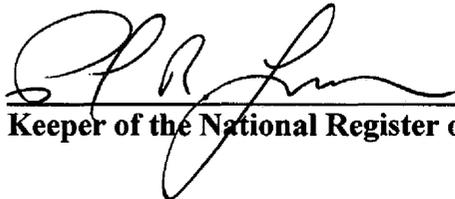




# United States Department of the Interior

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

The attached property, the Waterbury Clock Company, in New Haven County, Connecticut, reference number 82001005, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on 11/30/1982, as evidenced by FEDERAL REGISTER/WEEKLY LIST notice of 12/07/1982. The attached nomination form is a copy of the original documentation provided to the Keeper at the time of listing.

  
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

2/12/2009  
Date

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Waterbury Clock Company - The Movement Shop Complex

and/or common Enterprise Properties or (former) Benrus Watch Company

**2. Location**

street & number North Elm Street, Cherry Street and Cherry Avenue  
N/A not for publication

city, town Waterbury N/A vicinity of congressional district Fifth

state Connecticut 06702 code 09 county New Haven code 013

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple Ownership (see Continuation Sheet)

street & number " "

city, town " vicinity of state "

**5. Location of Legal Description**

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

street & number 235 Grand Street

city, town Waterbury state Connecticut 06702

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

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

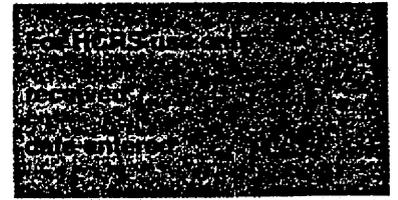
date (see Continuation Sheet) 1982  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission  
The National Architectural and Engineering Record

city, town Hartford Washington Connecticut D.C.

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Owner(s) of Property

Buildings A, B, C, D, D-1, F, M North Elm Street and Cherry Avenue  
Tax Map #255; Block 167; Lot 119

Connecticut Associates I Limited Partnership  
Four Faneuil Hall Marketplace  
Boston, Mass. 02109

Building O Cherry Street  
Tax Map #255: Block 167; Lot 127

J. Andre Fournier Associates  
205 Cherry Street  
Waterbury, Conn. 06702

Buildings U, V, W, Building W Annex and Building No. 4 Cherry Street,  
Cherry Avenue and Maple Street Tax Map #275; Block 87; Lot 105

John Mancinone  
82 Grand Street  
Room 205  
Waterbury, Connecticut 06702

Buildings G, P, Q, R, T Cherry Avenue and Cherry Street  
Tax Map #255; Block 167; Lot 126

Waterbury Neckwear, Inc.  
39 Cherry Avenue  
Waterbury, Conn. 06702

Buildings K, L Cherry Avenue and Cherry Street Tax Map #255; Block 167; Lot 130

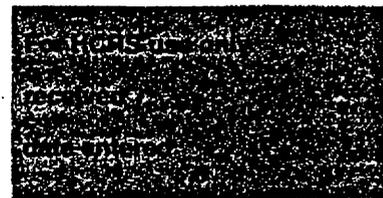
Lewis Dibner and the Estate of Isadore Dibner  
North Realty  
35 Cherry Avenue  
Waterbury, Conn. 06702

Buildings I, J North Elm Street and Cherry Street Tax Map #255; Block 167; Lot 12

New Opportunities for Waterbury, Inc. (NOW)  
232 North Elm Street  
Waterbury, Conn. 06702

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Building No. 5 and substation north of Building Q Cherry Street.  
Tax Map #255; Block 167; Lot(s) 123 and 128

Connecticut Light & Power, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2010  
Hartford, Conn. 06101

Interior parcel  
Tax Map #255; Block 167; Lot 125

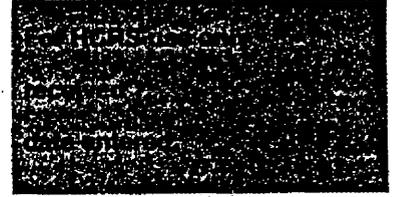
Stephen Osman  
114 Pond Street  
Stamford, Conn. 06902

Building No. 7 Cherry Avenue  
Tax Map #255; Block 167; Lot 131

Richard M. Aron  
39 Cherry Street  
Waterbury, Conn. 06702

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and also: Connecticut: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and  
Industrial Sites. Society for Industrial Archeology.  
1981

Historical Survey Project: Cherry Avenue Factory District,  
Waterbury, Conn. Giancarli, Dennis and Iannelli, John.  
Waterbury: Office of Community Development. 1978. Unpublished.

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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 Movement Shop of the (former) Waterbury Clock Company, Waterbury, Connecticut is located at 232 North Elm Street and is divided by Cherry Avenue at the center and bounded by Cherry Street to the north and east. The site is one of the oldest manufacturing complexes in the city. South of the site is the former Matthew & Willard factory, designed in the French Second Empire architectural style, while to the east and north is a dense, older neighborhood composed of multi-family, wood-frame tenement structures, varying in architectural style and physical condition. A foundry and other, older industrial structures, which formerly stood to the west of the site, have been removed and replaced with a contemporary, low-income housing complex. Light manufacturing and multiple property ownership characterize the activity and land use pattern of the remaining industrial structures within the complex. The area is presently in transition from manufacturing to low-income residential use. (Photograph #1)

The Movement Shop is an irregularly-shaped polygon site, situated on a southerly-oriented slope facing downtown Waterbury. The site is bisected by a channel of the Great Brook, a subterranean stream which flows on a north-south axis. The site has been fully developed for manufacturing use. Limited open space is currently utilized for surface parking, interior circulation and loading areas. With the exception of the cobblestone central alleyway or eastern section leading to the complex, these surfaces are paved with asphalt. Yellow paving brick covers the yard surface around the former office building along Cherry Avenue.

The units comprising the Movement Shop of the (former) Waterbury Clock Company are contiguous red brick, multi-story mill structures arranged principally in two groups. The structures are each designated by alphabetical letters painted on the walls for ready identification. The main portion of the complex is located north of Cherry Avenue and bounded by North Elm Street on the west and Cherry Street on the north and east. South of Cherry Avenue, bounded on the west by Maple Street and Cherry Street on the east, is a smaller complex of contiguous brick and concrete masonry buildings which are distinguishable from the main complex in design, form, scale and color. In addition, there are two smokestacks on the property. Of the thirty-two structures which characterized the complex in 1922, 1/ soon after the peak of the Waterbury Clock Company's growth, twenty-three survive at the time of preparation of this nomination. (see Site Plan on Continuation Sheet)

Access to the property is from the south at the main gate on Cherry Avenue, where a millyard is formed by Buildings M and C on the west; Building A on the north; and Buildings D, F, and B on the east. There is an access to the central millyard, along North Elm Street, through an underpass beneath the northern end of Building C, where the former intersects with Building I. At the north end of the complex, a narrow passageway leads from Cherry Street to the rear of Building I between Buildings J and P. Along the eastern portion of Cherry Street Building O and T have entrances fronting on the public way. Buildings W, U, and No. 4 have independent entrances along Cherry Avenue. The

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millyard behind these structures is entered from Cherry Avenue. The perimeter of the property is presently enclosed with chain link fencing topped with strands of barbed wire used for security purposes.

Each of the structures within the complex is identified below with the original date of construction, where known. Entries designated with an asterisk indicate structures no longer extant.

Construction Sequence

Building A - 1850	Building Q - 1904
Building B - 1892	Building R - 1904
Building C - 1881	Building S - 1907*
Building D - 1898**	Building T - 1910
Building E - 1892*	Building U -
Building F - 1892	Building V - 1917
Building G - 1894	Building W -
Building H - 1898*	Building 1 - 1920*
Building I -	Building 2 - 1910*
Building J -	Building 3 - *
Building K - 1900	Building 4 -
Building L - 1900	Building 5 - 1925
Building M - 1900	Building 6 - *
Building N - 1902*	Building 7 - 1893
Building O - 1903	Building 8 - *
Building P - 1904	Building 9 - *

\*Demolished

\*\*Partially demolished

Building D-1 -

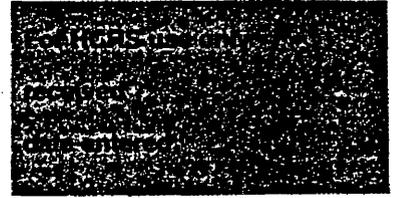
Building W Annex -

Photograph #2 depicts the contiguity and arrangement of these structures. This list does not include the expansion of the buildings with additional stories. As the company consumed its available land it became necessary to add floors to many of the buildings. Most of this vertical expansion occurred between the years 1900 and 1910.

A detailed description of the organization of the manufacturing process is difficult since the records of the Waterbury Clock Company are no longer extant 2/, and all of the machinery involved in the manufacture of timepieces has been removed from the structures. However, the location of interior firedoors and the parallel alignment of floor planes, which permitted easy movement of workers, materials and finished goods between the various structures, suggests that the manufacturing process was integrated horizontally, rather than vertically. This supposition is further supported by the presence of heavy freight elevators throughout the complex and the absence of conveyor systems between floors. More detailed information concerning uses which occurred on each of the floor

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levels may be found in an insurance map prepared in 1933 depicting each of the buildings in section (see Continuation Sheet - Exhibit I). Additionally, a report prepared by Edward Ingraham in 1931 critically evaluating the manufacturing operation of the Waterbury Clock Company, provides supplementary information on this subject. (see Continuation Sheet - Exhibit II).

A description of each of the structures within the complex is included below:

BUILDING A (see Photographs #3-7)

Building A is a red brick, five-story structure, rectangular in plan and having two principal façades (north and south). There are fourteen bays on the south elevation and eleven on the north elevation. Originally constructed in the Greek Revival architectural style as a free-standing building, Building A became the nucleus of the complex and was subsequently appended by Building C to the west and Buildings B, E, F, G, and H at the easterly end.

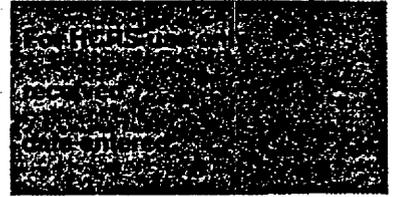
The foundation consists of uncoursed cut granite enclosing a partial basement at the east end. The principal entrance to the structure is located at the base of a projecting, square five-story stair tower on the south elevation. This opening is unadorned except for a simple pent roof above the doorway.

The red brick bearing walls are laid with lime mortar in common bond, and the wall surfaces are articulated in a regular pattern with structural tie-rod "diamond" caps. Fenestration is regular and window apertures are detailed with rectangular granite sills and lintels. Window sash configuration is of three types: on floors one through four are twelve over twelve wooden sash, the original windows, which dominate the north elevation and a portion of the south facade; eight over eight sash types with segmental arched heads define a fifth-story addition; and two over five steel-frame sash exist on lower floors on the south elevation as replacement units from the twentieth century. A four-story iron fire escape articulates the center of the north facade.

The corbelled brick cornice is a variation of the sawtooth pattern and is capped with plain, sheet-metal coping. The low-pitched roof, covered with an asphalt/gravel composition, is not visible from grade. The interior of Building A is open in plan and characterized by a heavy timber frame of slow-burning, mill-type construction. All surfaces have been painted or whitewashed in light colors. The floors, three-inch tongue and groove deck planking, have a natural oil finish from use or have been painted. Still partially occupied for light industrial use, several floors have been partitioned, subdividing the space. Lighting consists of conventional, suspended fluorescent fixtures. A significant mechanical feature, a man-

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ually-operated wooden hoist, is located on the top floor of the stair tower above a trap-door floor opening. Alterations which occurred in the building in the late 19th and early 20th centuries included the removal of the original bell tower and the addition of a 5th floor (c. 1892). (see Continuation Sheet - Exhibit III). Several twelve over twelve pattern windows have been replaced; and two window openings in the stair tower have been in-filled with brick, the opening on the second floor having formerly been part of a passageway served by an elevated wooden bridge which connected with Building D (removed c. 1955).

BUILDING(S) B and F (see Photographs #8-11)

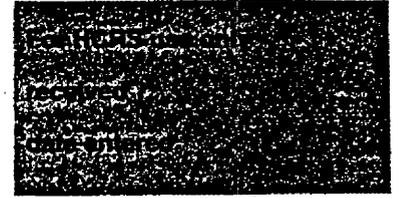
Building B is a five-story structure, rectangular in plan and oriented on a north-south axis. Constructed of red brick, the building is four by twelve bays and forms the eastern perimeter of the south millyard. Building F is a three-story brick wing with a shed roof appended to the west wall of Building B. Constructed in the same year, Building F is also rectangular in plan but slightly smaller in floor area (two by nine bays). The architectural style of the structures is a composite of Neo-Classical Revival, consisting of Victorian features adapted for utilitarian purposes.

The foundations are constructed of uncoursed cut granite below grade, capped with a bevelled marble water table. There is a bay, two by two, projecting central stair tower defining the main entrance of Building B. The entrance consists of an exterior, shed-roofed wooden vestibule with matched boarding on the east side of the tower. The red brick walls are laid in common bond with tinted mortar, and a narrow marble string course circumscribes the building between the second and third floors. The regular fenestration is articulated by the recessed window bays, which suggests blind arcades. Window apertures have segmental arched heads and granite sills. The fifth floor of the stair tower contains pairs of windows on three elevations with round arched marble heads and keystones, emphasizing the monumentality of the elements. Two additional belt courses, of brick, at the second and fourth floor window heads qualify the building's "graduated" appearance.

Window styles in the two structures consist of three types: 20th century, one over one and three over five fixed steel frame sash on floors one through three; plus four over six and four over four paired wooden sash divided by a central vertical mullion serving the upper two floors. Building F bears both four over six and six over six wooden sash on the west elevation and three over five steel sash on the south. The corbelled cornice, roof configuration and surface are similar to all of the contiguous buildings considered in this nomination. A portion of Buildings B and F are covered with climbing ivy on their south elevation.

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The interiors of these structures have been partitioned and dropped ceilings have been added in much of the space to accommodate the manufacturing process of a modern precision electronics firm. A fire rated steel, pan-type stair has been substituted for the original in the stair tower, but this appears to be the only irreversible modification. The original finish of exposed brick walls and framing members (painted) is visible in several of the rooms on the fourth and fifth floors. The second floor of Building F is largely unmodified from its original condition. The former office of Enterprise Properties, Inc., is located on the first floor of Building F and consists of polished dark veneer panelling on the walls (c. 1950), and a dropped acoustical tile ceiling of the same period, neither of which are considered architecturally significant.

Major alterations to the structures include the removal of the original mansard roofed clock tower which surmounted the stair tower of Building B. The dials and hands of the clock are stored on the property and are located in Building C. Other alterations include the removal of some of the original wooden sash on the lower levels which were replaced by metal framed, awning types.

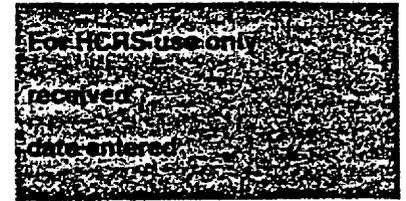
BUILDING(S) C and M (Photographs #12-20)

Building(s) C and M are five- and six-story masonry buildings, respectively, rectangular in plan, defining the western perimeter of the complex along North Elm Street. The building(s) are aligned on a north-south axis and present their principal facades along North Elm Street (west) and the corner of Cherry Avenue (south). Although constructed nineteen years apart, they are contiguous, sharing common walls, roof and Neo-Classical Revival stylistic detailing. The foundations are of granite ashlar and due to the sloping site, the marble water tables are stepped. Among the largest buildings in the complex, Building(s) C and M are constructed of red brick laid in common-bond with tinted mortar. Building C is four bays deep by twenty-eight bays in length, while Building M is five bays deep and eight bays in length. Fenestration is regular, contributing to the visual impression of immense length of the structure. Blind arches, recessed window planes, and decorative spandrel panels are typical wall details and likely were a model for the same elements found in Building B, described above.

Additional window types are found at the northern end and eastern elevation of Buildings C and in Building M, consisting of steel frame sash in a two over three awning-type pattern; and a steel three over five fixed window pattern. At the extreme northern end of the facade, an underpass or tunnel penetrates through the structure providing access to the north, or inner millyard.

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The most significant architectural element of Building C is the low-pitched, gabled central pavilion projecting from the facade. Contained within a stilted round arch with a molded brick intrados, enframed by flanking pilasters with caps, is a Palladian motive high in the pavilion gable. These windows surmount triple mullioned sash on the floors below, all within the recessed plane, flanked by similar windows. Window aperture details are of white marble. The wall plane is also horizontally divided by a marble string course passing above the second floor. Adornment of the east and west elevations is completed with structural cast iron tie-rod "star" caps spaced at regular intervals on each level. A contemporary iron fire escape located in the window column immediately to the left of the central pavilion mars the symmetry of the projecting element.

The secondary elevation of this complex, the south facade, is five bays in width and addresses the corner of Cherry Avenue in a tall, imposing manner. Nearly entirely covered with ivy, the six-story wall plane remains visually prominent, however, because of the five round arched windows trimmed with marble which dominate the top story. A second, contemporary iron fire escape is located in the center bay of this elevation. The roof is distinguished by a low-pitched gable and is surfaced similarly to those of the other buildings.

