NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM

other names/site number Stowe, Henry, Mill Dam

2. Location

street & number Green River Road (Town Highway # 5) N/A not for publication

city or town Guilford N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Windham code 025 zip code 05301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 3/3/95

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[X] entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Edson M. Beall — Entered in the National Register 4.7.95

Green River Crib Dam
Name of Property

Windham County, Vermont
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	
		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
2		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)

Industry - waterworks
Industry - manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry - waterworks
Recreation - outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: timber crib dam

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls
roof
other log
concrete

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

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Situated in a narrow river valley flanked by abruptly sloping hills, the Green River Crib Dam impounds its namesake stream at the hamlet of the same name. The timber crib dam extends 110 feet between abutments and rises 10.5 feet in height, forming in plan a shallow arc that curves downstream. The structure incorporates cribwork built of hemlock logs, filled with rubblestone, and capped by a sloping deck with longitudinal hemlock planks laid on perpendicular composite plank rafters; oak ice runners protect the crest of the deck. Abutting the east end of the dam, a rectangular concrete gate structure contains the plank drawdown gate. The dam is being maintained in sound physical condition although it now serves only recreational purposes. Adjacent to the gate structure, the deteriorating rubblestone foundation of the Henry Stowe Mill (built 1871; burned 1918) marks the site of the last small industry to use the hydromechanical power from the dam.

The Green River Crib Dam creates a small former millpond in the Green River at the residential hamlet in the southwest quadrant of Guilford township. The dam lies immediately upstream of the covered bridge that carries the Jacksonville Stage Road across the river. Intersecting the Stage Road near the east end of the bridge, the perpendicular Green River Road leads northwestward past the dam along the northeast side of the river. Most of the extant buildings in the hamlet are situated along these two roads on the northeast side of the river.

This stretch of the Green River virtually lacks a floodplain. With minor exceptions, the banks rise more or less steeply from the edges of the water. Farther back from the river, the terrain slopes generally uphill on both sides of the narrow valley. The rounded eminence of Pulpit Mountain on the southwest side ascends to a height of about 1250 feet, some 550 feet above the dam's spillway elevation of about 700 feet.

The drainage area for the dam site covers about 23 square miles. The flow of the Green River varies considerably during the course of the year, usually reaching its peak during the spring snow-melt runoff and dwindling to a minimum by the following autumn. Flow data for a sample six-year period, 1967-73, were extrapolated from the measurements at a gaging station located about three miles downstream. The average low monthly flow during that period was 7 cubic feet per second (cfs) while the average high monthly flow was 159 cfs. The period concluded with

an extraordinary flood in June 1973 when the flow peaked at 1,881 cfs, almost twelves times higher than the average high monthly flow.

The stillwater of the millpond reaches only about 300 feet upstream from the dam, forming an arc that curves northwestward. The breadth of the pond barely exceeds the 110-foot length of the dam, being constrained especially along the northeast side by the relatively steep bank. The dam, therefore, essentially lacks storage capacity, and functions simply as run-of-the-river.

A line of mature deciduous and coniferous trees follows the lower southwest bank of the millpond. Behind the line of trees, an open flat area extends about 40 feet in width to the base of a moderate slope. The slope leads uphill to a farmstead cluster of 19th-century buildings (excluded from this National Register nomination) along the Jacksonville Stage Road.

About 90 feet downstream (southeast) of the dam, the Green River Covered Bridge spans the river. (Excluded from this nomination, the Green River Covered Bridge was listed in the National Register on August 28, 1973.) The 104-foot, single-span, gable-roofed bridge is supported by Town lattice timber trusses that are sheathed with vertical boards. The bridge rests on massive abutments constructed of rubblestone laid without mortar. The east abutment merges into a retaining wall that extends upstream toward the east end of the dam; part of this wall served as the foundation of a former mill.

Prior to the mid-20th century, additional buildings stood along the northeast bank of the river near the dam. The most prominent of these buildings, the Henry Stowe Mill, was connected directly to the gatehouse at the east end of the dam, and was powered hydromechanically by water from the millpond. Only its deteriorating rubblestone foundation now remains from a fire in 1918 that destroyed the mill building. Upstream from the dam and adjacent to the millpond, at least two houses were formerly sited on the bank rising from the pond level to the road.

