United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant Historic District
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing**:**

_____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 321 and 322 Ellis Street
City or town: New Britain State: CT County: Hartford
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

_____

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

_____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

_____

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

_____

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	X
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
22		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
24	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility
VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER/Early 20th c. Industrial Complex

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, CONCRETE, METAL/Aluminum

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant Historic District is a 22.38-acre industrial complex in New Britain, Connecticut constructed during the early and mid-twentieth century for the production of electric appliances. It was one of three separate facilities in New Britain owned by Landers, Frary & Clark and is the only one that remains extant. The complex encompasses 23 connected and detached industrial buildings, one retaining wall, and one railroad loop constructed between 1918 and before 1962; all of the resources are contributing. The buildings were constructed for Landers, Fray & Clark, a major manufacturer of electric appliances in the country and the manufacturer of the poplar "Universal" brand of appliances. The company continued production at the site until 1965, and the complex was expanded several times.. The district retains its original layout, circulation pattern, and orientation to the railroad and street and exhibits only minor building alterations, and, as such it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant Historic District occupies 22.38 acres of land in southeast New Britain, Connecticut, approximately nine miles southwest of Hartford. Ellis Street runs east-to-west

through the District, which comprises two distinct parcels on the north and south sides of the road, and extends west to the New Britain Downtown National Register Historic District. The 12.17-acre parcel (B9C-1) north of Ellis Street, at 322 Ellis Street, is bounded on the north by Whiting Street and another industrial property, on the east by residential properties, on the south by Ellis Street, and on the west by the former New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad corridor north-south right-of-way (ROW). Two private ways (within the lot lines) extend from the east boundary between residential properties linking the plant to Stanley Street. The 10.21-acre parcel (B9C-2) south of Ellis Street, at 321 Ellis Street, is bounded by the north by Ellis Street, on the east by residential properties and Stanley Street, on the south by a commercial property, and on the west by the railroad corridor. The complexes are linked by a connector over Ellis Street. The complex occupies roughly two thirds of the land on Ellis Street with the buildings situated immediately adjacent to the road, asphalt and gravel surface parking lots the north and south, and rows of mature trees along the parcel boundaries. The District occupies a slight rise at Ellis Street adjacent to the former New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad corridor ROW, and the land slopes gently down from the road in each direction. Densely developed neighborhoods consisting of late nineteenth- and early twenty-first century single-family houses set on narrow, rectangular lots along a grid of two-lane streets and light industrial buildings surround the District on the north, east, and south. A modern industrial park sits adjacent to the District on the west side of the railroad corridor ROW, and a multi-lane highway (Connecticut Route 9) runs through New Britain to the west of the District beneath Ellis Street..

Resources

The District consists of 25 interconnected one- to six-story industrial buildings arranged linearly north-to-south along the former New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad corridor ROW. Constructed between 1908 and 1962, the buildings reflect the evolution of construction methods during the first half of the twentieth century and employ timber, reinforced concrete, and steel framing. They are utilitarian in design and generally have flat roofs, running-bond brick cladding, and concrete foundations. The buildnigs display minimal ornamentation, which is largely limited to brick pilasters, corbelled cornices, segmental arched windows, concrete and cast stone window sills, concrete and cast stone door surrounds, and decorative brickwork. Monitors pierce many of the flat roofs to maximize interior light. Most windows and doors are modern replacements, but historic multi-light steel windows are extant on some buildings, most notably Buildings No. 818, 820, 825, 835, and 836.

The following descriptions are arranged geographically, beginning at the north end of the complex continuing southward. Map numbers correspond to the accompanying District Data Sheet and Site Plan (Figure 4). Building numbers, overall building footprint measurements, and dates of construction in the following descriptions are from Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies (AFMFIC 1949) (Figure 5). Portions of the descriptions of features not visible from a public way or from within the property boundary are taken from aerial imagery.

North of Ellis Street (322 Ellis Street)

Building No. 804 (1947, Map No. 1, Photo 1 and 23, contributing building)

Building No. 804 is at the north end of the complex and faces north. The building was constructed in 1947 as a storage space for steel for the Landers, Frary, & Clark company (AFMFIC 1949). It is an astylistic, one-story, 200-foot-by-50-foot, eleven-bay, rectangular, steel and concrete building. The south elevation is obscured by abutting Building No. 808. The building has a low-pitched side-gable roof

sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are painted concrete-masonry-unit. The north elevation has five pedestrian entrances and four garage door entrances. There are seven window openings between the door openings. The west elevation has a garage door, pedestrian entrance, and window. A concrete platform extends from this elevation. The east elevation is not visible due to vegetation, and the south elevation is obscured by other buildings. Fenestration consists of nine-light steel sash with rectangular sills.

The Building No. 804's interior structure is of fire-proof construction and consists of steel columns, concrete framing, and a poured concrete floor. The ceiling is obscured by a drop-tile ceiling.

Building No. 808 (1945, Map No. 2, Photo 24, contributing building)

Building No. 808 is attached to Building No. 804's south elevation, Building No. 816's north elevation, and Building No. 807's east elevation. It was constructed in 1945 for use as a storage facility for steel, cutting, and stamping (AFMFIC 1949). It is an astylistic, one-story, 198-by-230-feet, reinforced concrete building with a flat roof.

The interior structure is of fireproof construction and consists of concrete mushroom columns which support a concrete ceiling. The walls are constructed of concrete and the floors are poured concrete. The building is currently used for manufacturing purposes.

A passageway, constructed as an addition in 1946, extends from the south elevation of Building No. 808. It is a one-story, 62-foot-by-16-foot, rectangular, masonry building with a flat roof. It connects Building No. 808 to Building No. 816's east elevation, the Concrete Masonry Unit Building's west elevation, and Building No. 815's north elevation.

Building No. 807 (1908, Map No. 3, Photos 2 and 25, contributing building)

Building No. 807 is attached to Building No. 808's west elevation, Building No. 806's east elevation, and Building No. 805's north elevation. The building was constructed in 1908 for the Landers, Frary & Clark company as the first building of their Ellis Street Plant. It is a north-facing, one-story, 104-foot-by-123-foot, masonry building. The building has a sawtooth roof with the dormers clad in corrugated metal and windows facing north. The exterior walls are constructed of painted brick with a simple corbeled cornice. The facade (north) elevation consists of former pedestrian entrances and window openings and one loading entrance. An addition, constructed after 1954, extends from the west half of the north elevation and is used for loading purposes. Openings have brick segmental-arch lintels or flat steel lintels. A concrete platform extends from the north elevation.

The interior structure consists of heavy wood post-and-beam framing. The ceilings have exposed decking, the walls consist of exposed masonry that has been painted, and the floors are poured concrete. The building is currently used for manufacturing.

Building No. 806 (1912, Map No. 4, Photos 3–5 and 26, contributing building)

Building No. 806 is attached to Building No. 807's west elevation and Building No. 805's north elevation. The building was constructed in 1912 for the Landers, Frary & Clark company. It is a north-facing, trapezoidal, one-story, 104-foot-by-48-foot, five-bay-by-12-bay, masonry building. The west elevation is angled and follows the shape of the lot line that runs parallel to the former New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad corridor. Two small sawtooth dormers pierce the flat roof. The sawtooth dormers are clad in corrugated metal with windows facing north. The exterior walls are constructed of

painted brick accented by a simple corbelled cornice. The original fenestration pattern and door openings on the north and west elevations remain intact. The north elevation has a pedestrian entrance in the westernmost bay and windows in the remaining bays. The entrance is filled with a modern aluminum system with a replacement eight-light transom. From north to south, the west elevation has an infilled entrance in the third, seventh, and eleventh bays. The remaining bays are window openings, some filled with replacement windows and others filled with plywood. The east elevation is obscured by Building No. 807 and the south elevation by Building No. 805. A concrete landing extends from the north and west elevation, likely used for accessing the railroad line. Fenestration consists of replacement 30-light vinyl sash with operable awning windows. Openings are framed by segmental arches and concrete sills.

The interior structure consists of heavy wood post-and-beam framing. The ceilings have exposed decking, the walls consist of exposed brick masonry that has been painted, and the floors are poured concrete. The building is used for manufacturing.

Railroad Loop (ca. 1908, Map No. 5, Photo 4, contributing structure)

Remnants of a railroad spur loop that ran along the west side of the Landers, Frary, & Clark Ellis Street Plant are extant within the north portion of the complex. The loop split from the Berlin Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad line at the southwest corner of Building No. 836 and ran alongside the entire complex. It merged back with the main line north of the campus. Platforms, used for loading and unloading items from the trains, are extant along the west elevations of some buildings.

Building No. 805 (1946, Map No. 6, Photos 4–5, contributing building)

Building No. 805 is attached to Building No. 807's south elevation and Building No. 816's west elevation. It was constructed in 1946 for the Landers, Frary & Clark company; it housed boilers, a fire pump, compressors, and the main switch gear, presumably for the machinery inside the complex (AFMFIC 1949). It is a south-facing, astylistic, trapezoidal, two-story, 62-foot-by-113-foot, masonry building. The building has a flat roof with first story walls constructed of red brick capped by a concrete cornice, and a second story that was added after 1954 with walls clad in corrugated metal siding (Sanborn 1954) (Figure 6). A red-brick smokestack is attached to the building's south elevation. The west elevation has no openings, but segmental arches of two former openings remain. The south elevation has been altered, and the east half of this elevation is not visible due to mechanicals. There are indications that an older building may have been incorporated into this building such as a corbelled cornice on the south elevation and segmental arched openings. A pedestrian opening is on the west-half of the south elevation and is accessed by a wood porch and steps. The entrance is a flush metal door. The smokestack attaches to the second floor on the south elevation through a metal clad connector.

Building No. 816 (1917, Map No. 7, Photos 6 and 27, contributing building)

Building No. 816 is attached to Building No. 805's east elevation, Building No. 808's south elevation, the west elevation of the Passageway, and Building No. 817's north elevation. The building was constructed in 1917 for the Landers, Frary & Clark company. The building is an astylistic, rectangular, four-story, 65-foot-by-154-foot, seven-bay-by-19-bay, masonry building. In 1949, the building was primarily used for assembly. The first floor was used for cutting, grinding, drilling, and storage of sheet iron and as an office; the second floor was used for storage and assembly of pressure cookers; the third floor acted as storage of electric range parts; and the fourth floor had a dressing room, and buffing and soldering (AFMFIC 1949). The building has a flat roof pierced by a one-story one-bay-by-one-bay penthouse near

the center of the west elevation. The exterior walls are constructed of red brick; bays are recessed. The two northernmost bays on the west and east elevations have no window openings and house stairs; remaining bays have window openings. Window openings are framed by segmental arches and flat concrete or cast stone sills. At the fourth floor, the brick above the segmental arches in each bay is corbelled. Fenestration consists of double-hung wood windows in a 15-over-15 configuration, likely original, that are boarded over on the exterior.

The Building No. 816's interior structure consists of heavy wood post-and-beam framing. The ceilings are exposed wood decking, and the floor consists of wood plank over wood decking. The walls are exposed painted masonry. The building is currently used for manufacturing and storage.

Concrete Masonry Unit Building (1954–1962, Map No. 4, Photo 7, contributing building)

The rectangular Concrete Masonry Unit Building is attached to Building No. 808's south elevation, the Passageway's east elevation, and Building No. 815's north elevation. The building was constructed between 1954–1962 for the Landers, Frary & Clark company. It has a flat roof with walls constructed of concrete masonry unit. Only the eastern portion of the south elevation is visible, and this elevation has a pedestrian entrance in the western bay and a garage door in the east bay. The interior of this building was not accessible at the time of survey.

Building No. 817 (1919, Map No. 9, Photos 6 and 28, contributing building)

Building No. 817 is attached to Building No. 816's south elevation, Building No. 815's west elevation, and Building No. 818's north elevation. It was constructed in 1919 for the Landers, Frary & Clark company. In 1949, the building had a washroom and water closet on the north half; the south half was used for storage of diesel and electric range parts. The building is a west-facing, astylistic, rectangular, one-story, 50-foot-by-154-foot, five-bay-wide, masonry building. The building has a front-gable roof sheathed in a rubber membrane. The exterior walls are constructed of red brick and terminate at a terra-cotta capped parapet. The facade (west) elevation has a central loading entrance flanked with two windows to the north and a pedestrian entrance and window to the south. The loading entrance is filled with a roll-up style door, and above the entrance is an inset panel with corbeled brick at the top. The pedestrian entrance has a replacement door. The outer bay openings are inset and framed by segmental arches with corbelled brick above and concrete or cast stone sills. The loading entrance has a brick soldier arch. The remaining bays have brick segmental arches.

A three-story corrugated metal-clad connector rises above the roof near the west end of the building and connects Building No. 816 and Building No. 818 at the second through fourth floors. The connector has four window openings at each story. The openings are either infilled with plywood or have wood twelve-light sash, likely original.

The Building No. 817's interior structure consists of steel columns and framing. The ceiling is exposed wood decking, and the floor is poured concrete. The walls are exposed painted masonry. Original openings remain on the north and south elevations, though these are now obscured by Buildings No. 816 and 818, respectively. The building is currently used for manufacturing.

Building No. 818 (1920, Map No. 11, Photos 6, 8 and 29, contributing building)

Building No. 818 is attached at the first story to Building No. 817's south elevation, Building No. 815's west elevation, and Building No. 819's north elevation. It was constructed in 1920 for the Landers, Frary,

& Clark company and was likely designed by architect Max J. Unkelbach. In 1949, the building was used by Landers, Frary & Clark for assembly. The first-floor housed pressing, welding, and grinding; the second floor had a machine shop; the third floor housed storage for electric range parts; the fourth floor was storage for electric range parts and bagged cork; the fifth floor was storage for rockwool, cork, thermos jug parts, and flat cartons; the sixth floor housed soldering and assembly of thermos jugs, drying, dipping, and spraying (AFMFIC 1949). It is a west-facing, astylistic, rectangular, six-story, 80-foot-by-154-foot, nine-bay-by-19-bay, masonry building. The building has a flat membrane roof pierced at the northwest end by a one-story one-bay-by-one-bay brick penthouse. The masonry has the same detailing as Building No. 816. The facade (west) elevation has a pedestrian entrance to the stair tower in the northernmost bay. There are three pedestrian entrances at the third, fourth, and eighth bay from the north; the remaining bays except for the second bay have window openings. Entrances are typically replacement doors, but the eighth-bay entrance retains its historic paired wood doors and eight-light transom. The doors have panels in the lower section and eight-lights in the upper section. A historic eight-line transom is also present above the fourth-bay entrance. The upper levels have regularly spaced windows except for the first and second (stair tower) bays which have no openings. The westernmost bay of the south elevation has a window opening; the remaining bays are obscured by Building No. 819. The upper levels have regularly spaced window openings. The upper levels of the east elevation have regularly spaced window openings except for the two northernmost bays which have no openings. The north elevation has regularly spaced window openings in all bays. The building is connected from the second to fourth floors at the fifth bay (from the west) on the north elevation by a connector to Building No. 816 and on the south elevation by connector to Building No. 820. The building retains its original fenestration pattern and 20-light steel sash windows with operable pivot or projecting sashes.

The interior structure consists of heavy wood post-and-beam framing. The ceilings are exposed wood decking, and the floor consists of wood plank over wood decking. The walls are exposed painted masonry. The building is used for manufacturing and storage.

Building No. 819 (1937, Map No. 12, Photo 8, contributing building)

Building No. 819 is connected to Building No. 818's south elevation, Building No. 815's west elevation, and Building No. 820's north elevation. The building was constructed in 1937 for the Landers, Frary, & Clark company. In 1949, the building was used for spot welding (AFMFIC 1949). The building is an astylistic, rectangular, one-story, 64-foot-by-24-foot, three-bay-wide, masonry building. All elevations are obscured by the aforementioned buildings except for the west elevation. A gabled monitor pierces the center of the flat roof, and a three-story connector rises near the west end of the roof and connects the second through fourth floors of Building No. 818 and No. 820. The west elevation exterior walls are parged or painted but are likely constructed of brick. There is loading door at the center of the elevation with a pedestrian entrance to the south and a window to the north. The window contains its original 15-light steel sash.

Building No. 820 (1923; Map No. 13; Photos 4, 9, 10, 30; contributing building)

Building No. 820 is connected at the first story to Building No. 819's south elevation, Building No. 815's west elevation, and Building No. 821's north elevation. The building was constructed in 1923 for the Landers, Frary, & Clark company. In 1949, the building was used by the company for assembly. The basement level was used for air compressors and storage of dies; the first floor had milling, welding, grinding and storage of enamel; the second floor had storage of enamel; the third floor had storage of

electric range and washer parts; and the fourth floor had assembling tables for stoves and percolators (AFMFIC 1949).

