561-515

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: H.C. White Company Mill Complex
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 940 Water Street
City or town: Village of North Bennington State: Vermont County: Bennington
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B _X_C ___D

Laura Trieschmann 11/7/16

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

1-11-2017

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

H.C. White Company Mill Complex | Bennington, Vermont
Name of Property | County and State

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	7	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
5	7	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **0**

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
INDUSTRY/manufacturing
WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

FOUNDATION: Concrete, Stone: limestone
WALLS: Brick, Wood: weatherboard
ROOF: Synthetic: rubber

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The H.C. White Mill Complex property includes lands on the east and west banks of Paran Creek, south of the residential and commercial center of the Village of North Bennington in an area otherwise of scattered residential development. Historic development of the mill complex was limited to the southern portion of the parcel on level lands on the west bank of Paran Creek, bound by Water Street (VT Route 67A) on the west. The complex currently consists of an interconnected group of former manufacturing, storage and administrative buildings historically developed from 1887 through 1919. East of the complex is a concrete dam with its impoundment extending north in an otherwise undeveloped portion of the property. The first manufacturing facility (NR #1) built in 1887 is a narrow three-story, timber-framed building with a shallow gable roof, clad in novelty siding and sited parallel to the creek. An originally free-standing, two-story, brick building (NR #3) west of the mill was constructed c. 1900 to house the H.C. White Company's offices and to provide secure storage for the large number of valuable glass plate negatives being sent back from photographers in the field. In response to greatly increased business in the manufacturing and sale of stereo viewers and stereo photographs, a two-story, 13 by 4 bay brick building (NR #4) was constructed in 1907, located south of the office building and parallel to Water Street. It is notable for its "fireproof" construction using a poured concrete foundation and reinforced concrete floor slabs and floor beams. Following the successful development of a new product line, the "Kiddie-Kar" child's ride-on toy, additional manufacturing capacity was provided in the two-phased construction (1917, 1919) of a flat-roofed, three-story, 18 by 6 bay, brick building, north of the office building and parallel to Water Street. Referred to as the "North Building" in some literature (NR #2) this last of the historically significant buildings has a poured concrete foundation and featured large, steel, multi-pane windows providing natural factory lighting. Later development of the property following receivership and sale of the property in 1935 included the construction of several non-contributing features including connecting passages, the infill of areas between buildings and the construction of a large, concrete block warehouse/shipping building spanning Paran Creek on massive steel girders. The mill complex has largely been adapted for residential use, but continues limited manufacturing and commercial activity in the former office building and manufacturing buildings facing Water Street. Despite additions and interior alterations dating from post-White Company occupation, the three manufacturing buildings, office building (NR #1, #2, #3 and #4) and the associated Concrete Power Dam (NR #12) retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to convey the significant role of the H.C. White Company in the economy of North Bennington and the evolution of industrial building design and construction in Vermont.

Narrative Description

Setting: The H.C. White Company Mill Complex is an interconnected group of former manufacturing, administrative and storage buildings sited on level ground between the north-south running Paran Creek on the east and Water Street (VT Route 67A) on the west. The mill complex consists of four originally freestanding buildings constructed from 1887 to 1919 that are now joined by ad hoc infill construction and new construction postdating the closure of the H.C. White Company in 1935. The complex occupies the southern portion of the parcel, which straddles Paran Creek. A 75-foot long mass concrete dam spans the creek near the north end of the complex and provided hydro-electric power for the sprinkler pumps and machinery. The pump house and generating equipment, located approximately 75 feet southwest of the dam, have been removed. The northern portion of the parcel is undeveloped land surrounding the impoundment. Immediately south of the mill complex is an abutting modern metal industrial building under separate ownership. The 19th-century "Old Stone Church" is to the south of the mill complex on the west side of Water Street, which otherwise is dotted with a mix of modern and historic period residences including the former Hawley C. White Residence and the Harrie White Residence. Due to modern alterations and intervening non-National Register eligible structures, there does not appear to be the potential for a historic district in the vicinity of the mill complex.

1. Factory, 1887, contributing
Constructed in 1887 to replace an earlier H.C. White Company manufacturing facility destroyed by fire (Carleton, 1903), this timber-framed, 3-story industrial building has a shallow gable roof. It is primarily clad with shiplap "drop" or "novelty" siding, constructed on a parged fieldstone foundation. It has 17 regular bays on the east and west elevations (a lithograph of the complex from c. 1914 incorrectly shows the original construction as having 19 bays on the west elevation). Two three-story ells on the rear (east) elevation – one projecting from the midpoint and one aligned with the south end of the building – likely date from the initial period of construction. A 1922 photograph shows the space between these ells having been infilled by one and two-story construction. A second-story bridge originally connecting this factory to the Office Building (NR #3) has been subsumed by later infill construction leaving the Office Building fully attached to the first and second levels of this factory. A similar enclosed passage constructed by 1914 runs diagonally from the second floor of this factory to NR #4.

This factory originally served as the sole manufacturing plant for the H.C. White Company's production of stereoscopes and served later as the wood shop for manufacturing the "Kiddie-Kar" child's riding toy. It has been modified by modern infill between the rear ells and is connected to NR #2, #3 and #4 by a one-story, enclosed north-south corridor, designated as the "Central Corridor" (NR #5), to provide for the efficient movement of materials and finished goods between buildings.

Many of the original, double-hung 6-over-6 wood windows were obscured or infilled as needed for shifting manufacturing needs. These and deteriorated original windows have been replaced with new 6-over-6 units to match the historic appearance, dimension and profile of the originals. On the second floor of the east elevation, infill of the wood siding suggests that the window height was reduced slightly at an unknown date. The north elevation is faced with textured plywood ("T-111") above a full-width, one-story modern addition with a shed-roofed canopy. Sanborn map coverage of the mill (1959 rev.) shows a larger, one-story addition north of this factory, covering a portion of east elevation of the adjacent NR #2. This addition was removed c. 1978.

On the interior, areas of dark-stained wood flooring and the heavy timber frame remain intact and visible. Ground floor support posts are of yellow pine, with steel bracing between the posts and the main beams to absorb vibrations generated by industrial equipment. Second floor posts are also of yellow pine and are attached to the main beams with timber corner braces. The third floor structure has no bracing. Early stereo views of the interior show belt-driven machinery, ceiling-mounted power shafts and an automatic sprinkler system. Most likely in response to the fire that destroyed the original H.C. White Company complex, this factory was constructed with one of the first building-wide sprinkler systems in the country, supplied by a 15,000-gallon tank across the street and a "1,000 gallon" fire pump with power from an "85hp engine." (Robinson, "Bennington Souvenir,"1904, p.97)

The interior space has been converted to apartments accessed from a corridor along the west side of the building. Interior finishes are painted gypsum wallboard with modern baseboard, door and window trim.

2. Factory, 1917-1919, contributing
This rectangular, brick and concrete, three-story, flat-roofed industrial building was constructed from 1917 to 1919 to expand the manufacturing capacity for the company's then primary product, Kiddie-Kars and accessories, and a smaller line of children's furniture.

The west and east façades are in 18 regular, inset bays, corbelled at the top to meet a flat parapet. The north and south elevations are six bays deep. Although continuous in materials, design and construction, the southern and northern halves likely were constructed in two, sequential campaigns reflecting the rapid expansion of the Kiddie-Kar business and the realization that H.C. White & Company needed twice the anticipated manufacturing space. This is suggested in newspaper items in 1917 and 1919 referencing construction activity and in anomalous physical features: the 18-bay east and west elevations have regularly spaced bays except at the center pier, which is twice the width of the others suggesting the meeting of two identical halves. No internal bearing walls at the presumed end of the first construction phase are evident nor is there evidence as to which half of the building was constructed first, although a one-bay overlap with NR #1 suggests the south half was first.

Figure 1: H.C. While Mill Complex view toward southwest prior to construction of NR #4 in 1907 (Collection of the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont.)

The original windows throughout were large, multi-lite steel units with concrete sills and lintels and horizontally pivoting sections for ventilation. The windows are uniform in width, but vary in height reflecting interior conditions. The tallest are on the upper level and are six lites wide by five lites tall with a two by four pivoting operator; second story windows are six by four lite units. It is likely that the ground level windows once matched those of the second story, but they are now only three panes tall, with brick sills raised in response to elevated ground level on the west where a paved parking area is adjacent to Water Street.

The original steel sash suffered from extensive corrosion and most have been replaced with closely matching aluminum units approved by the National Park Service, Technical Preservation Service. Other than the change in materials, the new windows have top-hinged, operable awning sections. Windows yet to be replaced are those at the north end where modern, residential-scale

windows have been installed in plywood infill except for a second floor hoist way with paired doors door and a corresponding ground-level, steel man door with plywood infill.

