

REC-117

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

NOV 2 2005

OMB No. 1024-0018
(Expires Jan. 2005)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 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. 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 National Clothespin Factory

other names/site number Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey,
Montpelier 1211-57-I
=====

=====
2. Location
=====
street & number One Granite Street not for publication N/A
city or town Montpelier vicinity N/A
state Vermont code VT county Washington code 023
zip code 05602
=====

=====
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.)

Suzanne C. Daniels, National Register Specialist 11-2-05
Signature of certifying official Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register Edson Beall 12/16/05
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] _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

=====
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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> INDUSTRY </u>	Sub: <u> Manufacturing Facility </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> INDUSTRY </u>	Sub: <u> Manufacturing Facility </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	<u> Professional </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 OTHER: Wood frame factory

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Granite
 roof SYNTHETIC: Rubber
 walls WOOD: Weatherboard
 other _____

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

=====
 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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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)

- Industry
- Invention
- Architecture
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance 1918 - 1954

Significant Dates 1918

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
 =====
 (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
X State Historic Preservation Office
 ___ Other State agency
 ___ Federal agency
 ___ Local government
X University

X Other

Name of repository: Bailey-Howe Library, University of Vermont, Vermont Historic Society, Vermont Department of Libraries

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property .30

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>693910</u>	<u>4902540</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>				

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 Elizabeth Andre, Phillip Barlow, Roger Cuiffo, Stephanie Gordon, Eileen Heideman, Nicole Janton, Mary Stadalnick, Tiffany Mitzman

organization University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program
date February 25, 2005

street & number 133 South Prospect Street telephone 802.656.3180
city or town Burlington state VT zip code 05405

=====
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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Peter Merrill

street & number One Granite Street telephone 802.656.0400

city or town Montpelier state VT zip code 05602

=====
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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

**National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

Narrative Description

The National Clothespin Factory, circa 1918, is a three-story, two-by-twelve bay wood frame factory, with a flat, overhanging roof, located along the southeast bank of the Winooski River, on the corner of Granite Street and Stone Shed Lane, in Montpelier, Vermont. An associated one-story, shed roof office and storage building, circa 1950, is also located on the site, immediately adjacent the river. The buildings are located in an industrial neighborhood filled with granite sheds and lumber yards between the railroad and the Winooski River. The main block is a rectangular plan, sheathed in gray clapboard siding and resting upon a granite foundation, with an elevator shaft extending past the roofline on the easterly corner of the building. A two-story shed addition, rebuilt in the 1990's, extends off the north façade, flush with the façade of the main block. A one-story addition was constructed circa 1925 at the intersection of the eaves and was later extended across the entirety of the west façade. The southwesterly end of the addition was later raised to a full three stories. The National Clothespin Factory retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The primary façade, or east elevation, is accessible via two entrances, one on the second bay from the left and the other on the third bay from the right. Two cement steps and an iron railing lead up to the rightmost accessible entrance. There is an additional door located at the second bay from the right, but it is not accessible. The leftmost door is flat stock wood replacement. The door with the cement stairs is metal replacement with one large window covered in metal mesh. The rightmost door may be historic, and has four vertical panels located below an eight-pane upper window opening. The fenestration consists of three rows of six-over-six, double hung sash windows with plain surrounds. The windows are evenly spaced and nearly uninterrupted in their horizontal arrangement.

The east facing and north facing elevations are adjoined by the elevator shaft, which is flush with the two façades and rises a few feet past the roofline of the main block and is topped with a slightly pitched overhanging roof. The east façade of the tower is has a column of three windows, while the north façade is bare.

The north elevation displays a centrally placed loading dock, consisting of a wide red door of vertical boards atop a slightly protruding cement platform. The door is flanked, asymmetrically, by two columns of windows, three rows high, all of which are the same size and

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**National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

style as those on the primary façade. The newer two-story addition extends to the west, and includes a large open bay on the first level and two windows on the second level that are of the same type as the historic portion of the building, and likely were reused. The addition is capped with a low-pitched shed roof. One window is located on the west façade of the main block just above this roofline, and is the same configuration as the other historic windows on the building. There is one additional uncovered opening on the second level of the south façade of this addition.

The west elevation of the main block is barely visible behind the various additions, although the original fenestration seems to match, in size, style and arrangement, that of the primary façade. A fire escape extends from a window on the third floor, down towards the right, providing access to the roof of the one-story addition. The one-story addition is covered in gray tin siding, with a widely overhanging roof. A garage door, constructed of painted green wood, with two rows of six panes of glass each, opens into the addition on the far left end.

