

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**
date entered

1. Name

historic P. Robinson Fur Cutting Company

and/or common Oil Mill Road Building

2. Location

street & number Oil Mill Road ^{Rd.} n/a not for publication

city, town Danbury n/a vicinity of congressional district Fifth

state Connecticut code 09 county Fairfield code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Real Estate Technology

street & number 212 Elm Street

city, town New Canaan n/a vicinity of state Connecticut

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Town Clerk's Office, City Hall

street & number 155 Deer Hill Avenue

city, town Danbury state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission

city, town Hartford state Connecticut

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Robinson Fur Cutting Company factory is a large, 19th-century brick structure which stands on the Still River in a residential section of Danbury, Connecticut, approximately one mile west of the city center. (photographs 1 and 2) The building is situated off a short, dead-end road, and faces a row of small, post World War I dwellings, across the road to the west. The back of the factory faces the river, and railroad tracks on the opposite bank. Beyond the tracks and across the river, the east bank rises in a steep, wooded hillside, which leads to a late 19th-century residential neighborhood.

The factory, commonly called the Oil Mill Road Building, is a large, elongated structure consisting of a main block with two wings of diminishing height extending off the south end (photograph 2). The largest section, which also constitutes most of the original plant, is a four-and-one-half story, 15-bay block with a gambrel roof. The top story and the gambrel roof were added to the main block after a fire destroyed the original gable roof in 1895¹. The other, later blocks harmonize architecturally with the original, main block (photographs 2 and 3).

The nominated property consists of a long 2.5 acre, crescent-shape lot which covers the area bought by Peter Robinson in 1882, and includes approximately one acre purchased additionally by its subsequent owners, the American Hatters₂ and Furriers Corporation. Robinson also owned 15 acres, "mostly covered by water"². which appears to have been Oil Mill Pond, located a few hundred feet south of the factory. This acreage has since been filled in, and hence was not included in the nominated area.

The front, or west side of the factory consists of a main, four-story, gambrel-roofed block which is extended by two long wings set on axis, and diminishing in height toward the south. The front of the block is interrupted by an original, two-bay, four-story entrance block which projects approximately 20 feet forward of the main wall, near the center (photographs 1 and 3, Figure 4, Section A). This block contains the main entrance of the plant, and, except for its fourth story, is original. The foundation of this and the main block is fieldstone, and the brick work of the exterior walls is laid with a header course every sixth row. The main block (Section B) has 15 bays. All the window and door openings are segmentally-arched and are original. The windows have granite sills and retain 12-over-12 sash. The cornice, which extends around the entire plant, consists of several brick courses which are corbeled out from a brick dentil course set into the wall. In some sections, the cornice leads up the rake of the side elevations (photographs 4 and 5). The gambrel roof, while patched, retains its original metal sheeting and contains double-width, flat-roofed dormers set to either side of the entrance block (photograph 4). The dormers were built contemporaneously with the gambrel roof.

The south block (Section C), immediately adjacent to the main block, has a symmetrical, two-story, seven-bay front with a central, double doorway (photograph 4). The roof is a shallow-pitched, gable type. The foundation is fieldstone and is capped by a granite sill. This block₃ is either original or was built within six years of the main block's construction.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Criteria A and C

Specific dates 1884, 1895

Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Oil Mill Building is historically significant in being the last, major structure remaining from the fur-cutting and felt-manufacturing branch of the hatting industry in Danbury, Connecticut (Criterion A). For more than 75 years the building housed one of the two, 19th-century fur-cutting operations associated with the Danbury hatting industry, which from the 1850's to the 1950's was a leading world center of hat production. The White Brothers Building, the other, 19th-century fur-cutting factory, is no longer standing. The site of the building is also historically important, having contributed since the early 19th-century to the industrial history of Danbury. By 1812, a saw mill, and a grist mill which ground flax for linseed oil were prospering operations at a dam, once located a few hundred feet to the south of the site. This stretch of the Still River, an otherwise slow, meandering waterway, offers a straight unobstructed flow, making the site a popular one for the early establishment of saw and grist mills. The building represents the long, industrial history of the site and symbolizes the development of Danbury as a major, 19th-century industrial river town in Connecticut. Finally, the building is unusual in being a 19th-century industrial building type which features a Colonial Revival style roof, built after a fire destroyed the original in 1895. (Criterion C). Also notable is the maintenance of the architectural forms and details of the original block in sections built subsequently (Criterion C).

Between its earliest beginning in a home hat shop on Main Street in 1780, and 1884, when Peter Robinson built the factory, hatting in Danbury had evolved from a small-scale, cottage industry into the city's foremost mechanized manufacturing activity with specialized branches employing nearly 1,000 workers.¹ At its peak during the 1920's and 1930's the Danbury industry led the world in the manufacture of hats.

