becoming acute. With Dewey's attempt to encourage the use of the plentiful supply of silver dollars over paper, a scheme which did not succeed, he became known as "Silver Dollar Dewey."

In the fall of 1924, Treasury Secretary Mellon created a Committee on Currency Design and named Dewey Chairman. At the time the committee was established, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had the responsibility for the following paper currencies: U.S. gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes, U.S. notes and Federal Reserve notes plus the currencies of all 6,800 national banks, each with 8 to 10 different denominations in circulation. This resulted in some 25,000 printing plates under safekeeping by Treasury.

The first decision was to standardize the portraits for each denomination and to provide for the various national banks by overprinting the appropriate designation on printed currency.

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The demand for paper had reach the point where an immediate 50% increase in supply was required. The estimated costs for space and equipment (in 1924) was \$10 million. Refused the funds for capital investment by President Coolidge, Dewey and his associates resolved the problem by increasing by 50% the number of bills printed per pair of plates, from 8 to 12 by reducing the size of the currency to the present 2 11/16" by 6 5/6". The estimated savings in the first year alone (from the fall of 1928) was \$13 million in costs for paper, ink, storage and the weight of shipment, paper stock and printed currency.

While still serving as Assistant Secretary, Dewey was appointed Secretary of the Board of Architectural Consultants for the Reconstruction Act of 1926. One of the major accomplishments of the Board was the development of the plan for the Federal Triangle in Washington, D.C. The purpose of the Board had been to insulate the design of federal buildings, in the capital city at least, from political influence at the cost of good design.

On November 15, 1927, Dewey submitted his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to accept appointment as Financial Advisor to the government of Poland.

Following 3 years in Poland, Mr. Dewey joined Colgate-Palmolive Peet Company as Vice-President and Chairman of the Finance Committee, and remained in Chicago, when the company moved to New York, to head the Milwaukee Avenue Bank.

After one unsuccessful bid for public office in 1938, Dewey was elected in 1940 to the U.S. Congress from the 9th District, an unlikely mixture of Chicago's "Gold Coast" and the neighborhood where the St. Valentine's Day Massacre had taken place. Dewey, defeated after two terms, became a Vice President of Chase (Manhattan) Bank and Assistant President of the International Chamber of Commerce for two years.

With the establishment of the Marshall Plan, Congress created a special oversight committee, the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation. Dewey served as "Agent General" or "Watch Dog" for the committee through 1950.

Then 70, Mr. Dewey went into "retirement" as President of the Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C. He had accepted the position to support the creation of the Washington Hospital Center. He resigned in 1953, after plans were successfully underway. Mr. Dewey died in 1980 in Washington at age 100.

Dewey House's Associate with Mr. Dewey

Mr. Dewey and his wife, Suzette, commissioned David Adler to design the house which was built in 1914. The Deweys lived there until 1918, when it was taken by

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the U.S. Government (See Item 7, Page 5). The Dewey's selected Adler based on their first hand knowledge of his work for their friends. We do know whether they were influenced by experience with architectural stylistics or their selection represents socialization into the peer groupage closely associated with Adlers work.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dewey, Charles S., As I Recall It
 Illinois News-Sun, Dewey Obituary, December 27-28, 1980
 Interviews with Mr. Dewey, August, 1976
 New York Times, Adler Obituary, September 28, 1949
 Pratt Richard, "David Adler," article
 VA Real Estate Title Files
 Washington Post, Dewey Obituary, December 27, 1980, Who's Who

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. three quarters of an acre.

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 6	4, 2, 9, 1, 6, 5	4, 6, 8, 3, 6, 4, 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property immediately surrounding the house is formed by: the brick wall surrounding the formal garden on the west and partial north and south sides; the mature hedge enclosing the courtyard on the east and partial north and south sides. This represents the boundaries of the garden environment significant to the original aesthetics of the house.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Gjore J. Mollenhoff - Historic Preservation Officer
Karen Ronne Tupek - Architect

ORGANIZATION _____ DATE _____

Veterans Administration

STREET & NUMBER _____

TELEPHONE _____

810 Vermont Avenue, NW

(202) 389-3447

CITY OR TOWN _____

STATE _____

Washington

D.C.

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO

NONE

William G. Barnes
 Deputy STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is _____ National _____ State _____ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

DATE 12/21/84

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE _____

ATTEST: _____
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MAY 17 1985

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning May 5, 1985 and ending May 11, 1985. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

CALIFORNIA, Napa County, St. Helena, Helios Ranch, 1575 St. Helena Hwy. (05/09/85)

CALIFORNIA, San Francisco County, San Francisco, St. Joseph's Hospital, 355 Buena Vista Ave. East (05/09/85)

CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, Hartford, Saint Anthony Hall, 340 Summit St. (05/09/85)

CONNECTICUT, Middlesex County, Middletown, Washington Street Historic District, Roughly bounded by Washington and Main Sts., Washington Terrace and Vine St. (05/09/85)

CONNECTICUT, New Haven County, Middlebury, Middlebury Center Historic District, Roughly bounded by Library Rd., North and South Sts and Whittemore Rd. (05/09/85)

IDAHO, Canyon County, Nampa, Nampa City Hall, 203 Twelfth Ave. S. (05/09/85)

ILLINOIS, Cook County, Chicago, Guyon Hotel, 4000 W. Washington Blvd. (05/09/85)

ILLINOIS, Cook County, Lansing, Ford Airport Hanger, Glenwood-Lansing Rd. and Burnhan Ave. (05/09/85)

ILLINOIS, DeKalb County, Sandwich, von KleinSmid Mansion, 218 W. Center (05/09/85)

ILLINOIS, Kane County, Batavia, Wilson, Judge Isaac, House, 406 E. Wilson St. (05/09/85)

ILLINOIS, LaSalle County, LaSalle-Peru vicinity, Starved Rock Lodge and Cabins (Illinois State Parks Lodges and Cabins TR), Box 116, Utica (05/08/85)

ILLINOIS, Lake County, North Chicago, Dewey House, Veterans Administration Medical Center (05/08/85)

ILLINOIS, Macon County, Decatur, Decatur Downtown Historic District, Merchant St. roughly bounded by North, Water, Wood, and Church Sts. (05/09/85)

ILLINOIS, Schuyler County, Rushville, Phoenix Opera House Block, 112--122 W. Lafayette St. (05/09/85)

ILLINOIS, St. Clair County, East St. Louis, Majestic Theatre, 240--246 Collinsville Ave. (05/09/85)

LOUISIANA, Avoyelles Parish, Bunkie vicinity, Frithland, LA 29 (05/09/85)

LOUISIANA, Avoyelles Parish, Evergreen vicinity, Clarendon Plantation House, LA 29 (05/09/85)

LOUISIANA, Avoyelles Parish, Mansura, Roy, Dr. Thomas A., Sr., House, L'Eglise St. (05/09/85)

LOUISIANA, Lafayette Parish, Lafayette, Latiolais, Alexandre, House, 900 E. Butcher Switch Rd. (05/09/85)

LOUISIANA, Ouachita Parish, Monroe, Neville High School, 600 Forsythe Ave. (05/09/85)

LOUISIANA, Pointe Coupee Parish, Jarreau vicinity, LeBeau House and Kitchen, LA 414 (05/09/85)

LOUISIANA, Richland Parish, Mangham, Mangham State Bank Building, Main and Horace Sts. (05/09/85)

LOUISIANA, Vermilion Parish, Lake Arthur vicinity, Narrows Plantation House, Off Hwy. 717 on S. shore of Lake Arthur (05/09/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Watertown, Pratt, Miles, House, 106 Mt. Auburn St. (05/09/85)