

COMMENT ON NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

ADDRESS: 2155 Castor Ave, Schlichter Jute Cordage Company

OVERVIEW: The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission (PHMC) has requested comments from the Philadelphia Historical Commission on the National Register nomination of 2155 Castor Avenue, located in the Harrowgate neighborhood and historically known as the Schlichter Jute Cordage Company. PHMC is charged with implementing federal historic preservation regulations in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including overseeing the National Register of Historic Places in the state. PHMC reviews all such nominations before forwarding them to the National Park Service for action. As part of the process, PHMC must solicit comments on every National Register nomination from the appropriate local government. The Philadelphia Historical Commission speaks on behalf of the City of Philadelphia in historic preservation matters including the review of National Register nominations. Under federal regulation, the local government not only must provide comments, but must also provide a forum for public comment on nominations. Such a forum is provided during the Philadelphia Historical Commission's meetings.

According to the nomination, the Schlichter Jute Cordage Company is significant in the Area of Industry, as a major producer of jute for making rope or twine. The factory was constructed between 1881 and 1955, and manufactured jute twine and cordage, a substantial rope made from rough and durable fiber used for goods such as clothing lines, rope, sail twines, seaming, and numerous other products. The Period of Significance begins in 1881, when the first section of the factory was completed, and ends in 1968, when the company sold the building and relocated to another location.



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: Schlichter Jute Cordage Company

Other names/site number: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 2155 Castor Avenue

City or town: Philadelphia State: PA County: Philadelphia

Not for Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

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: <u>Deputy SHPO/Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission</u> Title/State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	Date
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In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official: Title/State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	Date

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

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Industry/Manufacturing

Current Functions: Vacant/Not in Use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification: NA

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description

The Schlichter Jute Cordage Factory stands at 2155 Castor Avenue in North Philadelphia.¹ The 1- and 3-story, brown brick building totals over 200,000 square feet and was constructed in five phases: 1881, 1891, 1900, 1905 and c. 1955. Despite the phased construction, the consistency of building material, design and detailing give the building a unified appearance. The only known architect of the complex, John J. Ploucher, Jr., designed both of the 1900 sections. Unlike archetypal industrial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th century, the subject property possesses such unique elements as a prominent, freestanding clock tower with an onion dome, extensive ghost signage and a towering smokestack. The building sits on an open lot, adjacent to a railway line. The single, L-shaped building retains its integrity, as both the most significant sections of the building from each campaign and defining industrial characteristics remain intact since the time of construction.

The building is located on the north side of Castor Avenue, between Sepviva Street to the east and Coral Street to the west.² Immediately to the west of the building is a paved parking lot and immediately east are railway lines. No evidence of rail sidings into the property remains. The northwestern portion of the lot contains an overgrown, open area and the southwest corner of the lot contains a 1-story, late 20th century building surrounded by a paved parking lot. Historically, there was a dense cluster of industrial resources adjacent to the subject property, which testifies to its identity as a successful manufacturing enterprise in a thriving commercial corridor.

There is also a paved sidewalk along Castor Avenue. The building is located approximately one mile to the west of Interstate 95 and one and one half miles west of the Delaware River. The George L. Horn Public School (1903, NR 1985) is located less than one block to the west. The surrounding neighborhood consists of a mix of late nineteenth century two- and three-story brick row houses, scattered low-rise industrial buildings and empty lots.

In general, the building has a roughly L-shaped footprint and was constructed in five phases (see Figure #1). The first section, along with a freestanding, 204'6", brick chimney, was constructed in

¹ Castor Avenue was originally called Erie Avenue.

² Sepviva Street was originally known as Trenton Street.

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1881. The 3-story, rectangular building is oriented north-south and is located at the south end of the site. In 1891, a smaller 3-story, brick building was constructed at the south end of the east elevation of the original building. In 1900, two 3-story, brick additions were constructed; one to the north of the 1881 section and one to the north of the 1891 section. These three sections form the central, 3-story block. In 1905, a 1-story brick, storage building was constructed at the northeast corner of the site. In c. 1955, a 1-story, concrete building was added to the west of the 1905 section. The 3-story sections have brick dentils and corbels along the roofline, which is partially covered by overpainted signage.³

All sections of the building have a flat roof with a low parapet and there are two large, flat roof monitors in each of the 1900 sections. The south end of the northern 1900 section also has a small, 1-story penthouse and there is a prominent brick clocktower at the southwest corner of the 1881 building (Photographs #1 and 2). The clocktower rises four levels above the roof, with the lowest section having a truncated hipped roof on which the upper section sits. Each side of the bottom section has an arched window opening with a stone sill. Some of the 6/6 wood units remain. The second level of the penthouse has two 4/4 wood units. Above the second level openings is a projecting, metal platform that extends around all sides. The third level contains a clock on all four sides with metal hands and dial. Some of the painted numbers also remain. The fourth level is an open cupula, which has paired arches on each side and is topped by an onion dome with an operational metal weathervane. Originally, the other two projecting stair towers both had similar but smaller towers but without the clock section (see Figures #5 and 9). They were also painted with the Schlichter company logo.