Crib Dam; c. 1811, rebuilt repeatedly

The dam represents the crib and deck type of structure. It extends 110 feet along the crest between the east and west abutments, and rises 10.5 feet above the low water level of the downstream pool. Its deck extends about 20 feet in width, sloping downward in the upstream direction at an angle of 21 degrees or a ratio of about 2.5:1. The face of the dam forms an arc in the downstream direction rather than following a straight line across the river; at the point about 50 feet from the westend, the arc reaches its maximum of about 7 feet downstream from the straight line connecting both ends.

The structural framework of the dam incorporates both native hemlock round logs and rough-sawn hemlock planks. The logs are of varying sizes while the sawn planks are generally 2 inches thick, 8 or 10 inches wide, and of various lengths. For some uses, three to five planks are spiked together to form composite timbers. The wood members are fastened together with steel drift pins or spikes to form the cribbing and deck. The voids within the cribbing are filled with uncoursed rubblestone of various sizes. The cribbing rests on a base of larger pieces of rubblestone.

The structural design of the dam differs somewhat between a roughly 45-foot west section and a 65-foot east section. The shorter west section is constructed mostly of log cribbing infilled with rubble; four tiers of longitudinal logs alternate with three tiers of perpendicular logs, and are surmounted by a longitudinal composite timber made of five planks to gain the necessary height. The east section contrasts by its lower half being built simply of rubble laid without mortar while the upper half consists of cribbing with three tiers of longitudinal logs and two tiers of perpendicular logs. The east section abuts bedrock below the concrete spillway while the west section abuts more rubble below an exposed concrete and rubble retaining wall.

Capping the cribbing, the sloping deck structure extends uniformly the length of the dam; this was entirely rebuilt in 1968 and partly again in 1979. Perpendicular deck rafters rest atop the cribwork; these are made of triple or quadruple 2-by-10-inch planks spiked together and placed about 2 feet apart. At the face of the dam, oak wedges are inserted between the ends of the rafters and the top log to level the crest of the dam. The deck itself is built of two layers of planks laid on the rafters.

Spiked to the deck at the dam crest, 5.5-by-10-inch oak ice runners taper downward a length of 6 feet from the thick butt end; these serve to protect the deck planks from damage by drifting ice.

Serving as the east abutment of the dam at the base of the steep bank, the concrete drawdown gate and spillway structure was constructed in 1939 to replace the original timber counterpart. This rectangular structure is 16 feet in north-south length, 6 feet in width, and about 6.5 feet in height. The structure remains open on top and the downstream (south) end, although vertical slots exist on the inside walls to accommodate planks for closure of the latter opening. The drawdown gate passes through the bottom of the west wall's upstream end; its opening of about 3 by 3 feet is controlled manually by two-inch planks stacked on edge. This gate is used to lower the water level of the pond below the dam crest.

The main gate passes through the dam itself about 15 feet from its east end and about 8 feet upstream from the crest. The rectangular opening of about 5 by 5 feet is controlled manually by two layers of two-inch planks laid flat and held in place by the pressure of the water. Sediment usually collects on the upper surface of the planks, and contributes to sealing the joints against leakage. The rectangular discharge opening of about 2.5 by 5 feet appears in the face of the dam at the downstream water level. This gate is used to drain the pond to the level of the river channel.

Abutting the west end of the dam, a concrete and rubblestone retaining wall was built in 1948 to replace a timber counterpart. The perpendicular wall extends about 45 feet in north-south length, and rises about 5 feet above the dam crest. This wall serves to prevent erosion of the earth bank next to the upstream slope of the dam.

Henry Stowe Mill Foundation; 1871

Only portions of a rubblestone foundation survive to mark the site of the water-powered grist and saw mill adjacent to the east end of the dam. The mill was constructed in 1871 and was destroyed by fire in 1918; Henry Stowe owned it until the year before the fire. The site was not subsequently occupied, and the exposed foundation has deteriorated markedly from erosion during the three-quarters of a century since the fire.

The foundation consists primarily of two generally parallel north-south walls on different levels, each exposed only on its river (west) side and backfilled with earth on the east side. Standing on the lower level at the edge of the river, the more prominent wall supported the west eaves facade of the mill. It is constructed of large pieces of roughly formed stone laid without mortar. Originally it extended from the east abutment of the adjacent covered bridge northward a length of about 115 feet to the east end of the dam. Two substantial portions of this wall have collapsed since the 1970s.