Hatting began as part of the general trend toward economic independence in the Northeastern United States following the Revolution. The advent of mechanized fur-processing and hat-forming techniques and mass production in the early 19th century, and Danbury's abundant supply of small, fur-bearing animals and good water power encouraged the rapid rise of the industry. By 1800, small shops operating out of the basements of private dwellings and in small buildings were putting out 20,000 hats per year, leading the country in hat production.² Made initially using native muskrat, beaver, and fox hair, and later imported fur, the products were unfinished, or "rough" hats which were then sold to "front" shops for finishing in New York and Newark.³ Much of Danbury's early success was attributable to its establishment of a strong, southern market, centering in Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia.⁴

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.486 acres

Quadrangle name Danbury

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UMT References

A	1 8	6 2 8 4 0 0	4 5 8 3 0 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	N A		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	N A		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	N A		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	N A		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	N A		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	N A		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	N A		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

A verbal description of the boundaries may be found in the Danbury Land Records, Book 356. p. 164, Danbury City Hall, Town Clerk's Office.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	N/A	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alison Gilchrist, edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation date March, 1982

street & number 152 Temple Street telephone 203 562-6312

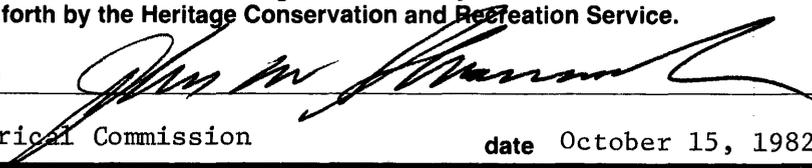
city or town New Haven state Connecticut

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

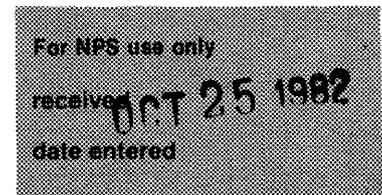
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission date October 15, 1982

For HCERS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	Entered in the National Register date <u>11/30/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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The third wing, which projects 15 feet forward of the plane of the main wall, is approximately 90 feet long (Sections D and E). It is made up of two, one-story segments, the north of which was built some time after 1913.⁴ Part of the north segment is visible in photograph 3; both sections appear in the foreground of photograph 2. The south segment appears in a c. 1890 photograph and 1909 city atlas as a separate storage building. The two segments are marked on the interior by a twelve-inch brick wall which, as the original north exterior wall of the south segment, features a fieldstone foundation and two window openings. The fenestration of the front wall changes in pattern, reflecting the change in segments. In the first, a doorway which is centrally situated in the segment is flanked symmetrically by two, even-spaced bays. In the second, a mostly blank, brick wall is divided symmetrically by a central doorway and two window openings located near the segment ends. As in the rest of the building, the openings are segmental-arch. The cornice of the entire block is a smaller scale version of that of the building's main blocks. The two-story, gable-end wall of the southern-most segment has two bays (photograph 2).

Like the front, the back of the factory is a series of blocks which step up from the south to the north end. Projecting from the back of the main block is a three-bay wing, probably original (except for the fourth and fifth stories) to the main block⁵ (photograph 6; Section F). Because of the falling grade of the site, the back of the building contains an additional story. Except doors, all exterior elements of the building's back elevation, including brickwork, window placement, and the cornice, correspond in design to those of the front wall. A tapering, cylindrical smoke-stack featuring patterned brickwork stands behind the mid-section of the plant. This structure, and the lower part of an elevator shaft situated further north, are original to the building. A double-width, dormer window projects from the lower slope of the gambrel roof.

A photograph taken of the back of the complex around 1913 shows the plant as it appeared before the storage shed was linked to the south block, and two stories added to the back wing (Figure 2). An earlier picture, taken around 1890, shows the building prior to the addition of the fifth story and the gambrel roof, and the south storage shed, now the southern-most segment (Figure 3).

The north end wall of the main block is three bays wide, and features the full profile of the gambrel block (photograph 1).

The Oil Mill Building structure is load-bearing masonry, with interior, timber, post-and-beam, mill-type construction. The interior structure consists of two rows of boxed posts extending the length of the interior (Figure 4), supporting large, boxed cross-beams. The floors are laid in oak and pine.

The building is long and rectangular in plan (Figure 4). The main entrance, offices, and stairs are contained in the west wing (Section A). The interior is a series of

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four, utilitarian spaces, with exposed, or concrete-faced, brick walls, and exposed floor framing (Sections B, C, D and E). In the east, or back wing, is a possibly original 30-inch penstock used for controlling the flow of water used to power a turbine. In a chamber below the basement is a turbine, consisting of a 6,000-gallon steel drum, containing a six-foot cast iron water wheel.⁶ After the turn of the century the factory alternated between steam and electric power.