The building is an astylistic, rectangular, four-story with a basement, 80-foot-by-167-foot, seven-bay-by-ten-bay, masonry building. It has a flat membrane roof accented by a simple corbelled cornice. A two-bay-by-12-bay monitor pierces near the center of the roof and a one-bay-by-one-bay brick penthouse is west of the monitor and provides rooftop access. The building's exterior walls are constructed of red brick, which has been parged at the first story. The facade (west) elevation has a loading entrance in the third bay from the north and a pedestrian entrance in the fourth bay; the remaining bays have windows. The upper levels have regularly spaced window openings. A concrete platform wraps around the northwest corner of the building to the south elevation. The south elevation is partially obscured by Building No. 819. The bays on the south elevation are recessed. Three bays are visible at the first story, they contain boarded up window openings. The upper stories have regularly spaced window openings. The east elevation has seven window openings in the third and fourth stories. The north elevation has evenly spaced window openings in the upper stories. On the west and east elevations, fenestration consists of historic steel sash windows with 24-lights in the upper stories and 25-lights in the first story on the west elevation; windows have projecting or pivot sashes. On the south and north elevations, fenestration consists of triple windows divided by thin steel mullions in a 15-light configuration with projecting or pivot sashes. Windows are framed by brick soldier lintels and rectangular concrete sills.

The building is connected at the upper stories to Building No. 818. The connector is clad in corrugated sheet metal and has boarded up window openings.

The interior structure consists of heavy wood post-and-beam framing. The ceilings are exposed wood decking, and the floor consists of wood plank over wood decking. The walls are exposed painted masonry. The building is currently used for manufacturing and storage.

Building No. 815 (1946; Map No. 14; Photo 7, 10, 31, 32; contributing building)

Building No. 815 is connected to the east elevations of Buildings No. 817, 818, 819, and 820. The building was constructed for the Landers, Frary & Clark company in 1946. In 1949, the building was used as storage for steel and pressing (AFMFIC 1949). It is a south-facing, astylistic, rectangular, one-story, 234-foot-by-30-foot, three-bay-wide, steel-frame building with a flat membrane roof. The south elevation is parged in stucco, and the east elevation is clad in corrugated metal panels; the walls rest on a concrete slab. The south elevation has a pedestrian entrance in the west bay and two garage doors to the east. The east elevation has no openings.

The interior structure is of fire-proof construction and consists of steel columns and framing and a poured concrete floor. The framing ties into the east elevations of Building Nos. 817–820 which are still exposed. Some window openings on these elevations contain original sash windows. The building is still used for manufacturing purposes.

Building No. 821 (1928, Map No. 15, Photos 10–11, contributing building)

Building No. 821 is connected to the south elevation of Building No. 820 and to the north elevation of Building No. 822. It was constructed in 1928 for the Landers, Frary, & Clark company, and in 1949 the building was used for assembly specifically for pickling (AFMFIC 1949). It is a west-facing, astylistic, rectangular, one-story, 129-foot-by-30-foot, three-bay-wide, steel-frame building. The flat membrane roof is pierced near the east end by a pyramidical skylight. The exterior walls are constructed of red brick and

concrete and rest upon a poured concrete foundation. The west and east elevations have a pedestrian entrance in the northernmost bay, a roll-up garage door in the center bay, and an infilled loading bay in the southernmost bay. The infilled opening on the east elevation has replacement vinyl sash windows.

Building No. 822 (1928; Map No. 16; Photos 10–14, 33; contributing building)

Building No. 822 is connected to Building No. 820's south elevation and Building No. 823's north elevation. The building was constructed in 1928 for the Landers, Frary, & Clark company and in 1949 it was used for vitreous enameling; there was an office and water closet at the south end (AFMFIC 1949). It is an astylistic, one-story, rectangular, 200-foot-by-123-foot, ten-bay-long, steel-frame building. The walls are constructed of brick and either concrete or parged brick. The flat membrane roof is pierced by two, parallel, corrugated metal-clad concrete monitors that are approximately nine-bay-by-one-bay oriented north-south. The west elevation has a garage door in the northernmost bay. The three bays south of this bay formerly contained window openings but are now infilled; the remaining southern bays have been infilled. A one-story addition extends from the south half of the west elevation. The east elevation was altered sometime in the late twentieth or early twenty first century with the infilling of the original door openings, most of which contain either a garage door or pedestrian entrance surrounded by infill, but the original fenestration pattern and window openings remain largely intact. Historically, fenestration consisted of large multi-light steel sashes and transoms. Fenestration consists of large replacement sash in a one-over-one or fixed configuration.

The interior structure consists of steel framing. The ceilings are exposed concrete, and the floor is poured concrete. The walls are exposed masonry. The building has been infilled with modern partitions and is used for manufacturing and storage.

Building No. 823 (1935; Map No. 17; Photos 10–14, 34; contributing building)

Building No. 823 is connected to Building No. 822's south elevation and Building No. 824's north elevation. It was constructed in 1935 for the Landers, Frary & Clark company, and in 1949 it was used spraying and drying appliances (AFMFIC 1949). It is an astylistic, one-story, rectangular, 101-foot-by-123-foot, one-story, five-bay-long, steel-frame building. The exterior walls are clad in red brick, parts of which have been parged in stucco on the west elevation. Two twelve-by-two-bay monitors run north to south along the flat membrane roof. The monitors retain most of their original multi-light steel windows on the east. The east elevation has garage entrances in the outer bays and a pedestrian entrance in the center bay surrounded by brick infill. The fenestration pattern remains intact. A bank of five windows is above the central entrance. The remaining bays have a modern window assembly with nine windows. The west elevation currently has no openings, but likely had large windows and transoms. There is a one-bay concrete masonry unit addition at the center.

The interior structure consists of steel framing. The ceilings are exposed concrete, the walls are exposed masonry, and the floor is poured concrete.. Partitions currently divide the interior space, which is used for manufacturing and storage.

Building No. 824 (ca. 1938; Map No. 18; Photos 10–14, 34; contributing building)

Building No. 824 is connected to Building No. 823's south elevation and Building No. 825's north elevation. It was constructed circa 1938 and designed by architect William F. Brooks in 1937 (NBPL 1937). In 1949, the building was used for receiving and storing of electric range and washer parts (AFMFIC 1949). It is an astylistic, one-story, 103-foot-by-123-foot, five-bay-long, masonry building. The

walls are constructed of red brick. Four skylights pierce the flat membrane roof. The east elevation has altered openings with infill, replacement doors, and replacement windows similar to Buildings No. 822 and 823, but it retains its original fenestration pattern. The west elevation has also been infilled.

The interior structure consists of steel framing. The ceilings are exposed concrete, the walls are exposed masonry, and the floor is poured concrete. TPPartitions divide the interior, which is used for manufacturing and storage.

Retaining Wall (ca. 1920, Map No. 19, Photo 15, contributing structure)

A retaining wall formed of long, rectangular, concrete blocks is present along the east edge of the north campus parcel. There is a steep change in grade up to the east of the wall.

Building No. 825 (1938; Map No. 20; Photos 4, 12, 14, 16, 35; contributing building)

Building No. 825 is connected to Building No. 824's south elevation. The building was constructed circa 1938 and designed by architect William F. Brooks in 1937 for the Landers, Frary, & Clark company. In 1949, it was used for storage of hardware and fiberglass on the ground floor; spraying, drying, degreasing and burring on the first floor; storage of electric range and washer parts on the second floor; storage of electric range parts on the third floor; bonderizing on the fourth floor; and storage of electric range parts on the fifth floor (AFMFIC 1949).

The south-facing, astylistic, four-story, 82-foot-by-123-foot, five-bay-by-eight-bay, masonry building faces Ellis Street and is connected to Building No. 831 by a three-story Bridge over Ellis Street. The building has exterior walls clad in red brick that rise from a concrete foundation. The flat membrane roof is pierced at the corners by elevator and stairwell tower penthouses that provide access to the roof.

The facade (south) elevation has pedestrian entrances in the other bays; remaining bays are filled with windows. Concrete steps lead to the entrances, which are in slightly projecting entry bays. The east entrance consists of an original wood door with beadboard panels in the lower section and six lights in the upper section capped by a multi-light wood transom. The west entrance is a flush metal door with a historic wood transom. The outer window bays have smaller window openings with openings placed at stair landings. The center bays, bays three to six, have larger window openings that formerly accommodated three windows. The first-story openings are larger still and are capped by a concrete belt course.

The east elevation has been parged at north end of the first story. Garage and pedestrian entrances and a shed-roof addition extend from the north half of this elevation. The northernmost bay likely contained an entrance at the first story; projecting pilasters rise around this bay from the first story to the third story. In the upper stories, the outer bays have single windows and the inner bays have larger window openings. The south elevation has four bays of evenly spaced large window openings. The west elevation has smaller window openings in the first, second and sixth bays from the north. The remaining bays have larger window openings. Window openings are framed by brick soldier arches and concrete sills. Fenestration consists of mostly aluminum replacements in a one-one-over configuration, some with a transom. Extant historic multi-light steel sash windows are located on the fourth floor of the south elevation. They consist of 20-light sash with operable pivot or projecting sashes with three windows fit into the larger window openings and divided by thin steel mullions.

The interior structure consists of concrete columns with wood beams at the first floor and a mix of heavy wood and steel post-and-beam framing at the upper floors. The ceilings are exposed wood decking, and the floor mostly consists of wood plank over wood decking. The walls are exposed painted masonry. The building is currently used for manufacturing and storage.

Ellis Street Bridge (ca. 1938; Map No. 21; Photos 14, 16, and 36; contributing building)

A gable-roof, wood-frame, 60-foot-long by 14-foot-wide bridge extends from the second and third stories of Building No. 825 to the north elevation of Building No. 831. The bridge was constructed circa 1938 and was likely designed by architect William F. Brooks for Landers, Frary, & Clark. It facilitated the assembly of large appliances from the north Ellis Street plant to the south Ellis Street plant. The bridge is clad in synthetic siding.

The interior structure consists of steel framing, and the interior finishes are original. The ceilings are exposed wood decking, and the floor is wood plank over wood decking. The walls are clad in painted beadboard. Window openings are visible from inside the bridge but are covered on the exterior.

South of Ellis Street (321 Ellis Street)

Building No. 831 (1924; Map No. 22; Photos 16–21, 37; contributing building)

Building No. 831 is attached to the north elevations of Building Nos. 835 and 832. It was constructed in 1924 for the Landers, Frary, and Clark company; in 1949, the company used the building largely for assembly with the ground floor used as a maintenance shop, the first floor as an office with a small room for the storage of electric range parts, the second floor for electric range assembly, the third and fourth floors for electric range assembly and storage or range parts, and the fifth floor for painting and spraying of appliances (AFMFIC 1949). It is a north-facing, astylistic, six-story, 181-foot-by-67-foot, nine-by-five-bay, masonry building with a partially above-ground basement.

The red brick walls rise above a brick basement, which is exposed on the north elevation due to a retaining wall and Ellis Street. The flat roof is pierced at the southeast corner by a penthouse which provides rooftop access; it is accented by a corbelled brick cornice. Projecting, corbelled, tapered, brick pilasters rise between the bays and terminate at the second and fourth stories. The facade (north) elevation has a central pavilion which contains the main entrance. The pavilion has a gabled parapet with a concrete cornice. The center is recessed and filled with paired windows at each story. Windows have concrete corner blocks, and the recessed center has a concrete sill. Concrete or cast stone ornamentation frames the center. The entrance is within an arched, recessed, paneled, cast stone and concrete entryway. The paired glazed doors divided by a paneled wood mullion and framed by Doric pilasters and the triple arched 15-light steel sash windows above appear to be original.

The west elevation has four bays with a pedestrian entrance at the ground level in the second bay from the north and a garage door in the fourth bay. The pedestrian entrance is filled with paired steel doors, each with nine-lights framed by multi-light steel sidelights and transoms. The garage door consists of a overhead wood-panel door. The remaining bays are filled with windows. A concrete platform extends from the west elevation. The east elevation has five bays. A metal fire escape obscures the center bay. There are three pedestrian entrances at the first story. The northern bays have larger windows than the southern bays; the southernmost bay is infilled with brick. Building No. 835 extends from the west end of the rear (south) elevation; Building No. 832 extends from the east end. There is a former entrance at the center of the south elevation, but this is now infilled. The upper stories contain evenly spaced window

openings. The center bay has smaller openings. Openings are framed by soldier arches and concrete sills. Fenestration consists of replacement aluminum window systems with one-over-one windows, fixed picture windows, and fixed transoms.

The interior structure consists of heavy wood post-and-beam framing. The ceilings are exposed wood decking. The interior was renovated for commercial and residential use in the early 2000s and has modern partitions with modern flooring, but the original wood posts remain exposed on most floors. The walls are exposed painted masonry. The building is mostly vacant.

Building No. 832 (1919, Map No. 23, Photos 19–21 and 38, contributing building)

Building No. 832 is attached to the south elevation of Building No. 831. It was constructed in 1919 for the Barnes and Kavell Company (Figure 7). In 1949, it was used by Landers, Frary & Clark for the salvaging of metal parts, pressing and stamping in the northern half; plating, de-enameling and annealing in the center; and sandblasting, washing and degreasing in the southern portion (AFMFIC 1949). It is an astylistic, one-story, 210-foot-by-62-foot, 13-bay-by-three-bay, masonry building. The walls are constructed of red brick and rise to a gable roof sheathed in seamed metal panels. A monitor is at the center of the roof. The south elevation has a pedestrian entrance in the west bay and garage doors in the remaining bays. There is a window into the monitor. The east elevation sits below grade. The historic fenestration pattern and configuration remains intact and consists of pedestrian entrances in the third and fourth bays from the south and window openings in the other bays. The entrances contain replacement doors and infill in masonry openings. Though the openings have been enclosed with plywood, the 13-bay west elevation retains its original configuration. . Openings on the east and west elevations are accented by corbelled brick at the top. Fenestration consists of replacement aluminum windows.

The interior structure consists of heavy wood post-and-beam framing. The ceilings are exposed wood decking, and the floor is poured concrete. The walls are exposed painted masonry. The building is used for storage.

Building No. 835 (1916; Map No. 24; Photos 17, 19, 20, 22, 39; contributing building)

Building No. 835 is attached to Building No. 831's south elevation and Building No. 836's north elevation. It was constructed in 1916 for the Barnes and Kavell Company. In 1949, Landers, Frary & Clark used the basement level for storage of dies, tools, flat cartons, washer and ringer parts, oil, grease, fiberglass, and electric range parts; the first floor was used for grinding, turning, boring, milling and drilling; the second floor was for finished electric ranges, washing machines and percolators; the third floor was for electric range assembly; the fourth floor was for electric washing machine assembly; and the fifth floor was for electric range assembly (AFMFIC 1949). There was a drying oven on the roof.

It is an astylistic, five-story, 210-foot-by-62-foot, 13-bay-long, masonry building. The building has a flat membrane roof and the walls are constructed of red brick with a corbelled cornice and rest on a stone foundation. The exterior walls have similar decoration to Building No. 831 with tapered corbelled pilasters that extend from the first story to the second and fourth stories.

On the west elevation, there is a pedestrian entrance at the first floor in the sixth bay from the north with the same details as the west pedestrian entrance of Building No. 831. On the east elevation, at the sixth bay to the ninth bay from the north, the building projects out by one bay. Within these bays are the stairs, former water closet, and a freight elevator. The east elevation's first story is largely infilled. The upper story bays are filled with windows. Windows have brick soldier arches and concrete sills except for the

west elevation basement level which have brick segmental arches. Fenestration consists mostly of replacement aluminum window systems, but some historic steel windows are extant on the west elevation. These consist of triple windows separated by thin steel mullions with 15-light sashes with operable pivot or projecting sashes at the center. The basement level has fixed, three-light, wood sashes.

The interior structure consists of a mix of heavy wood and steel post-and-beam framing. Posts are wood and beams are wood and steel. The ceilings are exposed wood decking, and the floor consists of wood plank over wood decking. The walls are exposed painted masonry. The building is vacant.

Building No. 836 (1936; Map No. 25; Photos 17, 19, 20, 22, 40; contributing building)

Building No. 836 is attached to Building No. 835's south elevation. It was constructed in 1936 for Landers, Frary & Clark. In 1949, the basement had the same use the basement in No. 835, the first floor was used for shipping; the second floor was used for storage of finished electric ranges, washing machines, and percolators; the third floor was used for storage of electric washing machines, irons, and thermos jugs; the fourth floor was used for electric washing machine assembly; and the fifth floor was used for electric range assembly (Buffington 1949).

It is an astylistic, five-story, 217-foot-by-60-foot, 13-bay-by-two-bay, masonry building. The west elevation is accessed on the second, seventh, twelfth, and thirteenth bay from the north. The second bay is filled with paired steel doors with six-lights framed by multi-light steel sidelights and transoms. The seventh bay is filled with plywood, but a multi-light transom is extant. The twelfth bay is partially infilled and is filled with paired flush metal doors. The thirteen bay is filled with metal door and was used for freight. The remaining bays have evenly spaced window openings. Remnant of a concrete platform are visible at the ground level of the west elevation. There are basement level windows on this elevation.