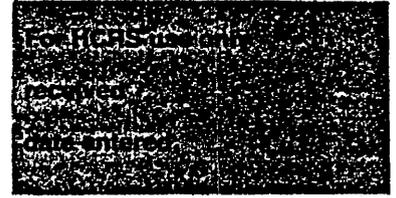
The east elevation of the building(s) form the west wall of both the south and north millyards. Building M is one bay wider than Building C, which accounts for the slightly recessed wall plane of the former, near its intersection with Building A. The principal entrances to both building(s) are found in the center of this elevation. Differential window heights in the window column of the northeast corner of Building M reveals the presence of an interior stair tower. There is an additional exterior iron fire escape on the east elevation of Building C within the north millyard. All other exterior architectural details repeat those found on the principal facades.

Interior features of Building(s) C and M are similar to those found throughout the complex. A full basement used for storage, mechanical equipment, electrical room, etc., extends approximately one-half the length of the structure. A c. 1922 Worthington air compressor is located beneath Building C. On the upper floors, the heavy timber frame of slow-burning, mill-type construction is visible, although some of the areas have been partitioned for multiple use. Near the millyard entrance there exists an older but functional cable freight elevator which serves all floors and is significant because of its wooden, cage-type doors. This elevator is a typical design of those found in the other structures.

Near the center of the structure, appended to the exterior wall, is a five-story laboratory tower, attached to the north wall of Building A at its intersection with Building C. Adjacent to this on each level, the party wall is breached to permit internal circulation between buildings.

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Major alterations to Buildings C include the 1900 redesign of the original medium-pitch gable roof to a low-pitch configuration, to conform with the roof pitch of the addition of Building M. In addition, a five-bay wing was added to the northern end of Building C between 1898 and 1900, linking the structure with Building I, constructed during the same period.

BUILDING D (Photographs #21-22)

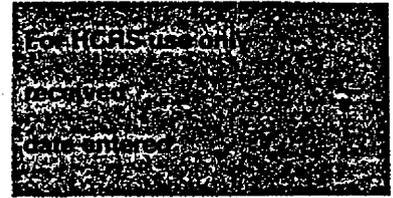
This two-story, red-brick masonry building is two bays deep by five bays in length. Oriented on an east-west axis, Building D is attached to Building F on the east. The five remaining bays of Building D are the residual portion of the original structure which once connected Building F with Building C. The foundation is granite ashlar, capped with a bevelled marble water table. The fenestration, although regular, is partially obscured by the dense cover of climbing ivy on the principal elevation (south). The brick walls are laid in common bond with tinted mortar. The segmental arched window apertures are enframed within engaged pilasters, forming recessed rectangular panels in the walls. The original four over four mul-lioned sash remain extant on the rear (north) elevation while on the south these have been replaced with twentieth century origin three over five steel frame sash. On the north wall, near the northwest corner, is a large circular opening in the first floor wall, aligned with a duplicate opening in the immediately adjacent south wall of Building D-1. The latter was once used as a boiler house and ostensibly, the openings served for steam transmission or exhaust manifolds.

The west wall of Building D is articulated with a door and window opening on the first floor and a single window with eight over eight sash above this door on the floor above. Flanking the first floor door and window on the outside wall planes are the remains of the impostes and radiating voussoirs which once formed the great semi-circular arched entrance through the building to the interior of the south millyard.

The roof cornice is corbelled similar to the other buildings and is capped with sheet metal coping. The asphalt/gravel composition, deck-type roof is adorned with a decorative sheet metal ventilator having sawtooth edges. The interior finish of Building D is structurally similar to other buildings in the complex although the structural system is dissimilar. The second floor is suspended with iron rods from the roof truss, allowing clear space on the second floor without the interference of columns. The brick walls are painted and a stairway exists between the two levels at the extreme western end of the building. Currently, the second floor is vacant and the first floor is a cutting room for light garment manufacture. Interior lighting is produced by suspended fluorescent fixtures.

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Approximately one-third of the original building remains extant, the western portion having been demolished c. 1955. The demolished portion was a one story structure containing a foundry and blacksmith shop which had a monitor roof. Above the entrance arch noted earlier, there existed a wooden elevated bridge which linked Building D with the stair tower of Building A. The present roof of Building D is a replacement of the original, a medium-pitched gable structure.

BUILDING(S) E and H (demolished)

The interiors of the following buildings were not accessible during the period of preparation of this nomination:

<u>Buildings</u>	G	<u>Ancillary structures</u>	4
	P		5
	Q		7
	R		9
	T		
	U		
	V		
	W		

Where possible, observation of interior spaces was made through door and window openings. The entire Movement Shop complex is now divided by six different property owners. Two denied this consultant access to the interiors of the buildings.

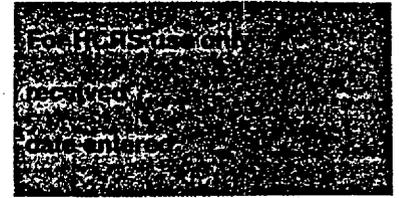
BUILDING G (Photographs #39, 40, 41)

Building G is the largest structure in the complex, located near the center of the site, aligned on a north-south axis. The structure is six stories in height at the south end and five at the north. An irregular rectangle in plan, the structure is adjoined at several points by other buildings, including Buildings A, K, R, O, P and I. The southern end of the structure is attached to Building 7 by means of a decorative enclosed wooden bridge at the second story level.

Building G is six bays wide by twenty-eight bays in length and, like the other principal structures in the complex, is constructed of common red brick laid in common bond, on a foundation of granite ashlar. Fenestration is regular and the windows on floors one through five have a wooden central mullion. Window sash are graduated in diminishing scale from the first floor upward, beginning with a six over eight configuration on the first floor. The upper floors contain six over six and four over four sash respectively.

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Above the fifth floor is a corbel course in the sawtooth pattern which delineates the original roof plane. However, an additional story was added between 1900 and 1910 to many of the buildings for the creation of extra floor space. In Building G, a sixth floor was added using architectural vocabulary identical to that used in Buildings B, M and L, including round-arched window openings trimmed in white marble with keystones. Significantly, this design motif was applied to the facades of each building as they addressed Cherry Avenue, and the center of Waterbury, suggesting a design consciousness directly related to the firm's public image. The present roof plane is defined by a corbelled cornice, duplicating the subordinate element below and capped with molded sheet metal coping. At the corners of the building are caps corbelled in brick. The roof, a valley-type, is typical in design of those found elsewhere in the complex. Inspection of the building's interior was prohibited.

BUILDING I (Photographs #12, 23)

Building I is a five-story structure, rectangular in plan and four bays by twenty-seven bays in proportion. The building's principal facade fronts on North Elm Street and abuts Building C, situated to the south.

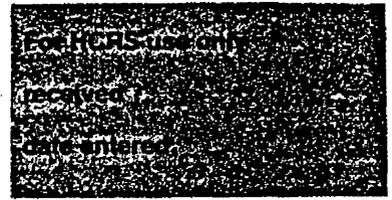
The structure's axis is oriented east-west and abuts Building G at its eastern end. On the north, Building J intersects the building's flank - Buildings H and N (demolished) formerly abutted the structure on the south elevation.

Constructed of red brick on a granite ashlar foundation, Building I repeats the architectural design, form and scale of buildings previously described, including Buildings C, M, and G. The fifth story of the facade bears the same Neo-Classical Revival detailing found in the aforementioned structures. The roofline is identified by a low-pitched gable bearing a corbelled cornice, having the familiar sawtooth pattern. This detail is carried around the north, west and south elevations.

This structure has been altered and rehabilitated for use as a human services facility. The building is presently operated by New Opportunities for Waterbury, Inc. (NOW), a local government entity. Principal changes to the structure include removal of all original windows, application of a cream colored sand-painted finish to the exterior and installation of hoods in wall spandrels on the north elevation. Additionally, the first floor of the facade on North Elm Street has been altered by the addition of a privacy wall and doorway entrance hood, both covered with the sand-painted finish. The window aperture on the southwest corner of the facade has been in-filled. On the north elevation, a new exterior entry vestibule, square in plan with a shed roof, has been added to the corner of the building. Behind this vestibule a shed-roofed corridor runs along

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the entire length of the structure of the rear, serving the main office. Window shapes in the shed elements are over scale and follow an oval geometric theme, unharmonious with the main structure.

On the interior, the floor space has been entirely refinished for office use. Although none of the original mill finish remains exposed, structurally, it appears that the building has not been substantially altered.

The alterations made to Building I are sufficient to classify this structure as a non-contributing element within the Movement Shop complex of the (former) Waterbury Clock Company.

BUILDING J (Photographs #23, 24, 25, 26)

Building J is an "L"-shaped, brick masonry structure composed of two elements. The principal structure is five stories, three by eleven bays in proportion and is an "interior" building within the complex, not having frontage on a public way. This building abuts Building I to the south and is oriented on a north-south axis. The foundation is of granite ashlar and the brick masonry walls are laid up in common bond. The fenestration is regular and all window apertures contain segmental arched heads.

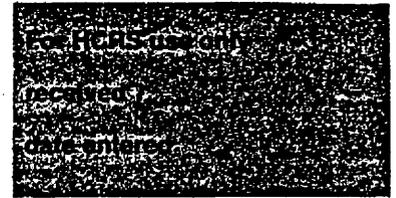
Building J was formerly abutted by Building S (now demolished) along its western elevation. The removal of Building S left an imprint of the section of the former building on the northwestern corner of Building J, five bays in width. The elevator tower, formerly serving both buildings, has been left exposed. The eastern elevation of Building J remains undisturbed from its original design and includes the typical recessed window planes, suggesting blind arcades which have previously been described in other buildings in this nomination. The structure has a valley-type roof with an asphalt/gravel composition surface. The cornice corbelling repeats the typical sawtooth pattern.

The interior of this structure is empty, characterized only by its exposed, slow-burning heavy timber frame with tongue and groove planking on the floors. There is a wooden stairway at the southeast corner of the building bearing no distinguishable architectural details.

The second element of Building J is a low, two-story brick masonry structure which abuts and extends northward from the aforementioned building, fronting on Cherry Street. This building is thirteen bays in length and three bays in width and has a stepped granite ashlar foundation designed to accommodate the change in grade of the sloping site. The brick walls are laid in common bond and the fenestration is irregular, as a result of in-filling numerous window openings. The few original windows remaining open are two over five configuration steel, hopper-type sash.

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This portion of Building J has a low-pitched gable roof with a plain, stepped corbelled cornice carried around the north, east and west elevations. The roof has an asphalt/gravel composition surface. The interior of the structure has a plain utilitarian finish, suggesting that the building was used as a machine shop. A central steel and concrete stair serves the upper level of the building, where floor planes, because of the sloping grade, are of differential elevation. Floors, well worn, appear to be hard pine. On the second floor, electrically driven, overhead line shafting remains extant, affixed to the wooden roof trusses. Elevated aprons of asphalt composition run the length of the floor along the outside walls where machine benches were formerly located.

Alterations to the building include the numerous in-filling of door and window openings already mentioned and the modification of the gable end of the structure fronting Cherry Street. Here, a two-bay storefront was created and a brick veneer wall applied over the original exterior surface of the building. A narrow sign architrave was added over the doorway and display window, extending nearly the full width of the facade. A false cornice consisting of light sheet metal coping was also applied to the top of the veneer wall. The structure is flanked by narrow vehicular passageways on the east and west and, overall, retains its basic architectural integrity.

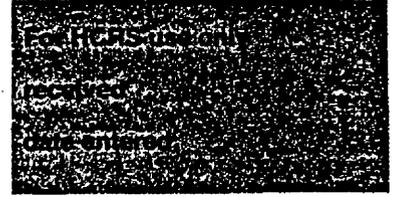
BUILDING(S) K and L (Photographs #27, 40)

These structure(s) were built simultaneously in 1900, both six story, brick masonry building(s) fronting on Cherry Avenue and Cherry Street. Building L is located on a north-south axis on the corner of the aforementioned streets, abutted on the northwest corner by Building K, which runs perpendicularly west connecting with Building G. Both structure(s) were originally constructed with only five floors. The sixth floor additions appear to have been added coincidentally with Building G. Both buildings are parallelograms in plan, Building K being four by eleven bays and Building L being four by fourteen bays in proportion. Building K is the subordinate of the two structures since marble trim and round-arched windows are not used on the sixth floor of the facade (Cherry Avenue). The structure was clearly designed to serve as an in-fill link between the two principal buildings, G and L.

Both structures are borne on granite ashlar foundations and have red brick walls laid up in common bond. The principal entrance to the group is located at the inside corner, or point of intersection between the buildings. This access is plain and unadorned, serving as a freight loading dock. While the fenestration of both buildings is regular, wall detailing repeats that found in Buildings B, C, G and M. Like Building G, there is an original cornice with the sawtooth pattern in brick between the fifth and sixth floors, with the present roof cornice above with

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duplicate patterning. Window openings in both buildings have segmental arches, with the exception of the south elevation of the sixth floor of Building L, where the typical round arched opening with marble trim and keystones adorns the apertures.

Window sash in the structures are of uniform type. On floors one through five, the typical pattern is the two over three, awning-type pattern wooden sash. On the sixth floor south elevation of Building L, the window type is repeated with the exception of the configuration changes of a two over two pattern. Throughout the remainder of the sixth floor(s) in both building(s) the pattern is one over four, awning-type sash. The graduated appearance of the sixth floor level is deliberate, created by using windows of smaller scale than on the floors below, and by bricking in the lower portion of the rough masonry opening.

Building K has a valley-type roof, while Building L has a low-pitched gable roof. In both cases, roof surfaces are of asphalt/gravel composition.

The visual and structural integrity of Building(s) K and L is unmarred by any major intrusions upon the structures. Minor ductwork emanates from several of the windows in Building L and a deteriorated iron fire escape is affixed to the south elevation. The major alteration to Building K is the addition of an external elevator tower, constructed of red brick, rising the full height at the point of intersection between the two buildings. Inside, behind the external elevator tower, a single wooden stairway provides access to both buildings.

The interiors of the two buildings are undifferentiated from those in other buildings typically described in this text (Buildings B, C, M). In Building K the structural system of the floors and roof utilizes a single row of king posts along the central axis of the building, while in Building L a double row of posts is utilized in accordance with the broader span.

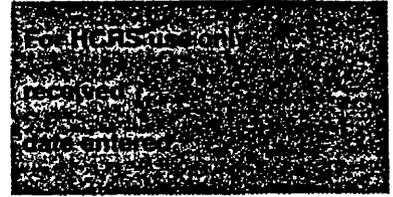
BUILDING N (demolished)

BUILDING O (Photographs #28, 33)

Building O, located on Cherry Street, is a five story brick masonry structure oriented on an east-west axis. The west end of the structure, an irregular rectangle in plan, abuts the east flank of Building G. The building is five bays in width and thirteen bays in length, replicating the Neo-Classical Revival architectural details which have been typically described in Buildings G, K and L. A marble belt course, accenting the division between the second and third floors, is carried around the building.

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Erected on a foundation of granite ashlar, the red brick structure is laid up in common bond. Fenestration is regular and the window pattern is a uniform two over three, awning-type wooden sash on floors one through four. There are double hung sash in a two over two pattern on the fifth floor of the facade. On the north and south elevations, the fifth floor windows are awning-type in a two over two pattern. The round headed windows on the fifth floor of the facade bear the typical marble trim with keystones identical to elements previously described in Buildings G, M and L. The asphalt/gravel surfaced roof is of valley-type construction.

Minor alterations to the exterior of this structure employ the introduction of an entrance doorway on the facade at the second floor level. This alteration includes a poured concrete flight of stairs with an iron pipe railing paralleling the wall plane and a simple, square marquee suspended above the landing with light cables. At the southeast corner of the facade, an areaway has been created and enclosed with a metal railing at grade. A contemporary, double-leaved solid-core door has also been installed to facilitate entrance to the ground floor. Enamelled white panels have been installed in each recessed window bay on the first and second floors and carried around the three elevations (north, east and south).

Building O is currently storage and office use on a portion of the second floor. The office section, comprising about one-third of the floor area, finished with contemporary veneer panelling, bears no architectural distinction. The balance of the building reflects the typical mill-type construction found elsewhere in the complex. The floor framing system utilizes two rows of wooden posts for structural support beneath the heavy, chamfered hard pine floor joists. Floors are typical plank construction. The original freight elevator, identical to that found in Building M, and the internal stairway are located at the rear, or west end of the structure.

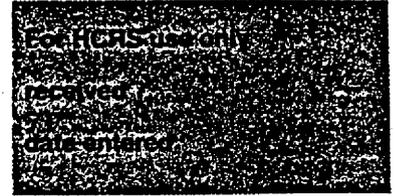
BUILDING P (Photographs #29, 30)

Building P is a one story, brick masonry structure located in the central interior portion at the northern end of the complex. Constructed on a granite ashlar foundation, the building is appended by Building G on the south and Building Q on the north. Built for use as a pump and generator house, the function of this structure was integrated with Building Q, which housed the boilers for the main power plant.

The building is four bays in width, observed at the western end. The fenestration is regular and consists of four segmental arched windows with mullioned sash. The divided wooden sash are six over eight in configuration and rest on granite rock-faced sills. There is a single, semi-circular window in the gable, with a rock-faced granite sill. A metal louver has been introduced in the gable on the eastern elevation. A single window aperture at the eastern end of the structure has been removed and the opening filled with concrete block.

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The wall plane terminates at the eaves with a stepped corbelled cornice, identical to that found on Building J. The roof is a medium-pitched gable design with a kick at the eaves. The building has a metal roof and two circular, non-decorative sheet metal ventilators atop the ridge in the end positions.

A one story brick addition with a shed roof, now in dilapidated condition, is appended to the main structure at the east end. At the northwest corner of the building, a small wooden shed has also been added to the structure.

Inspection of the interior of Building P was not undertaken because of restricted access.