The three-story, rear addition is sheathed in matching gray clapboards and capped in a flat overhanging roof. A brick chimney rises from the northeasterly end of the roof. The north elevation of the addition has only one small, square, single-paned window, with a plain, unpainted surround, opening into the second floor near the northerly corner. The west elevation of the addition is five bays wide. The fenestration of the upper two stories matches, in size and style, that of the main block, but the first story consists of small, square, nine-paned windows, painted green, with plain, white surrounds. A large, green garage door, matching that of the one-story addition, opens into the center of the façade and is sheltered by a peaked hood. The south elevation, which is flush with the south elevation of the main block, has one wooden door, painted red, with a single pane of glass, opening into the second floor, on the far right hand side of the façade. A fire escape extends down toward the left, providing access to the ground.

The south elevation of the main block consists of three rows of two windows each, symmetrically aligned, matching, in size and style, the fenestration of the primary façade.

The interior plan has remained largely unchanged, except for a studio space on the third floor. The original balloon frame construction is visible on the interior, as well as the original wood flooring and walls. A complex system of ducts for the purpose of vertically transporting the clothespins from floor to floor characterizes the interior of the building and contrasts the horizontality of the exterior.

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**National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

The first floor is divided into several rooms of varying size. The far left entrance along the primary façade opens into the largest of the first floor rooms, an ell shaped space filled with machinery for cutting the raw wood and producing the shaped clothespin halves. A small washroom is partitioned off in the northerly corner of the room. To the right are two doors that open into the tumbler room, a small rectangular space housing large barrel-shaped tumblers in which the clothespins are dried, and into a narrow, ell shaped room containing the elevator shaft, conveyor belts and access to the loading dock. Additional small, rectangular rooms fill the remaining space in the back of the building. Both stairs to the second floor and to the cellar are found along the southeasterly wall of the narrow, ell shaped room.

Two larger rooms span the width of the main block on the second floor. The stairs rise to a large rectangular room, housing the elevator shaft and conveyor belts, which move the boxes of clothespins down to the first floor. A connecting, larger rectangular room, with a small washroom and break room partitioned off in the northerly corner, houses the row of clothespin assembly machines. Two doors at either end of the back wall enter into another smaller rectangular room in which the completed clothespins are bagged and boxed.

Atop the staircase on the third floor is a square room, housing the elevator shaft, on the right, and a long, narrow rectangular room, with two rows of machinery producing springs for the clothespins, on the left. A studio space is accessible in the rear of the building via a long, narrow hallway. The studio is an ell shaped room, with a small washroom and darkroom directly to the right of the entrance. The original windows have been fitted with storm sashes, and the interior partition walls have been covered in dry wall. The original wood flooring and walls are still visible as are the post and beam supports and the sprinkler system. A brick chimney fills the easterly corner of the space.

A narrow, spiral staircase descends from the first floor into the cellar. The cellar is one large, rectangular room with a concrete floor and the rubble stone foundation is visible along the walls.

A detached, one-story office building, circa 1950, is situated to the south of the main factory building, and contributes to the significance of the factory site by both its supporting function and architectural style. Originally used for lumber storage, the building was renovated for office use in the 1960's, and continues that function today. A garage area is located at the southwesterly end of the building, and is currently used for storage. The structure, roughly one-by-six bays, is covered in gray shingles and is topped with a shed roof. The fenestration consists

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**National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

primarily of one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, with plain surrounds, painted white, and small, rectangular single-pane windows also with plain, white surrounds. Entry is gained on the southeasterly elevation, through a wooden door, with a single pane of glass, sheltered by a peaked door hood and on the southwesterly elevation through a matching wooden door, centered along the façade. The garage area at the southwesterly end of the building has overhead, four-by-four paneled door. A small chimney is centrally located on the roof. The foundation of the building is concrete, and the shed roof has synthetic shingles.

The National Clothespin Factory is an excellent example of an early twentieth century factory that has changed little in almost a century, and therefore has managed to keep its integrity intact. The building is still functioning as a clothespin factory, its original purpose, and both its interior and exterior have experienced little change to their original characteristics. With the decline of the building's manufacturing, the current owner, Peter Merrill, is looking for a use that will preserve both the building's character and architectural features that make the space unique as a factory building. The addition of artist studio space in the third story fits well into the open floor plan of the factory and therefore will not affect the integrity of the historic property.