Early fur processing took place in a roughly circular process through the various areas of the building, with heavy, vibrating machinery located on the basement and first floors. According to a 1909 Danbury city atlas, the various kinds of animal pelts were received in the basement, where they were given a preliminary washing. The wet fur was subsequently hoisted, by elevator, to the fourth floor for chemical soaking, and drying. Some drying was done in the warm space above the boiler room. The pelts would then be taken down to the second floor, where they were fed into machines which cut the fur from the skin. The loose fur was then sorted, mixed, and taken to the first floor. There it was loaded into large "blowing machines", which readied the fur for bonding into the felt form. "Rounding", or formation of the fur into its final felt form, was carried out in vacuum machines in the basement.⁷

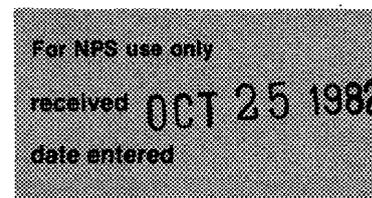
At present, the building serves as a shop and warehouse for Mozelle Furniture Company. The operation, which followed use of the plant as a warehouse for the Castro Convertible Company, consisted of the assembly and storage of chairs in the upper stories, and their display for sales on the ground floor.

Footnotes:

1. The Danbury News, November 7, 1895.
2. Danbury Land Records, Book 77, p. 425.
3. These dates were determined using a photograph from a book published in 1890 (Figure 3), a 1909 atlas, and a photograph of the building taken around 1913 (Figure 2). The 1890 photograph shows a low, gable roof.
4. The south block attached to the main block appears in the c. 1890 photograph of the plant (Figure 3), establishing this section as being either original to the main block or added within six years of the main block's original construction, 1884. The north segment of the south block (Figure 4, Section D) does not appear in the c. 1913 photograph (Figure 2), hence was constructed at a later date. No Danbury building records remain to document the additions or alterations made to the buildings.

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5. This block appears in the c. 1890 photograph (Figure 3) as a three-story, brick block with a gable roof. A middle bay on the east side and two additional stories were added sometime after 1913, according to the c. 1913 photograph (Figure 2).
6. Interview with Mr. Andrew Barabas, owner, 27 April 1982.
7. (Manufacturing Process-general information): Ernest F. Hubbard, The Pageant of Men's Hats. (factory layout): 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map for Danbury.

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As mechanized processes were adopted during the third and fourth decades of the 19th century, the cottage activities died out and larger-scale factories took their place. The introduction of various kinds of hat-forming and fur-processing machines greatly spurred production volume during the 1840's. The mid-century invention of the fur-blower, a machine which mixed the various types of fur used in the felting process, allowed the industry to abandon its practice heretofore of importing felt, and to begin importing raw, unprocessed fur instead, for manufacturing felt in Danbury. This change accordingly stimulated the establishment of several, small factories in Danbury, specifically for the processing of fur. Among the two most successful of these was the Robinson Company, which was founded in 1868. Gradually, other branches of the industry emerged, including the manufacture of hat wire, hat trimmings, and hat boxes.

The Danbury hatting industry was stimulated dramatically with the advent of the railroad. The incorporation of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in 1871 made Danbury the junction of lines leading north, south, east, and west. Ten years later the extension of the Central New England Railroad from Boston to Waterbury, and from Danbury to Brewster, New York, provided more direct links with the ports of Boston and New York.

Another boost for the industry came during the 1880's with the influx of hundreds of migrant New Englanders and immigrant Irish seeking work in the hat factories. Within ten years, Danbury's population nearly doubled, and building construction surged. Around 1900, a second immigrant wave brought manpower to Danbury's hatting work force. Many of this group were Italian, and entered the various branches of the hat industry. Lebanese, also, were drawn as a group into the hatting industry.

By 1903, the industry was employing 1,100 men and producing 53,000 hats per day.⁵ While working conditions in the felt and hat shops were often uncomfortable and even hazardous, owing to the laborer's constant contact with wet skins and wet fur, and the use of mercury for removing the fur from the skin, wages averaging at \$3.50 per day were relatively high for semi-skilled factory work at the time.⁶ By 1880, the "United and True Assistant Society of Hatters in Danbury" had been organized to lobby for the improvement of the occupational health and safety standards in the industry. This movement improved labor conditions by securing the abolition of the use of mercury in the fur-cutting process, hence indirectly improving hatting as an occupation and trade.⁷

The industry continued to expand after the first World War, and by the 1920's, Danbury men's and ladies' hats were being exported world-wide, and the city had gained the name, "Hat Capitol of the World." The appellation would hold true until the early 1950's, when various economic and cultural factors would begin to slow the industry down. By 1965, no longer would the familiar local slogan, "Keep your neighbor working -- buy a hat", hold true. Various conditions, such as instabilities inherent in Danbury's single-industry economy, the abandonment of the hat in men's

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fashion, and competition from foreign producers, all contributed to the decline of Danbury hatting. For the next 10 years, the city underwent significant changes. The construction of Interstate 84, a major New England, east-west thoroughfare routed through Danbury's west and north sections, worked to attract several branch operations of the high-precision technology industry. The downtown steadily declined while other areas were developed with single-family suburban-type housing.