The south elevation has an infilled entrance in the east bay and a window in the west bay at the first story. The remaining bays have windows, and the east opening at the second story has been infilled. Simple, wide, brick pilasters rise to the fourth story and flank the bays.

The east elevation projects out slightly at the north end, at the fifth bay from the north, and at the south end. These accommodate stairwells and water closets. The projecting bays have single window openings at each story, while remaining bays have larger openings. Most first story openings have been infilled with plywood though some have pedestrian or freight entrances. No historic doors remain on this elevation.

Windows have steel lintels and rectangular concrete sills. Fenestration consists mostly of replacement aluminum window systems; some historic steel windows are extant on the west and south elevations. These consist of triple windows with 15-light sashes flanking 20-light sashes with operable pivot or projecting sashes at the center on the west elevation, and triple windows with 15-light sashes on the south elevation.

The interior structure consists of mix of heavy wood and steel post-and-beam framing; posts are steel, and beams are both wood and steel. The ceilings are exposed wood decking, and the floor consists of wood plank over wood decking. The walls are exposed painted masonry. The building is vacant.

Statement of Integrity

The Landers, Frary, & Clark Ellis Street Plant possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resources in the district retain their historic north-south linear

arrangement on the site, circulation within the site, and their relationship to the railroad and road for shipping and receiving. The form, massing, and orientation of the buildings have not been altered, and their original exterior configurations, fenestration patterns, structural systems, layouts, and exterior and interior finishes remain intact Some ancillary buildings have been demolished, including four small guard houses and two small pump houses. Building No. 826 (constructed 1919, demolished 1947) and Building No. 837 (constructed 1919, demolished 1947) are also not extant. A boiler house (Building No. 833) adjoined to Building No. 832's south elevation, and Building No. 834 (1933), formerly between Buildings No. 832 and No. 835, were both demolished after 2014. Alterations to the existing buildings are minimal and consist largely of the replacement of windows and some doors on the south campus, Building No. 825, and Buildings No. 822–824. The north campus is still used for manufacturing purposes; minor alterations, such as the infilling the original doors openings on the side (east) elevations of and the installation of modern interior partitions in Buildings No. 822, No. 823, and No. 824, were made to continue the historic use of the buildings and do not detract from the district's integrity. The site is bounded on the west by nineteenth-century rail line that was constructed or modified to suit the company's specific needs and remains in situ. The surrounding area, particularly the residential area to the east, retains much of its late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century fabric and contributes to the integrity of the district's setting. The site as a whole continues to convey strong feeling and association with its twentieth-century industrial history.

Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant
New Britain, Connecticut

District Data Sheet

Map No.	Assessor's Map/Plat/ Lot No.	Historic Name[1]	Address	Est. Date	Resource Type	Contributing/ Noncontributing	Photo Number
1	B9C-1	Building No. 804	322 Ellis Street	1947	Building	Contributing	1, 23
2	B9C-1	Building No. 808	322 Ellis Street	1945	Building	Contributing	24
3	B9C-1-1	Building No. 807	322 Ellis Street	1908	Building	Contributing	2, 25
4	B9C-1-1	Building No. 806	322 Ellis Street	1912	Building	Contributing	3–5, 26
5	B9C-1-1	Railroad Loop	322 Ellis Street	Ca. 1908	Structure	Contributing	4
6	B9C-1	Building No. 805	322 Ellis Street	1946	Building	Contributing	4–5
7	B9C-1	Building No. 816	322 Ellis Street	1917	Building	Contributing	6, 27
8	B9C-1-1	Passageway	322 Ellis Street	1946	Building	Contributing	No photo
9	B9C-1-1	Concrete Masonry Unit Building	322 Ellis Street	1954–1962	Building	Contributing	7

[1] Resource names are from the 1949 AFMFIC map.

10	B9C-1	Building No. 817	322 Ellis Street	1919	Building	Contributing	6, 28
11	B9C-1	Building No. 818	322 Ellis Street	1920	Building	Contributing	6, 8, 29
12	B9C-1	Building No. 819	322 Ellis Street	1937	Building	Contributing	8
13	B9C-1	Building No. 820	322 Ellis Street	1923	Building	Contributing	4, 9, 10, 30
14	B9C-1	Building No. 815	322 Ellis Street	1946	Building	Contributing	7, 10, 31, 32
15	B9C-1	Building No. 821	322 Ellis Street	1928	Building	Contributing	10–11
16	B9C-1	Building No. 822	322 Ellis Street	1928	Building	Contributing	10–14, 33
17	B9C-1	Building No. 823	322 Ellis Street	1935	Building	Contributing	10–14, 34
18	B9C-1	Building No. 824	322 Ellis Street	Ca. 1938	Building	Contributing	10–14, 34
19	B9C-1	Retaining Wall	322 Ellis Street	Ca. 1920	Structure	Contributing	13
20	B9C-1	Building No. 825	322 Ellis Street	1938	Building	Contributing	4, 12, 14, 16, 35
21	N/A	Ellis Street Bridge	Ellis Street	Ca. 1938	Building	Contributing	14, 16, 36
22	B9C-2	Building No. 831	321 Ellis Street	1924	Building	Contributing	16–21, 37
23	B9C-2	Building No. 832	321 Ellis Street	1919	Building	Contributing	19–21, 38
24	B9C-2	Building No. 835	321 Ellis Street	1916	Building	Contributing	17, 19, 20, 22, 39
25	B9C-2	Building No. 836	321 Ellis Street	1936	Building	Contributing	17, 19, 20, 22, 39

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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

Period of Significance
1908–1965

Significant Dates
1908: Construction of Building No. 807
1920: Purchase of south campus
1938: Construction of Building No. 825 and Ellis Street Bridge

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Brooks, William F. (architect)
Unkelbach, Max J. (architect)

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

The Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the state level in the area of Industry and Invention for its association with the production of Landers, Frary & Clark's Universal brand of housewares and for military items. Landers, Frary & Clark were one of only a handful of producers of electrical appliances in Connecticut based upon surveys of historic engineering and industrial sites within the state in 1981 and 2017 (Roth, Clouette and Darnell 1981; Making Places: Historic Mills of Connecticut 2017). The company patented the first electrical socket for a percolator in 1908 and subsequently invented numerous other electronic components for irons, ranges, percolators, and other household electrical appliances in the 1920s and 1930s. They also invented a new life-saving filter for gas masks that was effective against poisonous mustard gas with the U.S. Army and designed the machinery that manufactured them during World War I, thereby helping to save countless lives. The Ellis Street plant is also eligible under Criterion C at the local level in the area of Architecture as a collection of brick industrial buildings designed in the early twentieth century in a linear-fashion and reflecting the evolution of industrial production technology and factory construction methods in the early twentieth century and as a remarkably intact large early-twentieth-century industrial complex, of which only four (including the Ellis Street plant) remain extant in New Britain. Landers, Frary & Clark incorporated in 1865 in New Britain, Connecticut under the leadership of George Marcellus Landers (1813–1895) and Colonel James Darius Frary (1833–1890) as a producer of cutlery and metal products. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the company shifted focus to the production of housewares and was one of the first producers of household electrical appliances. They maintained their earlier plants in downtown New Britain and constructed the Ellis Street Plant starting in 1908 specifically for production of these items. The company manufactured percolators, irons, waffle irons, major appliances, and other electric wares at the Ellis Street Plant. During both World Wars, production swiftly shifted from housewares to military items including gun mounts during World War II. Landers, Frary & Clark maintained production at the site until 1965, and the complex was expanded several times during their operation. The complex's primary buildings are extant, and its size and arrangement are intact. The extant industrial buildings were constructed between 1908 and 1962 and typify factory architecture and construction methods associated with this period in industrial building. The period of significance begins in 1908 when the earliest extant building was constructed and ends in 1965 when the company sold the plant.

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

CRITERION A – INDUSTRY & INVENTION

New Britain and Industry

The Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as the leading producer of the company's successful Universal line of household electrical appliances between 1908 and 1962 and as a major manufacturer of hardware, cutlery, munitions, and equipment for the American military. During World War I (1914–1918), Landers, Frary & Clark was one of the major manufacturers of war materiel in Connecticut and the United States. It

produced millions each of knives, canteens, gas mask components, and meat cans and hundreds of thousands of bacon cans, which matched and exceeded the wartime productivity levels of other Connecticut manufacturers of munitions and trench warfare materials, such as, the International Silverware Company of Meriden, which produced less than 500,000 trench knives, the Bassic Company of Bridgeport, which made one-and-one-half million detonator thimbles for gas dispersant grenades, and Remington Arms, which manufactured two-and-one-half-million pistol cartridges in Bridgport (Crowell 1919:227, 231–232; Crowell and Wilson 1921; R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates 2019:VI-180–VI-184). During World War II (1941–1945), Landers, Frary & Clark became one of the largest producers of fuses in Connecticut (with Benrus Watch Co., Inc., Casco Products Corp., Ensign Bickford Co., William L. Gilbert Clock Corp., Norwalk Lock Co., and the Hartford plant of the Underwood Corp.) and the leading manufacturer of gun mounts and gun mount parts. Landers, Frary & Clark was also one of only three firms in the state that manufactured incendiary bombs during World War II (War Production Board 1945; Connecticut Development Commission 1951).

The Ellis Street plant was one of several major facilities that the Landers, Frary & Clark owned and operated in Connecticut at its peak in the twentieth century. The facilities included one in Plainville, one in New Hartford, and three in New Britain. In New Britain, the company had their headquarters and cutlery division at the Aetna Works on Center Street and their Hardware Works on East Main Street. The Ellis Street plant produced electrical appliances. Both the Aetna Works and the Hardware Works have been demolished, and the Ellis Street plant is the only major Landers, Frary & Clark complex in New Britain that remains extant. The company also operated smaller branch plants on Washington Street (not extant), Stanley Street (not extant), and High Street (extant at 27 Columbus Boulevard) (see below).

The town of New Britain was incorporated from the neighboring town of Berlin in 1850. Due to the poor agricultural lands, manufacturing was an early trade in the area. In the early to mid-nineteenth century, factories were focused in the center of town. Manufacturing developed in New Britain much later than Connecticut's other industrial cities, such as New Haven and Hartford. The population increased drastically after the Civil War (1861–1865), however, due to the rapid expansion of industry in town and throughout the state during the middle decades of the nineteenth century and waves of European immigration. It rose from 3,029 people in 1850 to 9,840 in 1871, when New Britain incorporated as a city (Glaser et al. 2015). The city's economy was focused on manufacturing hardware and tools, and by 1900 New Britain factories produced one-sixth of the nation's hardware, earning its title of the "Hardware Capitol of the World" by the early twentieth century (Glaser et al. 2015).

By circa 1930, the city's population was about 68,000 residents (Cunningham 1995:90). New Britain and Connecticut industries contributed to the war effort during both World Wars; however, after World War II, industry and the production of goods in New Britain and in Connecticut in general declined (Cunningham 1995:125). New Britain suffered from population loss, and in the 1960s as part of a redevelopment plan, factory areas downtown were demolished for new construction and to make way for highways. Included within this loss, were the two nineteenth-century Landers, Frary & Clark mills known as the Aetna Works and the Hardware Works (see above). Other important New Britain manufacturers were the Fafnir Bearing Company, Stanley Works, and Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company.

Founding the Company

In 1829, George Marcellus Landers (1813–1895), left his familial home in Lenox, Massachusetts, for the small town of New Britain, Connecticut, where he took employment as a carpenter's apprentice (Duggan 1953, 1). Landers met Josiah Dewey, a manufacturer of furniture casters and cupboard catches, and in 1842, they formed Dewey & Landers for the production of catches. They operated on East Main Street in

New Britain until the company's dissolution in 1847 due to Dewey's death. This led Landers to form his own foundry to produce brass hooks and eyes, and wardrobe hooks. In 1853, Landers partnered with Levi O. Smith to form Landers & Smith Manufacturing Company with a capital of $30,000 (NBPL 1866).

The Landers & Smith Manufacturing Company evolved throughout the 1860s with their first major expansion in 1862 when they purchased the hardware manufacturer Frary, Carey & Company of Meriden, Connecticut. Colonel James D. Frary (1833–1890), a member of the Meriden company, was active with the newly merged company and became treasurer in 1863. The company produced various metal and hardware products including the Turnbull Patent Dial Scale, which was a scale for home/kitchen use. Prior to the production of this scale, people had to rely on commercial scales for weighing out food items, etc. The company also produced brass faucets for beer kegs, screws, and toys (Duggan 1953:2–3; Maciag 1992:2l; NBPL 1866). In 1864, the company had a capital of $80,000. John W. Clark (1822–1903) joined Landers and remained with the company for about seven years (NBPL 1903). In 1865, the company officially incorporated as Landers, Frary & Clark, the name that they maintained for about 100 years. At the time of incorporation, the company had $250,000 in capital and employed 300 people (Duggan 1953:3; NBPL 1866). Frary became the Secretary of the company followed by Landers in 1868.

Early History of the Company – Pre-Electric Appliances

In 1866, Landers, Frary & Clark, operated by George M. Landers as President and James D. Frary as Secretary and Treasurer, purchased the Meriden Cutlery Company and with it the "right to be called the first manufacturer of cutlery in the United States" (Duggan 1953:6). The company immediately began manufacturing cutlery and opened a factory devoted to this purpose, called the Aetna Works, on Center Street in New Britain (demolished in the 1960s). The buildings, under construction in 1866, were located on a four-and-one-half-acre parcel. The 1866 stone and brick buildings with slate roofs included a main shop, a grinding and finishing shop, a forging shop, and wings for engine, boiler, sawing and tempering rooms (NBPL 1866). Landers, Frary & Clark became known for their cutlery, which they manufactured until 1950 (Lifshey 1973:243).

In 1869, Landers, Frary & Clark expanded into housewares: products that were meant to ease household tasks, which were most often performed by women. Their products included: meat choppers marketed under the name "Perry's Excelsior Meat Choppers," coffee mills, apple parers, hooks for various purposes, window pulleys, door handles, tools, and more (Duggan 1953:4–5).

The 1870s were a tumultuous time for the company due to a change in leadership, fire at the Aetna Works factory, and slow sales. In 1870, George M. Landers retired from the company,[2] James D. Frary was named President, and George M. Landers' son, Charles Landers (1846–1900), was Treasurer from 1869 to 1873. The original Aetna Work factory burned in 1874 and was immediately rebuilt at a larger scale with new machinery to produce cutlery (Figure 8). Charles Landers personally attempted to grow the company and even expanded the business westward into California. However, his actions were insufficient and in 1875, the company board met to discuss the financial difficulties. As a result, Frary resigned as President on January 1, 1876, and Joseph A. Pickett took over, a role that he maintained until 1889. Pickett was succeeded by Francis B. Cooley who served as President from 1889–1897 (Duggan 1953).

[2] George M. Landers remained involved with the company as a director (1854–1895) and then as Vice President (1870–1873, 1874–1895)(Duggan 1953).

By the mid-1880s, the company had expanded their product line and offered ink stands, lemon squeezers, potato slicers, and tobacco cutters among other items. The focus remained on housewares for use in the kitchen (Duggan 1953:9).

At the turn of the century, Landers, Frary & Clark introduced three important products: a food chopper, bread maker, and percolator. Charles S. Landers became President on January 30, 1897. In 1897, the company produced the first food chopper in the world based upon the patent design by Levi T. Snow of New Haven, Connecticut, under the brand Universal (Figure 9) (Duggan 1953:14). Previously, the company used multiple brand names but decided at this time to manufacture its products under one name to provide clarity to customers and create a loyal customer base. The food chopper was innovative and made the Universal name popular (Duggan 1953:17). Prior to the food chopper, there were meat grinders, which ground rather than chopped meat. The chopper could produce a fine or a rough chop and were labor-saving devices for food preparation. The company continued to produce these items for 50 years (Duggan 1953:16).

The second innovative products were bread and cake makers, again produced under the Universal brand. These makers were a metal pail with interior metal ribs connected to a handle that kneaded dough. The bread maker was produced until at least 1940 and was highly successful. In fact, the company won a gold medal for the design in 1904 at the St. Louis Exposition (Duggan 1953:17). Landers, Frary & Clark reported that they began exporting items from the Universal line in the early twentieth century to China, Australia, South Africa, England, Canada, and South America (NBPL 1954).

Charles Lander's death in 1900 brought another change in leadership and a renewed emphasis on housewares. Upon Lander's death, Charles F. Smith (1861–1938) became President of the company. Smith began his career with Landers, Frary & Clark in 1882; he became Assistant Treasurer in 1890 and continued to be employed at the company in an executive capacity which culminated in his appointment as President in 1900 (Duggan 1953:14). Smith reformed the company by ceasing production of non-profitable items and focusing on one type of item: housewares. The company had already entered many American homes through the Universal food chopper and the bread maker. They continued this trend by introducing a stove top percolator in 1905, and later an automatic percolator, the Universal Coffeematic. The new percolator had a cold-water pump which projected the water higher than its own level in order to spread it evenly over the coffee and reduced the time it took to make coffee from twenty minutes down to two to three minutes (Lifshey 1973:245; *The Courant Magazine* 1956). The company also produced alcohol heated items such as chafing dishes and egg boilers.