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**National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

Statement of Significance

The National Clothespin Factory, located at One Granite Street in Montpelier, Vermont, stands as a monument to the factory life that played a significant role in the history and shaping of Vermont and New England, and is a well-preserved example of a wood-frame factory building constructed in the early twentieth century. The clothespin industry in the United States was historically comprised of small, family-run factories, located primarily in the Northeast, of which National Clothespin Factory is an excellent example. Due to a decline in clothespin demand and the low cost of foreign imports, the Montpelier factory is the last of its kind in the United States. The National Clothespin Factory in Montpelier, Vermont, is significant under Criterion A, for its association with events contributing to the history of the city of Montpelier, the State of Vermont, and the manufacturing industry of New England, and Criterion C, for its embodiment of the architectural features distinctive of early twentieth century New England factory design and construction.

History

Montpelier, the capital city of Vermont and the seat of Washington County, lies approximately ten miles northeast of the geographic center of the state. The city is bounded northerly by Middlesex and East Montpelier, easterly by Berlin, separated by the Winooski River, southerly by Berlin, and westerly by Berlin and Middlesex. The township was granted on October 21, 1780, and was chartered on August 14, 1781, by Timothy Bigelow and fifty-nine associates, to contain 23,040 acres and given the name Montpelier.

Shortly after the settlement of Montpelier, grist-mills, saw-mills, wool-carding mills, and dress-mills grew along the Winooski and North Branch rivers, which flow through town. The riverfront became an invaluable location for many industries, serving as an efficient source of power, and providing many necessities to settlers. During the second half of the nineteenth century, steam power replaced water power, and railroads introduced improvements in the transportation of raw materials and finished products. The rail corridor in Montpelier followed the flat terrain of the Winooski River on the south side of town, where industry had already been established, further solidifying the location of that industrial base. In 1887, the Montpelier Building Association was established to "build sheds for the use of granite manufacturers," according to *The Vermont Watchman, Illustrated Souvenir Edition*, published in 1893. The organization began purchasing lots between the rail corridor and the river in order to erect manufacturing facilities, mostly granite sheds. The first of these sheds was built in 1888 on Barre Street. Other granite sheds and lumber works followed, the development moving southward, away from Main Street.

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**National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

By the twentieth century, electricity replaced steam power, but the location of Montpelier's industry remained firmly in place. Both the National Clothespin Company's original building at One Main Street (no longer standing) and its second (and present) building erected in 1918 on Granite Street were situated along the Winooski River, between the water corridor and the adjacent railroad lines. Thus, the existing factory reveals the cultural significance of these two features in Montpelier's industrial history.

The proximity of this industrial area to nearby residential neighborhoods, located immediately adjacent to the rail yards and the river, also reveals important patterns in the city's industrial history. Small, family-run companies relied heavily on local workers, who in turn contributed significantly to the city's economic development. The National Clothespin Factory has exemplified this practice throughout its history and continues to do so, employing a number of workers who have been with the firm for many decades. The important relationship between neighborhood industry and local labor is illustrated by the willingness—indeed enthusiasm—of these workers for continuing their employment with the firm. Moreover, the relationship between small industries such as the National Clothespin Company and the local economy extends far beyond the borders of urban neighborhoods. In particular, the company has played a significant role in a regional wood-products industry, providing a source of revenue for timberland owners, saw mill operators, and carriers.

The booming lumber industry and access to new types of machinery made clothespin manufacturing an ideal industry for northern New England in the early twentieth century. Clothespins were an economical product to manufacture, ideal for small, family run businesses, and were initially a byproduct of companies that produced other lumber goods, as they are small, and can be made from lower-grade scrap lumber. During the height of the industry, in the 1930's, fifteen factories were running throughout New England, including two in Montpelier alone. With the advent of the electric dryer, after World-War II, clothespin demand plummeted. In the mid-1960's, cheaper, imported clothespins, from Europe and Asia, became a serious threat to the already declining clothespin industry. Representatives from the clothespin industries attempted, unsuccessfully, to lobby Congress to limit or halt the import of clothespins. In 1982, five clothespin factories remained in New England, employing 427 workers. One of the last clothespin manufacturers in the United States, the family-owned Penley Corporation of Maine, founded in 1923, stopped manufacturing clothespins, laid off 39 of its 54 employees, and transitioned to the import and distribution of foreign clothespins. Forester, Inc., of Wilton, Maine, stopped manufacturing clothespins in 2003, because production was no longer cost efficient. The National Clothespin Company, in Montpelier, Vermont, is the last remaining factory in the United States manufacturing clothespins, last filling a purchase order in November 2003.