Owing to advancements and refinements in the relatively recent mechanization of the hatting industry, the 1850's and 1860's were boom years for Danbury, Connecticut. As noted before, the adoption of the newly-developed, fur-blowing machine and the 1842 importation halt on processed fur had given impetus to an entirely new industry in Danbury: fur cutting and felt manufacturing. The fur cutting process involved a complex sequence of operations, divided generally between cleaning and cutting the animal pelts, and mixing the cut fur to fabricate the felt. The introduction of the labor-intensive activity in Danbury created jobs, and allowed the industry greater economic independence from foreign markets, a reduction of tariff costs, and greater control over the quality of its product.

The Oil Mill Building is important historically in being one of Danbury's two, leading fur-processing factories established during the 19th century, and the last, major fur-cutting plant remaining in the city. Robinson, a Canadian who had settled in Danbury in the early 1860's, established his first shop in the Beaver Brook section of Danbury in 1868. After two years, the business was so successful that he was forced to move into a larger warehouse on West Street. Seven years later, in 1877, Robinson established a branch office in Denton, England, near the city of Manchester. At this time the Robinson Company was one of only two fur-cutting operations in Danbury. The other factory, no longer standing, was the W. A. White Fur Cutting Company, located near Rose Hill, in the city's north end.

By 1892, a third fur-cutting operation, the Young and Hunt Company, had been established. Of the four fur cutting factories operating in Danbury by 1896, Robinson's was the oldest enterprise and, according to his obituary in 1905, "one of the most prominent in its line in either country (England and the U.S.)...its business both here and abroad was large".⁹ The company maintained a showroom on Houston Street in New York and a branch operation in Mexico.¹⁰

In 1890¹ Robinson was employing between 80 and 110 factory workers who produced approximately 1,000 lbs. of felt per day.¹¹ Both hand tools and machines were used in the preparation of the animal skins, which included native American beaver, muskrat,¹² fox, imported chinchilla and nutria from South American, and rabbit from New Zealand.¹² The plant's power source was water during the warmer months, and steam during the winter.

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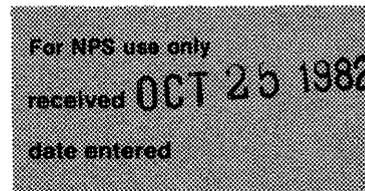
After Robinson's death in 1905, the company came under the direction of one of his sons. The business closed in 1917, owing possibly to World War I export restrictions. In 1914 the property was sold to the D. & C. Susnitsky Company, also felt-producers, and in 1920 to the American Hatters and Furriers Company, a large, New York City-based felt and hat manufacturer which used the plant as a warehouse until 1963. With the demise of the hatting industry in Danbury, the property was sold to Castro Convertibles, which also used the building as a warehouse. Hence, for 82 of its 98 years, the Oil Mill Building has housed operations associated with the Danbury felt-manufacturing industry. For 72 of those years the building served two of the city's leading felt-processing factories. It is unusual that a building sustain its originally-intended use for such an extended period.

The Still River location of the Robinson factory is historically important as the site of several late 18th and 19th century water-wheel milling operations. While the pond and water wheel apparatus are gone, the site and the Robinson complex symbolize Danbury's heritage as a thriving, 19th-century industrial river town which developed out of a small, river-based regional milling center. Danbury grew up along the Still River, which flows in a southeasterly direction from Mill Plain, east through the town center, and north into the Housatonic River in New Milford. Before they were able to build their own mills, the outerlying settlements of Brookfield and New Milford carted their raw products down to Danbury's major grist mills. In 1812, a mill owner and operator named Friend Starr was doing "quite a prosperous business"¹³ milling local flax seed for use in making linseed oil. It is from this operation that the Oil Mill Building and pond derive their name. Also sharing the use of the dam was a saw mill, jointly owned by Starr and two others. The presence of the pond and dam was certainly an important factor in the siting of the Robinson factory years later.

The Robinson Building is significant architecturally as an unusual illustration of the use of Colonial Revival architecture in the enlargement of an industrial building. Also notable is the consistency of design between the simply ornamented, industrial original block and the subsequently-built wings.