The 3-story, 1881 building is six bays wide on its south elevation and twenty-two bays wide on the west elevation (Photographs #1-3). The north elevation is entirely abutted by the 1900 sections. The east elevation faces a covered courtyard. On the west elevation, the second and twenty-first and twenty-second bays from the south each contain a projecting, brick stair tower. All bays, including those in the stair towers, contain a combination of original 6/6 or 12/12, double-hung wood units with stone sills and arched brick heads, late 20th century replacement units or late 20th century infill. On the 1st floor of the south elevation, the two westernmost bays contain a large stucco projection with a flat roof. The fourth bay from the west contains a smaller, 1-story, stucco projection with a shed roof. On the 1st floor of the west elevation, the third through fifth bays from the south contain a small, 1-story brick and stucco projection with a flat roof. The east elevation, facing the courtyard,

³ Historically, there was only signage along the west elevation, reading "The Schlichter Jute Cordage Co./Offices 21 & 23 North Front St. Phila." Later iterations included "Sterling Products Quaker Products Corp., Factory & Office. Phila. 34. Pa."

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is clad in white painted brick with regular, arched window openings on all floors. In general, the openings have 12/12 double-hung units to match the exterior.

The 3-story, 1891 addition is five bays wide on the south and east elevations (Photograph #1). The north and west elevations are completely abutted by the 1881 and 1900 additions, respectively. On the 1st floor of the south elevation, the westernmost bay contains a large opening with a late 20th century garage door and the second bay from the west contains a single-leaf wood door with an infilled, arched brick transom. The two easternmost bays contain a 1-story brick projection with a flat roof. On the 1st floor of the east elevation, there is a single-leaf wood door at the south end and a larger opening with a late 20th century metal door at the north end. All remaining bays contain a combination of original 6/6 or 12/12, double-hung wood units with stone sills and arched brick heads, late 20th century replacement units or late 20th century infill.

The 1900 construction consists of a southern and a northern addition, both of which were constructed with covered courtyards. The southern 1900 addition is fifteen bays wide on the east elevation and three bays wide on the north elevation. The south elevation entirely abuts the 1891 addition and the west elevation faces a covered courtyard (Photograph #7). On the east elevation, the 1st floor has large openings at the north and south ends. All remaining bays on the north and east elevations contain a combination of original 6/6 or 12/12, double-hung wood units with stone sills and arched brick heads, late 20th century replacement units or late 20th century infill. The west elevation, facing the courtyard, is clad in white painted brick with regular, arched window openings on all floors. In general, the openings have 12/12 double-hung units to match the exterior. At the south end of the courtyard, the 2nd and 3rd floors contain metal walkways connecting the section to the 1881 building. These walkways are accessed from grade by open, metal U-return stairways that extend from grade to the roof.

The northern 1900 addition is nineteen bays wide on the east elevation, ten bays wide on the north elevation, twenty-three bays wide on the west elevation and three bays wide on the exposed portion of the south elevation (Photographs #3 and 5). In the center of the addition is a covered courtyard that matches the one to the south (Photographs #9 and 14). On the west elevation, the northernmost bay contains a projecting, brick stair tower, to match those on the remainder of the elevation. In general, all remaining bays on the section contain a combination of original 6/6 or 12/12, double-hung wood units with stone sills and arched brick heads, late 20th century replacement units or late 20th century infill.

The 1-story, brick 1905 addition is located in the northeast corner of the subject property and has an irregular footprint (Photograph #4). The majority of window openings have been infilled with brick, but the original outline remains visible.

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The 1-story, concrete c.1955 addition is completely utilitarian with select multi-light steel windows on the north and west elevations and two large loading bays, since infilled with cinderblock, on the north elevation (Photograph #4).

Interior

The interior of the building has two stairways and one freight elevator. The stairways are located at the south stair tower of the 1881 building and the north stair tower of the northern 1900 addition. The U-return stairways have wood treads, risers and railings. The freight elevator is located in the north stair tower of the 1881 building. All circulation provides access between all floors.

In general, the interior finishes of the 1881, 1891, 1900 and 1905 buildings are comparable with open floor plans, painted brick perimeter walls, wood floors, painted wood columns, ceilings and girders and exposed lighting and mechanicals (Photographs #6, 8-13, 15 and 16). These continuous open spaces are consistent with the configuration of each section at the time of construction. In all building campaigns, the wood columns bisect the floor plates from north to south. The c.1955 section has a concrete floor, painted concrete walls and ceilings and painted metal columns and girders. The two interior courtyards and associated bridges and open stairways, all of which are original to the time of construction, are an unusual and programmatic response to the extensive floor plates required by the manufacturing process occurring within the building.

There have been no significant interior alterations to the subject property since the time of significance. Although the original machinery has been removed and additional equipment added by subsequent tenants, such as the conveyor ramps (Photographs #6, 9 and 14), the building continues to read as an industrial entity.