BUILDING Q (Photographs #30, 31, 32)

Building Q is composed of two elements; the main boiler house and the engineering building. Both buildings are interior structures, located in the central northern portion of the complex.

The main boiler house is a two story, brick masonry building appended by a tall circular smokestack, constructed of yellow brick, one hundred seventy five feet in height. The building, an irregular rectangle in plan, is four by four bays in proportion.

The structure has a foundation of granite ashlar and bearing walls of red brick laid up in common bond. Except for the hinged brick corners of the building, the wall planes are unrelieved or unadorned. The smokestack is connected to the boiler exhaust by means of a massive horizontal brick flue.

The fenestration is irregular about the four wall planes, window openings occurring only on the north, east and south elevations. The window sash are fixed, steel frame units with a five over four pattern, containing an operable three over three, awning-type window in the center. The roof is a low-pitched gable design, delineated by a stepped corbelled cornice at the north and south ends of the building. Atop the ridge is a monitor with a valley-type roof. Because of the acute angle formed by the south-eastern corner of the building, there is a valley in the main roof plane where the eave line would normally occur.

The second or subordinate element of Building Q is the engineering building, also a brick masonry structure. Rectangular in plan, this element is connected to the boiler house along its eastern elevation and is oriented on a north-south axis. The building abuts Building P along its southern elevation. A small brick, shed-roofed storage building is attached along a portion of the north elevation.

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The structure is five by eight bays in proportion and two stories in height, smaller in scale than the boiler house. The segmental arched window openings have been covered with plywood or bricked in and, similar to the boiler house, the wall planes are plain and unadorned, with the exception of the stepped corbelled cornice, typically described earlier.

The low-pitched gabled roof is articulated with two, non-decorative sheet metal ventilators on the ridge near the center position. The portion of the structure which connects the engineering building with the boiler house appears to be an infill link, creating a valley in the position where the eave would normally occur on the eastern pitch of the roof.

The exterior of Building Q has undergone few alterations which mar its visual or structural integrity. A contemporary, rectangular concrete block structure, one-half story in height and having a flat roof has been appended to the south elevation of the boiler house but bears no architectural significance. This structure does not appear on the 1922 Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop Plan of Underground Piping. Access to the interior of this building was restricted, foreclosing the interior description of the structure.

BUILDING(S) R and T (Photograph #33)

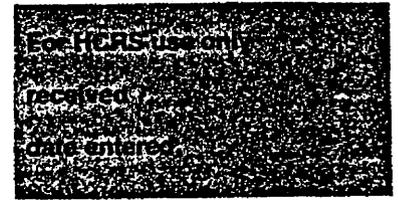
Building(s) R and T, located at the northerly end of Cherry Street, form the northeast corner of the complex. Constructed six years apart, the building(s) are integrated in design and scale but differ in massing.

Building R is a five story structure oriented on an east-west axis, five by thirteen bays in proportion. Slightly smaller by nineteen feet in overall length than its counterpart Building O, Building R is otherwise identical to the former structure. The building has undergone only minor changes on the elevations visible from the public way (east and south). A large sheet metal exhaust duct has been introduced into a window opening at the third floor level on the southeast corner of the building. This feature rises to the first floor where it re-enters the building through a window opening in the location of the second bay. On the street level, a loading dock with a wooden platform has been introduced in the bay at the northeast corner of the building, fortunately utilizing the original rough masonry opening. Nearly all of the two over three, awning-type window sash remain extant on floors one through four. There are two over two, awning-type sash on the fifth floor.

Building T is a five-story, rectangular brick structure abutting Building R along its northern elevation, oriented on a north-south axis. Nineteen bays in length, the structure is windowless within its north or end-wall elevation.

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The fenestration is regular and is interrupted only by several sheet metal exhaust hoods protruding from the upper sash units of second floor windows. Architectural detailing at each floor level repeats that found on Building R and the marble belt course between the second and third floor levels is carried across the entire facade of both buildings. Window sash also repeat the patterns found in Building R. The corbelled, sawtooth pattern cornice is typically repeated at the roofline on both east and west elevations. The roof is a valley-type with an asphalt/gravel composition surface. A small, square wooden elevator penthouse projects from the roof plane in the center position at the extreme southern end of the structure. The building is served by stairways at both north and south ends.

A description of the interior has been foregone because access to these buildings was restricted.

BUILDING S (demolished)

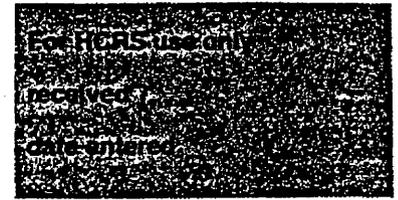
(The following group of structures, Buildings U, V, and W are all located on the parcel of property located south of Cherry Avenue, bounded on the east by Cherry Street and on the west by Maple Street. This portion of the complex was developed after 1917 and constituted the final element of physical expansion of the Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop.)

BUILDING U (Photograph #34)

Building U is a concrete and brick masonry structure, rectangular in plan and one story in height with a basement. The building, fronting on Cherry Avenue, has three bays, one the principal doorway entrance at the northwest corner with the remaining two, truck delivery bays. The plain, utilitarian building is distinguished by a low-pitched gable roof with a full-length monitor. The rear, or south elevation of the structure has been altered by the addition of artificial siding in the form of clapboards. There is also a second entrance at this location and two small square windows. An overhead garage door is located below the latter to permit truck access to the basement level. A small wooden storage shed, not original to the complex, is appended to the southeastern corner of the building. Inspection of the interior of this building was not permitted.

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BUILDING V (Photographs #34, 35, 36)

Building V is a seven story, concrete and brick masonry tower having an "L"-shaped plan and located on the corner of Cherry Avenue and Maple Street. This building was constructed for the purpose of manufacturing watch crystals and to house the firm's experimental laboratory. The structure also later housed the Benrus Watch Company in the 1930's and 1940's. Its architectural design is a vernacular adaptation of Chicago School design, translated in an industrial, functionalist form. Within the ensemble of structures in the complex, Building V is distinguished principally by its height, construction method and more modern appearance.

Building V is four bays by ten bays in proportion and due to its height and location, has a three hundred sixty degree orientation. Constructed of concrete over brick with a steel internal frame, the building has a high window surface to wall ratio. The fenestration, having battered masonry openings, is regular throughout except on the western elevation where bay widths are horizontally graduated in size, with the smaller openings at the north end. Window sash are of uniform pattern, either ten over four, five over five, or six over six fixed, steel frame units with an operable center window.

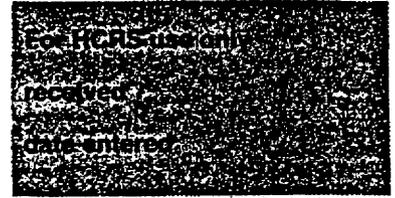
The plain, unadorned surfaces of the grid-patterned wall planes rise to a simple, low-pitched pediments on the north, west and south elevations, capped by a dark, narrow masonry coping. The five projecting corners of the building are surmounted with short, square piers serving as corner posts for a simple pipe railing which is carried around the entire roof plane.

The roof surface is covered with asphalt/gravel composition and is articulated with only a small rectangular elevator penthouse, located at the apex of the interior corner of the building. Change in the window fenestration at this location also indicates the presence of an internal stair tower adjacent to the elevator shaft.

Exterior features or alterations to the building include two six-story iron fire escapes on the north and south elevations and a narrow iron ladder to the roof along the east and west elevations. Most windows on the first through third floors have been boarded over with plywood for security purposes and a portion of the southeast corner of the building has been painted white. The balance of the building retains its original, homogeneous gray concrete finish. Finally, on the first floor of the south elevation, the four bays have been altered by removal of the original steel-frame sash and the introduction of smaller windows and an overhead garage door.

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Interior inspection of the building was not permitted, but it was learned that the upper floors are currently used for storage purposes. A plumbing supply firm occupies the first floor.

BUILDING W (Photographs #35, 37)

Building W is composed of a one story, reinforced concrete structure located on the corner of Cherry Street and Cherry Avenue. The building is approximately rectangular in plan with two principal facades. The building was used for enclosing four, ten thousand gallon oil storage tanks in conjunction with a powerhouse, which was apparently located within the structure in 1922.

After 1933, with a portion of the property leased to the Benrus Watch Company, the powerhouse was moved to a new, adjacent structure and the present smokestack erected.

Building W is four by five bays in proportion with a large window surface to wall ratio. Two of the bays along Cherry Avenue have had contemporary overhead garage doors installed to permit vehicular access into the building. All of the windows in the structure, with the exception of one opening on the south elevation, have been boarded over with plywood for security purposes. This window appears to be a typical example and consists of a nine over six pattern, fixed steel-frame sash with an operable center window unit. There are three principal entrances to the structure, two along Cherry Avenue and one on Cherry Street. These openings contain c. 1910 panelled wooden doors, but are otherwise not architecturally significant.

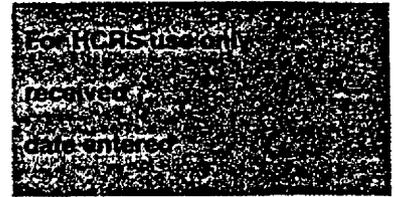
The walls of Building W have an unpainted, gray parged concrete finish. The walls rise to terminate with a low-pitched pediment at the north, east, and south elevations and are capped with a dark masonry coping. Short square piers articulate the four corners of the structure's roof. The deck-type roof is composed of an asphalt/gravel composition surface and is punctuated by a circular steel exhaust stack and three sheet metal ventilators with bonnets. The building appears relatively unchanged from its original exterior configuration. The four foot diameter smokestack noted on the 1922 Plan of Underground Piping, located adjacent to the southeast corner of the building, has been removed.

BUILDING W ANNEX (Photograph #38)

There is also a second component to Building W not shown on the 1922 engineering plan referenced above. For the purposes of this nomination, this structure shall be designated as Building W Annex.

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This structure is a brick masonry building, square in plan and abuts Building W along the south elevation of the former. The structure is built of red brick laid in common bond upon a concrete foundation and has four bays on Cherry Street. The south elevation is one bay deep and bears the only window which has not been covered with plywood. This window is a fixed steel-frame sash with a four over six configuration of lights with an operable center panel. Two bays at grade on the west elevation of the building provide access to the basement area.

The walls of the building are plain and bear no architectural detailing. The walls terminate at the roof line with a short parapet covered with a sheet metal cap. The roof is a simple deck-type of asphalt/gravel composition. The building does not appear to have undergone any exterior alterations.

Appended to the southwest corner of Building W Annex is a yellow brick, circular smokestack, seventy five feet in height. This structure, built after 1933, bears the word "BENRUS" in vertical format on both the north and south elevations. The smokestack is connected to Building W Annex by means of a horizontal flue which indicates that the former became a boiler house after abandonment of Building W for other purposes. Access to the interior of these buildings was not permitted.

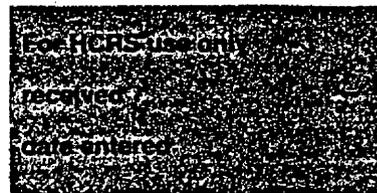
The final group of structures to be described in the nomination includes ancillary buildings located about the complex not contiguous with the principal structures. For the most part, these were used for storage of raw materials and hazardous chemicals, and, in the case of Building No. 7, as the home offices for the Waterbury Clock Company.

BUILDING NO. D-1 (Photograph #9)

Building D-1 is a one story rectangular red brick structure located on the east side of the south millyard between Buildings A and D. The building is the original nineteenth century boiler house, two bays in width by four bays in length. The building has a cut granite foundation and walls laid in common bond with untinted mortar. The west elevation is distinguished by large, twin, round-arched doorways, ostensibly needed to service the boilers which formerly occupied the building. The principal entrance to the structure is through the left (north) opening. Vertical matched boards fill the voids around the rectangular, panelled door. Centered above the arched features is a circular louvered vent, whose perimeter is defined with a simple header course of brick.

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The south elevation contains a large, circular opening, aligned with a duplicate opening in the first floor wall of Building D, immediately adjacent. The opening appears to have served as a stream transmission or for an exhaust manifold between the two buildings. The other window openings in the building had their sash removed and have been in-filled with brick. The building is currently used as a canteen for the various light industries occupying the complex. The low-pitched gable roof is articulated by a simple, three-course corbelled cornice capped with sheet metal coping. There are no exterior chimneys or ventilators projecting from the roof plane, which has a white, asphalt/gravel surface.

The interior of the structure has been modified extensively with the introduction of contemporary restaurant equipment. Ceiling frame members appear to be either poured-in-place reinforced concrete or have been sprayed with asbestos for fireproofing.

BUILDING(S) NOS. 1, 2, 3 (demolished)

BUILDING NO. 4 (Photograph #38)

Building No. 4 is a one story, rectangular wood frame structure, located on Cherry Street, within the post-1917 portion of the complex south of Cherry Avenue. This structure is three bays wide with no openings on the side (north and south) elevations. There is a small pent roof over the exit doorway at the rear. The roof is a simple deck-type and the eaves are defined by a plain sheet metal cap. Inspection of the interior of this building was not permitted.

BUILDING NO. 5 (no photograph)

This structure is used as an electrical transformer shed by the Connecticut Power and Light Corporation and consists of red brick masonry walls and a reinforced concrete roof. This is a plain utilitarian structure lacking any significant architectural details. The building was constructed in 1925.

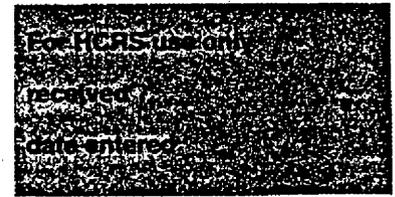
BUILDING NO. 6 (demolished)

BUILDING NO. 7 (Photographs #39, 40, 41)

Building No. 7 was the former main office of the Waterbury Clock Company. The main structure was designed by architect Wilfred E. Griggs and erected in 1893. Griggs and Theodore B. Peck were termed "the deans of the architectural profession in Waterbury." 3/ A brief biographical sketch

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of Griggs is included on Continuation Sheet 5, Item Nine, Major Biographical References.

The (former) office building of the Waterbury Clock Company is composed of three elements: the principal structure, the annex and the bridge connecting the structure to the manufacturing buildings. The main element and annex is a free-standing building located on Cherry Avenue and adjacent to the main entrance of the complex. The site is flat, without landscaping, surfaced with yellow paving brick, which has been partially obscured by a now deteriorated overlayment of asphalt. A hardwood tree and an unmanaged evergreen species appoint the east and west ends of the structure respectively along Cherry Avenue. A wooden utility pole located near the center of the facade elevation somewhat obscures the integrity of the site.

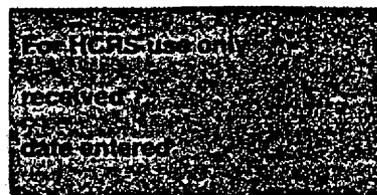
The office building is a two and one-half story, Queen Anne style building, with strong Richardsonian Romanesque and Chateausque style influences expressed in the plan and details. The building is principally distinguished by the choice of materials used, which give it a striking polychromatic appearance, and the high quality of craftsmanship in construction. The all-masonry main block is erected upon an exposed, above-ground, rock-faced ashlar foundation with a bevelled water table, expressed typically in Queen Anne fashion. Constructed of dolomite with a variegated peach color, the foundation is punctuated with rectangular basement windows to provide natural illumination for this space. On the north elevation are several larger square openings in the foundation wall, apparently designed to facilitate basement delivery access. A small, one-half story vestibule composed of the same masonry material and bearing a low-pitched roof, is appended to the center of the rear, or north elevation of the building.

The main block is four bays in width and three bays in depth. The walls are constructed with narrow, dark yellow ironspot pattern brick, with nearly flush joints and bull-nosed corners and window openings. The building is trimmed in its entirety with the same dolomite stone used for the foundation.

The facade, which fronts on Cherry Street, is asymmetrical in plan, reflecting its Queen Anne style origin. This elevation is composed of a two and one-half story shallow, relieved central pavilion with a gable, unbalanced in its placement. At grade, the front entrance is introduced by a masonry portico with four, rock-faced piers having bolsters and a roof balustrade above a double dentil course. The front door is panelled in wood and in poor condition. At the second level of the pavilion, triple sash are grouped within the wall opening, divided by two masonry piers. Above this is a reticulated panel of stone masonry enframed by a pointed segmental stone arch. The gable windows consist of double, round arched openings also trimmed with rock-faced dolomite. The gable parapet is skewed to the west and a tall, square chimney stack adorned with decorative banding, rises from the steeply pitched parapet wall.

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The sides of the chimney stack bear four, round arched apertures for smoke escapement near the top, detailed in stone masonry. The stack is covered with a small gabled masonry cap. The carved stone coping covering the gable parapet bears acroterion at the eave and at the peak.

The rear and side elevations repeat the materials and details found on the facade. The windows are uniformly one over one, wooden double-hung sash. Window apertures are appointed with rock-faced, rectangular stone sills and lintels.

The west elevation of the structure contains a gabled, shallow pavilion with details identical to that on the facade. Subordinate in scale to its counterpart and lacking a chimney, this feature is appended at the entrance drive by a porte-cochere of all-masonry construction. This portico is identical but larger in scale to that on the facade and has more elaborate detailing. Turned and polished colonettes of grey granite help support the roof structure and accent the double stairway to the side entrance on the first floor. Panelled, double-leaved doors, now partially boarded over with plywood, grace this portal. The roof of the porte-cochere forms a deck which is circumscribed by the heavy stone balustrade. Beneath the pointed segmental arch in the pavilion wall is a group of windows with a heavy, stone masonry transom of Richardsonian Romanesque design. French windows open outward onto the deck of the portico. The east elevation of the main block, to which the annex is appended, contains the identical arch and window features, permitting access to the roof of the addition.