The salient feature of the building's Colonial Revival early renovation is the gambrel roof of the main block, which was constructed, with the addition of the fourth story, after the fire of 1895. It appears that Robinson took the opportunity to increase the floor area in his factory by using the gambrel roof which, by its form, added a fourth story. Hence, practical as well as stylistic considerations may have been the reason for the use of a Colonial Revival style addition. The cornice of the main block is probably original, having been retained during the renovation of the fourth story. The same cornice design appears in the middle block (Figure 4, Section C) and in the south segment of the south block (Section E), both of which pre-date 1890 and may be contemporaneous with the main block (photograph 5, Figure 3).

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Such continuity of design between earlier and later construction is unusual in an industrial structure. The consistency, which appears in the careful reproduction of the older windows, the scaling of the cornices, and in the openings of the later sections, is especially notable as it is partly the work of a subsequent owner of the property, the American Hatters and Furriers Company. This later construction, or the post-1914 north segment of the south block (Section D), is partially visible in the right half of photograph 3. Here a central doorway is flanked symmetrically by windows of the same design as those of the main block. The cornice is a smaller-scale version of that of the main and middle blocks.

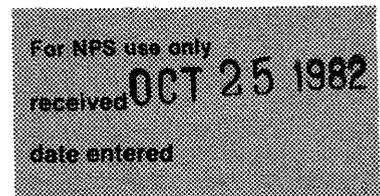
While characteristic of the pre-World War I period in American domestic and institutional architecture, the use of Colonial Revival forms and details is unusual in an industrial building. The consistency of the design of earlier and later sections is also exceptional in an industrial building, and is made more valuable by the remarkable physical integrity of the Oil Mill structure and its architecture.

Finally, the Oil Mill Building is the last, major physical remnant of the felt-manufacturing industry in Danbury. The structure stands as a vivid and well-preserved symbol of the world-famous Danbury hatting industry. The factory of the other, leading fur-cutting plant, White Brothers, no longer stands.

Footnotes:

1. E. H. Durgy, As We Were--A Pictorial History of Old Danbury (no pagination)
2. R. S. Trimpert, A Study of Danbury's Industrial Transition, p. 36.
3. Ibid. p. 36.
4. Ibid. p. 36.
5. Durgy, op cit.
6. Ibid.
7. M. Connolly, "Danbury's Hatters: Taking Their Place in History", The Danbury-News Times, 17 January 1982.
8. Danbury City Directory, 1874-75.
9. Danbury Evening News, 12 June 1905.
10. A.N. Wildman, The History of Danbury, p. 237.
11. Acme Publishing Co., Four Cities and Towns in Connecticut
12. P. Robinson & Company Purchase Blotters, 1882-1887.
13. Wildman, op cit. p. 238.

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Danbury City Directories, 1874-1980 (annual)

Danbury Evening News. "Peter Robinson Dead".
12 June 1905.

Danbury Land Records, Book 150, p. 167, BK 77, p. 425, BK 76, p. 65.
Town Clerk's Office, Danbury City Hall.

Durgy, Evelyn S. Ed. As We Were - A Pictorial Remembrance of Old Danbury.
Danbury: Scott-Fanton Museum, 1977.

Four Cities and Towns of Connecticut. New York: Acme Publishing & Engraving
Company, 1890.

Hubbard, Ernest F. The Pageant of Men's Hats. Supplement to "Hat Life" Magazine.
Danbury: January, 1947.

P. Robinson & Co. Purchase Blotter. Danbury 1882-1887. Scott-Fanton Museum,
Danbury, CT.

Trimpert, Raymond J. A Study of Danbury's Industrial Transition. Master's Thesis.
Danbury: 1976.

Wildman, A. N., Ed. The History of Danbury, 1684-1896. New York: Burr Printing
House, 1896.

Photograph of Robinson Factory, c. 1913. Courtesy of the Scott-Fanton Museum,
Danbury.

Plans and elevations. Oil Mill Building. Nadler & Philopena Architects,
December, 1981.

Sanborn Atlases, 1888, 1904, 1909, 1911.

Interviews

Bill Devlin, Curator, Scott-Fanton Museum,
5 February and 23 March 1982.

Patrick Macchiaverna, former supervisor, Stetson Hat Company, Danbury, CT.
2 March 1982.

Andrew Barabas, owner, Danbury, CT.,
27 April 1982.