Fenestration on the east is slightly irregular. Seven bays with brick infill at ground level are at the south end where an addition once linked the north end of NR #1 to this factory. The northernmost bay on the third floor and third bay from the north on the second level have plain metal doors that once opened to a fire escape, but are now truncated to provide small balconies. The ground level on the east of the building is also lower than the west and the window sills, where present, remain at their original height.

Originally, the interior of the building was organized as open manufacturing and assembly spaces. Over the years, each of the floors was subdivided into various of commercial spaces: the ground floor for manufacturing use and the upper two floors for offices and storage. There are now modern apartments off a "double-loaded" north-south corridor on the second and third floors. Interior finishes are generally painted gypsum board walls and ceilings with trim and baseboard of contemporary pine stock. The exterior walls have been furred out and insulated, but the new walls have been held back at the window openings to show the original bull-nosed brick surrounds. Other surviving historic fabric is seen in exposed 16" x 8" yellow pine timbers and, on the third story, areas of unpainted brick wall and diagonal maple flooring. The ground floor continues to be used for manufacturing and machining and has areas of exposed brick walls and heavy timber floor joists and posts. Portions of the floor show diagonal maple flooring with sections of plain and diamond-pattern steel plate reflecting its manufacturing history.

3. Office Building, c. 1900, contributing
This small two-story, flat roofed, brick office building measures 28' by 40' and was constructed c. 1900. It originally stood detached from NR #1 except for a second level enclosed passage, as shown in a c. 1914 illustration, but became fully connected when the Central Corridor (NR #5) was constructed at an unknown date after occupation by a new owner in 1937.

The nearly square building is constructed of brick in stretcher bond on a fieldstone foundation. There are few architectural details, and the fenestration on the west and south elevations provides a visual accent. The west elevation is in two bays defined by large windows on the ground floor opening onto Water Street. Each window consists of a large fixed sash topped by a transom – glazed on the south window, but infilled with plywood on the north. Above these windows is a recessed brick panel with a blind "pentastyle" colonnade of short brick pilasters. A classical note is provided by cantilevered brick courses representing capitals on the pilasters and by slightly projecting brick courses suggesting an entablature above the panel. These and smaller windows on the south are topped by splayed flat arches and feature marble sills.

The south elevation is in five regular bays on the second level, defined by large, single-hung sash topped by narrow transoms. The first story fenestration is less regular: the main entry is in the second bay from the east, a window matching those above is in the third bay and a matching window straddles the fourth and fifth bays above. The easternmost bay is blank. The primary entrance has marble steps and a large, recessed doorway topped by a transom. The substantial

door reflects the Craftsman Style in its heavy frame of chestnut with a large lower panel of chestnut or white oak. Above the large midrail is a single pane of heavy glass with beveled edges. The stiles and rails have deep chamfers that are stopped short of the joints. The fact that the main entrance is on the south elevation, and not the west elevation facing Water Street, is likely due to the street car line (opened 1897) that ran east of and parallel to Water Street, close to the front of the Office Building [see Figure 2].

Figure 2. NR #3, Office Building, c. 1907
View toward Northeast from Water Street
(Collection of the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont.)

The interior of Office Building, although altered during a succession of occupants, retains the greatest integrity of finishes in the complex. On the first floor, the space is divided approximately in half: the western side remains open and in use as office space for the current occupant; the eastern side contains – south to north – a private office, a corridor east to NR #1, a stairway to the second floor and a walk-in Mosler vault. Except for the vault, the doorways are framed in clear-finished plain trim with chamfered edges and plain corner blocks. The trim is a light-colored, fine-grained hardwood, perhaps butternut, likely processed in the company's sawmill and woodworking facilities. Much of the original beaded board ceiling and wainscoting remains. The second floor has been converted to an apartment, but retains a large vault in the east half that now serves as a bedroom.

Early photographs show a large, translucent monitor skylight rising above a portion of the north elevation and extending part way down the wall. This likely provided north light to a photography studio for indoor, themed stereo views. This feature was removed at an unknown date exposing three windows matching those on the south elevation. Early images also show a projecting cornice carried on horizontal beams with ogee-sawn ends, later removed and replaced with the current plain parapet and concrete coping.

The original second-story bridge that connected NR #3 to NR #1 was expanded to the width and height of the Office Building and now connects to NR #1 at all levels. This was likely undertaken at the time of construction of the Central Corridor (NR #5) described below.

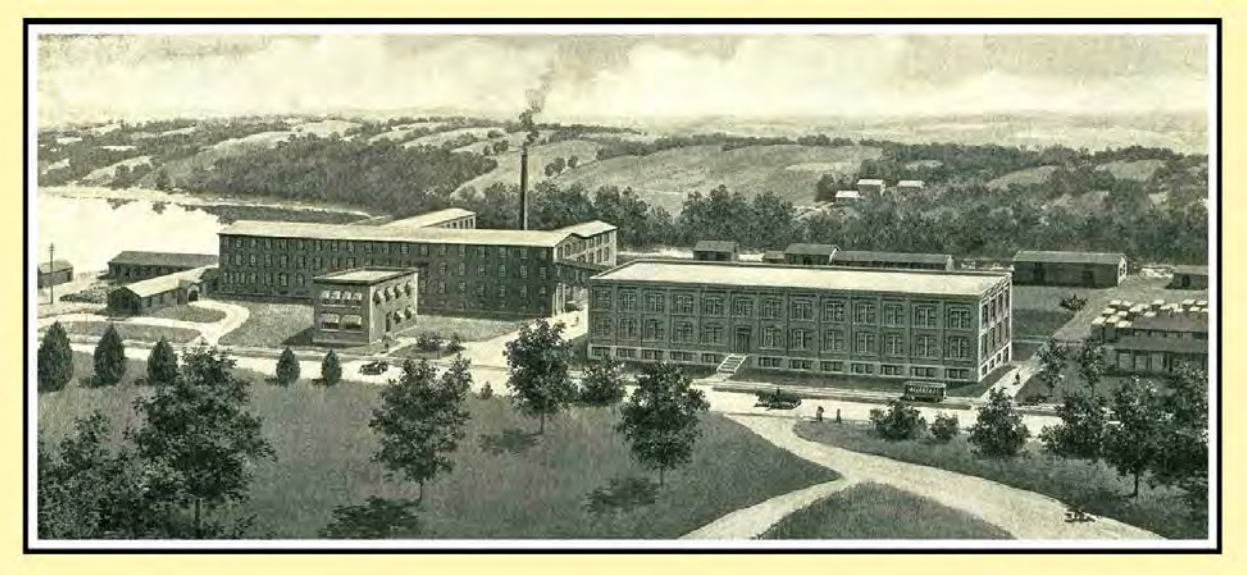


Figure 3: c. 1914 lithograph of the H.C. White Company Mill Complex.
View toward northeast.
(http://www.yellowstonestereoviews.com/publishers/white.html)

4. Factory, 1907, contributing

This rectangular, two-story flat-roof building was constructed in 1907 on a raised basement. A brief note in the Bennington Evening Banner (December 10, 1907) announced that "[t]he

Bennington Electric Company has a gang of men putting in the wires for the new buildings in process of construction by Fillmore & the H.C. White company, the former at Papermill Village and the latter at North Bennington."

The building is of red brick in a stretcher bond with tinted mortar on a poured concrete foundation. Reinforced concrete floor slabs are carried on site-formed, reinforced concrete beams. The main elevation (west) is symmetrically composed about a central entry and is 13 bays (140') by 4 bays deep (40') and rises to a simple corbelled cornice. Windows are set into segmental arched openings with concrete sills within the recessed bays. Each ground floor window opening is divided by a central mullion between 12-pane central- pivoting, wood sash, each topped by a nine-lite transom. Window openings on the second floor contain paired, 12 over 12 double-hung wood windows divided by a mullion.

In the 1970s, an interior elevator with penthouse was installed at the northwest corner and the corresponding window bays were infilled with brick. The second floor masonry opening immediately to the right (west) of the elevator shaft was expanded at some point, and the window sill cut and removed.

This building is shown on Sanborn maps as "Fireproof", reflecting H.C. White's concern for fire safety after the 1887 fire that destroyed his original buildings. Construction photographs, likely taken from the roof of NR #3, show the reinforced concrete floors of this building being poured. This, together with the use of site-formed, reinforced concrete beams, makes this an early example of fireproof construction in Vermont.

There are two primary floors as well as a basement level. The once-open manufacturing floors have been subdivided in recent decades to provide apartments on the upper floors and office and commercial spaces at the ground level.