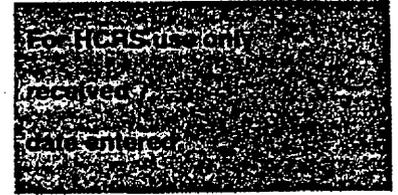
The roof cornice is composed of two courses of stone blocks corbelled to resemble dentils, carried around the entire building. There is a roll molding above this just beneath the eaves. The steeply pitched hip roof has a ridge and is covered with dark red mission tile. The ridge ends are adorned with short finials.

The second element of the (former) Waterbury Clock Company office building is the annex, a rectangular, one story brick and stone masonry addition added to the east elevation of the main block. Added after 1893, this structure was used to expand office and laboratory space prior to the experimental department's move in 1917, to Building V. This structure repeats all of the foundation, wall and window details found in the main block. The annex is three bays wide by two bays deep. The flat roof also served as a deck which was accessed from the main block at the second floor level.

The last element of the office building group is the second story wooden bridge which connects the upper level of the north elevation of the main block with the facade, or south elevation of Building G. Approximately thirty six feet in length, this wooden structure is four bays in length

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and one bay in width. The floor and superstructure are supported on two, single-span, wooden, deck-type arched trusses, anchored within the respective buildings' walls. The struts of the arch appear to be wooden and like the sidewall framing for the covered deck, have chamfered corners. The fenestration is regular and consists of four, six-light sash on both the east and west elevations. The convex roof is clad with corrugated metal sheathing.

Exterior alterations of minor significance include a two story iron fire escape appended to the southwest corner of the main office and a small circular metal flue pipe emanating from the center of the north wall, between the first and second floors. Access to the interior of this group of structures was prohibited by the current owner.

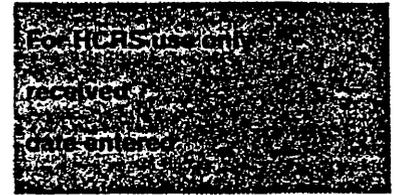
BUILDING NO. 8 (demolished)

BUILDING NO. 9 (demolished)

This concludes the description of architectural resources within the (former) Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop complex.

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Footnotes

- 1/ Map - Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop  
Plan of Underground Piping 1922. Scale: 1" = 20".  
Drawing No. 824-D  
Revised January, 1927
- Assumed to have been prepared by the A.J. Patton Co.,  
Surveyors, Waterbury, Connecticut
- 2/ Telephone Interview - The Timex Corporation, Middlebury, Connecticut  
Ms. Betty Lubowiecki, sec. to the office of  
Mr. Robert Bedell, Manager of Corporate  
Facilities Planning  
February 2, 1981
- and re-confirmation of above on  
  
October 20, 1981  
Also, Margaret Orloske, Librarian for Timex  
Corporation confirmed Waterbury Clock Company  
records were non-extant
- 3/ Paper, William J. History of Waterbury and the Naugatuck Valley. New  
York: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1908, p. 137.

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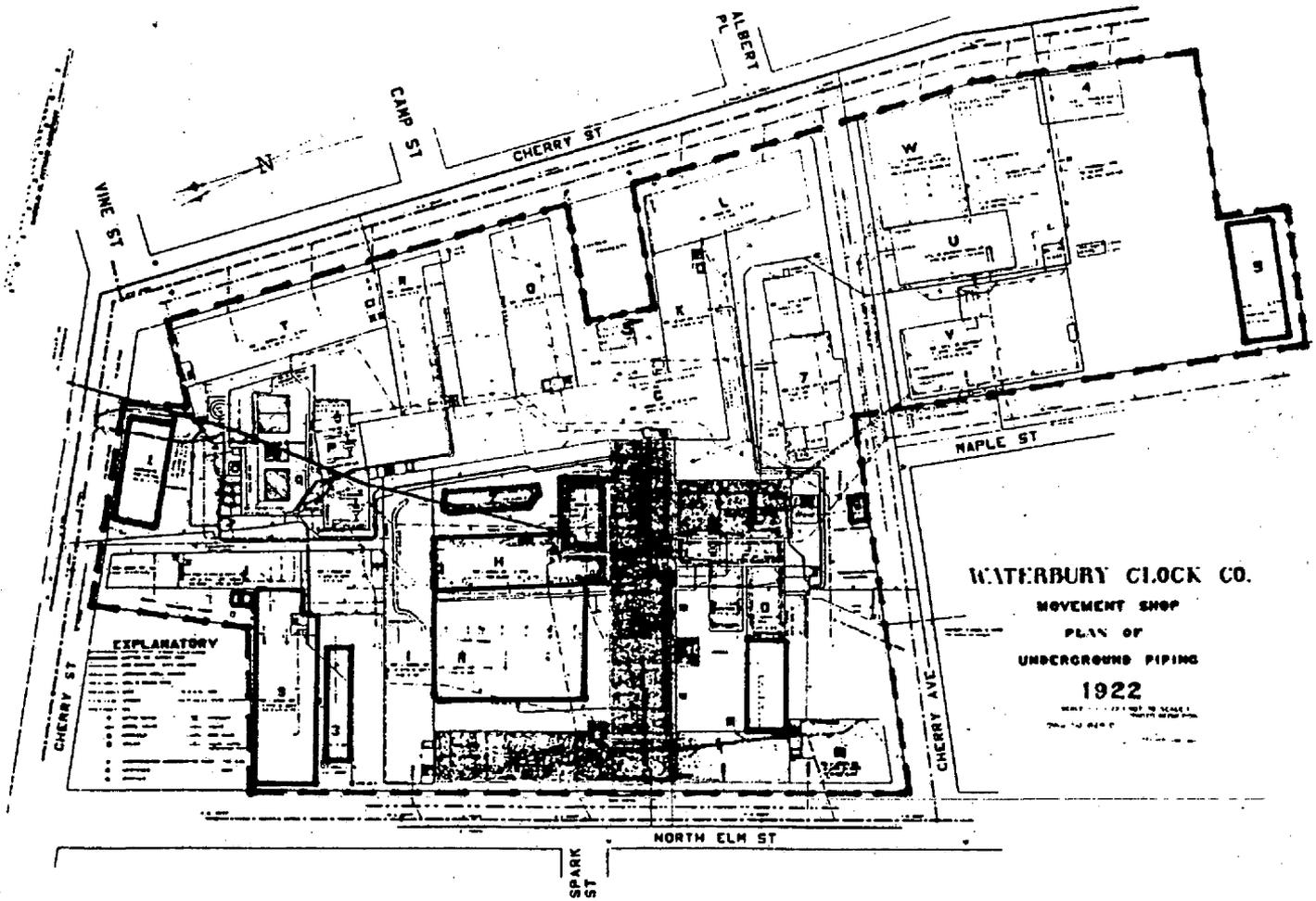
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Page Site Plan



Source: Waterbury Clock Co. Movement Shop  
Plan of Underground Piping  
A.J. Patton Co. Surveyor (assumed)  
Drawing No. 824-D  
1922 (1-10-22; revised January, 1927)

Plan view of the Movement Shop  
at the peak of its physical de-  
velopment. (1922)

□ 1921  
□ Buildings no longer extant

--- Boundary of complex

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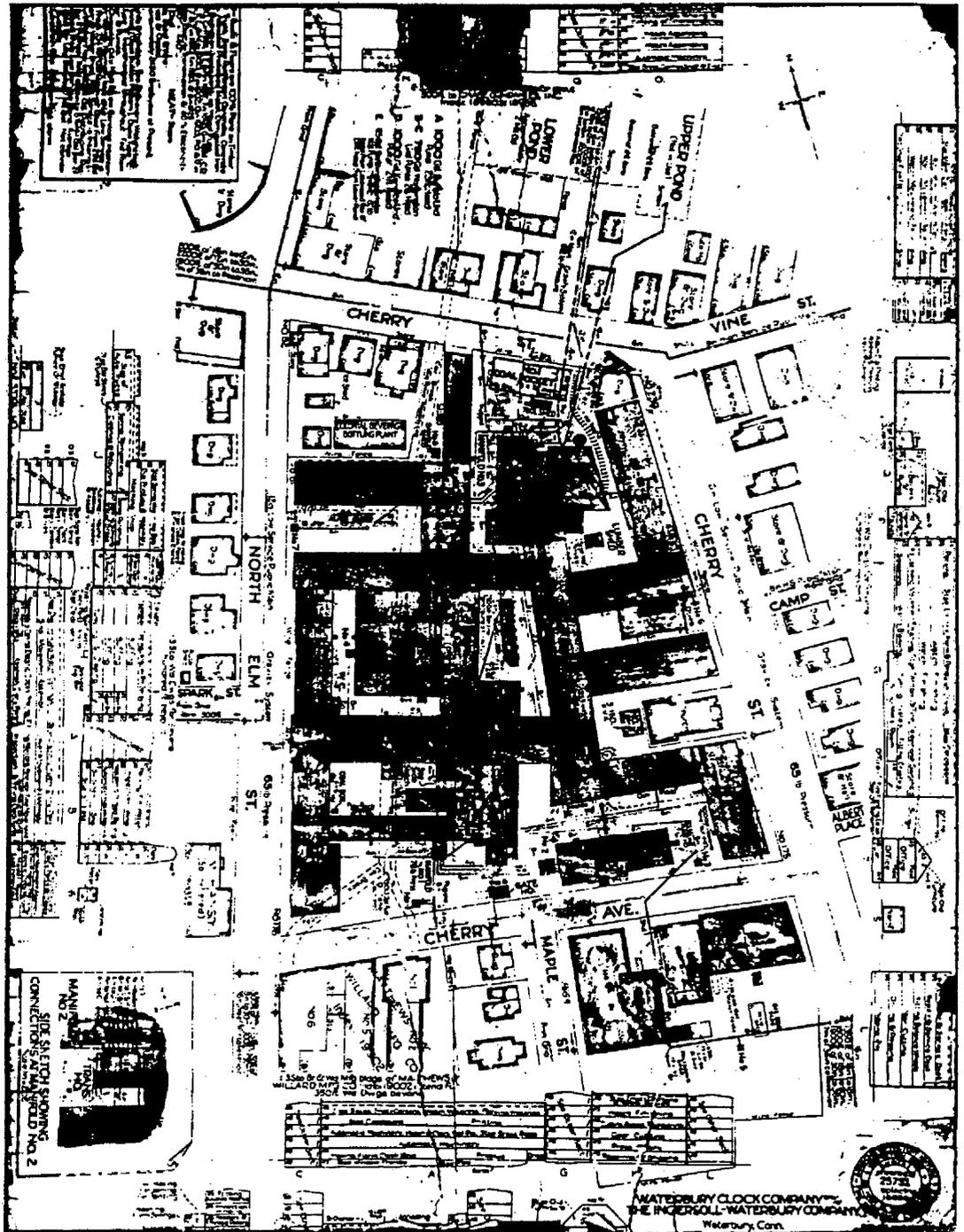
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Page Exhibit I



Source: Benrus Watch Company, A Co-Partnership  
Defense Plant Corporation "THE UNITED STATES  
TIME CORPORATION LESSEE"  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Surveyed October 7, 1933 Scale: 1"=50'  
Surveyed by A. C. Belva

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Page Exhibit II

Source: The Timepiece Journal, published by the American Clock & Watch Museum, Inc., 100 Maple Street, Bristol, Conn. Volume 2, No. 2 pp. 39-49

their own power, about half was Ilo Vuit D. C., but that as rapidly as their D. C. equipment was wearing out they were replacing with A.C. This is a rather serious and unsatisfactory condition which to correct it would cost thousands of dollars.

Little was stored under the outside benches (a favorable factor), the centers of the room being used largely for storage purposes. The stores for some departments, particularly the Printing Department, were scattered over a considerable area. I saw no finished goods warehouse but in one place or another saw a considerable quantity of finished merchandise in storage, but no excessive stocks. As far as I could observe in passing, stocks in process were not heavy, but the stock of raw and finished materials seemed fairly heavy and apparently quite a lot of obsolete items. In the case shop in particular there was a very large quantity of finished clock cases ready for movements which were pretty much obsolete, - old kitchens, drops, and Grandfather clocks.

The plant, in general, has a tremendous capacity for production which is far from needed now and, in my opinion, never will be needed for the manufacture of clocks and watches. I believe that with proper organization there is sufficient floor space in the plant to almost double the production capacity of the Ingraham Company, and I do not believe Waterbury, nor anybody else, sells this amount of merchandise.

The amount of finished metal clock cases and material seemed heavy and badly taken care of, it being stacked up in piles in the open between cardboards. In order to utilize some of these cases it would be necessary to handle over a large quantity of fairly delicately finished cases, though much of it appeared obsolete.

In some departments of a substantial size there were either no employees or two, three, or half a dozen, whereas other departments looked fairly busy. The personnel of the plant seemed first rate. Apparently the grade of labor was first-class. I did not see much loafing. The operators at work seemed to be working at a reasonably rapid rate.

The Waterbury Clock Company has, within a year or so, installed the Bedeaux system of wage stimulation, and Mr. Granger is quite enthusiastic about it, though it is claimed by a student of wage systems that this system is very elaborate and very expensive to maintain.

It would seem to me that the facilities provided for these employees are inadequate, - lighting bad, plant upkeep bad, washing and toilet facilities antiquated, and much machinery obsolete.

Mr. Granger stated that they did not employ much of a plant maintenance department or master mechanics department, and the plant gave every evidence of it. The press and automatic rooms were particularly dark and unsightly, the ceilings being almost black, if not black. The plating room was disgraceful.

The following article, dated October 15, 1931, was written by Edward Ingraham (1887-1972), then President of the E. Ingraham Company of Bristol, Conn. Mr. Ingraham's assessment of the Waterbury Clock Co. gives an interesting insight of the firm and its factory during the depression. The Waterbury firm was begun in 1857 and operated until 1944, its successor being Timex Corporation.

ASSESSMENT OF WATERBURY CLOCK CO.'S FACTORIES, 1931

This is a report of the trip which I made through the Waterbury Clock Company with Mr. Harry Granger on Monday, October 12th, 1931, at his own request and at the request of Mr. C. T. Treadway, a member of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, they both having asked me to report to Mr. Treadway my impressions as to the general condition and upkeep of the plant. They apparently wanted my observations as to whether the plant, machinery, and equipment were up-to-date and the business well organized, and as far as the plant was concerned, well run.

I, of course, am in a somewhat prejudicial position, but do not feel that I viewed the situation with prejudice. My acquaintance with the various officials at the plant is an exceedingly pleasant and cordial one and certainly we have no competitive malice. I have the highest personal regard for those with whom I am acquainted at the Waterbury Clock Company. In making this report to you I may make remarks which may be disparaging to certain individuals, but it frankly represents my picture of the conditions. I, of course, had to compare, in my own mind, conditions in the Waterbury plant with conditions in our own plant, as I am most familiar with our plant as one for clock and watch manufacture.

The general conditions which I found had every ear mark of a business on the retrograde and indicated poor management. It is perfectly obvious that the management was not following up vigorously the conduct of the business and was falling down ship-shod in many details. I want to particularly emphasize that there seemed to be a large amount of obsolete semi-finished goods which should have either not been put up or a strenuous effort should have been made to move them in the last few years, particularly in 1929 or 1930 when the electric clock was looming so strongly on the horizon.

In general, the upkeep of the plant was only fair, - the buildings were relatively modern and apparently in good shape, but the upkeep not so good. There was a large quantity of idle machinery standing around, a great deal of machinery apparently obsolete, and the machinery in general was in an unkempt and untidy condition. All departments needed painting - some exceedingly badly. The elevators, with one or two exceptions, antiquated, having sliding gates and open shafts, being both somewhat hazardous to life and limb and increasing greatly fire hazards. For instance, these should be equipped with Peelle doors. The toilets were built in the factory rooms, though no odors were noticed. Observed no washing facilities, except common cast iron sinks, at which point drinking water was also located. At one point where we tried to get drinking water there was not sufficient pressure and we failed to get a drink. Two girls who tried to get a drink at the same time said this was a common condition, indicating lack of upkeep.

Mr. Granger stated that while they produced practically all

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The stock rooms were damp and dark. The scrap was handled very badly. The boiler plant and engine room were in good shape and apparently the boiler plant was strictly up-to-date, having apparently been built within a few years. I should judge that they have double the boiler capacity that we have.

After meeting several officials inside the plant such as Mr. Irving Chase, Mr. Fred Chase, Messrs. Hall and Daniels, Mr. Granger and I first went through the latest building (Circa) of 1917-1918, across from the Main Office. This is a six story building of reinforced concrete construction and was originally built for the manufacture of watch crystals of which they were unable to procure any quantity during the war, and for further expansion requirements of the business as then constituted.

The top floors of this building house the machinery and production facilities for their Ingersoll Trenton watches, a seven jewelled watch retelling in the neighborhood of ten dollars. Considerable of the machinery reminded me of that used by the Howard Clock Company whose plant is now obsolete. This machinery was obviously working far from capacity, much of it being shut down. A substantial tool room in this department was shut down. The watch was apparently a good one but was never sold in volume, possibly due to the fact that it is an Ingersoll watch (synonym for a cheap or so-called dollar clock watch). As I recall it two floors were devoted to this product.