The most intact portion of the west foundation wall extends 25 feet northward from the covered bridge, rising about 13 feet above the level of the river. The next 25-foot portion has collapsed, owing at least partly to erosive water runoff from the road east of the covered bridge. The south half of this opening was backfilled in 1991 with rubble and gravel, causing additional disturbance to the site. The next 30-foot portion of the wall rises about 8 feet in height at its south end but tapers downward to the bedrock at river level on the north end as the result of collapse. The remaining 40-foot portion to the headgate at the east end of the dam has entirely collapsed into the river, exposing the irregular and steeply sloping strata of bedrock.

The east wall of this foundation remains more nearly upright. Built of smaller pieces of rubble without mortar, it stands on the ground level corresponding to the top of the west wall (the basement floor of the mill). At its south end, a diagonal 17-foot section served historically as an exposed retaining wall next to the basement entrance; it tapers upward from ground level to a height of about 5 feet next to the south end of the foundation wall proper. The latter extends 37 feet parallel to, and about 15 feet from, the west wall, rising to a height of about 6 feet; the northern third of this wall has partly collapsed.

A concrete pier dating probably from the early 1900s supports the north end of this wall where it meets a perpendicular wall that extends 11 feet eastward, about 5 feet in height. A broken concrete slab extends from the base of the pier toward the west foundation wall. The concrete pier apparently marks the position of the interior corner between the east facade of the mill's south wing (underlain by the 37-foot wall) and the main block's south facade (the perpendicular 11-foot wall). At the east end of the 11-foot wall, another perpendicular wall extends northward only about 5 feet; the remainder has collapsed down the bank toward the river. This 5-foot wall may correspond to the original east facade of the main block before a two-story east wing was added (see the description below).

Photographs taken during the early 1900s record the historic, if not original, appearance of Henry Stowe's mill. Oriented in a north-south direction paralleling the river, the mill was constructed against the steeply sloping bank. Its north gable facade was aligned roughly with the face of the dam. On its east side, the building stood at the level of the millyard that occupied the northwest quadrant of the intersection of the town roads. The millyard was used for the storage of irregular piles of unsawn logs and smaller stacks of sawn lumber. A north-south driveway from the town road near the east portal of the covered bridge passed between the building and the log piles.

The gable-roofed mill consisted of a two-and-one-half-story main block and a two-story south wing. Both blocks gained a fully exposed basement story on their west facades owing to the downward slope of the ground. The main block was appended by a two-story, shed-roofed east wing on the millyard level and a small one-story, gable-roofed north wing at basement level; the latter served as gatehouse for the head gate at the east end of the dam.

The west side of the mill rested on a massive foundation built of rubblestone laid without mortar; this foundation rose the equivalent of a full story from the edge of the river to the approximate level of the dam crest. The east side of the south wing rested on a similar foundation wall mostly concealed inside its basement story. The mill presumably possessed a post-and-beam timber frame, and was sheathed with medium-width flush boards hung vertically.

The gable roofs were covered with wood shingles, and projected moderate overhangs along both the horizontal and raking eaves. The ridge of the main block rose somewhat higher than that of the south wing, and the latter ridge was offset westward. Similar interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps surmounted both the north end of the main block's ridge and the south end of the wing's ridge.

The partly exposed south gable facade of the main block (and the flush east wing) included what appears to have been the main entrance to the building, a wagon entrance lacking means of closure; the trabeated opening from the millyard abutted the south wing's east eaves facade. On the three-bay second story, the window openings were fitted with the six-over-six sash and plain surrounds common to the mill. A twelve-light fixed sash lighted the gable peak. On the east wing's east facade, an unsheltered exterior stair provided access to the second story.

The south wing extended three bays along its east and west eaves facades and two bays across its narrow south gable facade. On its east facade, a vertical-boarded, hinged door entered the left bay at the level of the millyard. The south facade gained a full basement story and it was entered by a vertical-boarded, exterior sliding door.

The main block and north and south wings were aligned in the same plane along the west (riverside) facade. The main block was fenestrated by three bays of six-over-six sash while the position of a fourth bay on the left side was blank. Between the first and second bays on the right half, a shallow vertical-boarded projection of unknown purpose ascended the two main stories to a shed roof at the main eaves. Directly below this projection, a large rectangular opening in the stone foundation appears to have been the original tailrace.