5. Central Corridor, no date, non-contributing

The Central Corridor was built to connect NR #1, #2 and #4. Since it is not shown in the Sanborn map of 1928, it seems that this work was undertaken after the heyday of the White Company, perhaps during the use of the complex by Polygraphic Corporation of America, owners of the property from 1937 to the 1960s. It is some 550 feet in length, running along the formerly exposed west face of NR #1, from the southern end of NR #2 beyond NR #4. The Central Corridor walls are a patchwork of brick and concrete block, some shared by adjacent earlier buildings. Although originally approximately 15 feet wide, it has been narrowed in several areas by modern infill construction. The floors are bare concrete to withstand the traffic of carts moving materials and products. By 1955, the Central Corridor was expanded at the southern end to include storage, shipping and maintenance areas on the east and loading docks on the west.

6. Light manufacturing, mid- to late-1950s, non-contributing

One-story, brick infill buildings between NR#2 and NR#3, now used for machining and light manufacturing. These buildings are identified as Buildings 2A/2B on some plans.

7. Vacant, no date, non-contributing.
One-story, flat-roofed brick building with modern, steel double doors on the exposed south elevation. Stylistically indeterminate, but possibly dating from the late-1930's or 1940's. Identified as "mach shop" on Sanborn Map.

8. Vacant, no date, non-contributing
One-story, flat-roofed brick building with a concrete floor set at the basement level. Identified on Sanborn Map as "boiler room" with an attached coal shed, now demolished. Due to later infill construction, only the east elevation is fully exposed showing five large window openings (infilled) with concrete heads and sills.

9. Vacant, late-1950s, non-contributing
One-story, shed-roofed infill structure with concrete masonry unit walls located between NR#7 and NR#8. Large opening on the south now infilled with plywood.

10. Vacant, mid- to late-1950s, non-contributing
Flat-roofed, steel-framed building with concrete masonry unit exterior walls is located in the southeastern corner of the property. It is two stories tall, with the lower floors of exposed concrete and upper floors of tongue-and-groove wood planks carried on steel beams. It sits astride Paran Creek, underpinned by massive steel "I" beams. It originally served as warehouse space and shipping facilities for the Polygraphic Corporation of America and has loading docks accessed from Scarey Lane on the east side of Paran Creek. Now being converted to residential use.

11. Vacant, mid- to late-1950s, non-contributing
Flat-roofed, steel-framed building with concrete masonry unit exterior walls was constructed shortly after NR#10 and connects NR#10 to the expanded Central Corridor (NR#5). As NR#10, this building is being converted to residential use.

12. Concrete Power Dam, c. 1900, contributing
A dam and impoundment provided waterpower at this site prior to the H.C. White Company and existed as one of several "privileges" authorizing commercial use of Paran Creek's waters. The current dam was rebuilt and modified from time to time and the date of its current configuration is not known but estimated at c. 1900. The mass concrete dam has an intake structure at the west end, once providing power for the factory's turbines; remains of a trash rack are visible but the mechanism for controlling water flow is not present. A similar structure at the east end provide overflow or regulated the water level. A geared operator controlling the gates remains on the east, but is non-functional. Indentations in concrete at the dam ends indicate that a wood or metal superstructure to raise the water level once sat atop the concrete dam.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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.)

- [ ] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1887 - 1935

Significant Dates
1887
1907
1917 - 1919

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Francis Winthrop Dean, Engineer & Architect (Factory, NR #4, 1907)
Kingsbury Construction Company, Glens Falls, NY (Factory, NR #2, 1917-1919)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The H.C. White Company Mill Complex is locally significant under Criterion A as representing the development and expansion of the H.C. White Company. The period of significance begins with the construction of NR #1 in 1887 and ends with the cessation of operations and the company's being placed in receivership in 1935. Hawley C. White brought his optical lens grinding skills to North Bennington, Vermont, in 1874 and entered the increasingly popular market for stereoscopes ("3-D" viewers). In his new plant in 1887, he developed and mass-produced an affordable line of viewers that captured a broad market, claimed in some literature as the largest such manufacturer of stereoscopes in the world. In 1899, Hawley C. White and his sons realized that the market for images exceeded that for the viewers themselves and sent photographers around the globe to gather images for what became the "White Travel Tours," boxed sets of up to 100 topical "stereographs" intended to be educational rather than parlor novelties. With a slow decline in the market for stereoscopes, H.C. White Company sold their negatives and production to a competitor. Hawley White stepped back from management of the company and turned the reins over to his sons, in particular to Clarence W. White, whose

inspired development of a simple and sturdy "velocipede," a three-wheeled steerable scooter for his son, was the prototype for the next great product of the H.C. White Company: the "Kiddie-Kar." The Kiddie-Kar was a huge success and was marketed nationally, in Canada and in England. Its success brought many imitators, but as advertisements of the day proclaimed "Real Kiddie-Kars are made only by White."

The mill complex is also significant under Criterion C as representing the evolution of factory construction in Vermont and for the early adoption of poured concrete construction in an industrial building. NR #1 (1887) is of typical braced-timber construction, likely chosen for its conventional construction technique, available local lumber and for the need to quickly house the existing operations as a replacement for the previous facility lost to fire. The second manufacturing building, NR #4 (1907), is a substantial building of brick on a poured concrete foundation with reinforced concrete floor slabs and floor beams. NR #2 (1917-1919), the last of the historic period factory buildings, is of brick and poured concrete and featured extensive glazing through compound, steel-framed window units. Despite later additions and interior alterations dating from post-White Company occupation, the three manufacturing buildings and the office building retain sufficient integrity to convey the significant role of the H.C. White Company in the economy of North Bennington and the evolution industrial building design and construction in Vermont.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

The H.C. White Company was founded by and named for Hawley C. White, born in North Bennington, Vermont, on December 25, 1847. In 1870, White moved to New York City to learn the trade of optical lens grinding, soon entering into partnership with B.G. Surdam in the manufacture of lenses and stereoscopes (Carleton, 375). In 1874, White returned to North Bennington to "better facilities" and for "greater economy in production" (Robinson, 96). A 1959 overview of industry in the Town of Bennington shows that Surdam also returned to North Bennington and likely remained in partnership with Hawley White until White struck out on his own c. 1879 and purchased an existing industrial facility on Paran Creek, a short distance south of the White & Surdam stereoscope factory (Welter, Table VIIId).

White's stereoscope production was briefly interrupted when his facility was destroyed by fire in February of 1887 (Robinson erroneously gives 1881 as the date of the fire). Despite his concerns about fire, White needed to rapidly construct a new facility and opted for a timber framed building with wood siding and was back in production that same year. Although his stereoscope business thrived in the late-19th century, Hawley White realized that the market for stereographs, the paired photographic images inserted in the stereo viewer, provided a vast marketing opportunity as opposed to the one-time purchase of the stereo viewer.

By 1899, Hawley White had assembled teams to photograph the natural wonders of the United States, and soon after sent photographers around the globe. His roaming photographers included his sons: Clarence W. White gathered domestic images while Harrie C. White traveled to foreign locations. L. Ray White, Hawley's youngest son, also shared photography duties. Recollections by Hawley White's daughter and granddaughter appearing in a 1973 *Bennington Banner* article noted that so many glass plate negatives were returning from the field that the company constructed an office with a fireproof vault to house them. This likely is the brick Office Building (NR #4) and suggests the construction date of c. 1900; the stereo views were commercially available beginning in 1902.