The next two floors were devoted to electric clocks. This department seemed quite busy and well organized, though it looked rather disreputable because of the large number of motors in process to which the cords had been attached. Mr. Granger stated that the first two hundred of a certain clock then going through had to be taken down as an error had been made in the layout of the two wheels in the train, the engineering staff having pulled a bone on this. On one of these two floors was located the engineering staff. There were four people in this department when I glanced in. On one of these floors there was also a very large material department staffed by perhaps half a dozen people. In the electric clock department there was some assembly work done, as well as final assembly, inspection, finishing, etc., but the boards used in these clocks were fed through this department from scattered departments from the plant across the street.

On the first or second floor was a large department, a small portion of which was running for the manufacture of watch crystals, both the common variety such as used in the Yankee watch, Lentilles, Geneva, etc. There was a large amount of semi-automatic grinding and polishing machinery in this department on which I feel a complete chargeoff should be made, particularly as Waterbury is now manufacturing non-breakable crystals along the lines of Ingraham's expired patents.

About thirty thousand dollars was spent in furnaces and equipment for glass blowing and the manufacture of crystals. This was never used. The building is unheated but filled with

obsolete materials, including a lot of chip board for the box shop across the street. On the ground floor is a large office in addition to the Main Office across the street. This office includes many (items) brought up from New York.

This concluded our tour until lunch. After lunch, about quarter past one, we went to the case shop and were on the go from then on until about quarter past four.

The Superintendent of the Case Shop was Mr. Kollenbrauder. The Case Shop is a large building in a large wing and I should assume has a larger area than the Case Shop of the Ingraham Company. There were two large lumber yards in which the stock, Mr. Granger said, was very light, but it looked much larger than the stocks carried in the last few years by the Ingraham Company, and the lumber, from a distance, looked dirty and old. The large wing of the Case Shop was almost entirely idle and some departments were either empty or filled with storage materials containing many finished goods. A great deal was boxed in wood, but Mr. Granger said now they were boxing nothing in wood. It appeared that much of this stock was old. There was one man working in the eight day pendulum department. In the varnishing rooms there was stack after stack of finished clocks which were ready for movements, which were almost, if not entirely, obsolete. Modern DeVilbiss spray booths were used and in the main varnishing room these were placed in a fireproof room, asbestos lined walls, water breaks at the doors, and supports at the side wall of the building. Other DeVilbiss booths on the other floors were in exposed positions. Some black work was in evidence, they not yet having discontinued the manufacture of black clocks. Their ovens are still in a condition to operate. All of the machinery is driven by overhead transmission. Some of the machinery appeared obsolete and practically none of it strictly up-to-date. There is a tremendous unused plant capacity. I do not believe their labor will ever be able to utilize this capacity for the manufacture of clock cases. The bentwoods are being covered with gun veneer, a practice which we consider bad. The finish on the cheaper clocks was atrocious, - on the better clocks, satisfactory. In the basement of this building there was complete equipment for the manufacture of veneers. They also have veneer presses and veneer dryers. This plant has its own boiler room and engine, producing its own power and an exhaust system for heating and other purposes. The glue spreading was done by hand and the forms were bent on a hand press. I gave Mr. Granger the name of the Bell Machine Company and told him he ought to get an air driven clamp. They had one very large and long Mattison sander at which Mr. Granger said two or three could work at one time. Their sanding room apparently was adequate but not absolutely up-to-date. I believe that by rearranging and consolidating departments in the main plant they could move such machinery in the Case Shop as might be required for Case Shop production and abandon the Case Shop with the major part of its equipment for other purposes. I think that a heavy chargeoff should be made on this end of the

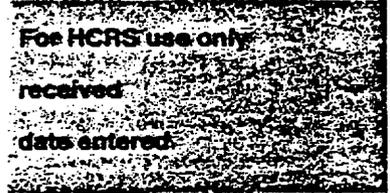
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put into a gravity shoot located on the outside of the building which let them down to the Shipping Room. It is significant that this belt conveyor system was not in operation, but here and there there was a small group of operators (and a pretty limited number) who were working on various special models. In fact, I gained the impression that most of the stuff going out today was special and was due to cleaning up obsolete models and odds and ends. Apparently they have not had, for a long time, sufficient production to run their belt driven assembly system and this is largely adapted to the production of one model only. It certainly did not look interesting to me though I of course did not see it in operation. Along side of the belt were located various small jigs and fixtures for aiding in the assembly at which points the operators were located and took off the work as it came through to perform the necessary operations on it. Toward the end of the belt was a large timing rack at which point the movements were taken off, hung on large boards which were slid across a specially constructed frame which the movements were being timed out. The movements were all vibrated by eye and not by ear timers. Incidentally, they have the same method of vibrating hair springs which we have, but poise their balances by filing rather than by spotting out the metal.

On one of the upper floors was a very sizable department for handling marine repairs and it is the writers recollection that there were half a dozen clerks handling the correspondence and the detail in connection with this department, though the department in itself was not very much larger, as I recall it, than our own outside repair department.

However, they had, by comparison, an enormous department for handling watch repairs. I should estimate that there were fifty or sixty people in this department and it was very busy. I recall that there were three girls sitting at special typewriters apparently doing nothing but copying labels. As I recall it, there were two or three girls apparently doing nothing but opening the incoming Parcel Post. There were several other girls at typewriters doing nothing but handling matters in reference to correspondence. The files of correspondence were, I should say, substantially larger than the main office files of the Ingraham Company. There were also quite a number of girls inspecting and appraising. Bear in mind that this department does nothing but receive, inspect, appraise, and handle the detail in reference to watch repair orders. They do not repair any watches. The watches go from this department to various departments in the factory where they are reconditioned and go through the process necessary to put them through as new watches. Apparently the first thing that is done to the movements which have been returned for repair is to clean them. For this there is a separate department in which there is, to my mind, a terrible fire hazard, though Mr. Granger, when I threw up my hands at the fire hazard, said that this had always met with the Fire Insurance Inspector's approval. This was a small room in which

plant. Incidentally, they have three drykilns whereas only one should be necessary for their requirements.

From the Case Shop we went into the main shop, starting at the sixth floor and working down. It was rather confusing to me because there was so much to see and the departments did not seem to be very carefully coordinated. In passing I might say that I got one strange impression, and that is, considering the enormous size of the plant, I missed the appearance of very much foot and bench power press work. I do not recall seeing any bench power machines. They use some flat & Hegeman (?) bench presses which we finally gave up in preference to one made out in New York State. There were departments in the main plant which were entirely empty, - others only slightly manned. I cannot now retrace my steps from this factory so my remarks will have to be somewhat sketchy.

The finishing rooms for each class of work on each model were segregated. A good many women adjusters are used. Mr. Granger stated about half and half. The general practice of assembly seemed to be similar to ours. One little device that I had not seen nor heard of before was several machines which they use for automatically tightening case screws. This operation is performed after the assembly to check the girls assembly so if they do not set the screws tightly they will be properly set.

On other small clocks, fit-ups, etc. they use an automatic oiling machine. The movement is set in a jig and when the foot lever is pressed a series of oiling fingers come forward and touch all points at which the movement is to be oiled. On some inspection work they use a double eye glass which looked pretty good, and as I understand it very much enlarges the object without eye strain to the operator. These eye glasses cost about sixty dollars a piece. Mr. Granger stated that they only had about eighty thousand finished watches, which I cannot believe.

One of the other foremen, and the only employee in the plant whom I recognized, was W. L. Smith, formerly a foreman of the Ingraham plant. I was shown the belt conveyor assembly for assembling alarm clock movements which Mr. Granger stated had a capacity of twelve thousand a day, which at one time they apparently produced. This conveyor was probably one hundred and fifty feet long and the finished movements were taken from this conveyor by another conveyor up through the wall of the room, across over head to another department, through the wall of another room into the finishing room where the movements were cased and inspected, this work travelling by gravity on rolls. They were then sent (how I do not recall, but I presume by gravity rolls) to another department where three or four men put the finished clocks in corrugated cartons, which were, in turn, placed by one man on an automatic carton sealing machine. This operator spread silicone of soda on the flaps which were sealed and held tight by the machine until they were pushed off at the other end. They were then

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automatic fed Brown & Sharpe but did not like it.

The watch dial printing is done by the offset process. It is very well and very rapidly done. I saw a few dial blanks which were polished but cannot say whether they polished all their watch dials before mat dipping them and silvering them. The radium dials are printed by the transfer process, the same as their black and white dials. At first they print the white circles where the dials are to be illuminated, apparently going through three operations: First, printing the black minute circles, and second circle and outlines for the letters, and secondly, printing a white background for the radium application, and Thirdly, transfer the radium. The benches were leaded to the exhaust, at each operators place there being not less than three operators. The work was apparently well organized and the operation was fairly rapid, though the general conditions were very sloppy.

They have a large area devoted to manufacturing their own boxes, having several very large printing presses such as is seen only in the large printing plants, - one for printing directly on to the cardboard and another for printing sheets with a capacity for doing four color work. They print a lot of their own advertising material and of course all the tops for their boxes, as well as printing directly on to the board for their alarm clock boxes. They also have machinery for blanking and scoring their boxes, brightwood machines, etc. They carry about a days stock of finished boxes ahead. They also are using and printing a good many metal dials which I saw, on a Fuchs & Lang offset press. Mr. Granger said that he himself learned the art and instructed a young man how to do the work, and I must say the work was very well and successfully done, though how economically I cannot say.

Their press room was atrociously dark and dirty. As I recall it we either went into at least two press rooms or into the same press room from different angles, but it was so dark that I was rather confounded. They do not do any gear cutting but blank all their wheels with an open die operation which is much faster than our sub-die process. I was only able to observe these operations as the press room was so dark and also running at such small capacity: - First, the open die wheel blanking. Second, there were one or two self fed operations, the nature of which I could not observe, and Third, an operator pulling through a strip of brass from which a circle had been blanked on one side and they were then blanking a circle from the other side. I was not able to observe any operation on which more than one blank was obtained from one stroke of the press. Fourth, I noticed shells which had been drawn from very large presses, larger than anything we have, which had not been trimmed, edged, or gilded.

The plating room was in a terribly bad condition, though the air was not particularly bad owing to large blowers. The tanks were all of wood. Watch backs were racked the same as we rack ours but apparently all placed in still tanks. They had

there were two boys working. There were two luns taking off the gasoline fumes. The boys took the watches from the trays and put them on end in special trays which were filled with gasoline. They then oscillated these somewhat and blew out the dirt with air, with a large amount of gasoline in the place, and everything seemed wet down with gasoline. It looked very dangerous and very expensive.

They have a large department for making hair springs. This seemed to be about the size of F. N. Manross and Sons' entire plant. There were not more than ten or a dozen operators in this department, but when running to capacity should work from fifty to sixty operators upward.

On the ground floor they have another very substantial department with a good deal of equipment for annealing and tempering clock and watch springs. They buy their carbon wire untempered and do the rest of the work themselves. There were barrels after barrels, not less than sixty or seventy, of stock that I saw in passing. Their watch springs they recoil by giving them a reversed coiling. They have an automatic machine into which the operator simply puts one end of the spring whence it is coiled, put into a barrel which is fed in from a hopper, and drops out ready to go into the watch.

I noticed quite a few screw machines, however, for making very small watch screws of a type similar to one which we abandoned some twenty years ago which we formerly used for making screws for the old Autocrat case which we purchased in Waltham.

They make all their spring barrels out of bar stock, using a battery of #2 Brown & Sharpe. They also have a substantial battery of special gear cutters (large machines about the size of a Davenport) in which they then cut the teeth on the spring barrels. They do not use any Davenports whatsoever.

I did not see how they drove on their collate on to the pinions but saw their drilling machines which were run 26,000 R. P. M., the operation being similar to that on a Davenport drilling machine but the feed being radically different. The pinions were run dry.

Throughout the shop I noticed a lot of single spindle drilling machines. There were also battery after battery of hand fed pinion cutting machines. - Mr. Granger said of their own manufacture. The watch pinions were cut on machines which looked like our Bannatyne machines.

They had two large automatic rooms, apparently having almost twice as many Brown & Sharpe as we have. I did not see a single transfer fixture of any sort on a Brown & Sharpe, though I did not have much of a chance to observe this item as it was so dark one could not see anyway. I tried to see the serial numbers on these machines but most of them were covered up and it was too dark anyway. The only serial number I saw was in the three hundreds. Mr. Granger said they had one



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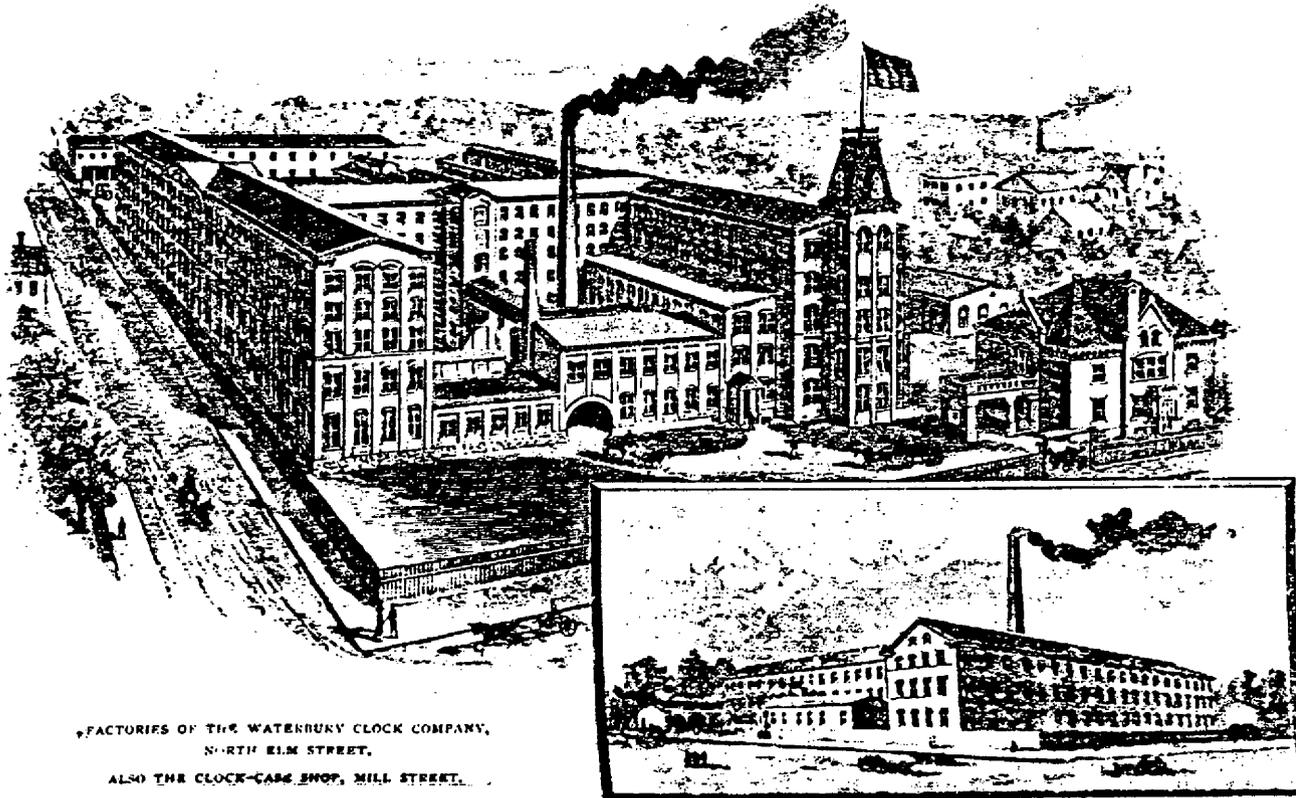
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Page Exhibit IIIA



FACTORIES OF THE WATERBURY CLOCK COMPANY,  
NORTH ELM STREET,  
ALSO THE CLOCK-CASE SHOP, MILL STREET.

Source: The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut,  
From the Aboriginal Period to the Year 1895  
Joseph Anderson  
The Price and Lee Company  
New Haven, Conn. 1896

1896 bird's eye view illustrating the "H" site plan which had evolved by that time. Office building is at right. Building A is the web in the center of the "H" plan.

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1850-1944 Builder/Architect Unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Movement Shop of the former Waterbury Clock Company is of national significance due to its pre-eminent association with the mass production of timepieces in the developing American and world clock industry during the period 1850 through 1944. Waterbury, known as "The Brass City," was the location of the nucleus of the American brass industry (1806). The advent of plentiful supplies of domestic cast and rolled brass in the early nineteenth century, coupled with technological innovations including the introduction of mass-produced brass clock movements, revolutionized the fledgling American timepiece industry. The Waterbury Clock Company was incorporated in 1857, having been originally a department of the Benedict and Burnham Co., one of the city's largest brass manufactories. A pioneer in the development of reliable, mass-produced, low-priced clocks distinguished by precision and inter-changeable components, the firm contributed significantly to earning for Waterbury the title "Watch Capital of America" by 1880. In 1889 the Waterbury Clock Company introduced the "Jumbo", a prototype pocket watch. Refined in design and successfully marketed by Robert H. Ingersoll, by 1907, the Ingersoll "Dollar Watch" established an international reputation for the firm as the world's largest clock producer. In 1944, the name of the firm was changed to United States Time Corporation, and in 1952, introduced the Timex Watch. After relocation by U.S. Time Corporation in 1944, the Movement Shop complex was owned and operated until 1949 by the Benrus Watch Company. The property is also architecturally significant as one of only two major nineteenth-century industrial complexes which survives nearly intact within the City of Waterbury. (Criteria A, C).

