DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVE UN 1 0 1976 OCT 8 1976 DATE ENTERED

SEEIN	STRUCTIONS IN HOW TO TYPE ALL ENTRIES	<i>TO COMPLETE NATION</i> COMPLETE APPLICAE		3	
NAME	Lhe				
HISTORIC	. H. Bennett Studi	•			
	. H. Bennett Studi	0			
AND/OR COMMON					
LOCATION					
STREET & NUMBER					
	roadway		NOT FOR PUBLICATION		
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
Wisco	onsin Dells	_ VICINITY OF	2nd		
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
Wisco	nsin 53965	55	Columbia	021	
CLASSIFICA	TION				
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRESENT USE		
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
17	X PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	Xcommercial	PARK	
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	XEDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESID	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL		
	BEING CONSIDERED	_NO	MILITARY	TRANSPORTATI	
STREET & NUMBER	Bennett Dyer and J	ean Dyer Reese			
CITY, TOWN	Br <u>oa</u> dway		STATE 5396	· p	
	onsin Dells	VICINITY OF	Wisconsin 5396	15	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC	Columbia Co	unty Courthouse			
STREET & NUMBER					
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
	Portage		Wisconsin 5390)1	
REPRESENT	ATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TITLE					
Wisconsin's Hi	storic Preservation	n Plan, Volume II:	The Inventory		
DATE	,				
1974		FEDERAL X	STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS S	tațe Historical Soc	ciety of Wisconsin			
CITY, TOWN Madison			STATE Wisconsin	52704	



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT

__GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__RUINS

__UNALTERED
XALTERED

X ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE.

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The H. H. Bennett Studio was constructed in 1875, ten years after its founder purchased a tintype studio business in Kilbourn City. It was built as a commercial photographers studio and its arrangements reflect the phases of a business enterprise, sales, studio portraiture, wet process developing, and contact printing of stereoview negatives; the one out of studio phase, taking the landscape photographs is documented in the pictures themselves.

The original red brick single story facade consisted of a central transomed double door with a two over two double hung windows on each side. Brick mouldings delinated the roof line and a false front is surmounted by heavy moulded wood or sheet metal side cornices and a open bottomed gable or pediment with the same profile. The exterior decorative scheme was so simple that attribution to any of the styles of the day is difficult, but it probably would have been considered "Renaissance" revival when it was built.

Over the years changes in the building occurred as the business demanded them. Bennett devised a rotating glass printing house that was installed on the roof of the building. The gallery or sales room was continuously modernized to attract customers. By 1910 it sported the heavy beams emblematic of the Arts and Crafts Movement along with the original display cases which are retained to this day. Finally in 1918 — ten years after his death — the facade was remodeled by his wife and former partner Mrs. Evaline Bennett. It was rebuilt in up to date Old English or Tudor style with a half timbered stucco gable surmounting a recessed central door and two plate glass windows. Narrow display cases let into the thickness of the side walls of the building utilized the remaining facade and replaced the free standing display kiosk which had stood in front of the building.

Today the building retains its 1918 facade surrounded on one side and the back by extensions. The original layout of the interior remains, however. The old gallery still functions as an exhibit space for H. H. Bennett's work and a wide door that had been opened into an adjoining gift shop has now been closed. The original "Artistic" Eastlake Style cases still show Bennett views and serve as an introduction to the museum that occupies the old studio and dark room areas. Here H. H. Bennett's cameras, mounting equipment, and the wet plate process are shown together with the props that were used in portrait sittings.

A new temperature humidity controlled vault for the negative collection has just been finished behind the original studio building, and plans exist for the restoration and preservation of the revolving solar printing house. The first will guarantee the preservation of the body of Bennett's work while the second will further amplify his reputation for ingenuity.



PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	_ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X 1800-1899	XCOMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X_OTHER (SPECIFY)
•		X_INVENTION		Photographic history

SPECIFIC DATES

1875

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The H. H. Bennett studio is the oldest operating photographer's enterprise in the state. It houses the work of Henry Hamilton Bennett, his wife and partner, and two generations of his successors. By preserving the original facilities that were used when the studio was built it provides several unusual opportunities for understanding the way commerce and artistic creativity were interwoven in late 19th century America.

The studio itself shows the conditions late 19th century portraiture demanded. The dark room demonstrates the technical problems that beset early wet plate photographers and the galley gives visible evidence of the value turn-of-the-century Americans placed on photographs themselves. Together the site and the collection comprise a significant record of Wisconsin and documents the forceful role photography has taken in the way we view the world.

In 1861 during his Civil War Service, Bennett was wounded in the hand. The injury may have been influential in his decision to purchase a small tin-type studio in Kilburn City, Wisconsin, rather than follow the family trade of carpentry. He concentrated on producing stereo views for the then popular forerunner of both radio and television. Almost every family had a stereographic viewer and hundreds of thousands of these views of scenic wonders and major events were sold by publishing houses as well as individual studios. The views were ordinarily original contact prints mounted on cards for use in the magnifying viewer.

The use of contact prints meant the photographic quality was high — better than any form of image we usually experience, but caused great technical problems. Bennett moved into this competitive market with sensitivity and spectacular views of the Dells of the Wisconsin River and Devils Lake in the Dells area. The views were instrumental in promoting infant tourism. They sold well but he chose to expand his offerings — and in doing so left a major documentary record. Perhaps most important, he pioneered in the development of something very like the modern picture essay — for instance his coverage of a lumber raft trip down the Wisconsin River goes beyond simple documentation to show

*Bennett's work has been selected for several major exhibitions including the photographer in the American Landscape Museum of Modern Art 1963 and numerous publications.

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		$\underline{1}$, Sunday p	icture journa	1, Milwaukee, Wisc	oongin.			
May 2, 190	May 2, 1965. Paul Vanderbilt, H.H. Bennett exhibition, 1843-1908, State Historical Society of							
Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, January-March, 1965.								
John Sarkowsky	John Sarkowsky, The Photographer in the American Landscape, Exhibition Catalogue,							
Museum of	Modern Art, New	York, New	York. 1963.					
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NAME / TITLE								
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STREET & NUMBER	State Historic	ar society	OT MISCOURIN	March 25, 1976)			
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	Madison			Wisconsin 53706				
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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Statement of Significance (continued)

how all the aspects of raftsman's life fit together. In this Bennett was far in advance of his peers who contented themselves with stiffly posed reenactments of "interesting" incidents. He also covered the Milwaukee water front; the homes of merchants and manufacturers; the Winnebago Indians and at least three world fairs, 1876, 1893, 1904. A superb craftsman who wanted to show "what things were really like," he devised ways of involving his viewers in the image with men caught in mid air jumping across chams, smoke boiling up from sail steamers in the harbor and casual loungers in the streets.

With great mechanical ingenuity he devised new lens mounts, high speed shutters, a revolving printing house to follow the sun and exposed all those thousands of glass plates to make stereo contact prints and stereoview mounters and trimmers to feed the expanding stereo market.

Perhaps the most unusual thing about all this is that Bennett's work is preserved virtually in totality. His stereo views are of course distributed across the world but all his negatives for not only stereos but panoramic landscapes, post cards, and portraits, as well as the work of his successors are held at the studios along with his cameras and other inventions, offering the unique combination of an almost complete collection of the work of a great photographer held in the actual space he worked in.