Integrity

The Schlichter Jute Cordage Company retains integrity. Both the overall form and the defining industrial characteristics remain, including its brick masonry sections, brick detailing, regular window openings with original, multi-light wood windows, wood and concrete columns, exposed wood and concrete flooring and ceiling systems, and exposed and painted brick walls. Although some window openings have been replaced or infilled, these newer elements do not detract from the overall appearance and the original fenestration patterns remain clearly visible. The quality, placement and condition of the construction materials, as well as the vernacular architectural style are both highly characteristic of the period and also all remain wholly intact. Although the machinery

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was removed in the mid-20th century, the overall arrangements and volumes sufficiently relate to the function of the spaces.

None of the extant buildings have been significantly altered since the time of construction. Although the loss of the two smaller onion domes and the original painted signage is unfortunate, the primary dome and subsequent signage remain. These two extant elements continue to serve the primary marketing objectives and unique marketing method for which they were originally installed. On the interiors of the buildings, all of the workspaces and finishes remain similarly intact. The function of the building, as a manufacturing and storage facility, also continues to the present time.

The location and setting remain intact since the initial construction, particularly the ongoing presence of the railway line, which was vital to the success of the company. The design and materials similarly retain their integrity. The workmanship is expressed in a consistent architectural style, is of good quality and is in keeping with contemporary trends. The feeling and associations of the building also have a high level of integrity, in large part because of the integrity of the previous five aspects. Although the equipment, furnishings and people have long since departed, the intact finishes, the voluminous spaces and the periodic building campaigns effectively relay the sense of place and the notable industrial history of once prominent manufacturers.

Although there has been demolition along the east side of the subject property and infilling of the reservoirs, they do not negate the integrity of the entire complex. Significant building sections, such as the Engine House, remain as a testament to the technical function of the building. Additionally, portions remain from each major building campaign and all of the more significant, 3-story building campaigns remain wholly intact. Lastly, the demolished sections were all used for storage purposes, a function that is still present in the 1905 and c. 1955 additions.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations

- 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: Industry

Period of Significance: 1881-1967

Significant Dates: 1881, 1891, 1900, 1905, c. 1955

Significant Person: NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Ploucher, Jr., John J.

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Statement of Significance

The Schlichter Jute Cordage Factory, constructed between 1881 and c. 1955, is significant under Criterion A, Industry, as a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer of jute, which is defined as a rough fiber, typically used for making rope or twine. The company specifically manufactured jute twine and cordage, a substantial rope made from a particularly rough and durable fiber. While located at 2155 Castor Avenue, the Schlichter Jute Cordage Factory specialized in manufacturing a wide range of jute products, including rope, clothing lines, wrapping and tobacco twines, sail twines, seaming, sash and paper cord, packing, carpet and rug yarns [and] tarred pipe cord. The construction of the building itself, in addition to presenting select unique architectural elements, was also a direct reflection of the industrial operation taking place within. The period of significance begins in 1881, when the first section of the building was constructed, and ends in 1967, when the company sold the subject property and relocated.

A Brief History of Jute and Its Manufacturing Process

The word jute first appeared in a 1746 logbook of a ship owned by the East India Company. Thought to have been derived from the vernacular word “jhot” or “jhout”, it came into general use in England in the 19th century.⁴ From the beginning, jute had numerous applications, including clothing, sheets, canvas, bags for cotton, grain or sugar, webbing, buckram and brattice cloth.⁵ In fact, as “one of the most inexpensive natural fibers, [it] is second only to cotton in the amount produced and the variety of uses.”⁶ The wide range of uses was largely derived from the assets of the fiber, which included color, luster, softness, strength, length, firmness, and uniformity.⁷

The value of jute also lay in its ease of harvesting, as a long, straight fiber, jute is more easily separated from the stem than flax or hemp.⁸ In order to obtain the fiber, the tree is cut down and the bark is removed and dried in the sun and then cut into smaller pieces and shredded. Raw jute fibers are brought into the factory in bales or skeins, which are then untwisted and then fed through a carding machine to separate the fibers. The threads are then placed on different revolving spools, which are passed through perforated cast-iron plates. The threads are then twisted together in opposite directions to form yarns and retwisted into bunches to form strands. Lastly, these strands

⁴ Promode Ranjon Hansdah Acharjee, “A Study of the World’s Jute Industry.” *Thesis for the Degree of M.A.*, Michigan State College (1932): 1.

⁵ Buckram is when jute is stiffened with glue and used for hats. Brattice cloth was used for protective purposes in coal mines.

⁶ Acharjee, 2.

⁷ Acharjee, 2.

⁸ Acharjee, 2.

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are fed through a cast-iron tube, the diameter of which would determine the diameter of the rope.⁹ The final product is finally wound on to spools of varying sizes.