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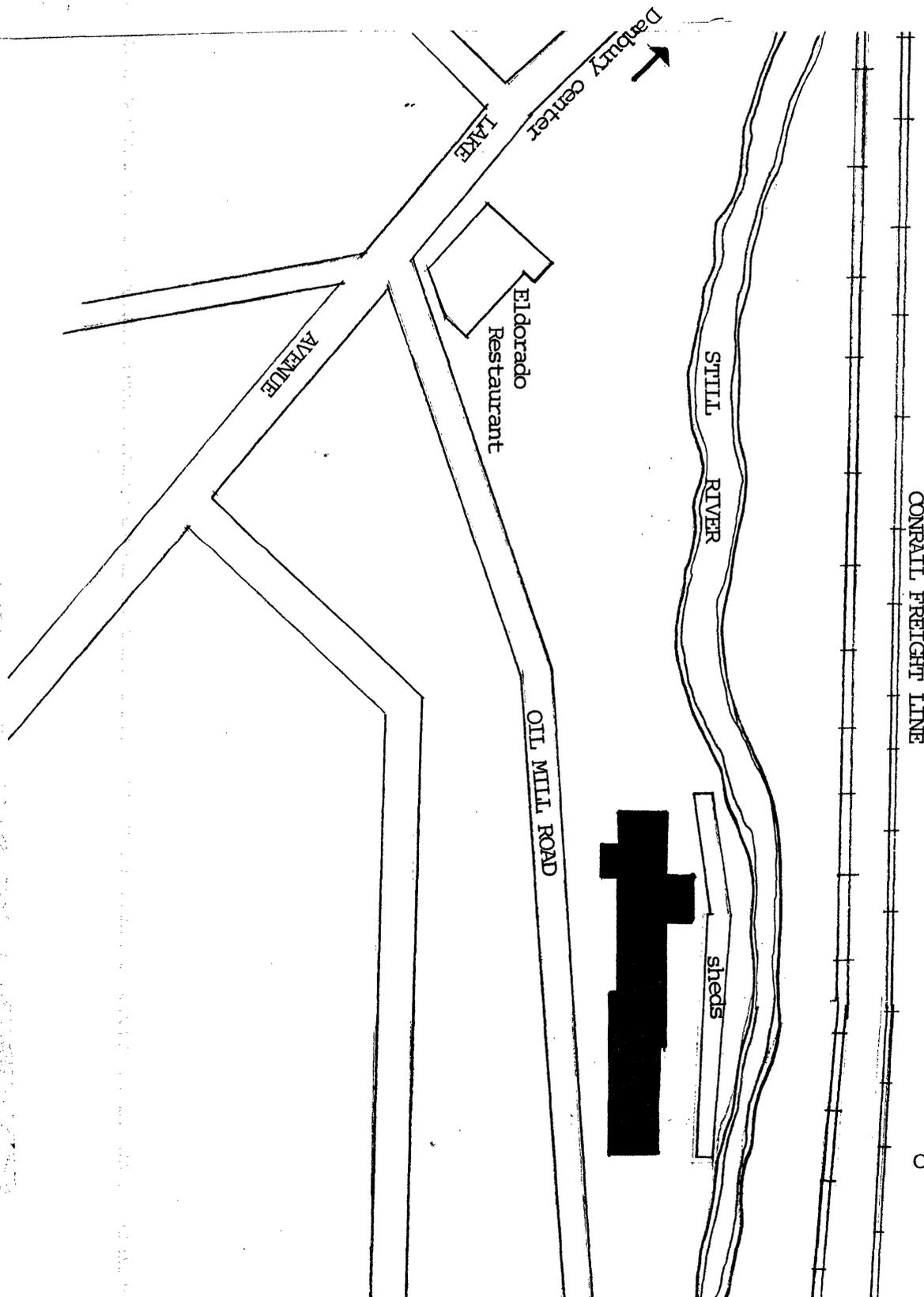