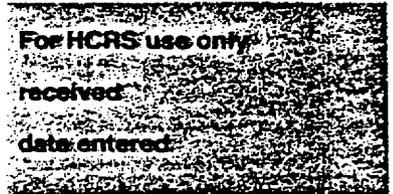
### Waterbury's Clock Industry -- Historical Context

Waterbury, Connecticut, located in the Naugatuck River Valley in the central western portion of the state, was, like many of its New England counterparts, strongly influenced in its industrial development by physical and topographical determinants. Abundant water power and steep slope gradients offered numerous potential industrial sites. In 1802 the development of the metal button business provided the stimulus for the first experiments in the production of cast brass, a versatile metal unavailable domestically at that time. In 1806, the first casting of brass in the United States was undertaken in the Abel Porter Co. shop in Waterbury 1/, opening an era which, by 1896, would earn Waterbury international prominence as "The Brass City." 2/

The clock industry actually preceded, but later paralleled, the burgeoning production of brass in nineteenth-century Waterbury. As early as 1790, James Harrison began the manufacture of wooden clocks in the community and by 1800 erected the first water wheel for driving manufacturing machinery. Clockmaking at this time involved little power-driven machinery for the manufacture of internal parts, all finishing and assembly

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operations being done manually. Low-priced, domestic clock movements of the period typically were of wood, although more expensive, hand-made brass clocks were available through import from Europe. Among the early Waterbury clockmakers considered to have achieved permanent success was Mark Leavenworth, who established his business in several buildings at the top of Cherry Street 4/, near the present site of the (former) Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop complex.

Two early nineteenth-century innovations in clock design soon permanently altered wooden clock technology and small-scale modes of production. In 1814 Eli Terry of Plymouth, Connecticut devised and introduced the short-shelf clock. 5/ A prototype, this was the first clock in the United States or Europe designed to carry the weights on each side of the movement. Chauncey Jerome, a protege of Eli Terry, introduced the 30-hour brass clock in 1837, contributing the second element which revolutionized the nation's infant clock industry. 6/ Combined with the abundant availability of raw brass stock, Waterbury and other nearby communities, including New Haven, Bristol, Plymouth and Derby, soon engaged in the mass production of clocks for expanding national and world markets, rendering the traditional but less dependable clocks with wooden works, obsolete. The expansion of the industry in Connecticut by 1860 is depicted on the Continuation Sheet - Exhibit I. By 1880, Waterbury firms were supplying the majority of brass, steel and copper punchings for the American clock industry. 7/

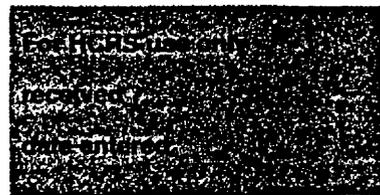
Development of the Waterbury Clock Company

The Waterbury Clock Company began originally as a department of the Benedict and Burnham Manufacturing Company, one of Waterbury's earliest and largest brass companies and progenitors of several other corporations of the city. 8/ Benedict and Burnham diversified their operation and began the manufacture of clocks about the year 1850, after failing to consummate a contract for furnishing brass stock to Chauncey Jerome of New Haven, the state's foremost clockmaker. 9/ The Waterbury Clock Company was incorporated as a separate entity on March 27, 1857, with capital of \$60,000, but continued to operate within the Benedict and Burnham complex until the need for additional space occasioned its removal to North Elm Street in 1873. 10/

The northern portion of the (former) Waterbury Clock Company property may have been developed earlier in the 19th century as one of Waterbury's earliest sawmills. The site, located between Cherry Street on the east and North Elm Street on the west, offered the natural advantage of water power provided by the Great Brook, which traverses the property on a north-south axis. The southern portion of the site along Cherry Avenue is known to have been developed by 1852, as documented in an early woodcut engraving on Clark's Map of the Town of Waterbury (see Continuation sheet - Exhibit II).

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The structure shown in the engraving (now Building A) was originally built as a textile mill and operated by the Waterbury Knitting Company between 1852 and 1868 for the manufacture of shirts, underwear and hosiery. Between 1868 and 1873, the property was owned and operated by the Great Brook Woolen Co. which employed over two hundred workers operating fifty looms, producing four thousand yards of cloth per week. 11/

In March, 1873, the Waterbury Clock Company purchased and occupied the Great Brook Woolen Company's Building A on Cherry Avenue, thus establishing an independent identity for the young firm. Building A formed the nucleus of what was to become an extensive, contiguous complex of mill buildings bounded by Cherry Street, Cherry Avenue and North Elm Street. Functionally, this complex evolved as the Movement Shop where internal clock components were cast or rolled, punched, machined, finished and assembled. An 1879 plan view of the complex is shown on the Continuation Sheet - Exhibit III. The Case Shop was housed in an entirely separate complex located on Mill Street in the more southerly portion of the city. 12/

The Waterbury Clock Company remained integrated with the Benedict and Burnham concern for many years. The first officers of the company were: Arad W. Welton, President; Charles Benedict, Treasurer; and Manesseh Bailey, Secretary. 13/ Mr. Welton was succeeded as President in 1863 by Charles Benedict, who held the office until his death in 1881. Gordon W. Burnham served as President between 1881 and the year of his death, 1885, and was succeeded by Henry L. Wade. Irving H. Chase was elected President in 1912. Both the latter presided over the company's extraordinary growth surge in the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The business grew slowly but steadily during the first thirty years -- in 1870 the firm's one hundred and forty-two workers produced eighty-two thousand clocks; ninety-six thousand, two hundred and seventy-four clock movements; and eighty-five thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven cases during the year. 14/ The company produced an extensive variety of clocks, including models cased in marble, onyx, enameled iron, nickel, ebony, mahogany, oak, walnut, ash, cherry and plush, with weights and springs. Volume of trade also increased as the company pursued the international export market, so that by 1896, its clocks were considered "'standard' in every part of the globe and its trade mark... a guaranty of excellence in the markets of the old world and the new." 15/

By 1887 employees numbered three hundred 16/; and in 1896, about seven hundred. 17/ The firm had established salesrooms in New York, Chicago, Glasgow, Scotland and, later, San Francisco. Historical photographic and plan views of the physical development of the Movement Shop complex by c. 1889 are shown on the Continuation Sheet - Exhibit IV. (A and B).

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The development of the Ingersoll "dollar" watch contributed greatly to the second phase of growth and financial success of the Waterbury Clock Company. 18/ In 1889 the company conceived the idea of marketing a watch-case with a clock movement which was small enough to be carried in an overcoat pocket. The prototype timepiece, called the "Jumbo," was one and one-half inches thick and nearly three inches in diameter and sold for one dollar and fifty cents. In 1893, Robert H. Ingersoll, a novelty merchant from New York, observed the potential in mass marketing of the new pocket watch design and placed an initial order for one hundred and eighty thousand improved Jumbos. So successful were initial sales, Ingersoll ordered three hundred thousand the following year and began further improvements in design. In 1901 Ingersoll sold one million of the watches to Symonds' London stores, thus initiating world-wide marketing of the popular "dollar" watch. Contracted to be the sole distributor of the Waterbury Clock Company's watches and clocks, the Ingersoll firm's orders increased yearly. By 1907 Waterbury Clock Company was considered the world's largest clock manufacturer, utilizing five hundred and ten thousand square feet of floor space. 19/ The firm's growth was rapid after 1900 and an ambitious plan for physical expansion was undertaken. 20/

To a significant degree, the Waterbury Clock Company also contributed to the diverse ethnic composition of the city which materialized between 1880 and 1920. Located adjacent to Waterbury's North Square, the ethnic melting pot of the city's immigrant populations, the clock company attracted specialized and highly skilled European craftsmen, frequently furnishing employment for several family generations. \*

The corridor along the Great Brook became highly industrialized by the mid-nineteenth century and included such other firms as the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, Chase Rolling Mill (on North Main Street) and Matthew and Willard on North Elm Street. New immigrants often filled an essential role in the local work force, that of the common laborer, before moving up to become machine operators or sometimes, brass casters. As a result of increasing mechanization, women, having emerged from their initial exposure as industrial workers in the button industry, also formed a significant part of the watchmaking labor force. Women assumed tasks which included cutting, drilling, polishing, gilding and assembling movements.

Waterbury's foreign-born immigrant community constituted more than one-quarter of the population in 1850, as revealed by the US Census. By 1890 this number had nearly tripled. Approximately twenty percent of the population was of Irish origin. Upon their arrival, early immigrant groups tended to establish individual enclaves in various parts of the city, following the national pattern. For most groups, community life was defined around the church. To a significant extent, parish boundaries and neighborhood settlement patterns frequently coincided closely.

\* Source note: General background for ethnic groups associated with the labor force and neighborhoods relevant to the history of the Waterbury Clock Co. was supplemented by student research papers (unpublished) from the course, Research Internship in Urban

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While the Irish predominated in Waterbury for the remainder of the nineteenth century, along with English and German immigrants, the period after 1880 witnessed further changes in the city's ethnic make-up. French-Canadians and later southern and eastern European immigrants, especially Italians, Russians and Lithuanians, became the dominant immigrant groups in Waterbury.

The neighborhoods of the North Square area surrounding the (former) Waterbury Clock Company were quite diverse ethnically, in the late nineteenth century, as evidenced by parish churches erected during the period. German Lutherans constructed their first church on Spencer Avenue in 1892, southwest of the clock factory, while Swedes organized a Lutheran Church the preceding year, on Cherry Street, virtually within the factory complex. A community of Jews, of Russian origin, established homes and commercial business along North Elm Street, Abbott Avenue, Savings Street and Phoenix Avenue. Poles, who had founded their own society within the German Catholic parish of St. Cecilia in 1894, eventually built St. Stanislaus Kostka on East Farm Street, northwest of the clock factory, in 1912. To the north, there was built St. Thomas's Church (1898) on Crown Street, in an area which housed many employees of the Waterbury Clock Company who were of the Roman Catholic faith and Irish (and later) Italian in origin. The 1899 birdseye view of the North Square area of Waterbury illustrates the relationship of the neighborhood workers' housing and the Waterbury Clock Company complex (see Continuation Sheet - Exhibit IV. C).

By 1917 the company's capital stock was four million dollars; and the firm was producing about seven hundred different styles of clocks, watches and special features of timepieces, or twenty-three thousand items daily, including twelve thousand Ingersoll "dollar" watches. 21/ The outbreak of the First World War caused the company to begin the manufacture of watch crystals, as principal sources from Germany and Switzerland had been interrupted by the hostilities. In 1917 there were more than three thousand employees within the firm. 22/ A plan view depicting the Movement Shop complex at the height of its development in 1922 is shown on the Continuation Sheet - Exhibit V.

After the First World War, the Waterbury Clock Company entered a period of transition and decline. Several factors contributed to this trend, including the development of the electric utility grid system. 23/ The advent of constant 60 cycle current for domestic use directly influenced development of the electric clock which, by the late 1920s, was beginning to provide stiff competition for the conventional clock industry.

Compounding this was the highly competitive nature of the clock industry, which demanded a reliable timepiece at lowest possible cost. Several innovations which later proved faulty, coupled with poor management decisions and the onset of the Great Depression, eventually caused sub-

\* (Source note continued): Oral History - Sociology 299 offered by the Mattatuck Museum in conjunction with the Mattatuck Community College, Waterbury, CT July-August, 1982.

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stantial reductions in plant output. In 1922 Robert Ingersoll and Bro. Company encountered financial problems, and the Waterbury Clock Company took over the entire business. They also bought the New England Watch Company (formerly the Waterbury Watch Company) which had produced the famous "Waterbury Watch."

By 1933 the Waterbury Clock Company had turned to the production of wrist-watches and in that year contracted with Walt Disney to produce watches with Disney characters on them. Before the start of World War II, over four million Mickey Mouse watches were sold, along with a new fancy line of wrist and pocket watches.

Prior to 1941, the company had contracted to produce three hundred thousand fuses for the British Government. During the United States' involvement in World War II, the company suspended nearly all production of clocks and watches. Their efforts were centered on producing war materiel and soon led the entire industry in the production of time fuses, gauges, torpedo gyroscopes and other precision war instruments. In 1942 the company built a modern, efficient plant in Middlebury, Connecticut, and on January 1, 1944, the name of the company was changed to the United States Time Corporation. 24/

On November 8, 1944, U.S. Time Corporation moved from its location of seventy-one years. Expanded operations were carried out in plants in Middlebury, Little Rock, Arkansas; and Dundee, Scotland; with employment of over five thousand workers. Utilizing the same idea created in 1890 of producing an inexpensive, reliable timepiece, the Timex watch was introduced in 1952. Along with this watch, gyroscopes and other precision instruments, the company retains a worldwide reputation.

With the departure of U.S. Time Corporation from Waterbury in 1944, the Benrus Watch Company, which had been leasing some of the Waterbury Clock Company buildings since 1932, purchased the complete plant. The firm had become successful in Waterbury in the production of watches, jewelry and precision instruments. In 1949 the firm subdivided the property in parcels subsequently acquired by a diverse group of small manufacturing firms and individuals who employed the buildings for storage and/or light industrial use. As a result, some structures have undergone selective demolition to meet needs for on-site parking and truck access.

Finally, the (former) Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop is also of architectural significance because it is probably one of the oldest surviving entities of its type in Waterbury. Of twenty-three major manufacturing firms which existed in the city in 1889, only two remain with their original plan and buildings relatively intact. 25/ The Movement Shop, like the former Matthew and Willard factory south of Cherry Avenue, is composed entirely of red brick with marble and granite details. This contrasts strikingly with the stark, utilitarian forms, color and texture

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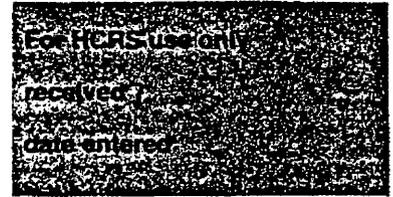
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of the early twentieth-century reinforced concrete structures which characterize the present factory environment of much of the city. Highly integrated in design and detailing, the Movement Shop complex combines several architectural styles and presents a well-preserved record of the continuum of American industrial design.

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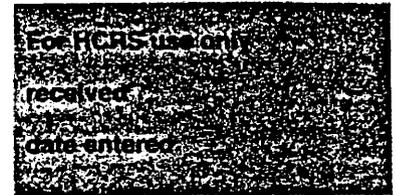
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Footnotes

- 1 (unpaged) Giancarli, Dennis and Iannelli, John. Historical Survey Project: Cherry Avenue Factory District, Waterbury, Conn. Waterbury: Office of Community Development, 1978
- 2 *ibid.*
- 3 page 328 The Historical Statistical and Industrial Review of the State of Connecticut. New York: W.S. Webb Co., 1884
- 4 (unpaged) Giancarli and Iannelli
- 5 pages 378, 379 Anderson, Joseph. The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut, From the Aboriginal Period to the Year 1895. 3 volumes. New Haven: The Price and Lee Company, 1896
- 6 page 7 Basset, Homer. Waterbury and Key Industries. Gardner, Mass.: Lithograph Printing and Publishing Company, n.d.
- 7 page 33 Bucki, Cecilia and the staff of the Mattatuck Historical Society. Metal, Minds and Machines. Waterbury: Mattatuck Historical Society, 1980
- 8 page 224 Pape, William J. History of Waterbury and the Naugatuck Valley. 3 volumes. New York: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1908
- page 329 The Historical Statistical and Industrial Review of the State of Connecticut.
- 9 (unpaged) Giancarli and Iannelli
- 10 page 379 Anderson, Joseph
- 11 (unpaged) Giancarli and Iannelli
- 12 page 31 Basset, Homer
- 13 page 224 Pape, William J
- 14 page 33 Bucki, Cecilia and the staff of the Mattatuck Historical Society
- 15 page 379 Anderson, Joseph
- 16 page 224 Pape, William J.

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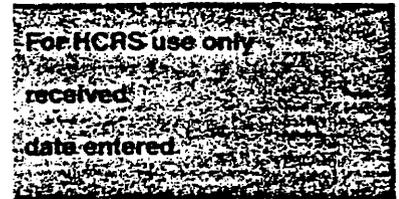
Page 9

Footnotes (contd)

- 17 page 379 Anderson, Joseph
- 18 pages 224, Pape, William J  
225
- 19 (unpaged) Giancarli and Iannelli
- 20 page 225 Pape, William J
- 21 pages 224, Pape, William J  
225
- 22 page 224 Pape, William J
- 23 Interview with Dana Blackwell, American Clock and Watch Museum, Inc.,  
Bristol, Conn. (by telephone) March 12, 1981
- 24 (unpaged) Giancarli and Iannelli
- 25 (unpaged - from the Introduction) Giancarli and Iannelli
- \* Source note: (pages 4-5) General background for ethnic groups associated  
with the labor force and neighborhoods relevant to the history of the  
Waterbury Clock Co. was supplemented by student research papers (un-  
published) from the course, Research Internship in Urban Oral History  
- Sociology 299 offered by the Mattatuck Museum in conjunction with  
the Mattatuck Community College, Waterbury, CT July-August, 1982.