Not surprisingly, the applications for rope, particularly sturdy rope, were endless in both industrial Philadelphia and across the country at this time; “universally indispensable in many agricultural, industrial, marine and freight hauling applications.”¹⁰

At the end of the 19th century in the United States, the application of jute had not changed much and “most of the raw jute imported into the United States [was] manufactured into heavy, coarse jute cloth known as cotton bagging for the purpose of covering raw cotton for shipment.”¹¹ Indeed, jute was the primary material for making bags and sacks internationally at this time.¹² As the subject company not only specialized in the manufacture of jute bags but also obtained a patent for their production, they were clearly in the center of standard jute manufacture.

Also, at that time, was the invention of the self-binding harvester, which automatically bound bales of hay with twine, as it was being harvested. This created a massive opening in the national market, of which the subject company was perfectly poised to take part.¹³

The larger textile industry in Philadelphia was also a perfect recipient of jute manufacturing as, in the early 20th century, the industry was “largely centered, in high grade yarns, for carpet manufacturing, ropes and twines.”¹⁴ Cordage manufacturing, in particular, was particularly important to the shipping industry on the nearby Delaware River and Philadelphia has long been considered as the heart of the national carpet industry at that time.

Consumption of jute doubled internationally between the end of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century, with 5,051,000 bales produced in 1896 and over 10,000,000 produced in 1927.¹⁵ As such, the growth and success of the subject company paralleled the overall rise of the jute industry.

⁹ John Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884, Volume 3* (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Company, 1884): 2310.

¹⁰ “Portland Cordage Company Building”: 8:1a.

¹¹ Acharjee, 101.

¹² Clark, 140.

¹³ John J. MacFarlane, *Manufacturing in Philadelphia, 1683-1912* (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Commercial Museum, 1912): 31.

¹⁴ Acharjee, 96.

¹⁵ Acharjee, 4.

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In 1931, there were only twenty jute manufacturers in the country, eleven of which were located in Massachusetts. Of the remaining nine, three were in Philadelphia, including the subject company.¹⁶

Building History

The subject property is located in North Philadelphia, approximately 1.5 miles west of the Delaware River. Although slightly north of the center of textile manufacturing in Philadelphia, it was strategically constructed immediately adjacent to a railway line, connecting it not only to local industry but to the world beyond Philadelphia as well.

The building first appears on an 1886 Hopkins Atlas, occupying the northwest corner of Castor Avenue, then known as Erie Avenue, and Trenton Street, which is occupied by the railway line (Figure #2). The parcel extends halfway up the block to the north. The western edge of the subject property is bounded by Coral Street. The property consists of a 3-story, L-shaped, brick building with a prominent brick smokestack labeled "Aramingo Mills" (**1881 Section**) to the west of a freestanding, 1-story rectangular, brick building labeled "Hemp Ho.[use]."¹⁷ To the west of the mill is a large reservoir. The entire property is labeled "The Schlichter Jute Cordage Co."¹⁸ The atlas also shows the original factory building, on the south side of Castor Avenue. It consists of a 3-story, brick building on the east side of the lot with an L-shaped, 1- and 3-story brick and frame building to the west. The property is labeled as Finley and Schlichter Rope Mill. The configuration of this building remains as shown until its demolition in the 1940s.

An 1895 Baist Atlas shows the same configuration was retained but a 3-story, brick portion was added along Castor Avenue, to the east of the existing section, to connect the two buildings (**1891 Section**) (Figure #3). An 1898 rendering shows the reservoir as two separate pools, a configuration that lasts until the 1950s.¹⁹

¹⁶ Acharjee, 99.

¹⁷ The title of Aramingo Mills appears to be a holdover from the earlier, joint venture, which itself came from the purchase of the original factory. Once Schlichter set out on his own, the old name was gradually phased out in favor of the new title. There is no record of "Aramingo Mills" in reference to the subject property after 1901. Even that was only on period maps. Period journals and newspaper articles ceased referring to the subject property as Aramingo Mills after the move.

¹⁸ Prior to the construction of the subject property in 1881, the company, then known as Finley and Schlichter, was located directly across Castor Street. The rope mill can be seen on an 1875 Hopkins Atlas.

¹⁹ It is not clear if this was always the configuration and it was simplified on earlier maps, or if it did begin as a single, large pool. The two later pools each contained approximately 1,250,000 gallons of water and were seven feet deep.

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A 1901 Bromley Atlas shows the construction of two significant additions (**1900 Sections**) (Figures #4 and 5). The work consisted of a smaller 3-story, brick southern section with a flat roof monitor to the west and a larger, 3-story, brick northern section with a flat roof monitor in the center of the addition. The resulting design presented both a unified façade along the west elevation and a unified floor plan.

The new construction can be seen in a 1910 Smith Atlas, which also shows the construction of a 1-story brick addition at the north end of the east elevation (**1905 Section**) (Figure #6). This section was exclusively used for storage. The map also shows that the lot has been extended north to E. Butler Street, which is in keeping with its current configuration.

There are no substantive changes to the subject property on either the 1920 or 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Figure #7). A 1959 aerial photograph of the subject property shows that a 1-story addition was constructed at the north end of the northern 1900 Section (**c. 1955 Section**) (Figure #8). This section was also exclusively used for storage. The photograph also shows that the southern reservoir has been filled in.