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Engineering

Period of Significance

c. 1811

1871

Significant Dates

c. 1811

1871

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

_____

Green River Crib Dam
Name of Property

Windham County, Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	690790	4738330
2			
3			
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 Hugh H. Henry, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date September 1994

street & number Green Mountain Turnpike telephone 802-875-3379

city or town Chester state Vermont zip code 05143-9418

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 Addison D. and Adelaide W. Minott

street & number 250 Jacksonville Stage telephone 802-254-5910

city or town Brattleboro state Vermont zip code 05301-7005

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.

The Green River Crib Dam holds significance for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, specifically a 19th-century timber crib dam. The original dam on this site was constructed probably in 1811, and the extant dam may contain some fabric from the original one. Repeatedly damaged by floods and ice flows, the dam has been repaired or largely rebuilt several times during the 19th and 20th centuries with appropriate materials, mostly logs and stone, used in the historic structural design. The Green River Crib Dam ranks as one of the best-preserved examples among the dwindling number of its type to survive in Vermont. Contextually the dam relates to the statewide historic context of Small Water-Powered Mill Production as it served until 1918 to supply hydromechanical power to small paper and saw- and grist mills adjacent to its site at the hamlet of Green River.

Hundreds of timber crib dams were built along Vermont rivers and smaller streams between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. At least seven are known to have existed at other sites along the Green River. These dams served primarily to provide hydromechanical power to the equally numerous small mills and factories that were developed wherever adequate water privileges existed. Such dams were relatively easy to construct by local builders using materials - unsawn logs, rough-sawn planks, and rubblestone - available either at the sites or nearby. The dams were also vulnerable to the flash flooding and drifting ice common to Vermont rivers, and they required periodic maintenance and major repairs if not outright replacement at considerable expense to their owners.

During the latter 19th century, as river flows became increasingly erratic, wood- or coal-fired steam power began to reduce the reliance on hydromechanical power for Vermont's small industries. Then the introduction of electric power and its extension into rural parts of the state in the early decades of the 20th century virtually eliminated the industrial need for hydromechanical power. At some small industrial dams, however, especially before regional electric transmission and distribution grids were developed, electric generating equipment was installed on site to supply the new form of power. In the case of the Green River dam, electricity did not become available before the site was abandoned for industrial enterprise.

The origin of the dam on this site remains indefinite. Lots along both sides of the Green River were mapped as early as 1765, and were probably settled during the same decade. The 100-acre lot, No. 153, on the west side of the river was sold in 1786 and then subdivided in 1791. By the latter transaction, John Hammond, who resided on the east side of the river, acquired 35 acres. It is not known, however, whether he engaged in any enterprise that would have involved the building of a dam for water power.

A more prominent early resident of this vicinity - known as Cutting Hollow during the first half of the 19th century - Jonah Cutting came from Leicester, Massachusetts about 1790 to settle on the east side of the river. In 1805, he purchased an 82-acre portion of Lot No. 153. Six years later, in 1811, he and his son-in-law, William Gregory, constructed the first known mill on the west side of the river, a combined paper and linseed oil mill. To supply the water power, a dam would have been built at the same time if in fact one did not already exist.

Jonah Cutting owned his half-share of the mill only five years before selling it in 1816 to his son, Samuel. The latter would retain ownership for three decades until his death in 1845. Samuel made a significant improvement in 1835 by installing a patent cylinder paper-making machine. Thereafter the primary product of the mill was wallpaper.

Subsequent owners continued operating the mill for another quarter century after Samuel Cutting's death. The McClellan map of Windham County published in 1856 shows a paper mill on the site located in "Cutting Hollow." A Mrs. Cutting - presumably Samuel's widow - then lived on the east side of the river.

A decade later, the Beers atlas of 1869 records the decline of the Cutting influence (although another generation of Cuttings, S. C. and R. T., lived on the east side of the river). The hamlet is identified as Green River Village, and the paper mill was then owned by the partners Putnam and Stoddard. The Beers map shows a dam on the present site and the paper mill adjacent to its west end. The business directory printed on the map includes "A. W. Putnam - Manufacturer of Wall Paper." The Beers map does not show any industrial enterprise on the east bank of the river opposite the paper mill.