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**National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

Clothespin manufacturing was part of the industrial boom occurring in Montpelier in the latter half of nineteenth century, through the beginning of the twentieth century. The National Clothespin Company has its roots in the United States Clothes Pin Company, the first clothespin manufacturer in Montpelier. The U.S. Clothespin Company was chartered August 22, 1887, with General Stephen Thomas as President, and a patent for product design. When the company opened in 1887, new machinery had been constructed specifically for the manufacture of clothespins. The manufacturing facilities of the U.S. Clothespin Company expanded throughout the early part of the twentieth century, and the company continued to produce until the early 1940s.

An employee of the U.S. Clothespin Company, Allen D. Moore, refined the metal springs on clothespins, creating a more cost efficient and wind-safe product. In 1909, he started his own company, financed by local businessman, Fred Blanchard. Then called the National Spring Clip Company, the factory was originally located at One Main Street, in Montpelier, and the initially employed twenty workers. In 1918, the company moved to its present location at One Granite Street (it first appears on the 1925 Sanborn map). Development in this area of town had continued from the earliest granite sheds in the late 1880s. By 1918, new utility lines were being extended to this area of town, making it a desirable area for building new, modern factory facilities. It is likely that the National Spring Clip Company moved for this reason, as well as to expand its production in a larger building. Machinery located in the building dates from the early part of the twentieth century, and was designed specifically for clothespin manufacturing. The machines themselves were produced in machine shops in Springfield, Vermont, and repairs and replacement parts were provided by the Lane Machine shops located in Montpelier. Lumber for the production of the clothespins also came from Vermont, although during the busiest years of production, some lumber was required from nearby New Hampshire. At peak production, the National Clothespin Company would use 500,000 board feet of lumber a year, an immense amount considering the size of clothespins.

In 1929, the factory was sold to local businessman, Arthur Douglas Hayes, who subsequently acquired a trademark for the clothespins, calling them Klos Klips, a name still used today. In 1939, the company changed its name to the National Clothespin Company, its present day moniker. In 1967, Jack Crowell purchased the company, and it has since remained in the family, with his daughter and son-in-law, Janet and Peter Merrill, presently owning and operating the factory.

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**National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

The company dealt with a myriad of customers over the century, but the main client was the F.W. Woolworth Company. At one time, the National Clothespin Company was the exclusive supplier of clothespins for all Woolworth stores across the country. Transportation of the raw materials and finished clothespins initially occurred via rail lines, and at one time, a rail spur ran directly to the building. Later, trucking became more convenient for distribution. As clothespin industry began declining mid-century, the National Clothespin Company began diversifying their product line, introducing toothpicks, plastic clothespins and diaper pins.

Architectural Significance

The building housing the National Clothespin Company maintains its architectural and historical integrity, standing largely unchanged, an exemplary representative of early twentieth century industrial architecture. The historic fabric of the factory remains intact, conveying turn-of-the-century industrial building trends in New England. The building is sheathed in the original clapboards, retains the original windows, doors and interior wall and floor boards, and contains all of the original custom designed clothespin manufacturing machinery, in good, working condition. The utilitarian simplicity of the factory design is still present in the National Clothespin Factory. The factory is an unadorned, rectangular building characterized by an open interior plan, flat roof, long rows of large windows, and a fluid design, through which raw materials enter at one end of the building and the finished product leaves for shipment from the other. The balloon frame construction, popular in factory design of the era, significantly opens up the interior, allowing larger, unencumbered spaces and the use of fewer materials, and the extensive fenestration allows sufficient light for the large workspaces. Factories of this era relied heavily on elevators to move large or heavy materials from one floor to the next. One of the defining characteristics of the National Clothespin Factory is the elevator shaft at the southwest corner of the building, which contains what is most likely the original elevator, manufactured by the Energy Elevator Company of Philadelphia, PA, in good, working condition. The layout of the manufacturing system, with its flow from room to room and its use of air shafts and conveyor belts to move the clothespins vertically from floor to floor, reflects the drive towards greater efficiency characteristic of the time period; the entire building functions as one unit with people working between the machines to feed the process.

The National Clothespin Factory provides invaluable information about both clothespin manufacturing in the United States and twentieth century New England factory design. Its unique, customized machinery recreates the manufacturing process in use for nearly one hundred years. The building itself and its waterfront location recreate an early twentieth century industrial setting, revealing the original design, materials and associations with surrounding buildings and features, which characterize the turn-of-the century New England industrial era.