FIGURE I - SITE PLAN
OIL MILL ROAD BUILDING
DANBURY CT.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

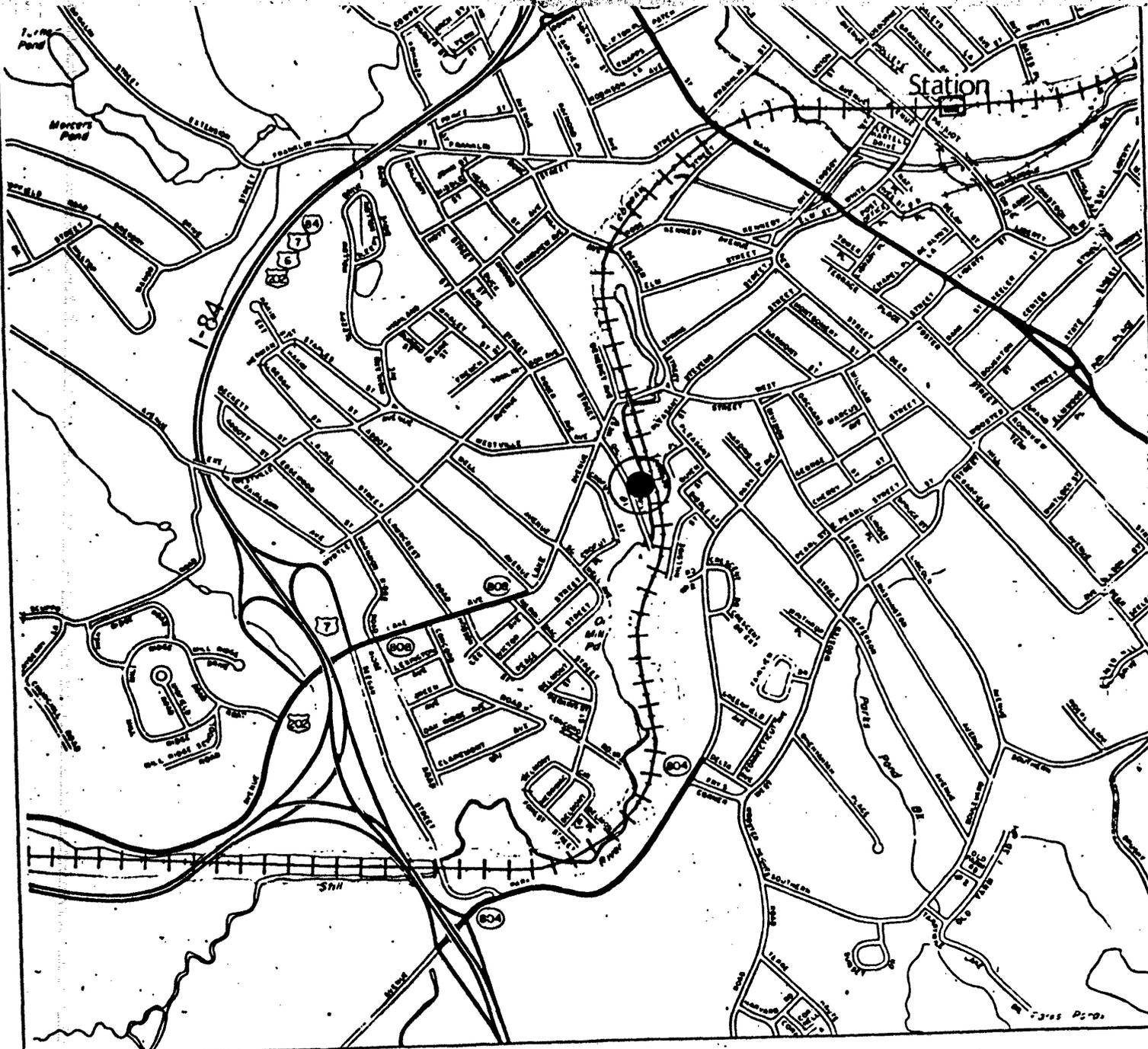
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Buckhurst Fish Hutton Katz
Planners and Architects

Regional Location

Robinson Fur Cutting Co.
Danbury CT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