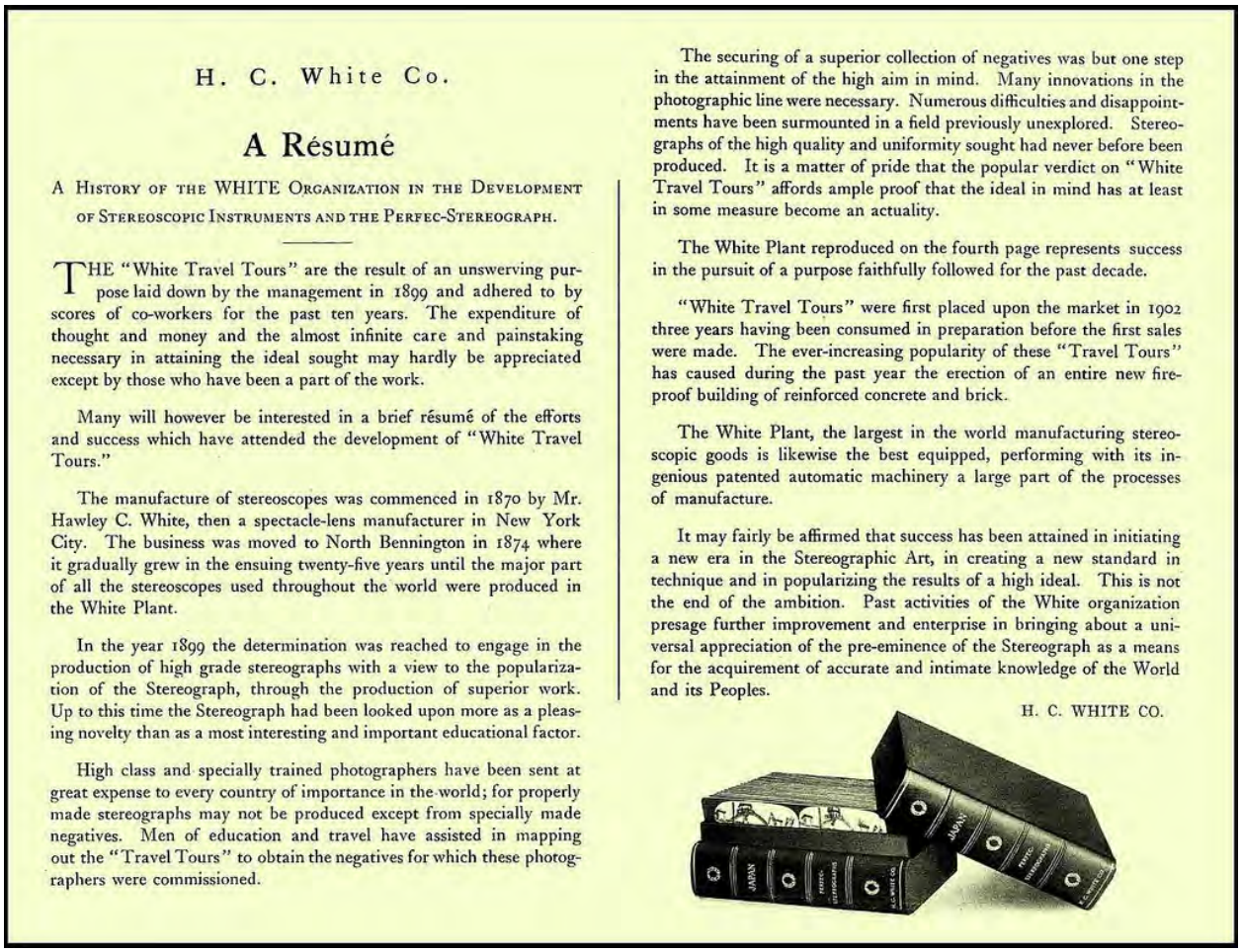
The importance of the H.C. White Company during these years is ably summarized by Paul Rubenstein on his web site "Yellowstone Stereoviews," devoted to documenting the many stereoviews taken of that natural wonder:

> Information on the H. C. White company is remarkably scarce, considering that they were among the top studios of their day, exceeded only by the Keystone View Company and Underwood & Underwood in volume and by nobody in quality. Hawley C. White, who described himself expansively as photographer, publisher, and inventor, started his career with an establishment in New York City for grinding spectacle lenses in 1870. In 1874 he moved to North Bennington, VT. and set up a small factory for producing stereoscopes. Thanks to his experience in optical glass preparation, his instruments soon were recognized as the best on the market and he became the world's leading manufacturer of them.
>
> He didn't get into producing stereoviews until much later, 1899, but applied the same quality control and innovative technology to making them as he had to the viewers. He designed an automated assembly line which moved the photo paper in front of the negative, exposed it, and moved it on to standardized developing, fixing, and washing. Cutting and mounting of the prints was also done by machine. As a result the views which White produced are consistently the highest quality of any ever made, far better than those of his contemporaries Underwood and Keystone. In 1907 [see below] he built a large factory incorporating this assembly line which was the finest in the world, with a production capacity of about 15,000 views per day. He also pioneered the use of a lengthy, informative text on the back of the view. About the only flaw in his design was that he used a very dark gray card stock and gilt or black lettering, a combination which is often extremely hard to read.
>
> White himself was a photographer and in the first few years made many of the views himself, but soon turned the work over to staff photographers who produced generally one images [sic]. The company developed a line of some 13,000 titles, with good world-wide coverage. They covered about 40 boxed sets, some of 100 views, some of smaller assortments. In addition to their true photographic views they produced an extensive line of lithographed versions for

> the cheap end of the stereo market. In 1915 White, now in his 70s and faced with the general decline in popularity of stereoviews, decided to close the factory and retire. The stock of negatives was bought by the Keystone View Company and became a major part of their growing file of images. In the Keystone numbering system, views originally made by White can be easily identified since they are prefixed with a "W".[1]

The products that made the H.C. White Company known around the globe were the stereoscope (stereo viewer) and the accompanying view sets (stereographs), marketed as the “Perfecscope” and “Perfec Views.” The stereoscope was not invented by White, rather White and others rode a wave of popular consumption spurred by the development of small, hand-held viewers at a price many households could afford, as opposed to large and expensive table-top viewers. Stereoscopes consist of a pair of mounted lenses surrounded by a simple, contoured hood to exclude light. A bar projecting forward carries a sliding holder for the stereograph and a fixed or folding handle is attached beneath the assembly. A divider ahead of the lenses insures each eye can see only one of the paired images. The images themselves are taken by special cameras using paired lenses to produce dual images nearly matching but with a slight parallax shift. In reconciling the separately viewed left and right images, the mind perceives the slight shift in images as being 3-dimensional. Early White stereoscopes were made of wood; later models were aluminum or had aluminum components.

[1] Paul Rubinstein, *Yellowstone Stereoview*, http://www.yellowstonestereoviews.com/publishers/white.html



H. C. White Co.

A Résumé

A History of the WHITE Organization in the Development of Stereoscopic Instruments and the Perfec-Stereograph.

THE "White Travel Tours" are the result of an unswerving purpose laid down by the management in 1899 and adhered to by scores of co-workers for the past ten years. The expenditure of thought and money and the almost infinite care and painstaking necessary in attaining the ideal sought may hardly be appreciated except by those who have been a part of the work.

Many will however be interested in a brief résumé of the efforts and success which have attended the development of "White Travel Tours."

The manufacture of stereoscopes was commenced in 1870 by Mr. Hawley C. White, then a spectacle-lens manufacturer in New York City. The business was moved to North Bennington in 1874 where it gradually grew in the ensuing twenty-five years until the major part of all the stereoscopes used throughout the world were produced in the White Plant.

In the year 1899 the determination was reached to engage in the production of high grade stereographs with a view to the popularization of the Stereograph, through the production of superior work. Up to this time the Stereograph had been looked upon more as a pleasing novelty than as a most interesting and important educational factor.

High class and specially trained photographers have been sent at great expense to every country of importance in the world; for properly made stereographs may not be produced except from specially made negatives. Men of education and travel have assisted in mapping out the "Travel Tours" to obtain the negatives for which these photographers were commissioned.

The securing of a superior collection of negatives was but one step in the attainment of the high aim in mind. Many innovations in the photographic line were necessary. Numerous difficulties and disappointments have been surmounted in a field previously unexplored. Stereographs of the high quality and uniformity sought had never before been produced. It is a matter of pride that the popular verdict on "White Travel Tours" affords ample proof that the ideal in mind has at least in some measure become an actuality.

The White Plant reproduced on the fourth page represents success in the pursuit of a purpose faithfully followed for the past decade.

"White Travel Tours" were first placed upon the market in 1902 three years having been consumed in preparation before the first sales were made. The ever-increasing popularity of these "Travel Tours" has caused during the past year the erection of an entire new fireproof building of reinforced concrete and brick.

The White Plant, the largest in the world manufacturing stereoscopic goods is likewise the best equipped, performing with its ingenious patented automatic machinery a large part of the processes of manufacture.

It may fairly be affirmed that success has been attained in initiating a new era in the Stereographic Art, in creating a new standard in technique and in popularizing the results of a high ideal. This is not the end of the ambition. Past activities of the White organization presage further improvement and enterprise in bringing about a universal appreciation of the pre-eminence of the Stereograph as a means for the acquirement of accurate and intimate knowledge of the World and its Peoples.