Ellis Street Plant and Entrance into the Electrical Appliance Market

By 1902, Smith had decided that "he was not going to be satisfied to drone along in their little old cutlery business for the rest of his life: he would expand the business [Landers, Frary & Clark] by entering the then comparative new household electrical appliance field" (William T. Sloper as cited in Corrigan and Hudkins 2017). In the early 1900s, the company was engaged by the Hotpoint Electric Heating Company of Ontario, California, and the Westinghouse Electric Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to manufacture hollow-ware components for electrical appliances. In 1908, Landers, Frary & Clark patented the first electrical socket for a percolator and constructed the first building in what would become their Ellis Street Plant, a new electrical appliance plant and the company's first expansion away from Center Street. **Building No. 807** was constructed of brick with timber framing, measuring 123-by-104-feet, it has a sawtooth roof and is at the north end of the complex. This came two years after the General Electric Company (GE) introduced its first electric range in 1906. Formed in 1892 through the merger of Thomas Edison's Edison General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, and the Thomson-Houston

Electric Company of Lynn, Massachusetts, GE evolved into one of the largest companies in the world during the twentieth century (Mote 2004:159–168; Buell 2017). Landers, Frary & Clark seized upon the newly emerging market for electricity and, in 1912, they introduced their first electrical appliance, the Universal thermo-cell iron. This was swiftly followed by electric percolators, toasters, waffle irons, curling irons, and eventually full appliances. That year they constructed an addition, **Building No. 806**, to the west of the Building No. 807. This new building was constructed next to the railroad loop, likely for shipping purposes (AFMFIC 1949). A factor in site selection was proximity to a railroad which was the "main transportation system for industry" (Bradley 1999:58). A railroad loop track was extended from the former Berlin-New Britain Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which opened in 1863, and travelled under Ellis Street along of the west side of the complex (Blakeslee 1953).

The demand for electric appliances was facilitated by reductions in electricity rates throughout the country, which made the operation of electric appliances more affordable (Duggan 1953:20). Electrical appliances, in particular the percolators, were extremely popular fueling the company's expansion into the field. Still, until the 1920s, electric appliances constituted a small percentage of the Landers, Frary & Clark's total production at all facilities as many households did not have electricity (Maciag 1992:4). The company's gradual entrance into the electric household appliance mirrored that of GE (see below). Landers, Frary & Clark also produced vacuum bottles or thermos in the early 1900s (White 1955:13).

Under Smith's presidency, the company's capital increased from $75,000 ($2,051,752.50 in 2021) to $4,000,000 ($109,426,800.00 in 2021) in 1914 and by 1916 the company had their initial public offering (*Hartford Daily Courant* 1916; Coinnews Media Group 2008). In 1915, the company started production of its first electric range, the Universal E90; specifically built for small kitchens, it could serve five to eight people or a typical family (Duggan 1953:23). That year they also started to produce vacuums. Although GE had introduced its first electric range nine years earlier in 1906, the company only became a major manufacturer of electric stoves after its heating device division, the Hughes Electric Heating Company, merged with the Edison Electric Appliance Company, formerly known as the Hotpoint Electric Heating Company, in 1918. Hughes Electric Heating Company had been founded by George Hughes, who is generally recognized as the inventor of the electric stove, in 1910. The new company began the extensive manufacture of electric household appliances in 1922 and operated as the Edison Electric Appliance Company as a subsidiary GE until 1931, when GE designated it the Edison General Electric Company. It later became the Hotpoint Division of GE (Mote 2004:161; Museum of Innovation & Science 2017; Owles 2017; California Digital Library n.d.; National Museum of American History Behring Center n.d.). During the 1910s, Landers, Frary & Clark produced many items which were roughly categorized as electric appliances, cutlery, housewares, hardware, vacuums, and aluminum goods and tableware (Duggan 1953:23).

Based on surveys of historic engineering and industrial sites in Connecticut, Landers, Frary & Clark was the first and most prominent producer of electric household appliances within Connecticut. There were other companies that produced housewares in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries however they were limited to hardware (hooks etc.) and non-electrical appliances. Later in the twentieth century, a few other companies manufactured electrical household appliances. This includes: Capitol Products Company in Winchester which began manufacturing electrical appliances in 1929 under the brand "Lady Winsted," Fitzgerald Co. in Winchester which produced electrical appliances under the name Son-Chief Electric (incorporated 1932), Manning Bowman and Co. in Meriden which mostly produced coffee and tea service including some electrical appliances, and Iona Manufacturing in Manchester which was formed in 1947 and produced electrical appliances in the 1960s (Making Places of Connecticut 2017.; Forino n.d.; Karmazinas 2016). Landers, Frary & Clark's production exceeded these other firms and their expansion through the first half of the twentieth century made their Universal line a household name. The Ellis

Street Plant was constructed specifically for manufacturing these items and is significant as an early factory of electrical appliances.

World War I Production and Expansion

In 1917, the United States Government placed an order from Landers, Frary & Clark for 300,000 emergency tin mess pans. This order was placed after the first draft of World War I, and Landers, Frary & Clark production quickly converted to fulfill the order, which placed the most strain on the aluminum goods and cutlery divisions. The company was then asked to make tinned steel bacon cans and regulation canteens and canteen cups. Soon, they were asked to make gas mask components, specifically, a removable eyepiece that could be replaced if broken. The company invented three different eyepieces and successfully produced one which was used throughout World War I; in the end, over 2,300,000 eyepieces were made. These represented roughly half of the eye pieces used in the 5,250,000 gas masks manufactured in the United States between 1917 and 1918 (Crowell 1919:410; Duggan 1953:24). Landers, Frary & Clark also produced over six million other gas mask components, including Flory washers (stiffeners for the inhalant tube), mouthpiece busings (a device that prevented the rubber mouth piece of the inhalant tube from collapsing), and canisters. According to a history of the company written by Barbara Ann Duggan in 1953, the company made the gas mask components at the facility that it opened in the State Trade School on South Stanley Street Duggan 1953:24).

Landers, Frary & Clark invented an important and life-saving development during World War I. It was reported that a new type of poisonous mustard gas was formulated by the Central Powers, and the existing gas masks were ineffective against it. Landers, Frary & Clark along with the U.S. Army devised a new filter that was effective against the new gas. Landers, Frary, & Clark designed the necessary machinery for the production of the filters and five other New Britain manufacturers, P & F Corbin, North & Judd, Russell & Erwin, Hart & Cooley and the American Hosiery Company, assisted it in making and assembling the new filters. Together, the six companies produced 300,000 of them for immediate use. The urgency of the situation and the increased production required an expanded workforce. Women and high school students aided in the efforts to expedite the assembly of the filters (Figure 7) (Duggan 1953:25).

In addition to these items, the company produced military-related cutlery such as trench knives or daggers, and most, if not all, the cavalry sabers produced during the war (Duggan 1953:25). The sabers were based upon a 1913 design by George S. Patton, a General in the U.S. Army. Landers, Frary & Clark was also the leading manufacturer of knives for the American Army, producing over seven million items in their cutlery department at the Aetna Works on Center Street. Just before the end of the war in 1918, the company received a contract from the military to make 500,000 bayonets. They purchased the National Spring Bed Company at 27 Columbus Boulevard in New Britain (extant) to use for the purpose, but the war ended before these went into production; Landers, Frary & Clark subsequently used the small complex as a branch plant until the 1950s (Karmazinas 2015). After the war, the company received a citation from the U.S. government saluting their wartime production efforts.

Landers, Frary & Clark enlarged their Ellis Street plant during World War I with the construction of **Building No. 816** in 1917. The building was a four-story, 120’ by 50’, masonry and timber-framed factory (Roth, Clouette, and Darnell 1981:72). From the available documentation, it is unknown what products the company manufactured at the Ellis Street plant during World War I. According to Duggan (1953:26), however, “At the very beginning of America’s participation in the World War the company tuned its entire manufacturing facilities over to the government’s service. The production of water materials became all important.” This strongly indicates that Landers, Frary & Clark used the Ellis Street

plant to make war-related products (Duggan 1953:26).During World War I, the company printed a monthly magazine, *The Universal Mirror* (1919 and before) and *The New Universal Mirror*, which included company news, letters from the front, sports news, and more. The magazine had a list of enlisted employees and provided updates on these employees when possible. The company also sent the magazine overseas to these employees (*TUM* 1918). Landers, Frary & Clark also hosted a Mutual Aid Association and a War Relief Association which collected monies, planted war gardens, and produced items for American servicemembers. In April 1918, the War Relief Association collected or produced 405 oakum pads, 1,402 compresses, 447 rolled bandages, belts, scrapbooks, etc.

Expansion and the Interwar Period at Landers, Frary & Clark

In 1918, Charles F. Smith was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, and in 1919 the company purchased the Barnes and Kavell Company buildings on Ellis Street for the production of their electrical appliances (see Figure 7) (Duggan 1953:27). In October 1916, the Barnes and Kavell Company manufactured hardware and pressed steel in one building (**Building No. 835**) on the south side of Ellis Street and east of the railroad corridor. Building No. 835 is a two-story brick building that housed a press room and snipping on the first floor and reassembling and an office on the second floor. In 1916, the Barnes and Kavell Company was planning to construct another building, **Building No. 832**, to be used as a galvanizing and forge shop (Sanborn 1916). This building was constructed in 1919 (AFMFIC 1949).

Landers, Frary & Clark also expanded their Ellis Street Plant (north of Ellis Street) immediately after World War I. **Building No. 817** was constructed in 1919 south of Building No. 816. **Building No. 818** was constructed in 1920 south of Building No. 817 (AFMFIC 1949). The buildings were likely designed by Max J. Unkelbach, a local New Britain architect (Herr 1920:42). In 1923, the company constructed **Building No. 819** south of Building No. 818**.** Around this time, Landers, Frary & Clark also built a factory in Plainville, Connecticut to produce celluloid and the Universal vacuum cleaner (see Figure 8) (Duggan 1953:27) and they occupied a mill at 37 Greenwoods Road in New Hartford, Connecticut from 1919–1941. In 1920, Landers, Frary & Clark purchased the Columbia Heating Pad Co. In 1923, the company's capitalization was $10.5 million (Maciag 1992:4).

The purchase of the Barnes and Kavell Ellis Street buildings and the expansion of the Ellis Street plant indicate the company's foresight into the impact that electricity would have on the American household. Electricity in households was not common until the 1920s; only 15 percent of households had electricity as late as 1910, whereas 68 percent of households had electricity in 1930 and 79 percent by 1940 (Maciag 1992:1). Concurrent with the purchase and expansion of the Ellis Street Plant, the company's patent filings by their top inventor, Joseph F. Lamb, evolved from non-electric items such as paring knives and mixing vessels to electronic components for irons, ranges, percolators and other household electrical appliances from 1921–1933 (Maciag 1992:5).

Electrical appliances became more affordable and feasible for the working class after World War I. Landers, Frary & Clark marketed their electrical appliances to working-class women who kept house after World War I, before which, appliances were marketed toward upper-middle-class women who employed housekeepers. Advertisements stressed the "labor-saving and sanitary features[3] of electric appliances" (Maciag 1992:6). As electricity became more readily available, the popularity and accessibility of electrical appliances increased. Advertisements were included in magazines oriented toward women such as *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Landers, Frary & Clark claimed that six out of every ten American homes

[3] The sanitary features of electric appliances would likely have been appealing to many people following the influenza pandemic of 1918–1919.

had at least one "Universal" product; by 1923 they employed over 3,000 workers across five plants in New Britain, one in Plainville, and one in New Hartford (State of Connecticut Factory Inspection Department 1922:33–34, 38; The Price & Lee Co. 1923:325; Lifshey 1973:242). By 1923, the company had also acquired and operated the Meriden Cutlery Co. in Meriden (State of Connecticut Factory Inspection Department 1922:47).

The company continued to expand the Ellis Street plant with additions on the south campus in 1924 and 1936 (**Building No. 831** and **Building No. 836**, respectively), and on the northern campus in 1928, 1935, and 1938 (**Buildings No. 821**, **Building No. 822**, **Building No. 823**, **Building No. 824**, and **Building No. 825**, respectively). The company aimed to produce all of the components in their products. Thus, they needed space for production of components and assembly of finished products. The southernmost buildings (Building No. 824 and Building No. 825) on the northern plant and the **Ellis Street Bridge** were constructed in 1938 for $170,000 and designed by architect William F. Brooks of New Britain and partner in the Harford-based firm of Davis & Brooks (NBPL 1937).[4] The new plant was designed for mass production and was notably different than the company's nineteenth-century buildings:

> Unlike the older headquarters plant on Center St., the layout at Ellis St. was designed for mass assembly, that is, the buildings were connected in a straight line so as to facilitate the flow of materials. Parts for ranges, refrigerators, and washers traveled north to south from press room to plating to assembly to shipping (Macaig 1992:5).

Maps indicate that the Ellis Street Plant produced electric ranges, refrigerators, washing machines, thermos jugs, and percolators into the 1950s, while the other Landers, Frary & Clark plants in New Britain produced non-electric items or smaller electrical housewares. In 1933, the Aetna Works on Center Street produced food choppers, bread makers, vacuum bottles, hardware, cutlery, flatware and some electric appliances (AFMFIC 1933a). The adjacent Hardware Works plant on East Main Street produced hardware such as bathroom fixtures, scale parts, and brass and aluminum pieces (AFMFIC 1933b). The company eventually moved their aluminum ware production from the Hardware Works plant to the Ellis Street Plant.

During the interwar period, Landers, Frary & Clark produced a wide range of products including small household appliances such as toasters, waffle irons, irons, heaters, and percolators; as well as large appliances, such as washers, ranges, ovens, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, and floor polishers (Figure 10) (Macaig 1992:7).

In 1937, Landers, Frary & Clark employees who worked at the southern campus of the Ellis Street plant (referred to as the B. & K. plant) and the factory in New Hartford joined the United Electrical & Radio Workers of America union and formed a new unit called Local 207. The workers successfully negotiated a five percent increase in pay and a five percent bonus based on the past three months wages for employees at all plants in March 1937 (NBPL 1937).

In 1938, Charles F. Smith died, and Arthur G. Kimball, President of the company, took over as Chairman until his death in 1940 (Duggan 1953:37). Arthur E. Allen became Chairman of the board, and Richard L. White became President on the eve of World War II. In 1940, the company paid a minimum of 45 cents an hour to men and 40 cents an hour to women; the workday was eight hours long; and workers earned time-and-a-half if they worked over 40 hours a week (NBPL 1940). In 1941, the company introduced the

[4] The architects for the remaining buildings are unknown. The New Britain Building Department does not have records from before 1965. The New Britain Public Library does not have additional information on the architects and the location of the company records is unknown.

first automatic electric percolator under the name Universal Coffeematic. The percolator was so popular that they produced 15 million by 1956 and became "the largest maker of automatic coffee makers" (*The Courant Magazine* 1956). The company presumably manufactured the electric percolators at the Aetna Works or one of its branch plants, for it transferred the electric percolator division to the Ellis Street plant in 1954 (see below).

World War II Production

At the outset of War World II (1941–1945), Landers, Frary & Clark planned for conversion from their typical production to wartime items:

> An engineering committee was appointed to find out the type of war goods could best be manufactured with the facilities of the Universal plants. This committee paved the way for conversion. In the early part of 1941 Landers, Frary & Clark was making Commando Knives on a small scale for Great Britain… (Duggan 1953:38)

The company faced several problems with the conversion. Specifically, the plants were producing non-precision items (appliances) with a large part of the manufacturing process being assembling. Wartime items were typically precision products; thus, the plants were not fitted out for this type of production (Duggan 1953:38). A committee of engineers studied the conversion process and eventually the factories were completely converted:

> In the Universal plants army shell fuses replaced percolators, stuffing tubes for ships replaced table appliances, gun parts were made in forge rooms, incendiary bombs in the foundry and aluminum shops, bomb shackles supplanted electric irons, canteens and parachute hardware were manufactured where formerly domestic goods rolled off the production line.
>
> In the large range and home laundry equipment plants [those at Ellis Street] gun mounts were produced utilizing over 95% of this capacity. The conversion of these plants required an investment of over $2,000,000 in new machines and tools to speed up war work (Duggan 1953:39).