In 1968, building permits show that the 1-story hemp house was demolished and rebuilt as a 1-story brick building with loading docks was constructed in roughly the same footprint. An aerial photograph from that year shows that the northern reservoir has also been filled in and that the space was being used as a parking lot (Figure #9).

In 2019, a previous owner undertook the demolition of several small sections of the complex. This includes the 1968 storage building, the south end of the 1905 Section, which was also used for storage, a 1-story section to the east of the smokestack, which was used as a boiler room, and a 1-story building that was constructed in 1970, which was located between the hemp house and the south end of the 1905 section.²⁰

Although these demolitions are unfortunate, all of the building campaigns undertaken during the period of significance remain largely intact and the building clearly continues to read as a significant testament to industrial architecture.

Associated Buildings

The subject property was the primary building associated with the company, as well as the largest. It was also the most comprehensive building containing office, manufacturing and warehouse space.

²⁰ "Building Permit" (4 June 1970): 12044.

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The building on the south side of Castor Avenue, then Erie Avenue, was the original mill occupied by the company. In 1871, the company purchased the existing structure of the Aramingo Chemical Works. A Hexamer General Survey from that year states that the 1st floor of the 3-story building contained carding machines (Figure #10). The 2nd floor was used for spinning and the 3rd floor was used for finishing. A 1-story boiler house and engine room were located to the south.

An 1879 Hexamer General Survey states that a 1- and 3-story brick and frame, L-shaped addition was constructed to the west of the original building. The 1-story portion, to the south, was used for storage of jute bales and oil barrels. The 3-story portion of the addition, at the north end, was used for storage on the 1st floor, a carpenter shop and lumber storage on the 2nd floor and storage of mill supplies on the 3rd floor. With the new construction, the company had 140 employees. There was no change to the operation of the 3-story building. An 1886 Hopkins Atlas, 1895 Baist Atlas, 1901 Bromley Atlas and a 1910 Smith Atlas show no changes to the building.

A 1901 insurance map from the Associate Mutual Insurance Company states that the original section of the building was used as a machine shop while the addition was used for storage. A 1906 map by the company states that the original section is vacant.

A 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows that the primary, 3-story building was occupied by the Haskell-Dawes Machine Company. The 1-story building to the west was still being used by the company for storage. The building was demolished in the 1940s.

The building both ceased to be used by the company and was demolished during the period of significance. As such, the subject property is the only extant and intact building that is associated with the Schlichter Jute Cordage Company. Not only is the building the largest and most significant of the two associated with the company over time, but it also contained all components of the industrial process – administration, manufacturing, and storage – and is therefore wholly representative of the company and its operations during the period of significance.

Company History

Isaac Schlichter was born in Limerick, PA in 1828 and first began to manufacture jute cordage in Lambertville, NJ in 1857 (Figure #11).²¹ By 1860, he had moved to Philadelphia and is listed in city directories, beginning in that year, as a manufacturer of rope and twine. His office was located at 21-23 N. Front Street. A period advertisement for the company offered “railway bell rope, jute rope,

²¹ “Isaac Schlichter.” *Textile World* 51:31 (1916): 3018.

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ords, seaming cord, wool twine, Italian pecking.”²² This remained consistent through the end of the 1860s. In 1871, Schlichter, along with partners Thomas Finley and Philip Thorne, purchased the Aramingo Chemical Works at the southwest corner of Erie (now Castor) Avenue and Trenton Street for \$15,000 (demolished).²³ This is directly across the street from the subject property. The company was known as Finley and Schlichter. In 1879, Finley died and Schlichter purchased his portion of the company from his estate, becoming the sole proprietor.

Shortly thereafter, in 1881, Schlichter purchased the lot immediately to the north of his original location, on the opposite side of Castor Avenue, from Charles H. Mason and began construction on the first section.²⁴ By the time it was completed, the following year, it had 250 employees. At the time, it was one of four rope and twine manufacturers in North Philadelphia and had 40% of the total 673 employees in the area.²⁵

While the architect of the 1881 Section is not known and the majority of the building reads as a fairly standard, late 19th century factory building, it does have two remarkable elements, both in their time and that they remain today. The first is the clocktower, located at the southwest corner of the building. Adorned with Victorian detailing, a Baroque dome, Gothic numerals and a weathervane, the clocktower served as the equivalent of a church spire announcing the presence of the factory to the neighborhood.²⁶ The clock was manufactured by A. J. Hotchkiss and the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, CT (Figure #12).

The second notable aspect is the chimney, which is located in the center of the floorplate and dates to 1881. The chimney stands at 204’6” and is thirteen feet square at the bottom and eleven and one half feet square at the top.²⁷ At the time it was built, it was the tallest smokestack in the entire city.²⁸ Period newspapers reported that, at the time of completion, trips to the top were provided to interested visitors “by means of an arm chair hoisted by a steam engine.”²⁹

²² “Advertisement” *Railway World* 27 (24 February 1883): 192.