H. C. WHITE CO.

Figure 4. Excerpt from H.C. White Company Catalogue, 1908 Supplement. (https://www.flickr.com/photos/okinawa-soba/5070181314/sizes/l/)

By 1915, Hawley White and his sons had seen a rapid declined in the sales of stereoscopes and stereographs and decided to sell that aspect of their business, selling their sets of negatives to the Keystone View Company, as noted above by Rubinstein. This shift away from stereo views and viewers may have been anticipated in a 1914 publication highlighting the local manufacturing sector. In the *Illustrated and Descriptive Bennington, VT.*, published by the Board of Trade Publishing Company (Boston, September 1914), the H.C. White Company is described as "Specialists in Light Reflection and Projection, Optical and Photographic Specialties." The article notes that H.C. White "are the largest manufacturers of stereoscopes and stereographs in this country, and are the makers of the well-known 'Radiopticon,' a picture projector of merit which is sold at popular prices and affords infinite enjoyment to all members of the home circle besides providing jolly entertainments when friends and relatives arrive." The Radiopticon was a form of opaque projector to project images of "post cards, photographs, vacation snapshots, prints or illustrations of any kind." The article touts the great social benefits of the Radiopticon, including the education of children and in keeping the "favorite son" at home in the evenings away from those "town and city diversions that can only result in harm." Additional company

products are listed as “an exceptionally fine line of enlarging cameras, dark room lamps and studio lights.” The production of stereographs and stereoscopes receives only passing mention in what was likely promotional copy provided by the H.C. White Company.

In 1915, the H.C. White Company began manufacturing the “Kiddie-Kar,” a child’s wooden riding toy that became wildly popular and spawned several imitators. Although a seemingly abrupt change in focus, the company had always had lesser lines of products in addition to the Radiopticon and other related devices. In the limited documentation available we find reference to the production of stereoscopes and “fancy boxes” (Welter, 21) and “work boxes, writing desks, etc.” (Hemenway, 49). Elsewhere, a reference to their manufacture of “stereoscopes, lenses, school desks...” (Carleton, 375). There was a thriving manufacturing sector in North Bennington in the late-19th century with several concerns making wood products, notably the Cushman Company’s line of sturdy furniture, a short distance upstream on Paran Creek.

The Kiddie-Kar marked the second flowering of the H.C. White Company. The popular story, confirmed in sworn testimony during a patent infringement case, was that Hawley’s son Clarence W. Hawley, had given his young son a toy automobile. Although not meant for such use, the boy attempted to ride the metal toy with unsatisfactory results. After repairing the car several times, Clarence went to the company shop and created a sturdy, wooden “velocipede” his son could sit on, propel with his feet and steer. Clarence’s creation was soon produced for family and acquaintances to great acclaim and was put into production for a broader market. A patent for this “child’s toy vehicle” was applied for in 1915 and granted March 20, 1917, to Clarence White, who sold the rights to the family company. At that time, Clarence’s brother Harrie C. White served as President of the company; Clarence was Secretary and Treasurer. Hawley C. White had withdrawn from active participation in the business; Hawley C. White died in 1925.

The H.C. White Company began manufacturing the riding toy under the hyphenated and trademarked name “Kiddie-Kar.”. The Kiddie-Kar was a great success, but with success came imitators using similar designs and similar names prompting the company to file suit for design and trademark infringement against a competitor. The suit was settled in H.C. White Company’s favor in November 1927 in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, but not before H.C. White Company mounted an advertising campaign to alert the buying public that only theirs was the *real* Kiddie-Kar.

Although a simple and, with hindsight, an obvious product, it was wildly popular and the great demand led to construction of a larger, freestanding building north of the office building (Building 2). The production figures for the Kiddie-Kar were astounding: an article in *Hardware Age* from August 21, 1919, entitled “Toy,” claimed that “one-and-a-quarter-Million Kiddie Kars [sic] were manufactured in the United States last year.” Production of Kiddie-Kars later included several sizes for different aged children, a simple detachable wooden cart and a line of four-wheeled pull-along wagons. An advertisement from the Bennington [VT] Evening Banner, *Industrial Edition*, on November 1, 1921, shows the full line of “Kiddie” products of the “Kiddie Karavan,” including five sizes of Kiddie-Kars; the Kiddie Kar Special and Kiddie-Kar Trailer; and the larger Kiddie-Kart, Kiddie-Kart Special and Kiddie-Koaster wagon.

Despite the great success of their products, the Great Depression took its toll and the H.C. White Company was forced into receivership in 1935. In 1937, the H.C. White Company property and buildings were sold to the Polygraphic Corporation of America.

Criterion C

Hawley C. White was known for his innovation, evident in his development of automated processes in manufacturing of stereoscopes and stereographs and, perhaps, for his early interest in the automobile: he was the Vermont representative for the Peerless Motor Company as early as 1907. Hawley was at the leading edge of technological developments and, with the exception of the rapidly-constructed, 1887, timber framed mill building, adopted the latest construction practices in his subsequent buildings. Even the 1887 factory (NR #1), conventional in design and materials, was notable for the sprinkler system evident in early promotional photographs.

Construction for NR #4 began in 1907, as heralded in a front-page article in the Bennington Evening Banner, March 26, 1907: "NEW FACTORY FOR WHITE CO., Fireproof Building to cost about $50,000."

> The plans are by F.W. Dean of Boston and provide for a three story and basement building of brick and reinforced concrete. The new building will be fireproof throughout and will house about $50,000 worth of automatic machinery built and patented by the company for its exclusive use. A special vault attached will with the old vaults, contain and protect about $100,000 worth of negatives.

F.W. Dean is likely Francis Winthrop Dean, a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard) regionally know for the innovative use of concrete in mill construction. A 1910 article in *The Cement Age* by Robert Whitman Lesley briefly discusses a technique developed by Dean for securing wood flooring to a reinforced concrete floor slab by casting tapered battens or sleepers into the slab to lock them in place and resist loosening due to the vibration of machinery attached to the wood flooring. (The Concrete Age Company, 1910, p261). Inspection of NR #4 does not reveal whether this technique was used in its construction, and photographs of the building under construction do not show wooden sleepers being placed in the floor slab, but they do clearly show the use reinforcing rod in the concrete.

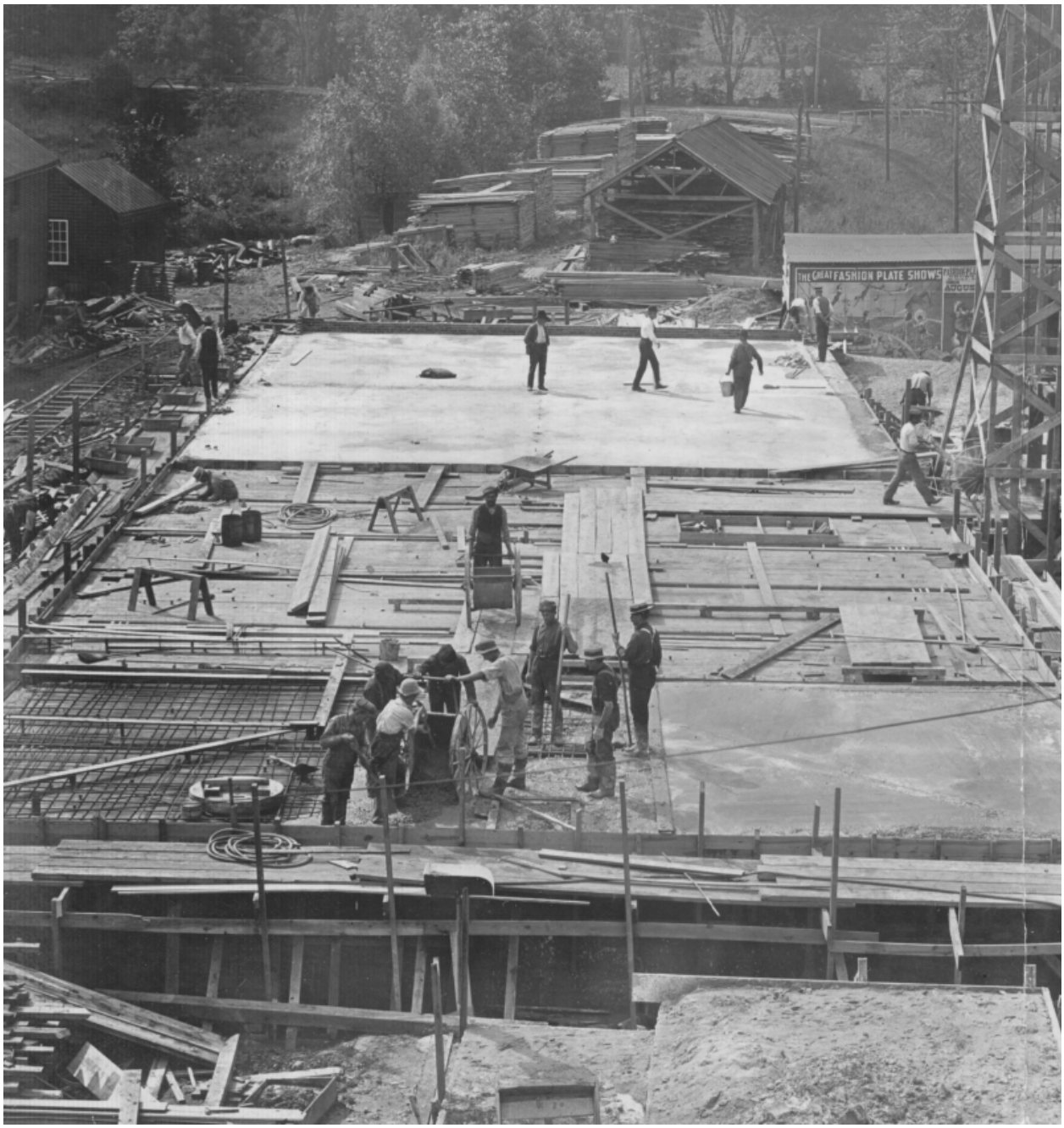


Figure 5: NR #4 under construction, 1907
First floor slab being poured
(Collection of the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont.)