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Page Exhibit I

TABLE LXIX - DATA CONCERNING THE MANUFACTURE OF BRASS CLOCKS—STATE OF CONNECTICUT—U. S. EIGHTH CENSUS—SCHEDULE 5—PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY - DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860

FIRM NAME AND LOCATION	CAPITAL INVESTED	ANNUAL COST OF MATERIALS	NUMBER OF MALE HANDS	MONTHLY WAGES	ANNUAL PRODUCTION CLOCKS	MOVEMENTS	VALUE
SETH THOMAS CO. PLYMOUTH	\$100,000	\$51,600	125	\$3,500	40,000		\$124,000
WM. L. GILBERT CO. WINCHESTER	\$48,000	\$20,000	60	\$1,800	60,000		\$110,000
NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO. NEW HAVEN	\$150,000	\$146,000	300	\$10,000	160,000		\$325,000
WATERBURY CLOCK CO. WATERBURY	\$60,000	\$67,000	60	\$2,700	60,000	10,000	\$130,000
ANSONIA CLOCK CO. DERBY	\$12,500 (A)	\$4,000 (A)	10 (A)	\$400 (A)	2,500	22,000	\$23,500
<b>TOTAL FOR FIVE FIRMS</b>	<b>\$342,500</b>	<b>\$238,600</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>\$18,600</b>	<b>\$31,500</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>\$708,500</b>

(A) FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AS LISTED WITH ANSONIA BRASS AND BATTERY CO. ESTIMATES MADE ON PRO-RATE WITH AVERAGE PRODUCTION UNITS OF OTHER FOUR FIRMS

BRISTOL FIRMS							
FIRM NAME AND LOCATION	CAPITAL INVESTED	ANNUAL COST OF MATERIALS	NUMBER OF MALE HANDS	MONTHLY WAGES	ANNUAL PRODUCTION CLOCKS	MOVEMENTS	VALUE
ATKINS CLOCK CO.	\$4,000	\$7,000	12	\$420	4,000		\$12,000
E. INGRAHAM CO.	\$5,000	\$11,000	13	\$600	6,000		\$26,000
SEACH HUSSELL	\$10,000	\$10,000	16	\$576		20,000	\$23,000
NOAH POMEROY CO.	\$2,000	\$10,000	15	\$450		10,000	\$20,000
E. N. WELCH CO.	\$58,000	\$48,000	150	\$6,000	90,000	100,000	\$175,000
<b>TOTAL OF FIVE BRISTOL FIRMS</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$86,000</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>\$8,046</b>	<b>182,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>\$240,000</b>
<b>TOTAL OF TEN FIRMS WITHIN STATE</b>	<b>\$421,500</b>	<b>\$324,600</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>\$26,646</b>	<b>433,500</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>\$948,500</b>

Source: Roberts, Kenneth D. The Contributions of Joseph Ives to Connecticut Clock Technology 1810-1862, published by American Clock and Watch Museum, Inc., Bristol, Conn. 1970

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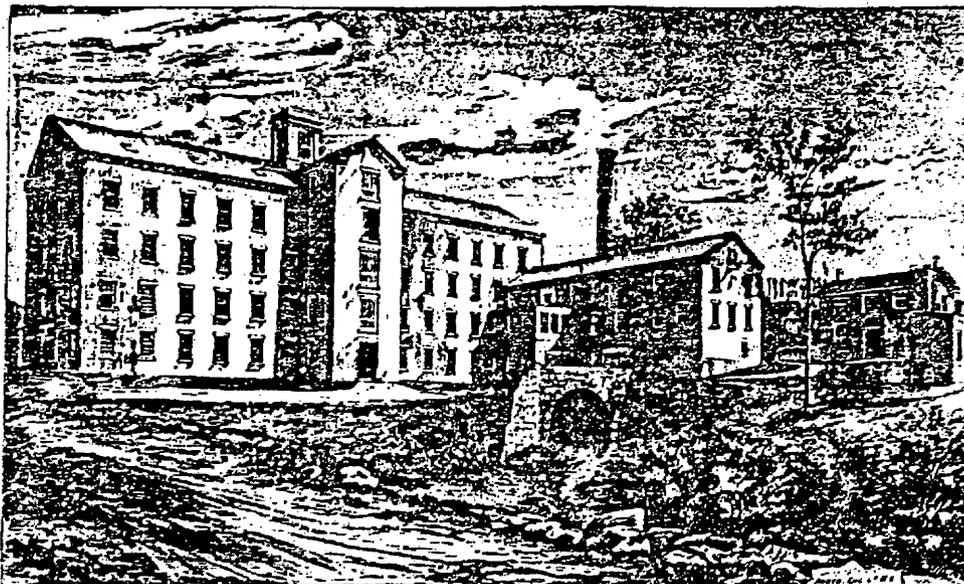
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Page Exhibit II



GREAT BROOK WOOLEN COMPANY

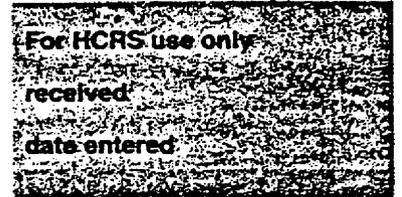
WATERBURY, CT

View of Building A looking northeast from corner of North Elm Street and Cherry Avenue (c. 1852).

Source: Map of the Town of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut  
Published by Richard D. Clard  
Philadelphia 1852

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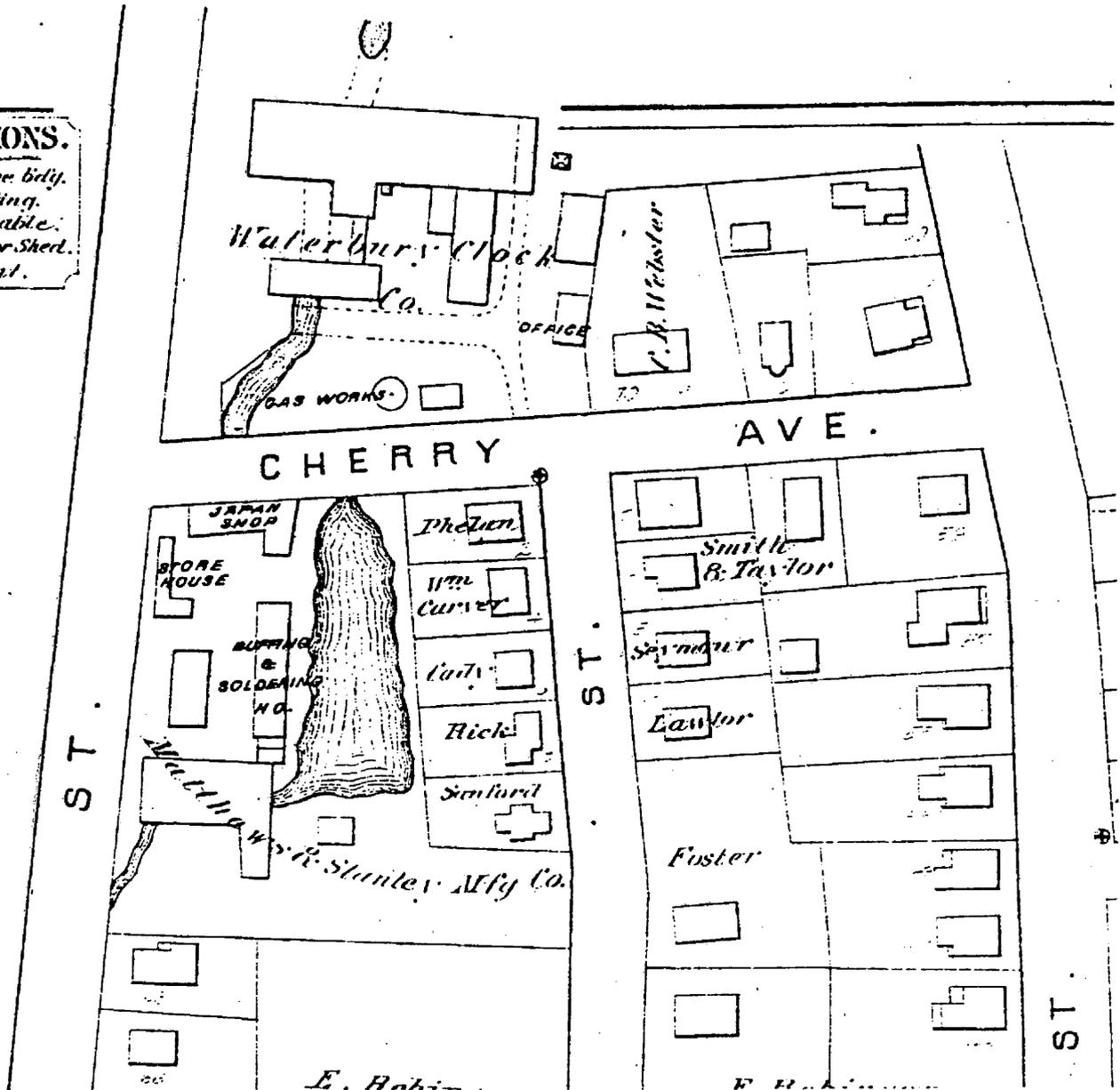
Source: City Atlas of Waterbury, Connecticut  
G.M. Hopkins  
Philadelphia 1879

1879 plan view of Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop is shown directly below 6 years after acquisition of Building A from the Great Brook Woolen Company.

36

EXPLANATIONS.

-  Brick or Stone bldg.
-  Frame building.
-  Brk or St. stable.
-  Frame Slab. or Shed.
-  Fire Hydrant.



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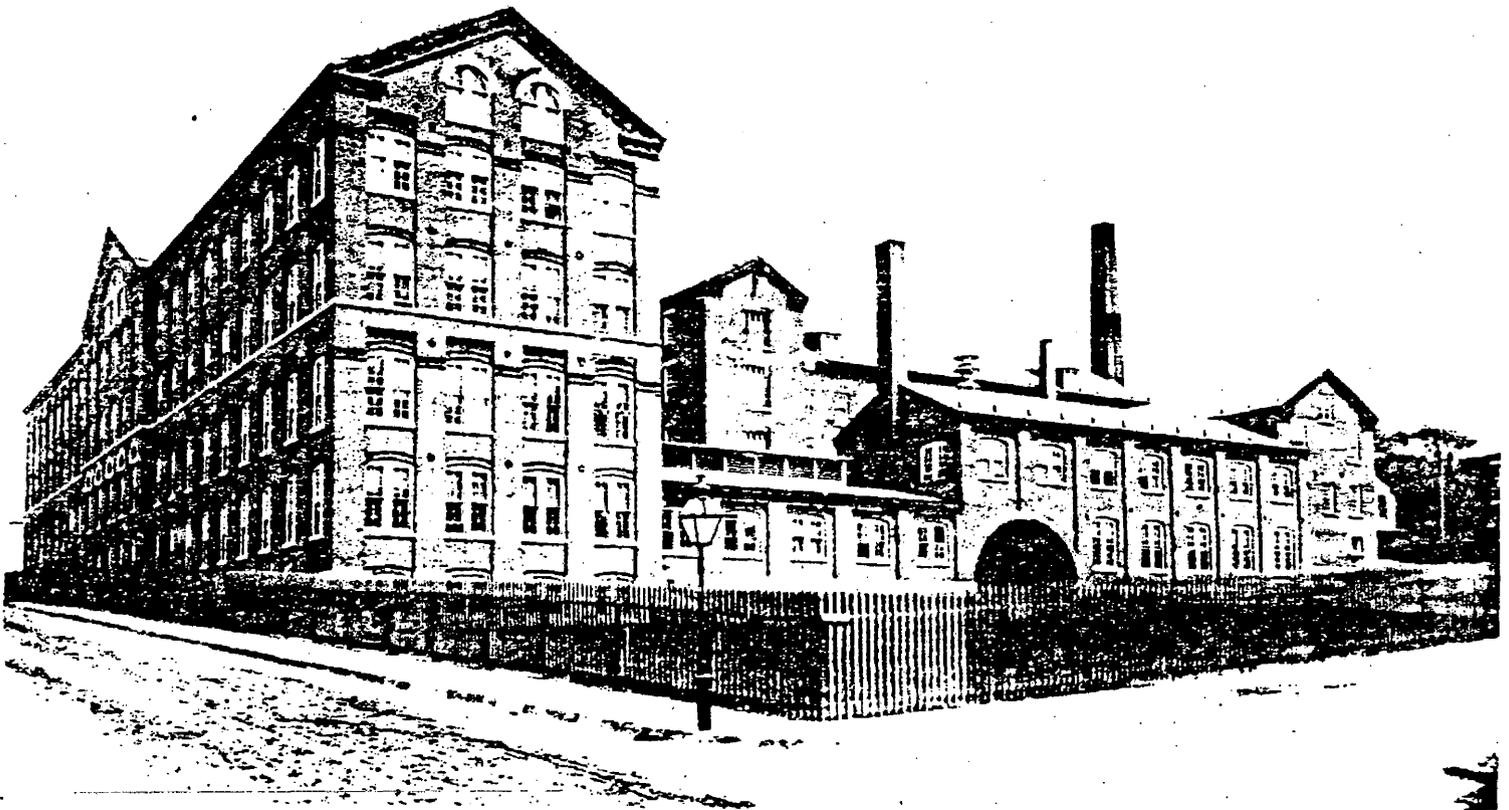
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Page Exhibit IV-A



WATERBURY CLOCK COMPANY. (Page 31.)  
(Movement Shop.)

Source: Waterbury and Key Industries  
Homer Basset  
Lithograph Printing and Publishing Company  
Gardner, Mass. (undated - circa 1889)

View northeast from the corner of North Elm Street and  
Cherry Avenue. Building C is at left - Building A is  
in center background. Note arch in Building D.

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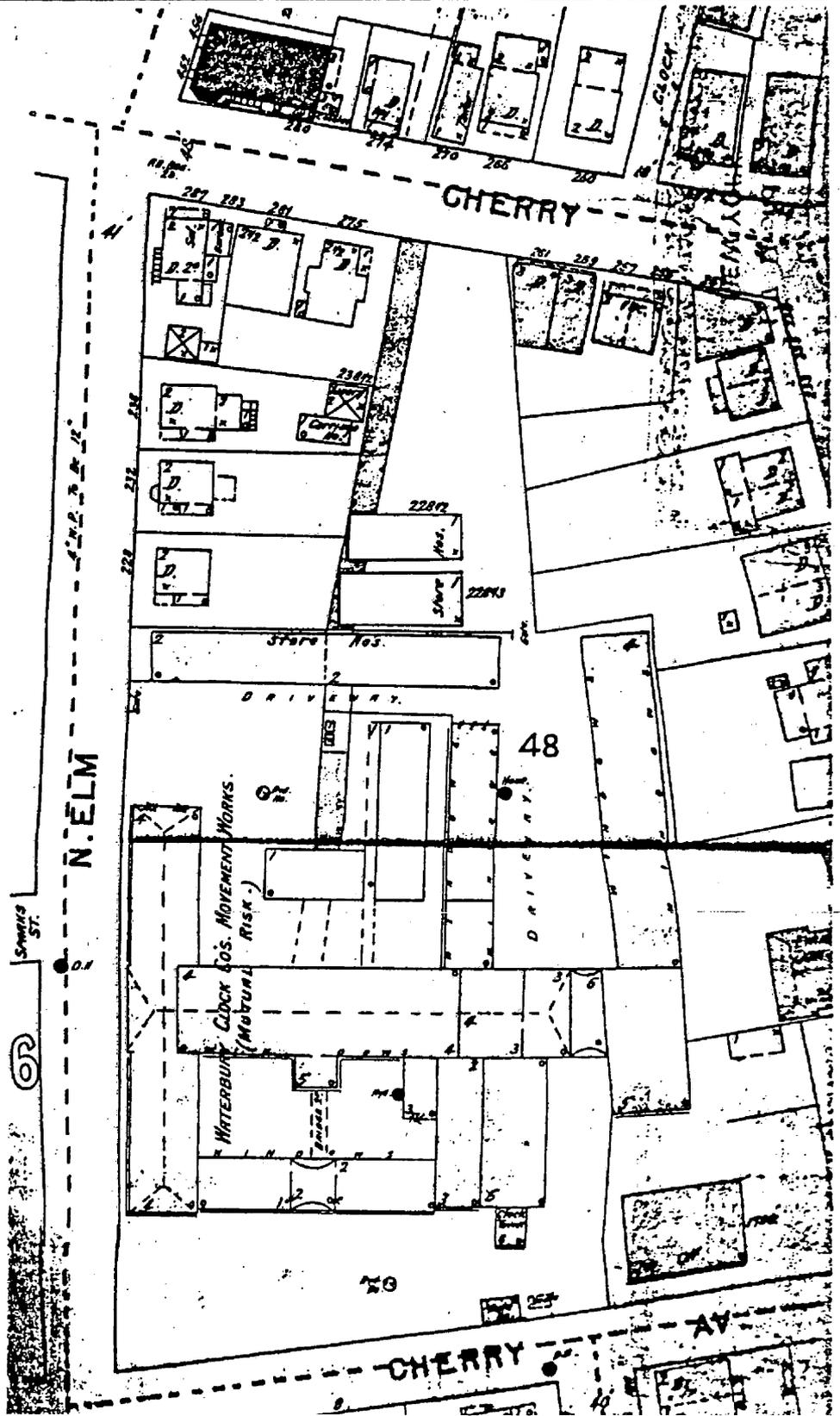
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Page Exhibit IV-B

Source: Sanborn Map of  
Waterbury, Connecticut  
Published by the San-  
born Map Company  
115 Broadway  
New York, N.Y.  
April, 1895 Scale: 1'=50'