The riverside enterprises and structures recorded in the Beers atlas were subjected in October of the same year (1869) to what may have been the greatest flood of the 19th century. The paper mill was damaged to the extent that it was apparently abandoned. The dam also must have been severely damaged, and the road bridge immediately downstream was destroyed.

The aftermath of the flood provided an opportunity for different industrial enterprise at the dam site. The owner of the village store, Henry Stowe, responded by erecting in 1871 a water-powered mill next to the east end of the dam and adjacent to the village. His primary activities were the basic sawing of lumber and grinding of grain. During the next four decades, he augmented such work by making various wood products including snow shovels, hay rakes, step ladders, lawn swings, and chairs along with turned stock.

The gazetteer and business directory of Windham County published in 1884 by Hamilton Child indicates that Stowe's mill was the largest and most productive in Guilford at that time. "The mill has one run of stones, cuts 5,000 feet of lumber per day, 2,000 butter boxes per month, and also a considerable amount of chair-stock." Stowe is listed as the "proprietor of grist and saw-mill."

Photographs taken around the turn of the century show the wood-framed, vertical-boarded, gable-roofed mill standing on the steeply sloping bank, oriented parallel to the river. The building rose two and one-half stories above an exposed basement on the riverside that rested in turn on a massive fieldstone foundation whose height equaled that of the dam. The head gate structure at the east end of the dam was attached at the basement level to the mill's north gable facade. Logs for sawing were stockpiled in the mill yard on the east side of the building.

Henry Stowe continued to operate the mill until advancing age probably caused him to sell it in 1917. The new owner, W. Edward Benson from the adjoining town of Halifax, lasted barely one year before the building was destroyed by fire in 1918. The site was never redeveloped, and the property, including the dam, was sold by the Town of Guilford in 1935 to satisfy delinquent real estate taxes.

The next owner, William Knight, made repairs to stabilize the dam. The deteriorating wood head gate structure at the east end

was replaced in 1939 by the extant concrete structure. Discharging directly into the river rather than the former head race, this structure contains the drawdown gate and spillway used to lower the pond level for maintenance purposes. Knight sold the property the following year.

In 1943, Otis and Celia Sibley acquired the dam and mill site along with the adjacent farmstead on the west side of the river. During the next three decades, the Sibleys performed a series of minor repairs and structural rehabilitation necessary to maintain the physical integrity of dam. Their first project, in 1948, was to replace a deteriorated wood retaining wall with a concrete and rubble counterpart abutting the west end of the dam.

By the 1960s, the dam needed more extensive repairs, and a thorough structural rehabilitation was carried out in 1968. This involved the replacement of the timber sill plates, deck rafters and leveling wedges, deck planking, and oak ice runners. The work was performed by a local contractor, Lyndon Squires.

The Sibley ownership concluded in 1975 when Addison D. and Adelaide W. (niece of Celia Sibley) Minott purchased the property. Four years later, in the spring of 1979, ice flows caused extensive damage to the westerly one-third of the dam's length. The repairs included the replacement of two longitudinal hemlock logs in the cribbing, sill plates, deck rafters and planking, and ice runners (the latter along the entire crest of the dam).

The ice damage in 1979 followed by only one year the routine inspection and maintenance that have been done at roughly five-year intervals during the Minott ownership. This work consists of draining the pond, excavating accumulated silt and sand from the pond bottom and dam deck, and making minor repairs to the latter. The most recent routine maintenance was done in 1990. The present (1994) condition of the dam will require more extensive structural repairs within the next few years.

More than three-quarters of a century have passed since the Green River dam provided water power for a riverside industry. Its primary function has shifted during that period to recreational activity, especially providing a swimming pond for local residents. Concurrently the dam has become a scenic resource for a larger region of central New England. Photographs of it appear frequently in periodicals and calendars, and it attracts

considerable interest from tourists who manage to find its rather obscure location.

While the adjacent foundation of its last related mill slowly yields to erosion, the Green River Crib Dam survives to represent the small water-powered industries that flourished along the Green River in Guilford and throughout rural Vermont during the 19th century. Furthermore the dam is being maintained in sound physical condition through the use of appropriate materials and techniques, and thereby continues to exemplify its type and method of historic construction. The need and expense of constant maintenance and repairs coupled with high vulnerability to river conditions have reduced the number of such timber crib dams in Vermont to the point of extinction. Through the ongoing efforts of its current owners, the Green River dam has been preserved as an outstanding historic resource of statewide significance.