The date of construction is additionally suggested by H.C. White Company advertisements in the Bennington Evening Banner seeking "20 carpenters at once" (July 16, 1907) and later for "20 good bricklayers at once" (September 4, 1907).

Other features reportedly incorporated in the building are specific to the production of high-quality photographic prints, in particular, the need to control airborne particles. The March 26, 1907, *Bennington Evening Banner* article reported that "[d]rastic measures have been taken to eliminate dirt and dust:"

> All windows will be sealed and all air will be drawn in through screens, heated or cooled depending on the weather and forced by fans throughout the plant. Few buildings in this country are equipped with such a ventilating system. The machinery will be driven by electric motors exclusively.

The date of construction for NR #4 is somewhat confounded by alternate reports. Robinson in his *Bennington Souvenir* (compiled 1903-1904), quotes a contemporaneous description of the H.C. White Company in the *Rensselaer County Standard* (No. 50, Vol. 31), noting enlargements of the 1887 facility to provide for "50,000 square feet of floor surface." Later in 1907, the *Bennington Evening Banner* carries H.C. White Company advertisements seeking "20 carpenters at once" (July 16, 1907) and shortly after for "20 good bricklayers at once," (September 4, 1907). It is assumed this was for NR #4, and speculate that the description of new building in 1904 was based on drawings and not a completed building. Adding to the mystery, the *Rensselaer County Standard* description, reproduce by Robinson (1904), provides a glowing description of the facility in the present tense:

> The factory has a fine eighty horse water power and has in addition a seventy-five horse steam power. It is also equipped with electric motors and the factory is lighted throughout with electric lights. Telephone wires connect the main office with every department. The factory is thoroughly protected from fire. It has 1,000 automatic sprinklers, 1,000 gallon fire pump and a 15,000 gallon tank. Their weekly payroll amounts to $1,500 dollars.

There is also some uncertainty regarding the construction date – or dates - for NR #2. A *Bennington Evening Banner* front-page article of May 9, 1917, boasts "H.C. White Company will build Large Mill Annex. Work on the concrete foundation has been started." The work is to be undertaken by the Kingsbury Construction Company of Glens Falls, New York, with Henry P. Jones is identified as "engineer." After a brief description of the new building, the article states "[i]t is expected the work will be completed in about eight weeks," a remarkable feat for a three-story brick building the size of NR #2. However, the article also states that the new building would be "60 by 100." It is listed in current (2016) Town of Bennington property records as being 65 feet by 188 feet. This and the use of untinted mortar on the southern half of the rear (east) supports a two-phase construction campaign, which is supported by a July 26, 1919, report of a worker for the Kingsbury Construction Company being severely injured in a fall while "putting up a new building for the H.C. White company." (Banner, July 26, 1919, p1).

Since the closing of the H.C. White Company in 1935 and the sale of the property to the Polygraphic Company of America in 1937, there were many campaigns of construction and demolition to serve the needs of later businesses. Following use by the Polygraphic Company, a

prominent manufacturer printed materials, the open-plan interiors were subdivided for storage and small business incubator spaces. At present, these spaces are being reshaped for residential use, an ongoing project largely completed in the historic H.C. White Company buildings. Despite the accumulated additions and the extensive interior alterations, NR #1, #2, #3 and #4 remain clearly expressed within the complex as the physical representation of a significant phase of Bennington County's and Vermont's manufacturing heritage.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Carleton, Hiram. *Genealogical and Family History of the State of Vermont*. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, New York, 1903. Page 375. Print.

Dwyer, Elizabeth. *Bennington Banner* [Bennington, VT], 29 November 1973. Interviews Marion Reimann and Clarice Thomas, daughter and Granddaughter of Hawley C. White. [File "H.C. White Company," Bennington Museum Library. Photocopy; no title/no page]

Green, Doris M. "Automation in Bennington in the 1890's." *The Vermonter*. Woodstock, VT: Rural Vermonter, Inc. Jan-Feb 1967.

Bennington Evening Banner Bennington, VT], (Banner) various dates as cited in the text.

Hemenway, Abby Maria. *Vermont Historical Gazetteer: A Local History of All the Towns in the State*. Brandon, Vermont: Carrie E. H. Page, 1891. ("Bennington," p. 49)

Lesley, Robert Whitman. *Cement Age: A Magazine Devoted to the Uses of Cement*, vols. 10-11. Cement Age Company, 1910.

Robinson, Melvin H. (Ed.). *Bennington Souvenir, 1903-1904*. Bennington, Vermont: Published by the Directors of the YMCA of Bennington, VT. Pages 96-97. Print.

Rubinstein, Paul. *Yellowstone Stereoview*. http://www.yellowstonestereoviews.com/publishers/white.html.

Stone, Arthur F. *The Vermont of Today, Vol. III.* New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1929. Page 166. Print.

Wallbridge, Herbert Stebbins. *The History and Development of North Bennington, Vermont.* 1937; no publisher, no place. [Bennington Free Library]

Welter, Rush. *Bennington, VT: An Industrial History*. New York: School of Library Services, Columbia University. Unpaginated. [Bennington Free Library]

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_X_ 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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X__ Other
Name of repository: Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 0202-298

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12.60 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. Latitude: 42.919715 Longitude: -73.246722

B. Latitude: 42.919522 Longitude: -73.245415

C. Latitude: 42.915125 Longitude: -73.245489

D. Latitude: 42.915094 Longitude: -73.246506

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point approximately 390 feet north of the intersection of Water Street and North Bennington Road, the western property line follows Water Street northward approximately 1600 feet to the northwest corner of the parcel. From the northwest point, the northern boundary extends eastward across Paran Creek a distance of approximately 300 feet then turning southward for approximately 1600 feet partially following the eastern shore of Paran Creek and the mill dam impoundment to the southwestern corner, then proceeding westward across Paran Creek to the starting point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nominated parcel contains all historic buildings, mill dam and its impoundment associated with the H.C. White Company Mill operations and is the legal boundary of the property.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: James Warren
organization:
street & number: 101 Monument Avenue
city or town: Old Bennington state: Vermont zip code: 05201
e-mail warrensj@together.net
telephone: 802 447 0973
date: March 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: H.C. White Company Mill Complex

City or Vicinity: Village of North Bennington

County: Bennington County State: Vermont

Photographer: James Warren

Date Photographed: various, as noted in the list below.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 38 - Exterior: view to east from Water Street with NR#4 (left); Central Corridor extension (NR#5 center); modern adjoining property (right). 15 Feb 2016

2 of 38 - Exterior: view to northeast of NR#4 west elevation. Note non-contributing, enclosed loading dock added at the south. 15 Feb 2016

3 of 38 - Exterior: Detail of central entry, NR#4. View to east-northeast. 15 Feb 2016

4 of 38 - Exterior: view northeast of former office NR#3 (center), NR#2 (left) and portion of Central Corridor (NR#5) with upper portion of NR#1beyond. 15 Feb 2016

5 of 38 - Exterior: view to east of area between NR#3 (left) and NR#4; portion of Central Corridor and diagonal connection between NR#1 and NR#4. 15 Feb 2016

6 of 38 - Exterior: view to southeast of NR#4. 15 Feb 2016

7 of 38 - Exterior: view to northeast of NR#3 (Office) and non-contributing infill (NR#6, left). 15 Feb 2016

8 of 38 - Exterior: view to northeast of non-contributing infill NR#6 (right) and southern portion of NR#2 west elevation (left). 15 Feb 2016

9 of 38 - Exterior: view to northeast of NR# 2 west elevation. 15 Feb 2016

10 of 38 - Exterior: view to northeast of the northern portion of NR#2 west elevation. 15 Feb 2016

11 of 38 - Exterior: view to southeast – north elevation of NR#2. 22 Feb 2016

12 of 38 - Exterior: view to south from near Paran Creek – east elevation of NR#2 (left) and north elevation of NR#1. 22 Feb 2016

13 of 38 - Exterior: view to west of NR#2, northern portion of east elevation. 7 Mar 2016