²³ “Schlichter Jute Cordage Co., V. Mulqueen.” *Federal Reporter* 142 (1906): 582.

²⁴ “The Sterling Paper Building on 2155 Castor Avenue.” https://spiritnews.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/hg_2155castor_020316-0208-Edit.jpg. Accessed on August 27, 2020.

²⁵ Lorin Blodget, *Census of Manufacturers of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, PA: Dickson and Gilling, 1883): 93.

²⁶ A c. 1905 photograph shows that the other two fire towers also originally had a tower with an onion dome but no clock.

²⁷ “Some Big Chimneys.” *The Engineer* 18 (3 August 1889): 32-33.

²⁸ “The Tallest Smoke-Stack in the City.” *The Times* (12 April 1882): 3.

²⁹ “The Tallest Smoke-Stack in the City.”

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Constructed at a cost of \$10,000, the chimney was constructed with 300 barrels of Portland cement, 400 loads of rubble stone and 272,000 bricks, which were laid in an English bond, the first chimney in the country with that arrangement.³⁰ In order to build the chimney, the builders worked from within, installing an elevator inside of the six foot wide flue. The pull of the chimney is so strong that if a “handkerchief [is] thrown into one of the furnaces [at the bottom of the chimney], it appears in a second at the mouth of the chimney, 200 feet above.”³¹ It was constructed at a cost of \$12,000. The notable Warren-Ehret Company of Baltimore was responsible for the roof

In January 1884, the company was incorporated with \$500,000 in capital stock. Isaac Schlichter is listed as the president with Luther Dock and Herman Dock as directors.³²

In 1890, the company had 420 employees and listed themselves and manufacturers of jute rope and twine.³³ In 1895, the company had 440 employees.

An 1898 article reports importation of 31,000 bales of jute from Calcutta, which was “the largest importation of this product ever made in the country.” The Schlichter Jute Cordage Company was specifically noted as receiving 17,000 of those bales, while the remainder were sent to New York.³⁴

In 1900, John J. Ploucher, Jr. was hired to design two 3-story additions to the building, at a cost of \$43,000. The buildings were to have brick walls with yellow pine floors, girders and columns, as well as an additional “brick tower fire escape” to match the existing configuration.³⁵ Robert Davis was the builder. After the addition was complete, the company expanded to 549 employees (Figure #13). The number of employees remained roughly consistent from that point onward.

In 1901, a period article reported that \$300,000 worth of jute was being sent to the company from Calcutta.³⁶

In 1904, Schlichter developed a patent for a “Bale or Package Cover” (Figure #14).³⁷ The product was a fabric bag reinforced by braces to form a barrel shape. Used for shipping, it was not only

³⁰ “Some Big Chimneys”, 32.

³¹ “Some Big Chimneys”, 33.

³² “Charters Issued To-Day.” *Harrisburg Daily Independent* 15 January 1884): 4.

³³ *First Annual Report of the Factory Inspector of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the Year 1890* (Harrisburg, PA: Wm. Stanley Ray, 1891): np.

³⁴ “Odds and Ends.” *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (21 January 1898): 14.

³⁵ “New Construction.” *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (16 June 1900): 11.

³⁶ “Transactions.” *The Times* (2 March 1901): 8.

³⁷ “Bale or Package Cover.” United States Patent #754,811 (March 16, 1904).

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extremely applicable to Schlichter's own manufacturing process but in a range of other textile related industries as well.

In 1905, a 1-story storage building was constructed at the northeast corner of the site. It was built by J.A. Hand at a cost of \$11,000.³⁸

A 1906 insurance map from the Associate Mutual Insurance Company provides a detailed view of the company's operations (Figure #15). The axonometric image shows all extant sections of the building, except for the c. 1955 section. Also visible are the storage spaces along the east elevation, the reservoirs and the onion domes on the two northernmost stair towers. The plan is additionally helpful, as it indicates what work was performed in each section of the building. In the 1881 building, the 1st floor was used as a carding room, which is where the jute fibers were separated. The 2nd floor contained rope machinery and flyer spinning frames, which did the initial spinning of the thread. There was also an engine room at the north end. The 3rd floor contained flyer spinning frames, twisting and finishing machines and twine machinery. As such the product was finished as it progressed up the floors of the building.

In the 1891 section, the 1st floor was used as a storeroom, the 2nd floor contained reeling machines, which wound the rope or twine onto a reel and then bundled for sale, and the 3rd floor contained storage for finished goods.

In the southern 1900 section, the 1st floor contained a batching room, which was where the first part of the manufacturing process took place. Jute bales were brought to the batching room where batchers would take increments of approximately two pounds and pass them through a jute opener, which had blunt teeth that would open. The loosened jute would then go through a series of straight and spiral rollers that would soften the layers using warm water and mineral oil. This integral use of water, significantly more than in other manufacturing industries, necessitated the presence of the two reservoirs to the west of the subject property. It is not only the reservoirs themselves that were unique to the subject property, but also that the building was located at a site that could accommodate so much open space. Had the building been located closer to the heart of industrial Kensington, this would not have been a possibility.