At the Ellis Street plant, workers produced multiple .50 caliber machine gun mounts for anti-aircraft artillery. The company first produced a twin gun mount but later switched to a four-gun mount, which allowed for a heavier firing power. The gun mount had a direct impact on the war and "in their first 18 hours baptismal battle, the… gun mounts…downed 11 enemy ships." The gun mounts facilitated the operation of the machine guns, allowing the gunner to "concentrate on aiming the gun instead of pulling it around… The gun mount is able to whirl around rapidly and pick up a target approaching at 300 miles an hour, or to switch quickly to a new target" (NBPL 1940). In October 1944, the company produced its 10,000th gun mount (NBPL 1944). Although specific production statistics could not be located for every manufacturer, the Ellis Street plant was one of the largest, if not the largest, producers of gun mounts, in Connecticut (Leavenworth 2004:97). In fact, gun mounts represented "the company's biggest contributions to the war effort" (James 1992:91). According to a report published by the War Production Board in 1945, Landers, Frary & Clark had the capacity to make 100 gun mounts per quarter. In comparison, the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co. of Southington had the capacity to manufacture 1,000 welded gun mount bases per month (War Production Board 1945). By the time World War II ended in 1945, Landers, Frary & Clark had manufactured a total of 13,391 gun mounts for the American military (*Hartford Courant* 1945a:2). It should be noted that the gun mount made by Landers, Frary & Clark was "entirely self-contained and powered by electric current from a generator driven by a small gasoline

engine" with a seat for a gunner who "controlled the rapid firing of the entire mount through two handles (James 1992:92).

In addition to gun mounts, the company was a major wartime manufacturer of fuses with the capacity of make 80,000 per month (War Production Board 1945; Connecticut Development Commission 1951:B-33). Other major manufacturers included:

- Benrus Watch Co., Inc. in Waterbury, which employed 750 people and had the capacity to produce 805,000 fuse parts per month;

- Casco Products Corp., in Bridgeport, which had the capacity to manufacture 500,000 fuses per month with a workforce of 1,500 people;

- Ensign-Bickford Co., in Simsbury, which employed 360 people and was scheduled by the War Production Board to make $574,000 worth of safety fuses per quarter;

- William L. Gilbert Clock Corp. in Winsted, which was scheduled by the War Production Board to produce $23,000 worth of fuses per quarter with 400 employees;

- Norwalk Lock Co., in South Norwalk, which employed 450 people and was contracted to make $260,000 worth of fuses per quarter; and

- the Hartford plant of the Underwood Elliot Fisher Corp. in Hartford, which had the capacity to produce 280,000 fuses per quarter and employed 3,292 people (War Production Board 1945; Connecticut Development Commission 1951:C–25, C–123, C–156, C–204, C–222, C–223).

Landers, Frary & Clark was also one of only three companies in Connecticut that produced incendiary bombs during the war (Connecticut Development Commission 1951:B–8). Among the other products manufactured by the company during World War II were army knives, mess kits, first aid kits, and small motors. The American military awarded Landers, Frary & Clark the Army-Navy "E" for its excellence in production, and the company earned three additional stars from the military by 1945 (*Hartford Courant* 1945b:43; Duggan 1953:39). Only 4,283 (or 5%) of the companies manufacturing goods for the military earned the Army-Navy "E" Award and its stars during World War II (War Employment Bureau of Public Relations 1945).

Wartime production required a workforce; however, the company's regular personnel was reduced due to the draft and war. As a result, Landers, Frary & Clark, along with other companies in New Britain, turned to local women. The "New Britain Woman Power Drive," a collaboration between local manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, department stores, and the United States Employment Service, operated for three months. During this drive, women factory workers studied sales and then went door to door to recruit other women to work in the factories. The campaign was successful; 2,000 women signed up and went to work at local factories in three months with a candidate pool of an additional 4,000 women. Hiring was conducted through the United States Employment Service. Women worked at the Ellis Street plant in the gun mount division. The company converted the sixth floor of the Ellis Street plant to a cafeteria and recreational facility for their employees (Duggan 1953:44–45).

In 1943, world renowned photographer and the first African American staff writer and photographer for *Life* magazine, Gordon Parks (1912–2006), visited the Landers, Frary & Clark factories as part of his job responsibilities with the Office of War Information (formerly the Farm Security Administration) to

photograph people employed at the factory (The Gordon Parks Foundation, n.d.). Most of the photographs captured women working on bomb fuses, anti-aircraft guns parts, etc. The images are powerful, so much so that two were used during World War II by the U.S. government and commercial sources to encourage women to join the wartime workforce (Figures 12 and 13) (Natanson 2004). Parks also photographed a childcare center in New Britain that served children of mothers who were employed in the war industry.

Landers, Frary & Clark received approval to start producing civilian items, notably, aluminum vacuum bottles, electric heating pads, meat carving sets, and fruit juice extractors in October 1944 (NBPL 1944). These were small appliances, and the company did not start to produce larger appliances until 1945.

In June 1945, wartime products of Landers, Frary & Clark were on display at the local Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in New Britain. Items on display included: "an unbreakable Stanley vacuum bottle and jug which are used as airplane equipment; parachute hooks, nozzle and trap of a Bazooka gun, grenade rifle smoke, control motor of aircraft…, hardware for safety belts, and a first aid kit, canteen cup, meat can, mess knife, incendiary bomb, M54 fuse and 11 photographs of the gun mount, principal war product of the company" (June 21, 1945 (NBPL 1945).

Post-War World II and Company Decline: 1945—1965

In October 1945, Landers, Frary & Clark was in the process of reconverting their factories to pre-war production. They reported that in October, the reconversion was about 33 percent complete. The Ellis Street Plant was producing about 50 washing machines a day and planned to increase that to around 1,500 once the reconversion was complete. That year they constructed **Building No. 808** to use as a storage facility for steel, cutting, and stamping (AFMFIC 1949). A journal article noted the company planned to have the factories converted fully by January 1946 and to exceed the normal pre-war production by that June. Products were mostly household items that were distributed nationally, though about 10–15 percent of the products were distributed internationally (Figure 14) (NBPL 1945). In June 1946, the company purchased a new spray pickling machine, "the first of its kind to be built," for the vitreous enamel plant, likely Building No. 822, at the Ellis Street Plant (NBPL 1946). In 1946 and 1947, the company constructed **Building No. 805** for the boilers and associated mechanicals, and **Building No. 804** for storage of steel, respectively.

In February 1949, the company announced that the Ellis Street Plant would shut down temporarily due to poor sales of major appliances from November 1948. At the time, the Ellis Street plant employed around 500 people. The drop in sales was across the market due to an economic recession, and President White noted in his announcement that other companies had laid people off immediately, while Landers, Frary & Clark did not. In January 1949, the company reduced the work week to 32 hours to try to make up for the loss in profit, but this was insufficient. The approximate 500 employees of the plant were temporarily laid off in February (NBPL 1949).

In October 1949, the Ellis Street Plant was surveyed by P.G. Buffinton for the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company for insurance purposes. The survey included dimensions, dates of construction, building materials, and the functions of each building per floor. The functions of the buildings as depicted in 1949 are detailed in Section 7.

In 1950, Sanborn maps depict the northernmost buildings (Nos. 805–821) as the aluminum plant. The buildings just north of Ellis Street (Nos. 822–825) are depicted as the electric range plant, and the buildings south of Ellis Street as the electric washer plant (Sanborn 1950). A circa 1950s rendering of the

plant shows the function of each building (Figure 15). At the northern end of the campus were the raw materials (Building No. 808) and press rooms (Building Nos. 805–807, 817, 819, and 815). Building No. 816 was for the pressure cooker and buffing department. Building No. 818 was a press room, tool and die room, and stock room. Building No. 820 held a stock room, enamel room, and small assembly room. The enamel department consisted of Building Nos. 822 and 823. Building No. 824 was used as the receiving department, and Building No. 825 as the paint department, bonderizing department, and stock room. On the southern campus, Building No. 831 had plant offices, raw stock rooms, washer assembly and range assembly. Building No. 832 had mill and drill departments. Building No. 835 housed mill and drill department, raw stock rooms, finished good stock rooms, and washer and range assembly. Lastly, Building No. 836 had raw stock rooms, shipping, finished goods stock, and washer and range assembly (*The Ellis Street Plant*, n.d.). 1954 Sanborn maps indicate that the Ellis Street plant was used for the production of small appliances (Sanborn 1954).

In 1951, Landers, Frary, & Clark sold their Universal electric range, washing machine and water heater lines to Artkraft Manufacturing Corporation of Lima, Ohio (NBPL 1951). The company explained they did this because the profit margins on smaller appliances was larger. They further revealed if they retained their large appliance lines then they would have had to expand to refrigerators, dish washers, etc. in order to remain competitive, and the company did not want to expend the capital on the production of new large appliances. They stated: "'Disposal of this major appliance business makes available a very substantial part of our Ellis Street Plant for defense work and for our future expansion'" (NBPL 1953). Until this time, the majority of the production at the Ellis Street Plant was focused on the electric range and washing machine. In 1952, they had transferred the manufacturing of vacuum cleaners to the Ellis Street Plant and in 1953 were in the process of transferring the manufacturing of electric percolators to that plant (NBPL 1953). By 1954, Landers, Frary & Clark had spent $700,000 to construct the new electric percolator department at Ellis Street (*Hartford Courant* 1954:23).

Not only did Landers, Frary & Clark sell off some of the company, but they also had a massive domestic and international expansion campaign throughout the 1950s. In 1951, the company expanded to South America, specifically to Medellin, Columbia, where they started to manufacture their Universal Pressure Cooker; the South American company was called Landers, Mora & Co.[5] In 1954, they purchased the assets of the St. Louis, Missouri company Dazey Corp., manufacturers of hand can openers, ice crushers, and other electrical items. They sold the company the following year. In 1955–56, Landers, Frary & Clark purchased the Electric Steam Radiator Corporation of Paris, Kentucky; the Handy Hannah Product Corporation of Whitman, Massachusetts; and the Ever Bright Limited of Toronto, Canada, expanding the company product line to include radiators, vaporizers, electric blankets, hair dryers, and small mixers (NBPL 1965). In 1957, the company purchased the Eastern Metal Products plant in Fort Smith, Arkansas, under the "Landers of Arkansas, Inc." subsidiary. This marked a shift in company policy to a greater reliance on subsidiary facilities because they transferred some manufacturing processes from the downtown New Britain plants to the Fort Smith plant in 1958 (NBPL 1965).

In 1956, the company produced its 15 millionth percolator. This special percolator was crafted by goldsmiths of solid 14-carat gold and embellished with 250 diamonds and 150 rubies mostly from well-known New York City jeweler Harry Winston (NBPL 1954).[6] The operable percolator was insured for $50,000 and its introduction was marked by a celebration attended by Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff who gave remarks. The mayor of New Britain, Joseph F. Fiorelli, as well as Presidents of other New

[5] In 1954, the company reported that their most popular exported items included the Corona Corn Mills to South America and the Caribbean, the Stanley Unbreakable Vacuum Bottles and the Universal Food Choppers to a world-wide audience. Popular electrical exported items included an iron and the Mixablend (NBPL 1954).
[6] The fate of the coffee maker and its current location is unknown.

Britain companies were also in attendance. Carole Brann of New Britain was named "Miss Coffeematic 1956" (NBPL). The percolator also made appearances on television shows and department stores around the country (*The Courant Magazine* 1956).

In 1958–1959, Frederick W. Richmond of New York via the Franklin National Bank of Long Island acquired 100,000 shares of Landers, Frary & Clark, and with it he became chairman of the board (NBPL 1956). This appeared to be a turbulent time for a company that had typically retained experienced leadership who had started within the company. In 1960, Harry T. Silverman became the largest stockholder and chairman. That same year, J.B. Williams & Co. purchased 80 percent of the stock.

In 1961, Landers, Frary & Clark announced that they would close their Center Street headquarters plant, where 800 people were employed. They closed the plant in 1962 and consolidated their production to the Ellis Street Plant (NBPL 1961). At the time, the company stated: "The old multi-story buildings in the Center Street area do not lend themselves to the streamlined efficient operating methods necessary in today's highly competitive situation" (NBPL 1961). In 1961, the company employed 6,000 people, 1,550 of them in New Britain. In addition to the New Britain factories, they had the following factories and subsidiaries: Landers Products in Fort Smith, Arkansas; Handy Hannah in Whitman, Massachusetts; Dorset-Rex in Thomaston, Connecticut; and affiliations in Canada and South America. The Center Street (Aetna Works) and East Main Street New Britain plants were demolished in the 1960s as part of an urban renewal plan and for the construction of Connecticut Routes 9 and 72..

In 1965, competitor GE purchased the company and retired the name Landers, Frary & Clark but retained the Universal brand and continued to manufacture under the brand. By the 1960s, GE was the fourth largest industrial corporation in the United States, employed over 250,000 people, and manufactured over 200,000 individual projects that ranged from toasters to turbines. The company encompassed 200 divisions, including aerospace, computing, and nuclear power, among others, and was the leading manufacturer of consumer appliances (Woodham 1997:53; Mote 2004:163; Spovieri 2017; Kheel Center n.d.). GE kept the Ellis Street plant for the production of percolators until 1969 when they closed the plant. The property is now owned by Ellis Street Holdings LLC. Some of the buildings are occupied by small industrial tenants and others are vacant.

CRITERION C – ARCHITECTURE

The Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant is significant under Criterion C at the local level as a substantial and intact collection of industrial buildings in the City of New Britain that represent the evolution of factory architecture building technologies in the early to mid-twentieth century. The Ellis Street Plant is also significant for its scale within the City, formerly called the "Hardware Capitol of the World," it is a former industrial city; however, only four large industrial complexes (defined as those greater than 10 acres) have been documented in the city as currently extant, including the Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant (Making Places of Connecticut 2017). The Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant is significant as an intact group of industrial buildings in a large complex from the first half of the twentieth century and is a tangible link to New Britain's industrial past.

The buildings exhibit typical industrial building techniques, materials and forms that were popular within the period of significance. The buildings are utilitarian in design with limited architectural details but have some Italianate-style influences as applied to industrial buildings including corbelled cornices, segmental arched windows, and decorative brickwork. The buildings facing Ellis Street, Building No. 825 and Building No. 831, are the most ornate with brick pilasters and decorative entryways likely because they were public-facing along Ellis Street could influence public opinion of the plant and company.

The buildings are constructed using typical technologies and construction processes of the early twentieth century and represent the evolution of the construction methods through the mid-twentieth century. Buildings range from one- to multiple stories and are typically constructed of brick with plentiful windows, stair towers, and flat roofs. The earlier buildings in the complex, Buildings No. 807 and Building No. 806, are both one-story with timber frames, brick walls, and north-facing sawtooth roofs. Many of the other buildings have monitors. These late nineteenth-century trends were imitated in order to create a well-lit and ventilated space (Bradley 1999:184–193). Building No. 816 and Building No. 817 are four and six stories with two stair towers; they are timber frame structures with brick walls which was common for industrial architecture until at least 1910 and consistent with mechanized factories in Connecticut (Bradley 1999:134; Roth, Clouette and Darnell 1981:xxiii). Stair towers are constructed of brick and are fit with metal fire-proof doors which were safety features typical of the period. The multi-story buildings are separated by one-story buildings which allowed for light penetration in the taller buildings. Most one-story buildings have monitors for natural light.

Buildings constructed after the late 1920s relied less on wood and utilized steel reinforcing, reinforced concrete post and beams, and later steel beams. Building No. 832 was constructed with steel and concrete framing and brick curtain walls to allow for fireproof construction. Building No. 831 and Building No. 825 have a combination of timber and steel framing. The use of these materials became more popular in the early twentieth century. Lastly, the mid-twentieth-century buildings were constructed without wood. Building No. 804 is constructed of steel and concrete and Building No. 808 is constructed of concrete with concrete mushroom columns. These buildings were also fitted with steel sash windows rather than wood windows, which are found in the earlier Building No. 816 and Building No. 817.

Within the City of New Britain, 29 industrial sites were recorded in *Making Places: Historic Mills of Connecticut* as part of a statewide survey of extant historic industrial resources completed in 2017; four of these on parcels greater than 10 acres (including the Ellis Street Plant) (Making Places of Connecticut 2017). Perhaps the most well-known is the Stanley Works complex, which has suffered from recent demolition of its nineteenth-century blocks along Myrtle Street. Stanley Works, now known as Stanley Black & Decker, produced hardware and tools and operated at 200, 480, and 600 Myrtle Street on a total of 68.98 acres in New Britain from 1872–2010. Blocks of nineteenth-century legacy mill buildings have been demolished leaving holes within the complex and diminishing its overall integrity. Additionally, the associated Stanley Works Pond was filled in after 1954 (Sanborn 1954).

The second large industrial complex is the former New Britain Machine Company, 221 South Street, which is a 62.1-acre site with over two dozen blocks of buildings ranging from 1918–1990 with most buildings constructed during or after World War II, based on aerial photographs it appears that only a few buildings are from before 1934 with the majority constructed between 1934 and 1962 (CTSL 1934–1995). The third large industrial complex is the Tuttle and Bailey Inc., at 1 Hartford Square, which consists of multiple buildings on a 31.10-acre parcel. It appears that four buildings are from before 1934, while the majority of the complex is from after this period (CTSL 1934–1995). The complex does not have same linear design at the Ellis Street Plant and most buildings appear to date to the 1950s.

In comparison to the extant and surveyed large surviving industrial complexes in New Britain, the Ellis Street Plant retains a higher degree of integrity with only minor building loss. The complex is also older, with the majority of buildings constructed before World War II, whereas most buildings at the New Britain Machine Company and Tuttle and Bailey Inc. were constructed during or after this period.

The Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant exemplifies the distinctive architectural and engineering characteristics of a large-scale early to mid-twentieth-century manufacturing facility arranged in a linear

plan, which facilitated production. Linear plans for industrial complexes were common and worked well for larger operations "when buildings were placed in production sequence" and typically followed the course of a river or canal in the early nineteenth century and a railroad line in the later half (Bradley 1999:66). For some complexes, the linear plan would eventually change to be in a L, U or I shape once buildings were added. The Ellis Street Plant evolved linearly, with connectors built over one-story buildings to link the upper stories of the larger buildings. The complex came to truly exemplify this plan in 1938 when Building No. 825 and the bridge across Ellis Street were constructed. Today, the complex comprises 23 buildings that are all connected to each other. The plan worked well for Landers, Frary, & Clark with raw materials brought in at the north end complex, appliance parts manufactured in the north end and center, then assembled and shipped at the south end. Some buildings were also used for storage. Of the three large complexes, none of them are laid out in linear plan. The Stanley Bolt Factory in New Britain did consist of "three connected structures in a telescoping linear configuration that was common" (Bradley 1999:66), however, these buildings appear be to the nineteenth-century buildings that were demolished in 2017.

While architects could not be identified for all of the buildings at the Ellist Street plant, three of the largest buildings on the northern part of the site can be attributed to two prominent local architects: Max J. Unkelbach and William F. Brooks. Both architects designed buildings that Landers, Frary & Clark erected as additions to the Ellis Street plant as it expanded its production of large household electrical appliances in the 1920s and 1930s. While Unkelbach and Brooks employed different structural framing in the buildings they designed, both notably followed existing trends in industrial design and created buildings that were stylistically harmonious through the use of brick cladding and minimal exterior ornamentation.

Max J. Unkelbach (1877–1938) of New Britain, Connecticut, likely designed Building No. 818 in 1920 (Herr 1920:42). Unkelbach attended New Britain High School and was educated as an architect and civil engineer. He worked under engineer W.H. Cadwell before starting his own firm in 1905. He partnered with Delbert K. Perry from 1906 until 1918. Unkelbach's obituary states he designed "or assisted in the designing of practically all local school building over the past decade or more" (*Hartford Daily Courant* 1938). He also assisted in revisions of the City's building code and served as Clerk of the Sewer Board.

William F. Brooks (1872–1950) of New Britain, Connecticut, designed Building No. 824, Building No. 825, and likely the Ellis Street Bridge circa 1938. Brooks was born in New York City and was educated at the Columbia University School of Architecture. He worked in the New York City office of Ernest Flagg before moving to New Britain where he resided from 1897 until his death. He partnered with F. Irwin Davis to form the firm Davis and Brooks which moved to Hartford in 1901. He was a prolific architect who utilized many architectural styles and designed all types of buildings though most seem to be institutional or commercial including the following which are listed in the National Register: Hartford City Hall/Harford Municipal Building in the Beaux Arts-style (1915, NRDIS[7] 4/27/1981, NRIS#[8] 81000536); the New Britain Public Library in the Beaux Arts-style and an addition in the Classical Revival-style (1900, 1931, Downtown New Britain Historic District, NRDIS 5/3/2018); 272 Main Street in New Britain, a Beaux Art-style commercial block (1906, Downtown New Britain Historic District, NRDIS 5/3/2018); the Fourth Congregational Church in Hartford (1913, NRDIS 4/12/1982, NRIS# 82004409); the Noah Webster Memorial Library in West Hartford in the Colonial Revival style (1915, NRDIS 7/30/1981, NRIS# 81000534). Davis and Brooks also designed many residential buildings within the National Register West End Historic District (NRDIS 12/24/1998, NRIS #98001542) in New Britain.

[7] NRDIS = National Register-listed date.
[8] NRIS# = National Register Information System reference number.

Davis and Brooks "was a leader regionally in the Beaux-Arts, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles…" (Youngken 1998). Examples of his work and the firm's work can be seen around the state mostly in New Britain and Hartford. The factory buildings designed by Brooks seem to be atypical of his portfolio. Brooks resided in the West End Historic District along with executives of most New Britain companies including Landers, Frary & Clark. It is possible that he was commissioned based upon his personal connections to the company. Brooks also held civic positions in New Britain and was Vice President of the State Architectural Examining Board from 1933 until his death.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
__X__Other
Name of repository: New Britain Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22.38 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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

A. Latitude: 41.661961	Longitude: -72.772063
B. Latitude: 41.662149	Longitude: -72.770512
C. Latitude: 41.661528	Longitude: -72.769578
D. Latitude: 41. 657722	Longitude: -72.768503

E. Latitude: 41.655844 Longitude: -72.767677

F. Latitude: 41.655012 Longitude: -72.767807

G. Latitude: 41.654909 Longitude: -72.769479

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The boundary corresponds to the legal property boundaries for New Britain Tax Parcels #B9C-2 at 321 Ellis Street and #B9C-1 at 322 Ellis Street. It encompasses a total area of approximately 22.38 acres, as delineated on the location map (Figures 1–3).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundary represents the historical extent of the Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant, including the main complex on the south and north sides of Ellis Street.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Eryn Boyce, Architectural Historian; Elizabeth Totten, Preservation Planner; Virginia Adam, Senior Architectural Historian; Jillian Chin, Assistant Architectural Historian
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e-mail: aaugenstein@palinc.com
telephone: (401) 728-8780
date: October 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant

City or Vicinity: New Britain

County: Hartford State: Connecticut

Photographer: Elizabeth Totten, Jillian Chin

Date Photographed: 9/16/2020, 1/26/2021, 2/3/2021

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

1 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 804, looking south.
2 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 807, looking south.
3 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 806, looking southeast.
4 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 806, 805, 820, and complex; looking southeast.
5 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 806 and 805, looking southeast.
6 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; (left to right) Building Nos. 816, 817, 818; looking east.
7 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Concrete Masonry Unit Building and Building No. 815, looking north.
8 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 818 and 819, looking northeast.
9 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 820, looking northeast.
10 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 822–824, 820, and 815; looking northwest.
11 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 822–824, 826, 831; looking southwest.
12 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 822–824, 826; looking southeast.
13 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 822–824 monitors, looking southeast.
14 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 822–824, 826, Ellis Street Bridge, and 831; looking northwest.
15 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, concrete retaining wall, looking east.
16 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 826 and 831, and Ellis Street Bridge; looking west.
17 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 831, 835, and 836; looking southeast.
18 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 831 main entrance, looking south.
19 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 831, 832, 835, and 836, looking northwest.
20 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 831, 832, 835, and 836, looking northwest.
21 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 831 and 832, looking northeast.
22 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 835, and 836, looking northeast.
23 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 804 interior, looking south.
24 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 808 interior, looking east.
25 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No.807 interior, looking north.
26 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos.806 and 807, looking west.

27 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 816 interior, second floor, looking east.
28 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 817 interior, looking east.
29 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 818 interior, third floor, looking north.
30 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 820 interior, third floor, looking southeast.
31 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 815 interior, looking south.
32 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 815, interior, looking southwest.
33 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 822 interior, looking north.
34 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 823–824 interior, looking south.
35 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 825 interior, second floor, looking southwest.
36 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Ellis Street Bridge interior, looking south.
37 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 831 interior, sixth floor, looking southeast.
38 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 832 interior, looking south.
39 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 835 interior, third floor, looking south toward Building No. 836.
40 of 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 836 interior, third floor, looking north toward Building No. 835.

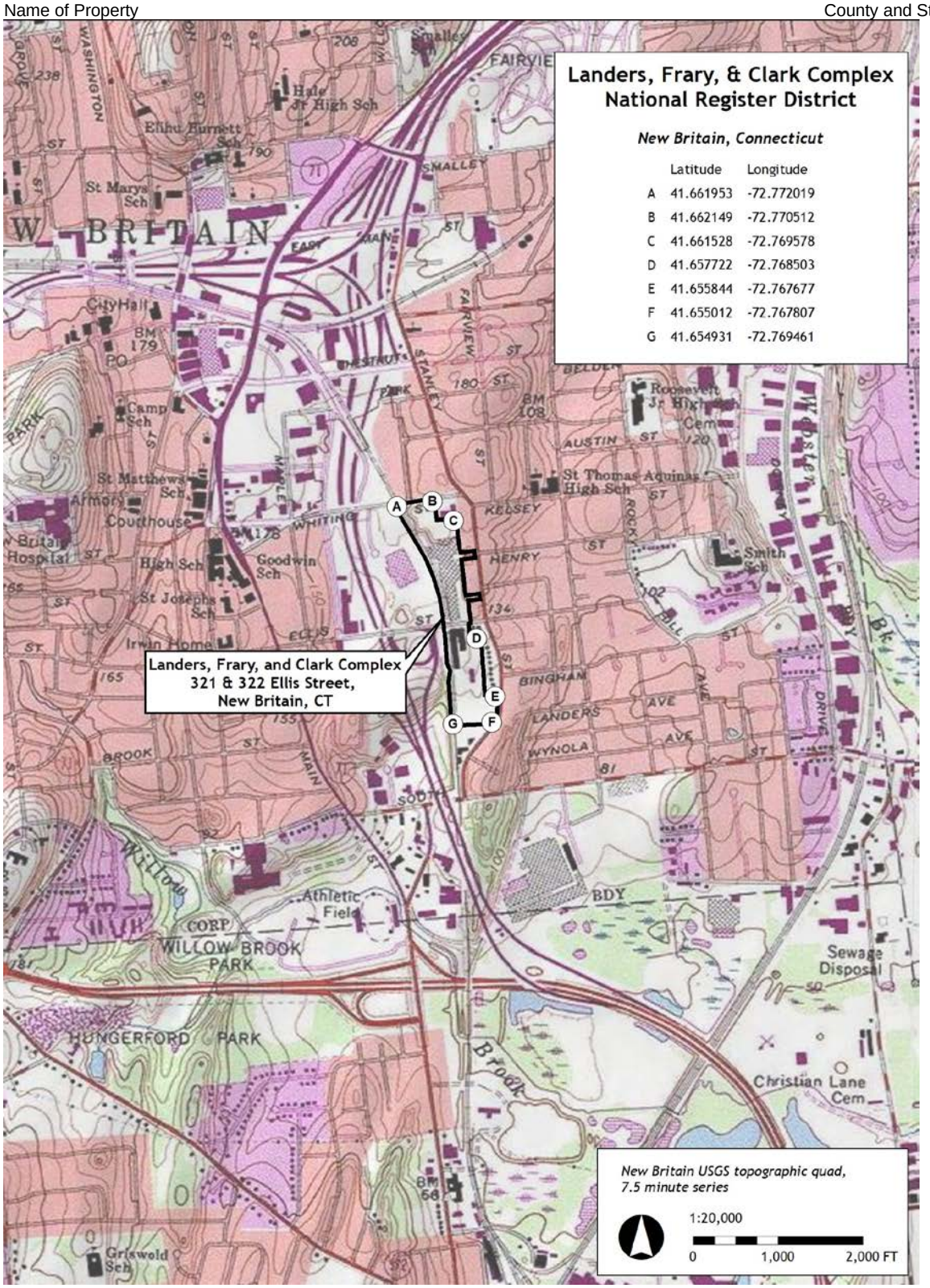

Figure 1. New Britain USGS 7.5 minute series map depicting the Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant Historic District.

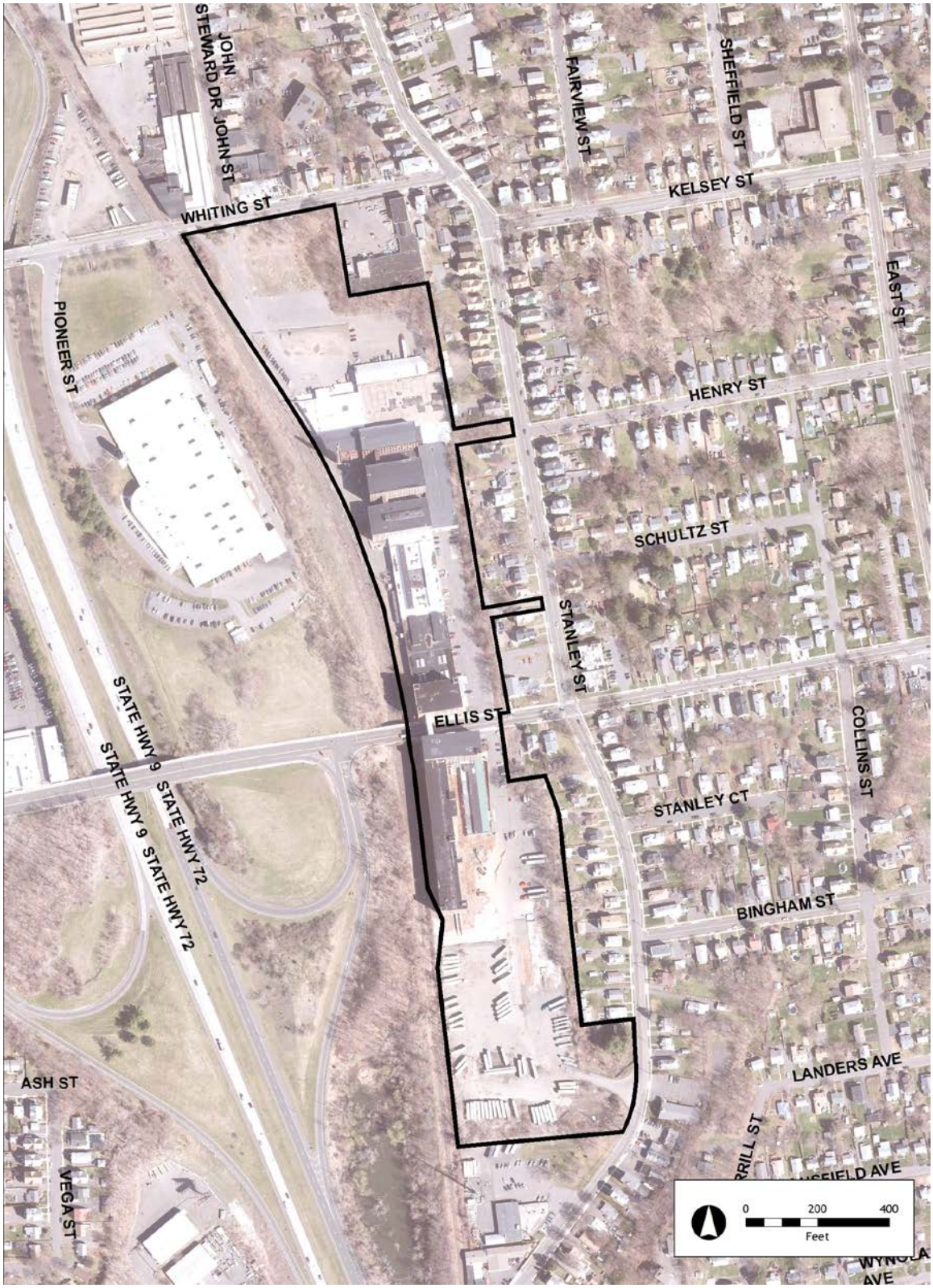

Figure 2. Coordinate map for the Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant Historic District.

Figure 3. Annotated parcel map of the Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant.

Figure 4. Sketch map and exterior photo key of the Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant.