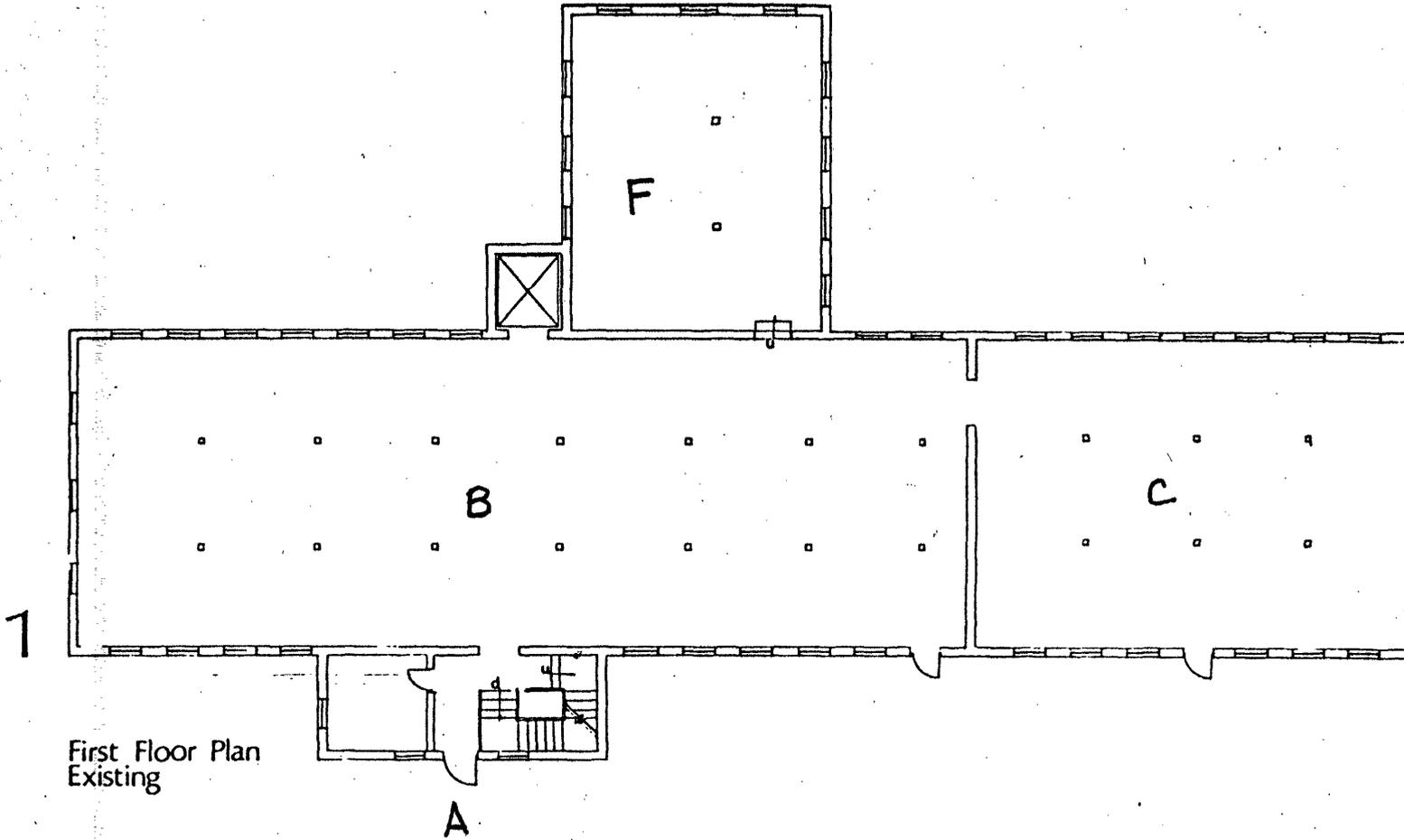
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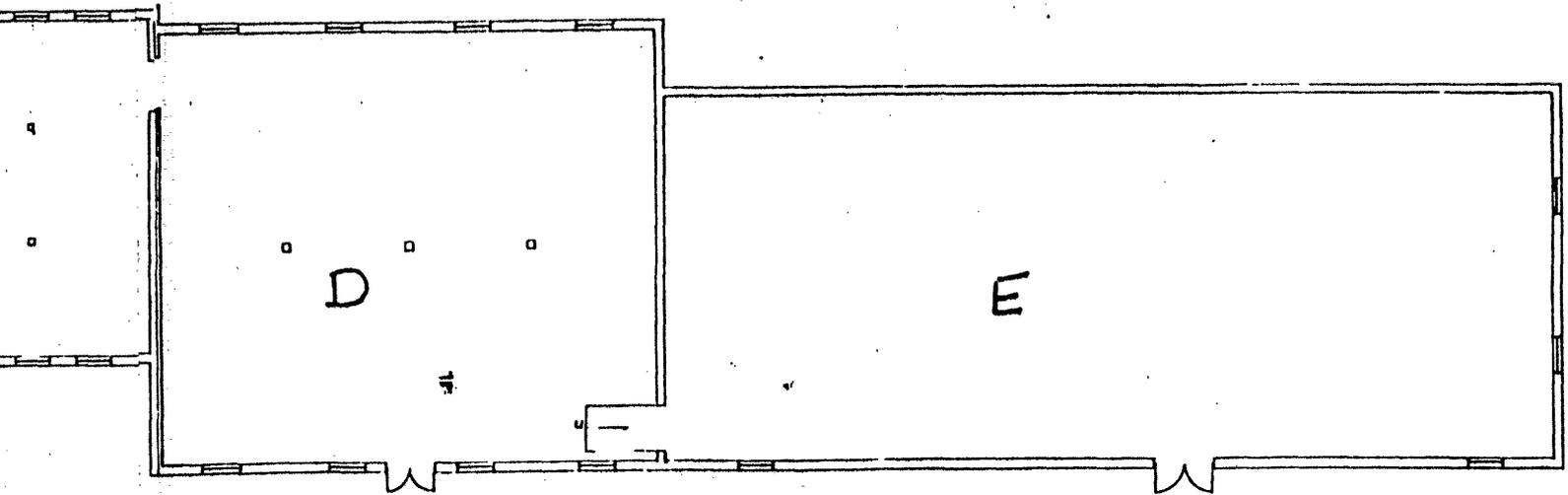
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FIGURE 2 P. ROBINSON FUR CUTTING FACTORY
(OIL MILL ROAD BUILDING), DANBURY CT
c. 1913, EAST SIDE
photo courtesy of Scott-Fantom Museum