14 of 38 - Exterior: view to northwest of NR#2, northern portion of east elevation. 7 Mar 2016

15 of 38 - Exterior: view north from parking area east of NR#2 showing dam impoundment, Paran Creek and undeveloped lands north of the mill complex. 15 Feb 2016

16 of 38 - Exterior: view to west from east end of dam (NR#12); east elevation of NR#2, with a portion of NR#1 at left. 15 Feb 2016

17 of 38 - Exterior: Detail of gate operator at east end of dam (NR#12). 15 Feb 2016

18 of 38 - Exterior: view to southwest of NR#1 from east end of dam. 15 Feb 2016

19 of 38 – Exterior: view to south-southwest of Building 1 (right) and non-contributing Buildings 14 and 17 (left and center). 15 Feb 2016

20 of 38 - Exterior: view to west of NR#1 from east bank of Paran Creek. 15 Feb 2016

21 of 38 - Exterior: view to southwest from east bank of Paran Creek. NR#1 (right) and non-contributing NR#10 (left). 15 Feb 2016

22 of 38 - Exterior: view south-southwest from east of Paran Creek of NR#10. 15 Feb 2016

23 of 38 - Exterior: view to northwest of non-contributing NR#10. 15 Feb 2016

24 of 38 - Exterior: view northwest from parking/loading area. Upper south elevation of NR#1 (grey, center), diagonal passage from NR#1 to NR#4 (upper left); non-contributing NR#7 and Central Corridor expansion obscure lower portion of NR#1 south elevation. 15 Feb 2016

25 of 38 - Exterior: view to north of south elevation, NR#1; non-contributing NR#7 &NR#9 below. 15 Feb 2016

26 of 38 - Exterior: view east-northeast toward dam (NR#12). 15 Feb 2016

27 of 38 - Exterior: view east-southeast toward dam (NR#12). 15 Feb 2016

28 of 38 - Interior: view to south from north end of Central Corridor (NR#5). 7 Mar 2016

29 of 38 - Interior: view to south from midpoint of Central Corridor (NR#5). 7 Mar 2016

30 of 38 - Interior: view to northeast from south end of Central Corridor (NR#5). 7 Mar 2016

31 of 38 - Interior: view to south; NR#2 corridor (typical). 25 Feb 2016

32 of 38 - Interior: view to south; NR#1, 2nd floor corridor along west wall. 7 Mar 2016

33 of 38 - Interior: Building 2, typical apartment; detail of exposed structure. 22 Feb 2016

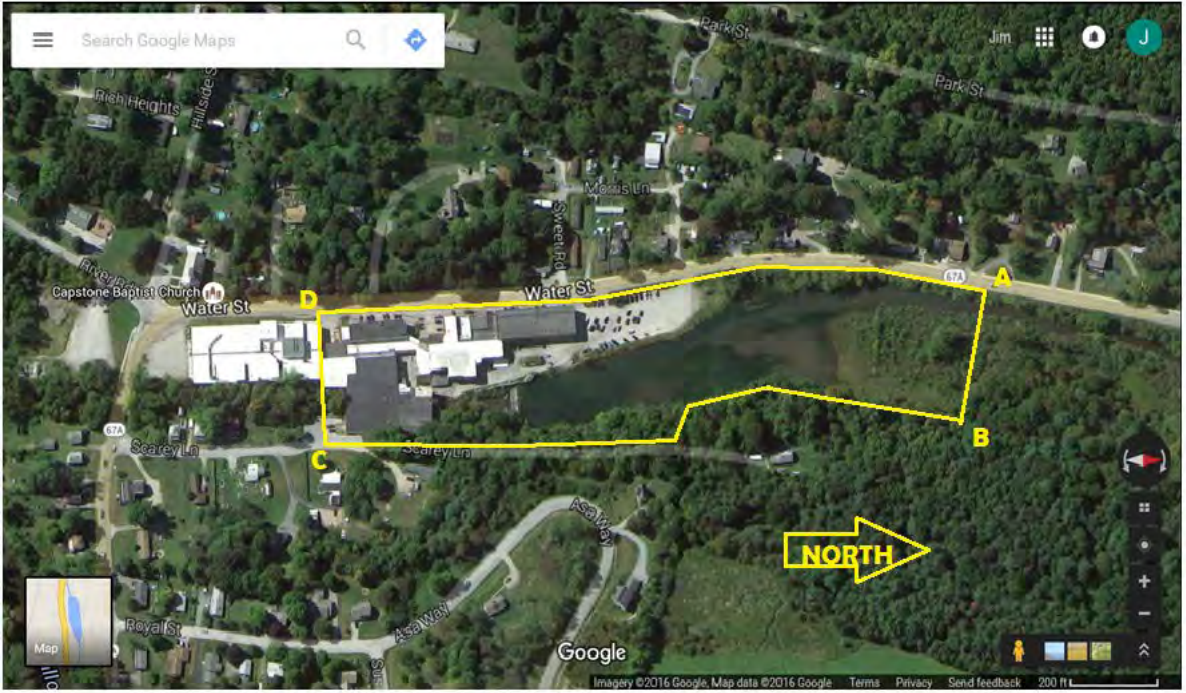
34of 38 - Interior: NR#2, typical apartment; detail of exposed brickwork at windows. 22 Feb 2016

35 of 38 - Interior: NR#2, first floor manufacturing/machining area. 22 Feb 2016

36 of 38 - Interior: NR#2, first floor manufacturing/machining area. 22 Feb 2016

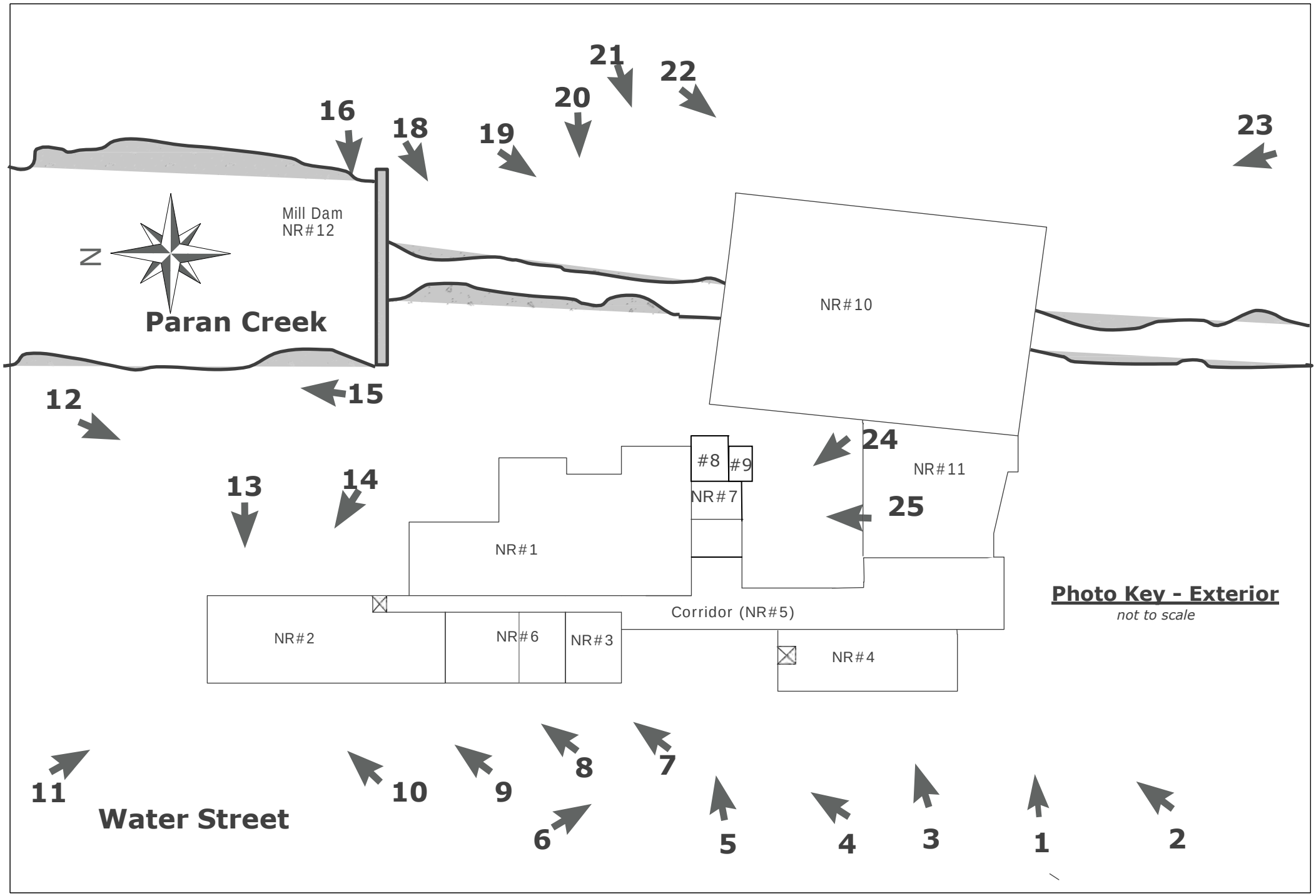
37 of 38 - Interior: NR#2, first floor manufacturing/machining area. 22 Feb 2016