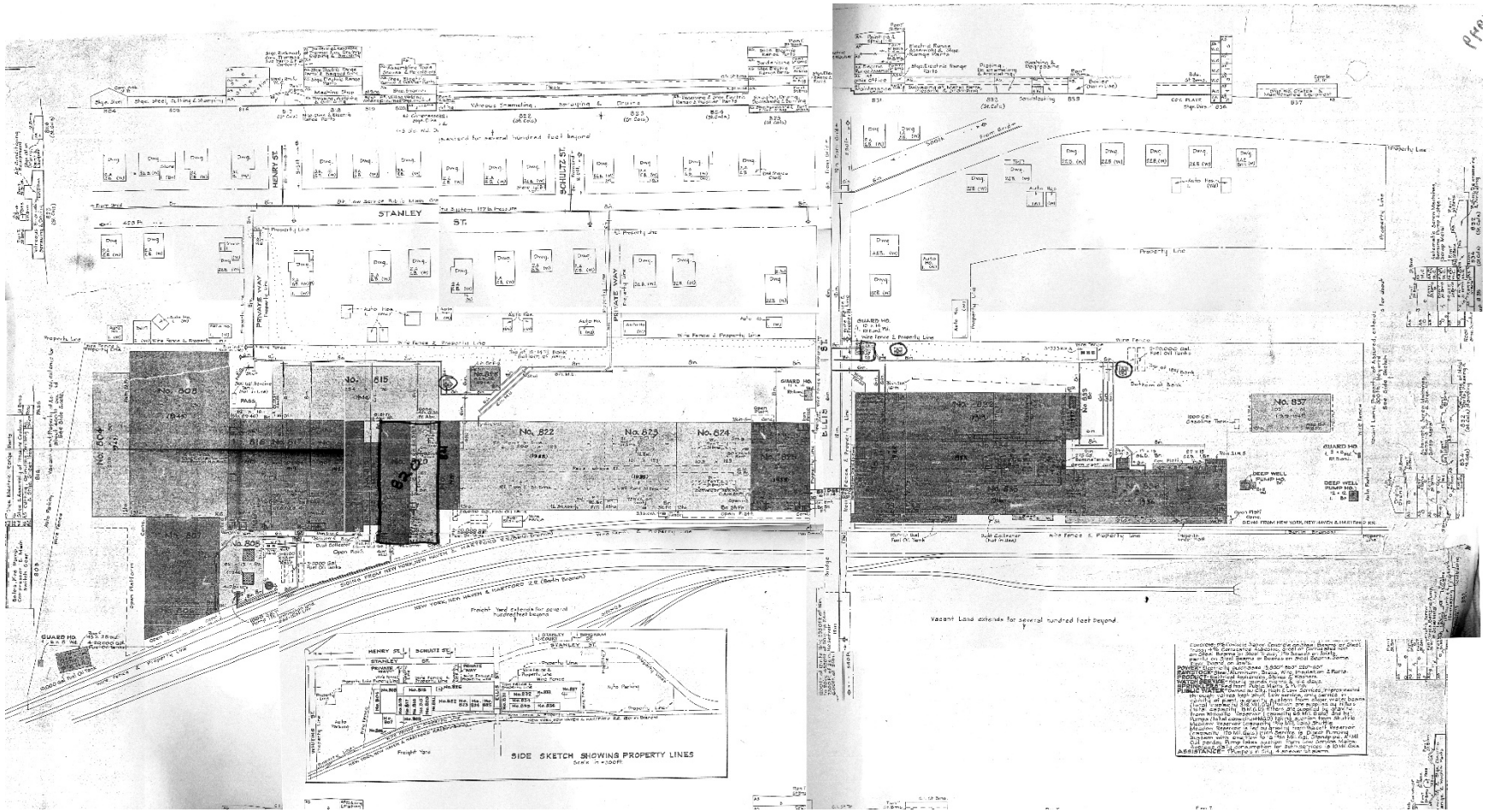

Figure 5. Insurance map of the Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant (AFMFIC 1949).

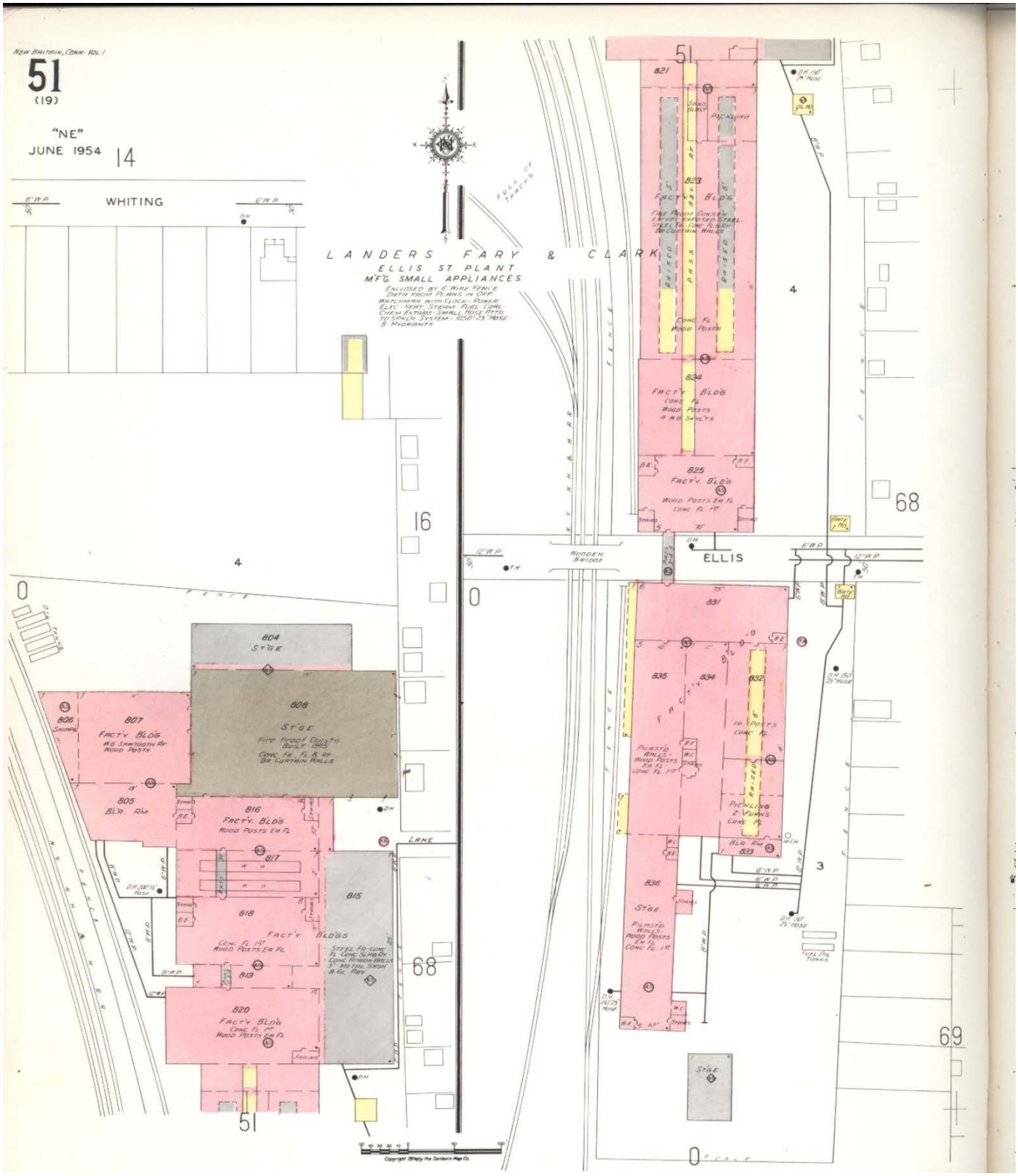

Figure 6. 1954 Sanborn map of the Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant.

Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant — Hartford, CT
Name of Property — County and State

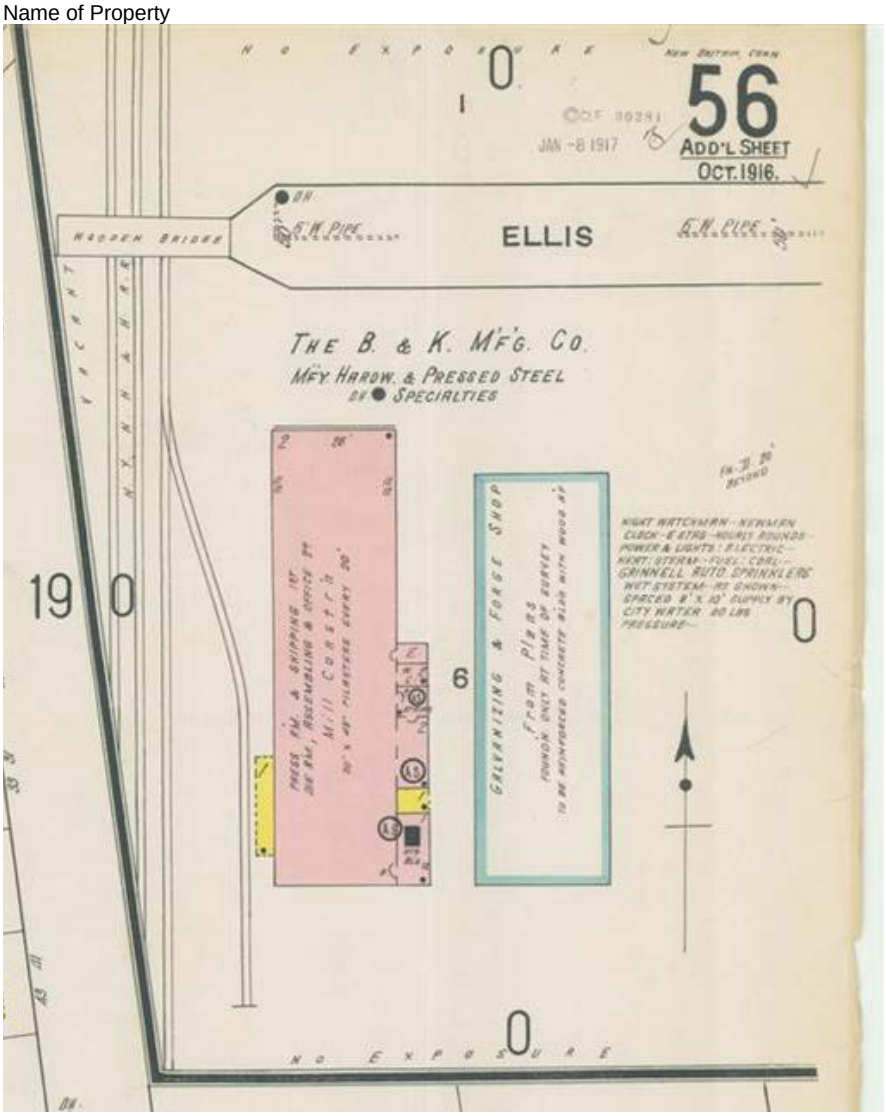

Figure 7. 1916 Sanborn map of the Barnes and Kavell company on Ellis Street.

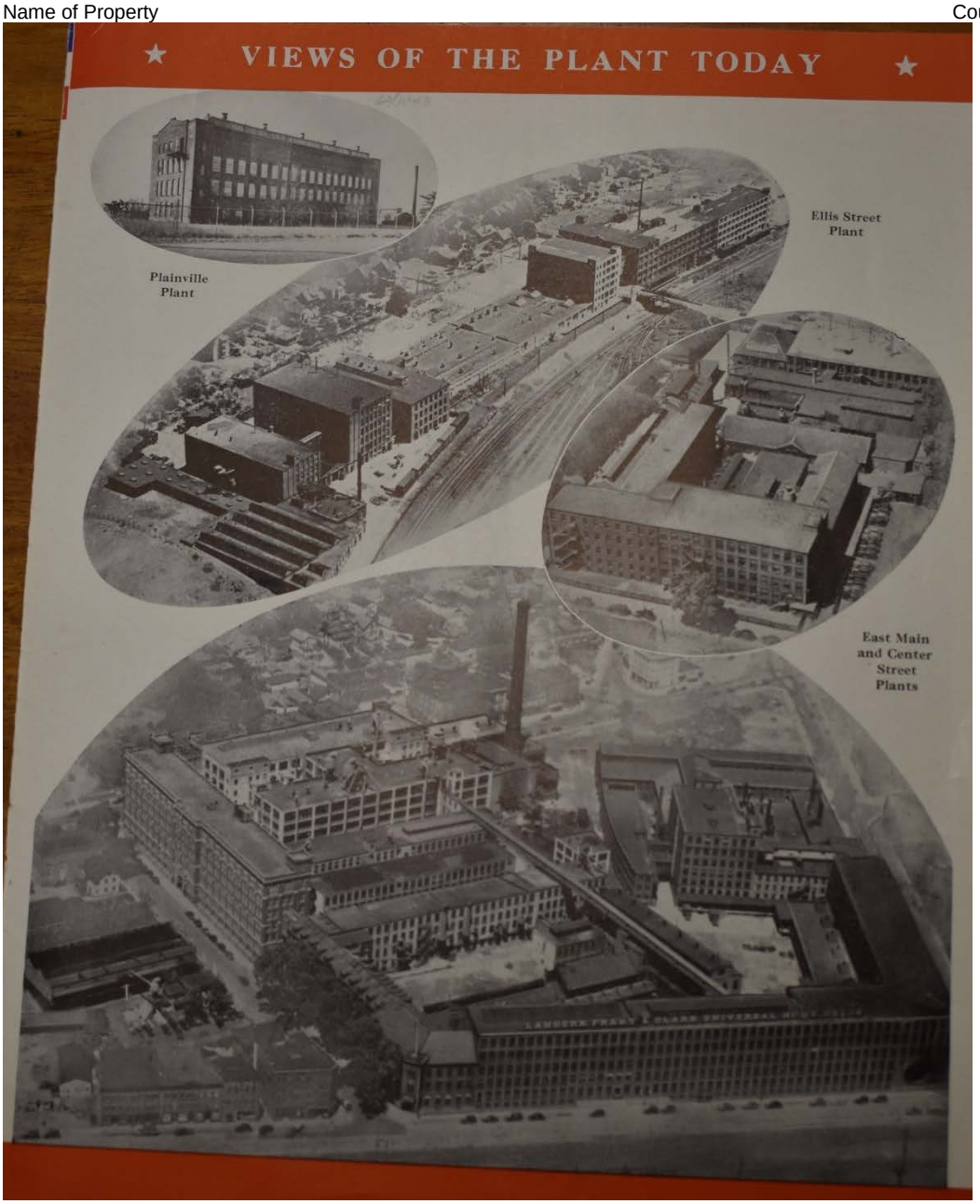

Figure 8. Circa 1950s pamphlet depicting the Landers, Frary & Clark Connecticut plants with the Aetna Works and East Main Street at the bottom and center right, the Ellis Street Plant at center left, and the Plainville Plant top left (NBPL).

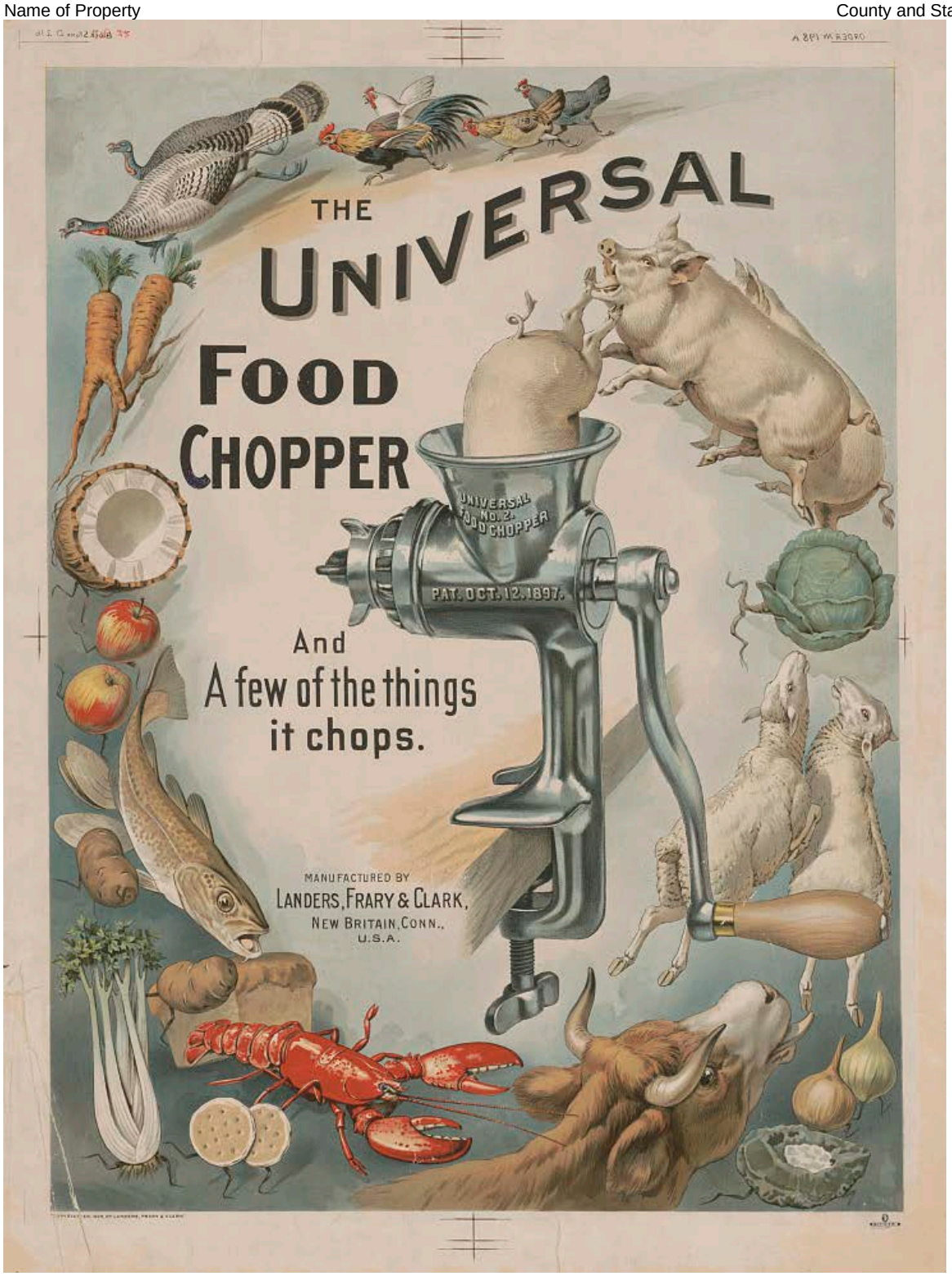

Figure 9. 1899 Advertisement for the Universal Food Chopper (Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company).