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Photographs of the Green River Crib Dam and Henry Stowe Mill, c. 1900-1990. Collection of Addison D. and Adelaide W. Minott, Guilford, Vt.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the property being nominated is shown as the shaded line on the accompanying Plot Plan entitled "Green River Crib Dam and Millpond," dated June 1994. The boundary encloses the dam site, the millpond extending about 300 feet upstream, and the tail water extending about 90 feet downstream to the highway right-of-way of the Green River Covered Bridge. The boundary also encloses the lot formerly occupied by the related Henry Stowe Mill on the east bank of the river adjacent to the dam. The boundary extends a total of 601 feet in several courses along the northeast side of the river, 105 feet across the river south (downstream) of the dam, 403 feet along the southwest side of the river, and 83 feet across the west (upstream) end of the millpond, encompassing an area of 1 acre. The deed to the property is recorded in Book 56, Page 20 of the Guilford Land Records.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses a stretch of the Green River that has been the site of a dam and millpond since at least c. 1811. The boundary also encompasses the site occupied between 1871 and 1918 by the Henry Stowe Mill, the last industrial enterprise to use the water power provided by the dam.

The following information applies to all photographs except where noted:

Green River Crib Dam
Guilford, Vermont
Date: May 1994
Credit: Hugh H. Henry
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph 1
Crib dam and millpond on Green River; view looking north.

Photograph 2
East end of dam and drawdown gate structure; view looking northwest.

Photograph 3
East end of dam crest showing ice runners; view looking southwest.

Photograph 4
East ends of dam and covered bridge flanking Henry Stowe Mill foundation; view looking northeast.

Photograph 5
Henry Stowe Mill foundation - west-facing walls; view looking north.

Photograph 6
Date: c. 1910
Credit: Guilford Historical Society
East end of dam and Henry Stowe Mill - west facade; view looking northeast.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Green River Crib Dam

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Windham

DATE RECEIVED: 3/08/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/21/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/06/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/22/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95000374

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

√ ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 4/7/95 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM
GUILFORD, WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT
Photograph 1

94-23-1



GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM
GUILFORD, WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT
Photograph 2

94-23-6

GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM
GUILFORD, WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT
Photograph 3

94-23-4



GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM
GUILFORD, WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT
Photograph 4

94-23-8



GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM
GUILFORD, WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT
Photograph 5

94-23-9



GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM
GUILFORD, WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT
Photograph 6

94-23-11

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT – NEW HAMPSHIRE

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1984

KILOMETERS 1 .5 0 1 2 3 4

MILES 1 .5 0 1 2

SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 METERS

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10 000 12 000 14 000 16 000 FEET

UTM Reference: 18/690790/4738330

GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM
GUILFORD, WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT – NEW HAMPSHIRE
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1984
42072-G5-TM-025

42072-G5-TM-025

Brattleboro

VERMONT – NEW HAMPSHIRE

1:25 000-scale *metric* topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROVISIONAL EDITION 1984

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY . . . . . USGS, NOS/NOAA, AND STATE OF VERMONT AGENCIES
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1977
FIELD CHECKED . . . . . 1979–1980 MAP EDITED 1984
PROJECTION . . . . . UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR . . . . . ZONE 18
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS . . . VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE
UTM GRID DECLINATION . . . . . 1°33' EAST
1984 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION . . . . . 15° WEST
VERTICAL DATUM . . . . . NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM . . . . . 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983, move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks (5 meters south and 38 meters west)

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

Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS

CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

NORTH

1 Mount Snow
2 Newfane
3 Keene
4 Harriman Reservoir
5 Winchester
6 Heath (7.5')
7a Colrain (7.5')
7b Bernardston (7.5')
8 Northfield (7.5')