The softened jute would then be left to dry for twenty-four hours.³⁹ The 2nd floor contained a machine shop and the 3rd floor contained a reeling room. In the northern 1900 section, the eastern and western

³⁸ "Permits Issued Yesterday." *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (14 July 1905): 9.

³⁹ W.A. Graham Clark, *Linen, Jute and Hemp Industries in the United Kingdom* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1913): 107.

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sides of the courtyard had different functions. On the east side, the 1st floor contained a batching room, the 2nd floor was used for weaving and the 3rd floor was used for balling and roll winding, depending on the form of the finished product, and storage of finished good. On the west side, the 1st floor had carding machines and roving frames, the latter of which was used for weaving (Figure #16). The 2nd floor was used for flyer spinning, with the engine room at the south end. The 3rd floor contained forming, balling and rope machines. The 1905 section was used for storage.

In the early 20th century, the Riehle Brothers Machine Company of Philadelphia made a 1,000 pound, binder twine machine named the "Schlichter." It was used both by the company and others, such as the John T. Baily Co. of Philadelphia and the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, DE.

A 1910 directory lists Isaac Schlichter as the president, W.H. Heisler as the treasurer and W.K. Dwier as the secretary. The company manufactured Jute rope, clothing lines, wrapping and tobacco twines, sail twines, seaming, sash and paper cord, packing, carpet and rug yarns [and] tarred pipe cord. It had 650 employees and 6,000 spindles.⁴⁰ There was no change to the listing in 1914 or 1917.

In 1915, after the majority of the subject property was completed, the complex was referred to as "one of the largest mills of its kind in the country."⁴¹

In 1916, Isaac Schlichter died and his wife, Lina, assumed control of the company as President and treasurer. At the time, the company had 689 employees. A 1918 Poors Manual stated that the company had a daily capacity of 40,000 pounds and an annual production of 14,000,000 pounds.⁴² L.K. Schlichter was the president and treasurer and W.K. Dwier was the secretary. When Lina died in 1920, ownership went out of family control to W.K. Dwier, but the operations and output remained the same.

In 1941, the company received a \$119,600 contract from the Navy for tarred jute marine rope.⁴³

When the final extant section of the company was built in c. 1955, the overall configuration of the subject property perfectly correlated to the interior operation of the building. In most applications, the best rope is the strongest rope and the strongest rope comes from a continuous strand, rather than

⁴⁰ "The Blue Book" *Textile Directory of the United States and Canada* (1910): 385.

⁴¹ "Isaac Schlichter."

⁴² *Poor's Manual of Industrials; Manufacturing, Mining and Miscellaneous Companies* (1918): 213.

⁴³ "Navy Awards Rope Order." *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (30 March 1941): 3.

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rope interwoven together from smaller sections.⁴⁴ As such, a long and narrow floorplate, likely only available slightly outside the industrial center of Philadelphia, was the ideal configuration.

In 1967, the building was sold to the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), who then acted as the holding company for the Quaker Waxed Products Corp. and the Sterling Paper Co., manufacturers of paper and cardboard boxes.⁴⁵ The total sale included 235,000 square feet of building space on 4.2 acres. The Quaker Waxed Products Corp. remained in the building through the 1980s and the Sterling Paper Co. remained there until the early 2000s. Neither company possesses any historical or industrial significance.

Although it is not precisely known why the company sold the building, it did relocate to Hanover, PA after the sale, indicating that it was still a viable company, perhaps looking for a more affordable accommodation. Renaming itself the Schlichter Products Co., the company continued to manufacture twine through the 1970s.

The National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. retains a sample of jute rope manufactured by the company.

Comparable Jute Cordage Manufacturers in Philadelphia

The Schlichter Jute Cordage Factory is notable in terms of product and longevity of company. Although cordage manufacture began in Philadelphia as early as 1689, it was always a relatively small industry in comparison to other Philadelphia behemoths.⁴⁶ By 1860, the year Schlichter had relocated to Philadelphia, he was one of seven manufacturers of jute cordage in the city.⁴⁷ Of those seven, the largest and best known was the Fitler Cordage Works run by Edwin H. Fitler. In 1886, there were only five rope manufacturers in the city, in 1870 there were nine and in 1899, there were thirteen.⁴⁸ In 1912, there were twelve manufacturers, with most being located in Frankford and Bridesburg, neighborhoods just north of the subject property.⁴⁹ In 1922, there were only two other cordage manufacturers in the city: Edwin H. Fitler and Standard Rope Company.

From the time of the company's founding, its biggest competitor was Edwin H. Fitler and Company, both in terms of product and scale. Although Fitler had previously worked in cordage manufacturing

⁴⁴ "Portland Cordage Company Building." *National Register Nomination* (11 January 1993): 8:12.

⁴⁵ "2 Paper Firms Set to Expand with PIDC Aid." *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (27 January 1967): 21.

⁴⁶ Sharf and Westcott, 2310.

⁴⁷ Scharf and Westcott, 2310.