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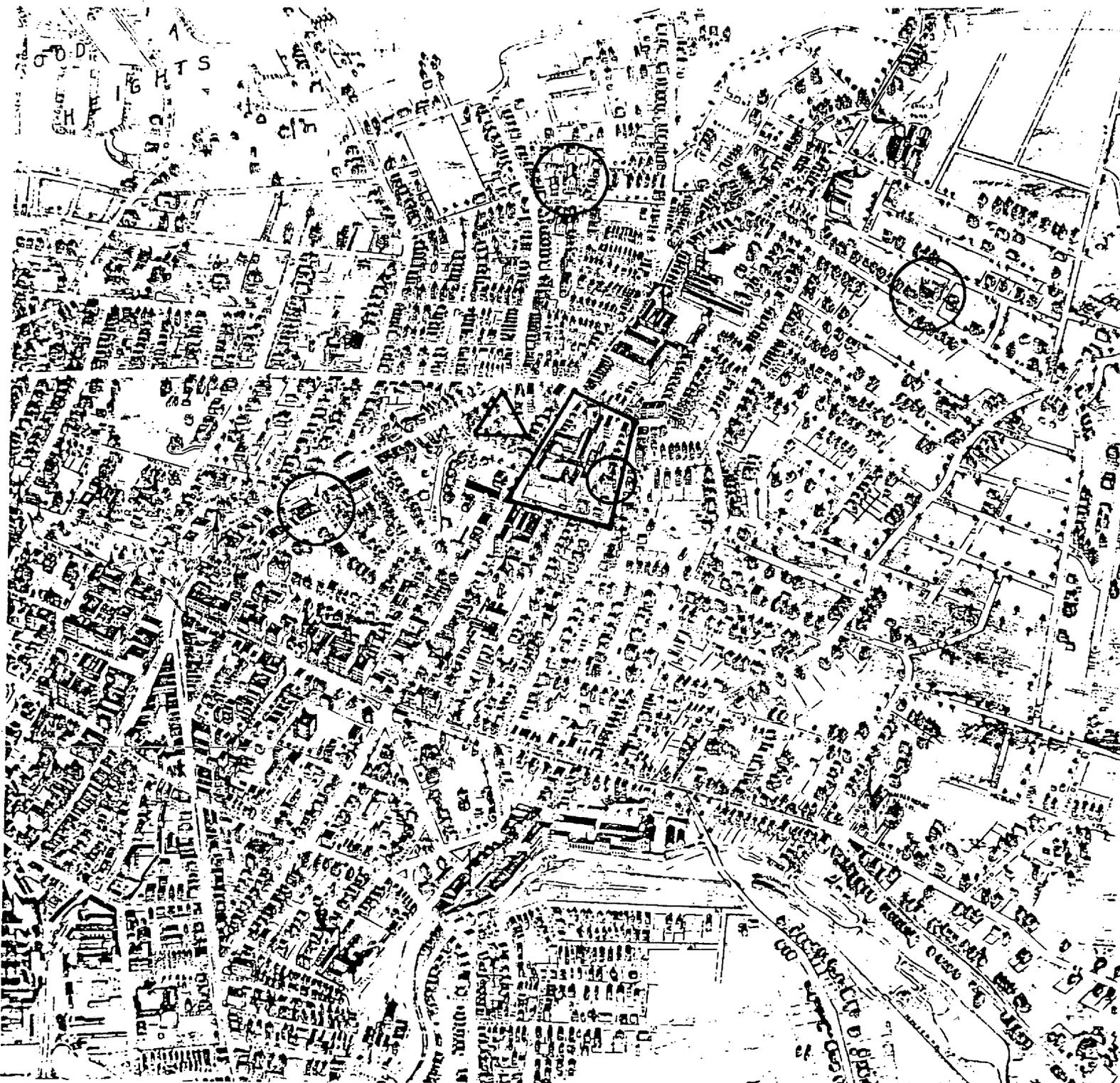
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Page Exhibit IV-C



Waterbury Clock Co.   
North Square   
Area Churches

1899 Birdseye View of Waterbury, Connecticut  
Landis & Hughes  
138 Mulberry Street

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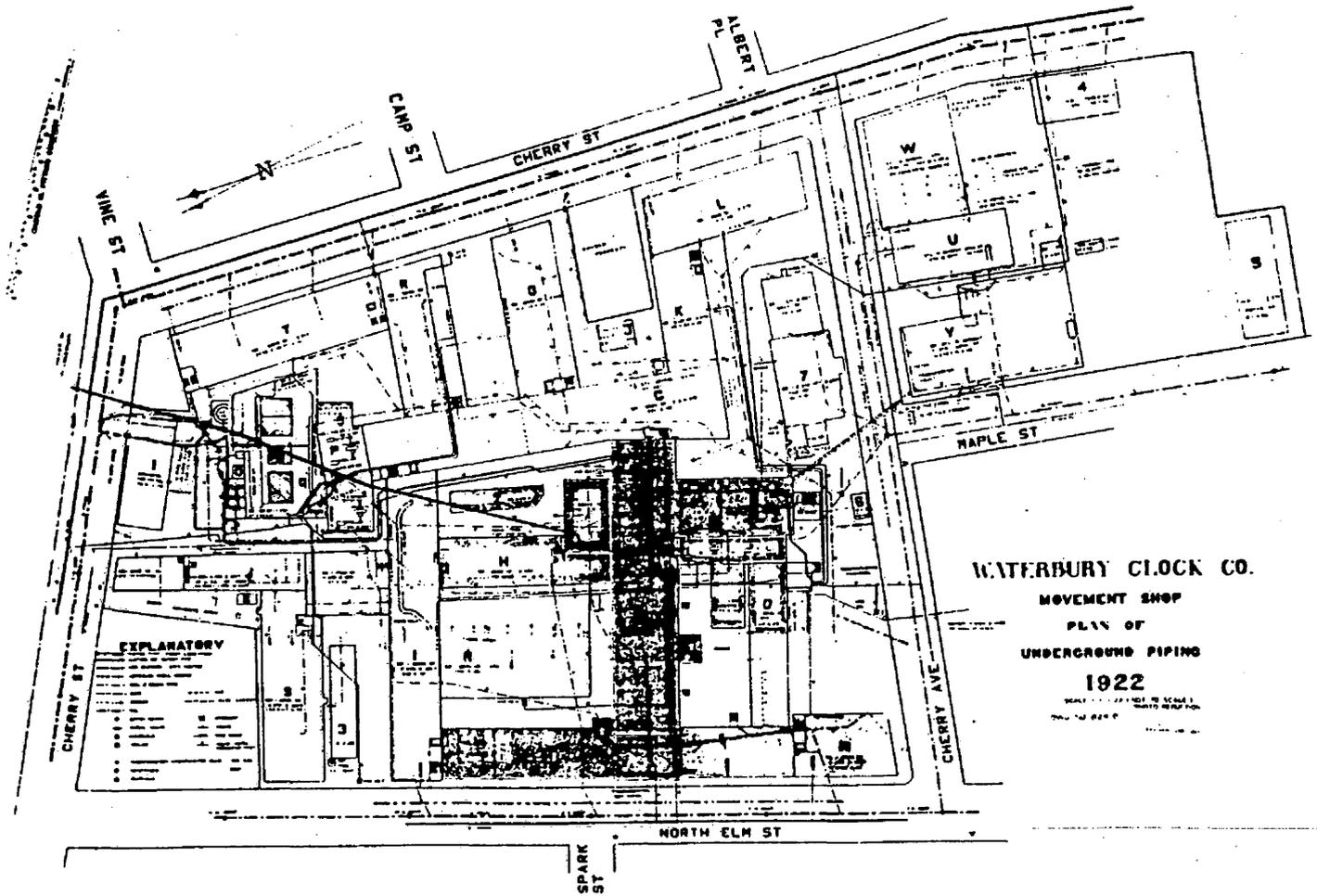
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Page Exhibit V



Source: Waterbury Clock Co. Movement Shop  
Plan of Underground Piping  
A.J. Patton Co. Surveyor (Assumed)  
Drawing No. 824-D  
1922 (1-10-22; revised January, 1927)

Plan view of the Movement Shop  
at the peak of its physical  
development.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

(see Continuation Sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 6.2 acres

Quadrangle name Waterbury

Quadrangle scale 7.5

UMT References (see Continuation Sheet and Sketch Map)

A 

1,8	6,6,3,9,2,0	4,6,0,2,5,1,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

B 

1,8	6,6,3,9,2,5	4,6,0,2,4,1,5
Zone	Easting	Northing

C 

1,8	6,6,3,9,0,5	4,6,0,2,4,1,5
Zone	Easting	Northing

D 

1,8	6,6,3,9,0,5	4,6,0,2,4,0,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

E 

1,8	6,6,3,9,3,0	4,6,0,2,4,0,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

F 

1,8	6,6,3,9,2,5	4,6,0,2,3,4,6
Zone	Easting	Northing

G 

1,8	6,6,3,9,2,9	4,6,0,2,3,2,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

H 

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see Continuation Sheet)

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

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

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

# 11. Form Prepared By

office of:

name/title Christopher W. Closs, mnrp, edited by John Herzan, National Register Coor. Community and Preservation

organization Planning Consultants

date October 26, 1981

street & number 4 Bicentennial Sq/3rd Flr

telephone (603) 224-6714

city or town Concord

state New Hampshire 03301

# 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 12, 1982

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

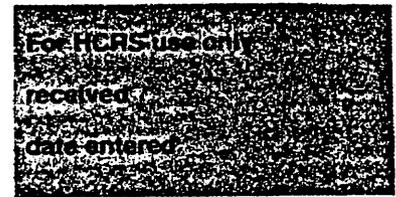
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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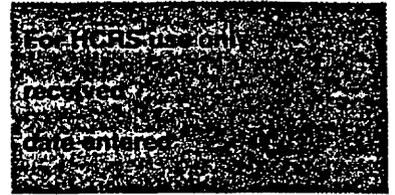
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RESOURCES

- Anderson, Joseph. The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut, From the Aboriginal Period to the Year 1895. 3 volumes. New Haven: The Price and Lee Company, 1896
- Basset, Homer. Waterbury and Key Industries. Gardner, Mass.: Lithograph Printing and Publishing Company, n.d.
- Bronson, Henry. The History of Waterbury, Connecticut. Waterbury: Bronson Bros., 1858
- Bucki, Cecilia and the staff of the Mattatuck Historical Society. Metal, Minds and Machines. Waterbury: Mattatuck Historical Society, 1980
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- Lathrop, William. Brass Industry in the U.S. New Haven: The Wilson H. Lee Company, 1926
- Mattatuck Historical Society. Waterbury: A Pictorial History. Chester, Conn.: The Pequot Press, 1974.
- Views of Waterbury. Portland, Me.: L.H. Nelson Company, 1908
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- Waterbury Directory. New Haven: The Price & Lee Company, 1868-1978
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- The Historical Statistical and Industrial Review of the State of Connecticut. New York: W.S. Webb Co., 1884
- 1674-1974 Waterbury, Connecticut Commemorative Book

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Souvenir of Waterbury, Connecticut. Waterbury: W.O. Guilford, 1889

Brass Roots. Waterbury: Scovill Manufacturing Company, 1952

Connecticut Circle. Volume VIII, April 1945

Illustrated Catalogs of Clocks Manufactured by the Waterbury Clock Co.  
1867, 1874, 1881, 1908

Ingersoll Monthly Bulletins. 1942-1944

NEWSPAPERS

Waterbury American. 1843-present

Waterbury Evening Democrat. April 1893

Waterbury Republican. 1884-present

New York Times. 1890-1906

ARCHIVAL RECORDS

~~Land records and maps from Town Clerk of the City of Waterbury~~

Map files of A.J. Patton Company, Surveyor, 175 Freight Street, Waterbury

Records and maps from the Assessor's Office of the City of Waterbury

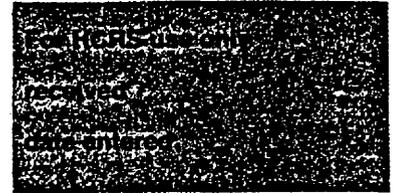
The State Library of Connecticut, Hartford

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

General background for ethnic groups associated with the labor force and neighborhoods relevant to the history of the Waterbury Clock Co. was supplemented by student research papers (unpublished) from the course, Research Internship in Urban Oral History - Sociology 299 offered by the Mattatuck Museum in conjunction with the Mattatuck Community College, Waterbury, CT July-August, 1982

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Major Bibliographical References (contd)REPORTS

Giancarli, Dennis and John Iannelli. Historical Survey Project: Cherry Avenue Factory District, Waterbury, Conn. Waterbury: Office of Community Development, 1978

The Timepiece Journal. Volume 2, Number 2. Bristol: The American Watch and Clock Museum 1980

INTERVIEWS

(Telephone) Benrus Watch Company, Ridgefield, Connecticut  
(1/29/81)

(Telephone) The Timex Corporation, Middlebury, Connecticut  
Ms. Betty Lubowiecki, sec. to the office of Mr. Robert  
Bedell, Manager of Corporate Facilities Planning  
(2/2/81)

and re-confirmation of above on

10/20/81

Also, Margaret Orloske, Librarian for Timex Corporation

(Personal) Jacob Feitelson, Enterprise Properties, Inc.,  
Waterbury, Connecticut  
(1/31/81)

(Telephone) The American Clock and Watch Museum, Bristol, Connecticut  
Messrs. Christopher Bailey and Dana Blackwell  
(3/12/81)

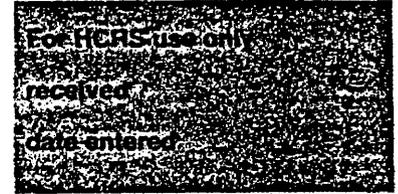
MAPS

Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop  
Plan of Underground Piping 1922  
Drawing No. 824-D  
Scale: 1" = 20"  
Revised January, 1927

Assumed to have been prepared by the A.J. Patton Co. Surveyors,  
Waterbury, Connecticut

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Benrus Watch Company, A Co-Partnership Defense Plant Corporation  
"THE UNITED STATES TIME CORPORATION LESSEE"

Waterbury, Conn.

Surveyed October 7, 1933 Scale: 1" = 50'

Surveyed by A.C. Belyea

Map of the Town of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut

Published by Richard D. Clark

Philadelphia 1852

City Atlas of Waterbury, Connecticut

G.M. Hopkins

Philadelphia 1879

Sanborn Map of Waterbury, Connecticut

Published by the Sanborn/Perris Map Company

115 Broadway

New York, N.Y.

April, 1895 Scale 1" = 50'

1899 Birdseye View of Waterbury, Connecticut

Landis & Hughes

138 Mulberry Street

New York 1899

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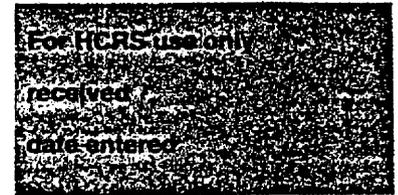
Geographical Data

## UTM References (contd)

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
I. 18	663885	4602285
J. 18	663865	4602300
K. 18	663863	4602369
L. 18	663785	4602380
M. 18	663815	4602495
N. 18	663863	4602510
O. 18	663880	4602529
P. 18	663910	4602520
Q. 18	663900	4602510

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The (former) Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop is composed of two elements situated north and south of Cherry Avenue, Waterbury, Connecticut. The principal element consists of a parcel of land and buildings situated north of Cherry Avenue and bounded by North Elm Street to the west and Cherry Street to the north and east. Historically, the nucleus of the physical plant of the Waterbury Clock Company was centered within Building A, which lies within the southwest quadrant of this portion of the complex. Buildings A through T are included within this area, as are Buildings Nos. 5, 7 and D-1.

The second element of the property is located south of Cherry Avenue and is bounded on the east by Cherry Street and on the west by Maple Street. The southerly bound of the parcel begins approximately two hundred eighty feet south of the corner of Cherry Avenue and Maple Street, and runs easterly ninety three feet approximately, thence forty seven feet north approximately, thence easterly approximately one hundred seventeen feet to the westerly edge of the right-of-way of Cherry Street. This portion of the Movement Shop complex was developed after 1917 and contains Buildings U, V and W and Building No. 4.

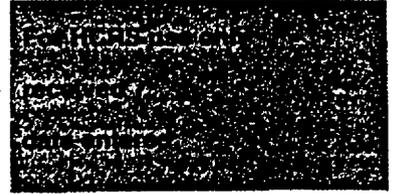
Both elements of the (former) Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop are shown in planar form on the Sketch Map (see Continuation Sheet - Attachment I). The boundary may be justified on the basis of historical development of the company. The boundary perimeter herein is representative of the maximum extent of physical development of the Waterbury Clock Company which occurred by 1922.

There are three parcels of property, none having ever been incorporated into the Waterbury Clock Company's holdings, which intrude upon the continuity of the perimeter boundary of the Movement shop complex. These include a former filling station, residential structure and social club which are situated on land located at the extreme northwest corner of the complex, at the corner of North Elm Street and Cherry Street. (see Photograph #42). These structures do not contribute to the significance of the subject property.

The second intrusion is located at the corner of Cherry Street with the intersection of Vine Street. At the western side of Cherry Street there is a three story wood-frame tenement structure of late-nineteenth or early twentieth century design which occupies a single lot. The building has been altered and does not contribute to the significance of the (former) Waterbury Clock Company Movement Shop complex. (see Photograph #33).

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The third parcel, a non-contributing element surrounded by the complex, is located on the west side of Cherry Street between Buildings O and L and K. This is a vacant, approximately rectangular parcel which formerly was the site of the Swedish Lutheran Evangelical Zionist Church, which burned in the late 1970s. Although the property was purchased by the abutting property owner (J. Andre Fournier Associates), the boundary, for the purposes of excluding the parcel from inclusion in this nomination, coincides with the original front, side and rear lot lines.

City tax map, block and lot numbers for each of the parcels within the complex may be found on the Continuation Sheets, Item Four, pages two and three.

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