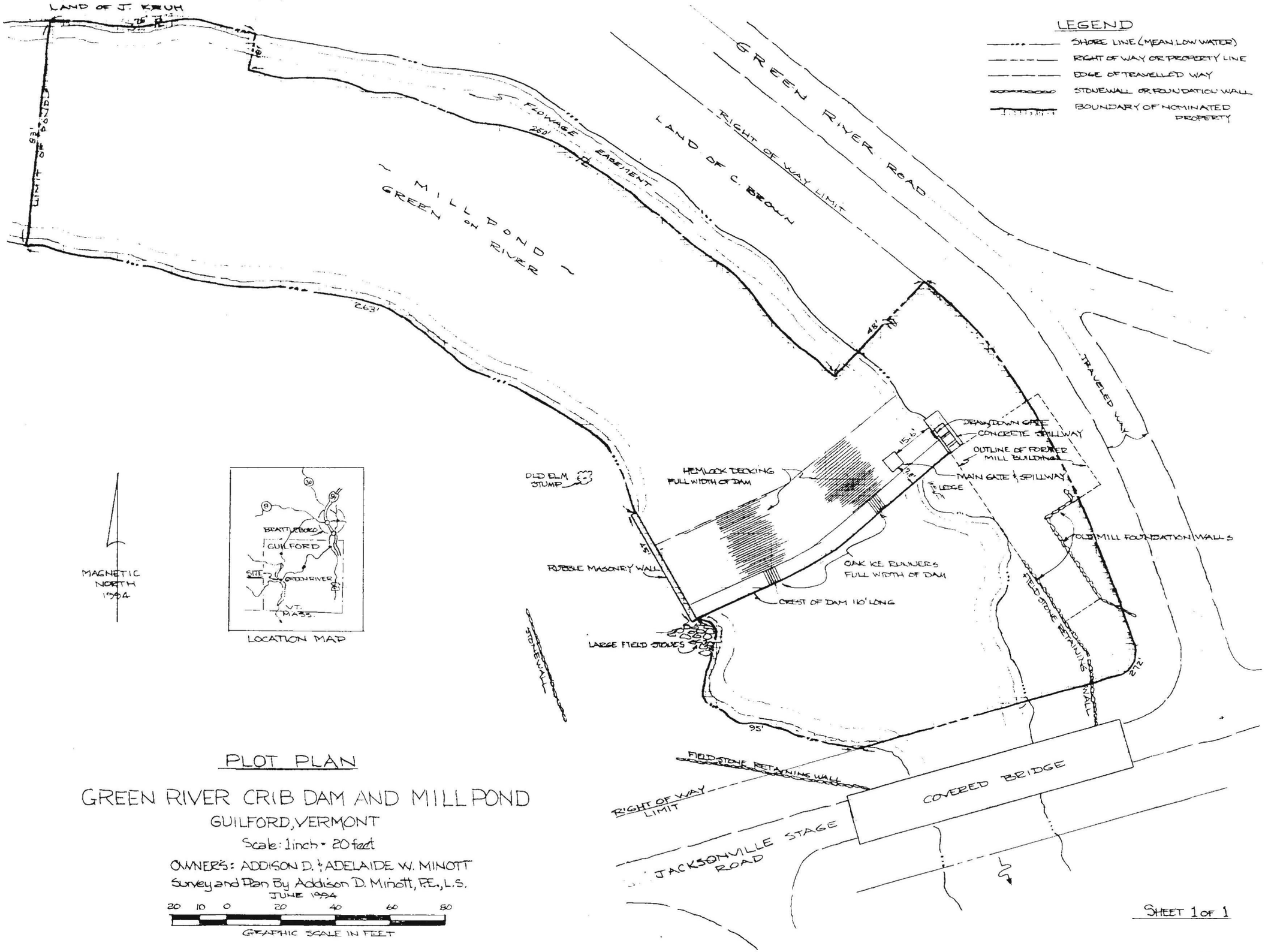
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original manuscript drawings. Information shown as of date of field check



PLOT PLAN

GREEN RIVER CRIB DAM AND MILL POND

GUILFORD, VERMONT

Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet

OWNERS: ADDISON D. & ADELAIDE W. MINOTT

Survey and Plan By Addison D. Minott, P.E., L.S.

JUNE 1994

20 10 0 20 40 60 80

GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

SHEET 1 OF 1

93-140

STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Preserving Vermont's historic, architectural and archeological resources

RECEIVED 41
MAR 8 1995
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 3, 1995

Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the National Register
National Register Branch, Interagency Resources Division
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination for the following:

Green River Crib Dam
Guilford, Windham County, Vermont

This property is being submitted under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Eric Gilbertson
Director/Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

EG/EG

Enclosures

135 State Street, Drawer 33, Montpelier, Vermont 05633-1201 • (802) 828-3226