38of 38 - Interior: NR#4 basement, north end. View to northwest. 15 Feb 2016



H.C. White Company Mill Complex
940 Water Street, North Bennington
Bennington County, Vermont

A. Lat: 42.919715	Long: -73.246722
B. Lat: 42.919522	Long: -73.245415
C. Lat: 42.915125	Long: -73.245489
D. Lat: 42.915094	Long: -73.246506



HC White Company Mill Complex, No. Bennington, VT

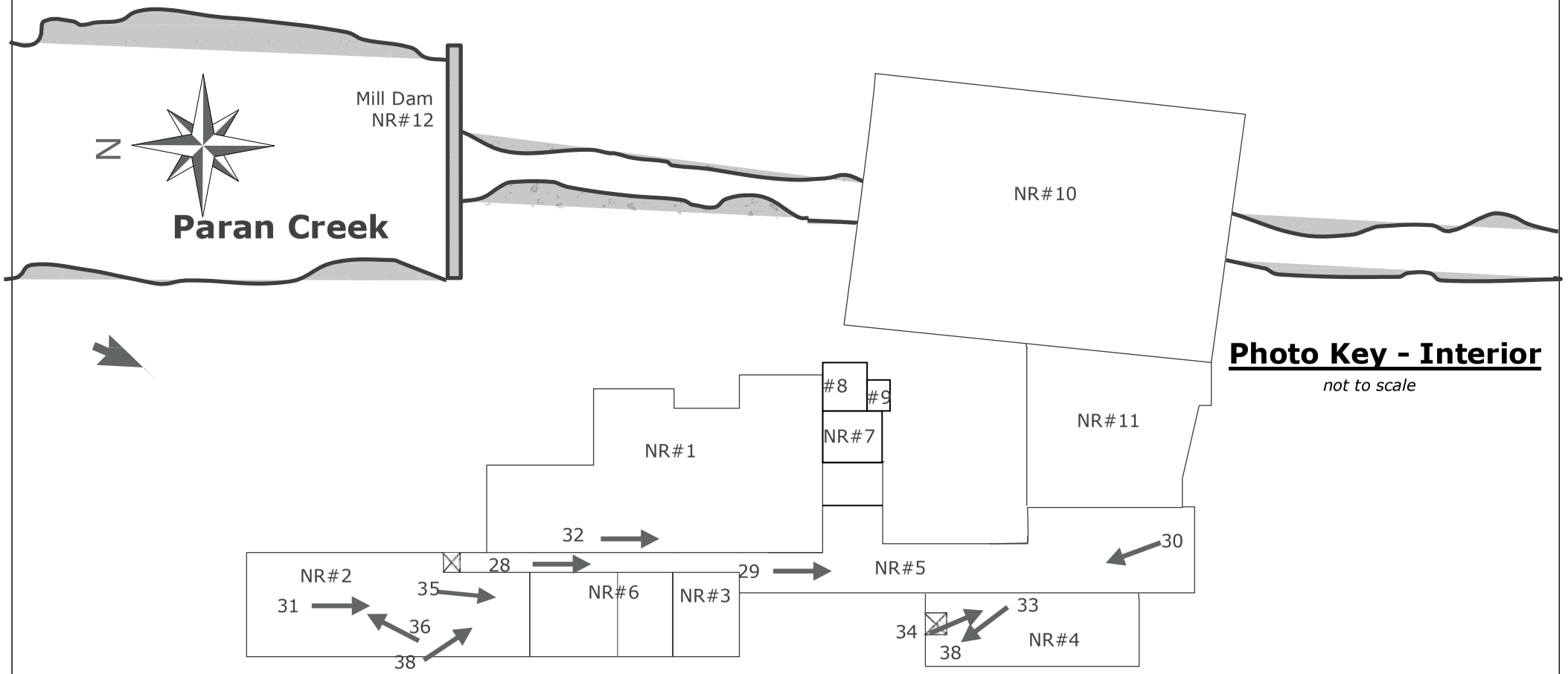


Photo Key - Interior

not to scale

HC White Company Mill Complex, No. Bennington, VT


DION
SNOWSHOES
942


BG WHITE
ESTATE


HC WHITE
EST 1875


STERLING GUN DRILLS
Sterling Gun Drills


STERLING GUN DRILLS
Sand Springs
SPRING WATER


EXIT


LEASE


EXIT


PHILIPS


Castrol
can-am

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	White, H.C., Company Mill Complex
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	VERMONT, Bennington

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
12/2/2016	12/27/2016	1/11/2017	1/17/2017	1/17/2017

Reference number:	SG100000515
Nominator:	State

Reason For Review:

__ Appeal	**X** PDIL	__ Text/Data Issue
__ SHPO Request	__ Landscape	__ Photo
__ Waiver	__ National	__ Map/Boundary
__ Resubmission	__ Mobile Resource	__ Period
__ Other	__ TCP	__ Less than 50 years
	__ CLG	

__**X**__ Accept _____ Return _____ Reject __**1/11/2017**__ Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	Part 1 accepted Important in industry; while the entire complex spans a number of design trends in industrial architecture, it does have early examples of fire-proof, concrete construction.
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept A and C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

October 29, 2008

Mr. Roderick Lloyd-Williams
HRH Management, LLC
PO Box 753
North Bennington, VT 05257

PROPERTY: **H.C. White Mill, 900 Water Street, Bennington, VT**
PROJECT NUMBER: **22573**

Dear Mr. Lloyd-Williams:

The National Park Service (NPS) has reviewed the Historic Preservation Certification Application -- Part 1 for the property cited above, and has determined that the property appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

While the documentation submitted proposes a period of significance of 1887 – 1930, it also suggests that the H. C. White Company went out of business in 1935. Given the link between the significance of the property and the White Company, a period of significance that extends to 1935 would be more consistent.

Our evaluation of the structures on the property is, therefore, based on a period of significance of 1887-1935. Since this is only a preliminary determination of the property's significance, aspects of the nomination such as the period of significance may differ in the actual listing of the property. Our evaluation that this will be a single "certified historic structure" upon listing is based on the information currently available and could change if information emerges that alters the dates or conditions presented. Moreover, our determination that this is a single structure is not binding on the IRS and its determinations for application of the "substantial rehabilitation test" or for eligibility of any particular component of the property for the credit.

Having determined this will be a single "certified historic structure," we will review the rehabilitation work as a single overall project, and issue rehabilitation certification on the merits of the overall project rather than for individual structural components. Consequently, Part 2 of the application, the Description of Rehabilitation Work, must describe all proposed work on the property.

A copy of this decision will be forwarded to the Internal Revenue Service. If you have any questions regarding the review of your application, please contact me at 202-354-2030.

Sincerely,

John Sandor
Technical Preservation Services

cc: IRS
VT SHPO

VERMONT

State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
Deane C. Davis Building, 6th Floor
One National Life Drive, Montpelier, VT 05620-0501
http://accd.vermont.gov/historic-preservation

[phone] 802-828-3540

Agency of Commerce and Community Development

November 7, 2016

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for Property in Vermont

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain a true and correct copy of the nomination for the H.C. White Company Mill Complex located at 940 Water Street in North Bennington, VT, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Notification
The property owner(s), Chief Elected Official and Regional Planning Commission were notified of the proposed nomination on September 27, 2016.

☒ No objections to the nomination were submitted to the Division during the public comment period. The owner and chief elected official both waived the 30-day commenting period in writing.

☐ An objection to the nomination was submitted to the Division during the public comment period. A copy of the objection is included on Disk 1.

☐ A letter of support for the nomination was submitted to the Division during the public comment period. A copy of the letter is included on Disk 1.

Certified Local Government

☒ The property being nominated is not located in a CLG community.

☐ The property being nominated is located in a CLG community, and a copy of the local commission's review is included on Disk 1.

Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits

☐ This property is not utilizing the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits.

☒ This property being rehabilitated using the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits. A copy of the *Part I – Evaluation of Significance* form is included on Disk 1.

State Review Board

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviewed the draft nomination materials at its meeting on October 19, 2016. The Council voted that the property meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criteria A and C, and recommends that the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3043 or devin.colman@vermont.gov.

Sincerely,
VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Devin A. Colman
State Architectural Historian