Figure 10. Catalogue entry for Universal electric appliances (Maciag 1992).

Figure 11. 1918 photograph of "Students making Gas Masks," at the Landers, Frary & Clark company (Landers, Frary & Clark 1918).

Figure 12. 1943 Photograph, "New Britain, Connecticut. Women welders at the Landers, Frary and Clark Plant" (Parks 1943). The photograph was likely taken at the Ellis Street Plant.

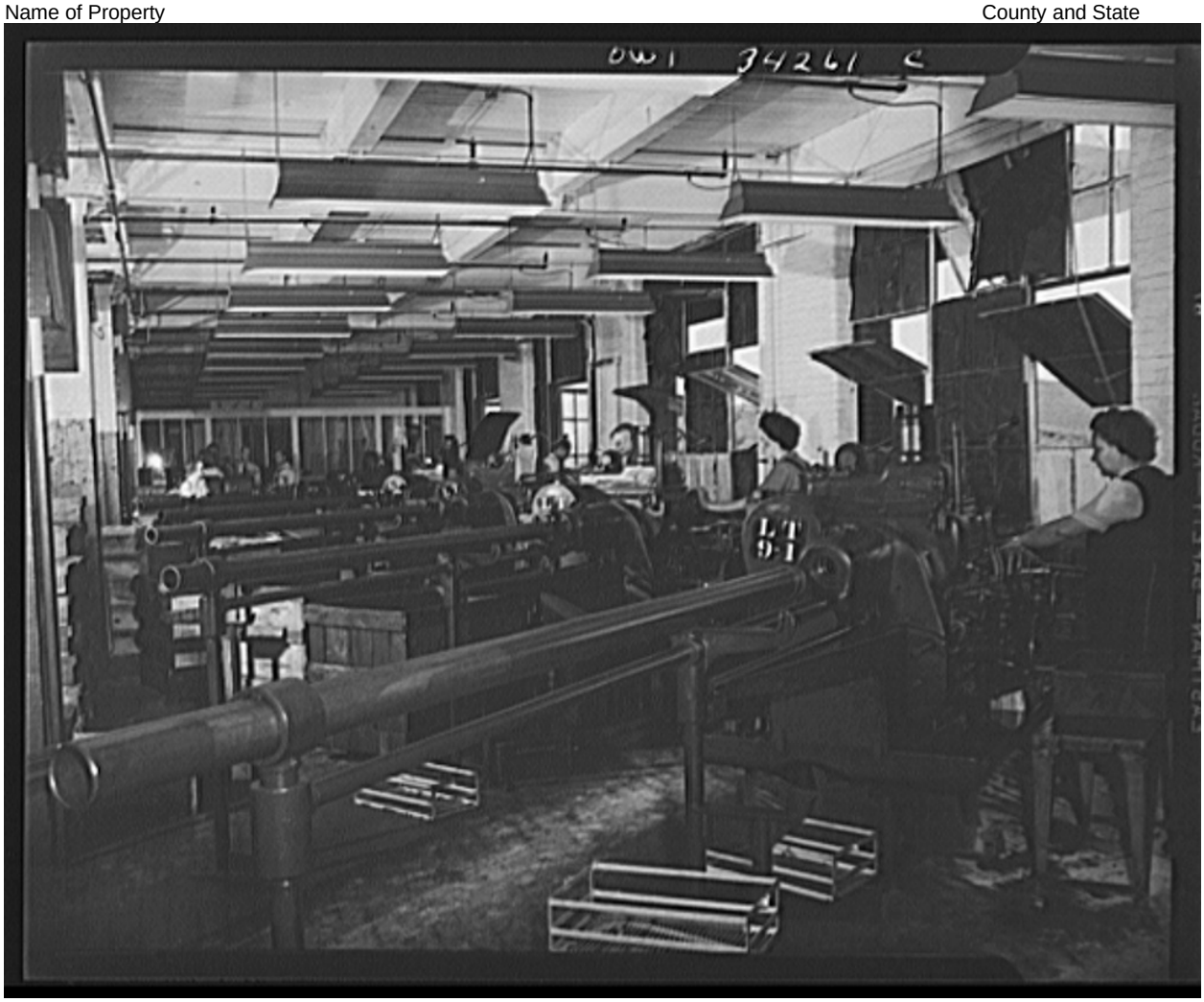

Figure 13. 1943 Photograph, “New Britain, Connecticut. Women at the Landers, Frary, and Clark plant making parts for anti-aircraft guns” (Parks 1943). The photograph was likely taken at the Ellis Street Plant.

Figure 14. Circa 1940s Advertisement for the Universal's line of laundry equipment (Landers, Frary & Clark, n.d.).

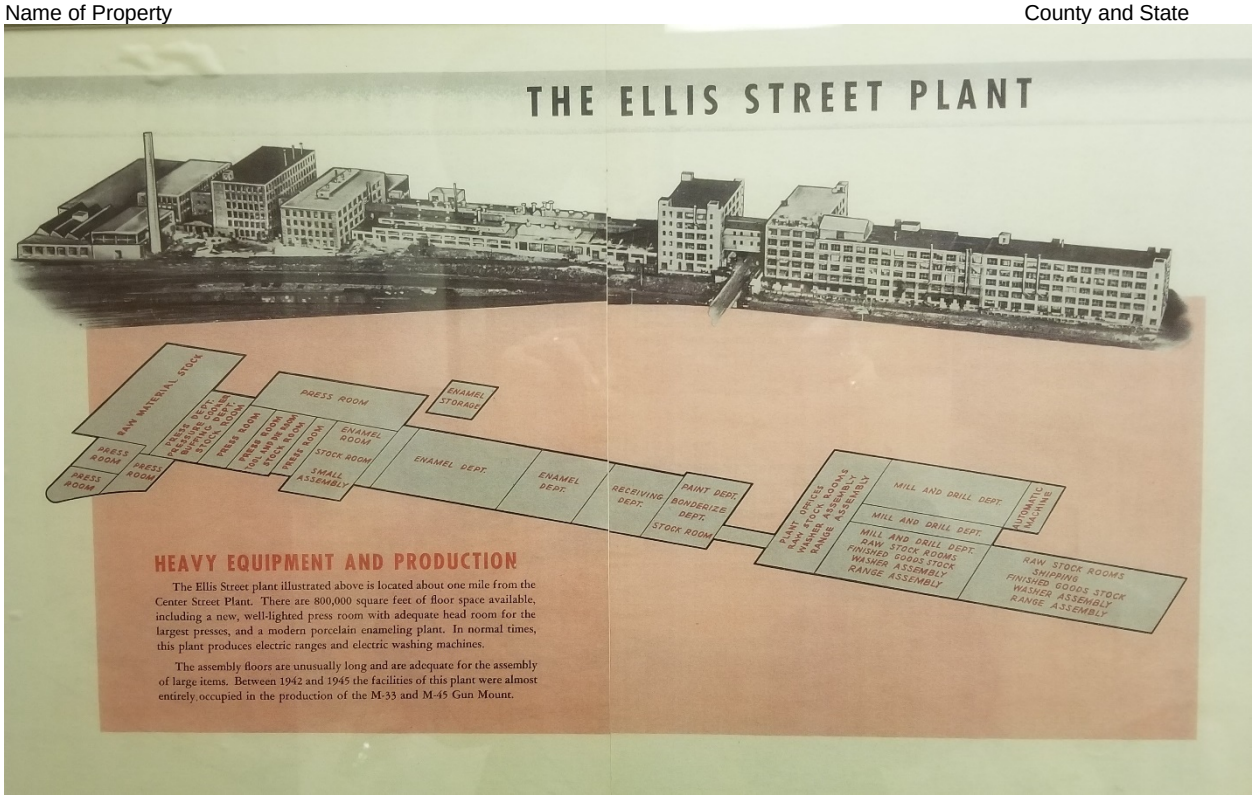

Figure 15. Circa 1950s rendering of the Ellis Street Plant (courtesy of the New Britain Industrial Museum).

Landers, Frary & Clark Ellis Street Plant Historic District

Photo 1. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 804, looking south.

Photo 2. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 807, looking south.

Photo 3. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 806, looking southeast.

Photo 4. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 806, 805, 820, and complex; looking southeast.

Photo 5. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 806 and 805, looking southeast.

Photo 6. Landers, Frary & Clark; (left to right) Building Nos. 816, 817, 818; looking east.

Photo 7. Landers, Frary & Clark, Concrete Masonry Unit Building and Building No. 815, looking north.

Photo 8. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 818 and 819, looking northeast.

Photo 9. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 820, looking northeast.

Photo 10. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 822–824, 820, and 815; looking northwest.

Photo 11. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 822–824, 826, 831; looking southwest.

Photo 12. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 822–824, 826; looking southeast.

Photo 13. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 822–824 monitors, looking southeast.

Photo 14. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 822–824, 826, Ellis Street Bridge, and 831; looking northwest.

Photo 15. Landers, Frary & Clark, concrete retaining wall, looking east.

Photo 16. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 826 and 831, and Ellis Street Bridge; looking west.

Photo 17. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 831, 835, and 836; looking southeast.

Photo 18. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 831 main entrance, looking south.

Photo 19. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 831, 832, 835, and 836, looking northwest.

Photo 20. Landers, Frary & Clark; Building Nos. 831, 832, 835, and 836, looking northwest.

Photo 21. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 831 and 832, looking northeast.

Photo 22. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos. 835, and 836, looking northeast.

Photo 23. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 804 interior, looking south.

Photo 24. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 808 interior, looking east.

Photo 25. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No.807 interior, looking north.

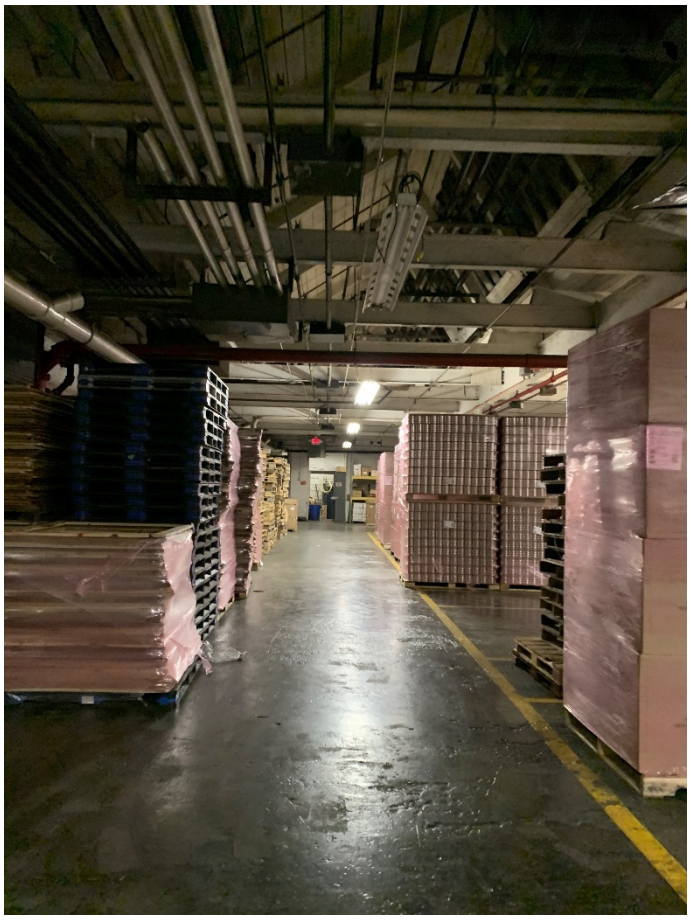

Photo 26. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building Nos.806 and 807, looking west.

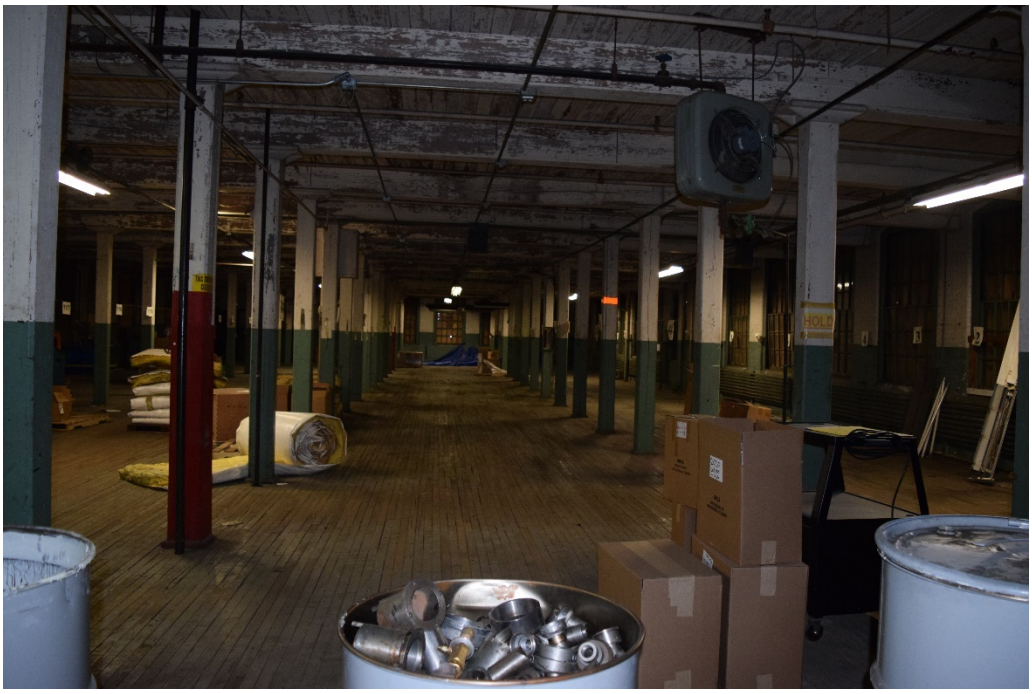

Photo 27. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 816 interior, second floor, looking east.

Photo 28. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 817 interior, looking east.

Photo 29. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 818 interior, third floor, looking north.

Photo 30. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 820 interior, third floor, looking southeast.

Photo 31. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 815 interior, looking south.

Photo 32. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 815, interior, looking southwest.

Photo 33. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 822 interior, looking north.

Photo 34. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 823–824 interior, looking south.

Photo 35. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 825 interior, second floor, looking southwest.

Photo 36. Landers, Frary & Clark, Ellis Street Bridge interior, looking south.

Photo 37. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 831 interior, sixth floor, looking southeast.

Photo 38. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 832 interior, looking south.

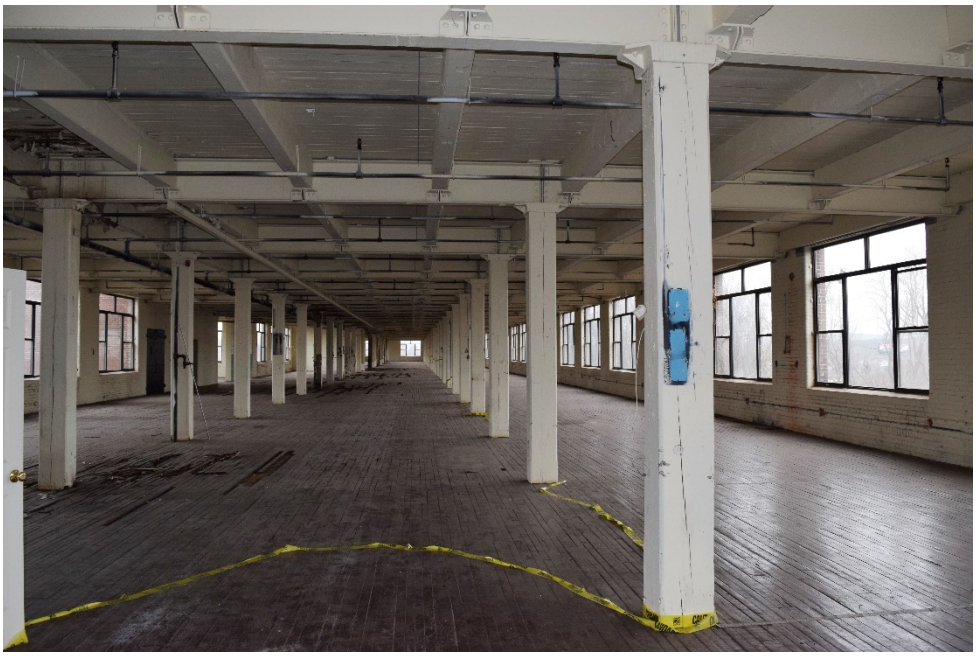

Photo 39. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 835 interior, third floor, looking south toward Building No. 836.

Photo 40. Landers, Frary & Clark, Building No. 836 interior, third floor, looking north toward Building No. 835.