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**National Clothespin Company
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont**

Bibliography

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Montpelier City Directories, 1885-1915, 1918, 1920.

Pritchett, Liz, "Winooski East Riverfront Redevelopment Plan, Montpelier, VT", February, 1996.

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Shribman, David, "Tiny Industry, Model Lobbying Drive", New York Times, February 19, 1982.

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Section number 10 Page 1

National Clothespin Company
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont

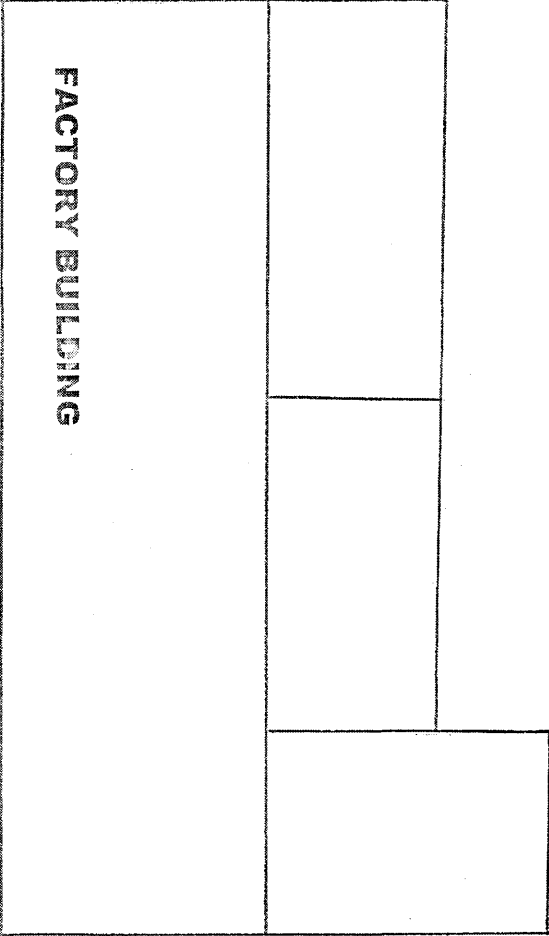
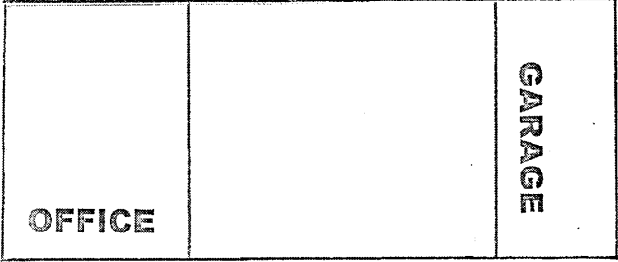
Boundary Description

The Winooski River bounds the National Clothespin Company to the south, while Granite Street bounds the factory to the east. Stone Shed Lane bounds the property to the North, and an adjacent property bounds the factory to the west. The property's lot size measures 180 x 70 feet, and the tax parcel number is 059-003-000.

Boundary Justification

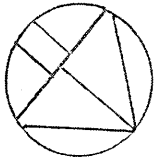
The designated property includes the entire parcel and buildings historically associated with the National Clothespin Company.

WINOOSKI RIVER



GRANITE STREET

GRANITE SHED LANE



Montpelier,
 Washington County,
 Vermont
 National Clothespin Factory
NOT TO SCALE

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National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont

Section number Photograph Labels

The following information is the same for all photographs:

National Clothespin Factory
Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont
Photos by Tiffany Mitzman
April 2005

Electronic images on CD filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photo #	Name of Photographer	Date of Photograph	Description of View
1	Tiffany Mitzman	April, 2005	Context Shot, Looking Southeast
2	Tiffany Mitzman	April, 2005	3/4 View, Looking Northwest
3	Tiffany Mitzman	April, 2005	3/4 View, Looking Southwest
4	Tiffany Mitzman	April, 2005	Rear View, Looking Southeast
5	Tiffany Mitzman	April, 2005	Window Detail, Looking West
6	Tiffany Mitzman	April, 2005	Interior View, Second Floor, Looking South
7	Tiffany Mitzman	April, 2005	Interior View, Second Floor, Looking North
8	Tiffany Mitzman	April, 2005	Associated Building, Office, Looking Southwest