⁴⁸ MacFarlane, 32.

⁴⁹ MacFarlane, 32.

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with his brother-in-law, he established his own enterprise in 1896, with \$1,500,000 in capital and a large new plant in Bridesburg, just east of the subject property. In 1900, the company had 497 employees, slightly smaller than the subject company. In 1910, the company had 600 employees and, in 1920, it had 536 employees.

The company continued in operation until the early 1940s, when the entire complex was demolished in order to expand the Frankford Arsenal. However, period renderings show that the complex had a remarkably similar configuration as the subject property, not surprising given the comparable manufacturing purpose.

A. J. Hotchkiss and the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, CT

Tower clocks began to be manufactured in the United States, as opposed to in Europe and imported, in the mid-19th century. While their function is clear, they were installed on a range of buildings from churches to commercial stores, schools to government buildings.

Andrew S. Hotchkiss began as an independent manufacturer of street and tower clocks in Brooklyn, but the company was purchased by the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Connecticut in 1872 and was subsequently absorbed into their extensive existing operations. Hotchkiss continued to head the Tower Clock Division at the company until his death in 1904 and his name is recorded on every clock that he produced for the company. By the end of the 19th century, the company had manufactured 17,000 street and tower clocks, which were installed not only in every state in the country, but also farther afield to Peru, Syria, China and France, among other places.⁵⁰

While there are many extant clocks produced by each company individually, it is “extremely rare” to find a clock attributed to both manufacturers.⁵¹ Other examples of this collaboration can be found at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD, City Hall in Camden, New Jersey, the Jefferson Market Courthouse in Manhattan, the belltower at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY, and Independence Hall in Philadelphia.⁵²

⁵⁰ “Thomas, Seth.” *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (New York: The Press Association Compilers, Inc., 1918): 266.

⁵¹ “Information on the History of the Seth Thomas Clock and Notes About Its Restoration.” <http://www.daviscountycourthouse.com/clock.html#:~:text=%E2%80%9DJust%20as%20a%20by%20the,its%20signed%2022A.%20S.%20Hotchkiss.%22>. Accessed on September 8, 2020.

⁵² “Seth Thomas Tower Clocks.” <http://www.tscchapter134.org/DHL/Thomas/thomas.html>. Accessed on September 8, 2020.

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In Philadelphia, tower clocks reached their peak popularity between 1880 and 1920, making the tower clock at the subject property an early iteration.⁵³ Typically found on “statement buildings,” tower clocks can be seen on such prominent Philadelphia buildings such as City Hall and the Inquirer Building. Perhaps the best known clocktower on an industrial building in Philadelphia was that at the Stetson Hat Company(demolished). Although it was also a four-sided clock with a prominent peaked hipped roof, it rose only 1-story above the roofline.

It is not known why Isaac Schlichter either requested the unusual installation of a clock on his factory building or why he selected A.S. Hotchkiss and the Seth Thomas Company, but the towering clock remains as a neighborhood icon (Figures #12 and 17).

John J. Ploucher, Jr.

The subject property is one of only two known works by John J. Ploucher, Jr. The other was a 2-story brick stable located at 4900 Harrison Street in Philadelphia (demolished).⁵⁴ Various period directories list him either as a solo practitioner or as a partner of James A. Murray. In all instances, he is listed as a bricklayer or a builder.

⁵³ Steve Weinik, “Public Clocks Still Keeping Time on Philly’s Streets.” <https://hiddencityphila.org/2015/12/69823/>. Accessed on October 16, 2020.

⁵⁴ “Stables.” *The American Architect and Building News* (18 March 1893): xix.

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"New Construction." *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (16 June 1900): 11.

"Odds and Ends." *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (21 January 1898): 14.

"Permits Issued Yesterday." *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (14 July 1905): 9.

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“Transactions.” *The Times* (2 March 1901): 8.

“2 Paper Firms Set to Expand with PIDC Aid.” *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (27 January 1967): 21.

Weinik, Steve. “Public Clocks Still Keeping Time on Philly’s Streets.”
<https://hiddencityphila.org/2015/12/69823/>. Accessed on October 16, 2020.

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
- Other:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Geographical Data

Acres of Property less than 1 acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property corresponds to current tax parcel #884202000, as presented in Figure 18, Site Plan with NR Boundary.

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Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all resources and land associated with the Schlichter Jute Cordage Company, and does not exclude any known buildings, structures, or acreage.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Logan I. Ferguson, Senior Associate

organization: Powers & Company, Inc.

street & number: 1315 Walnut Street, Suite 1717

city or town: Philadelphia

state: PA

zip code: 19107

e-mail: logan@powersco.net

telephone: (215) 636-0192

date: October 2020

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.)

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Schlichter Jute Cordage Factory

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Philadelphia State: PA

Photographer: Robert Powers, Powers and Company, Inc.

Date Photographed: June 2018

<i>Photograph #</i>	<i>Description of Photograph</i>
1.	South elevations view northeast. 1881 and 1891 sections.
2.	South and west elevations, view northeast. 1881 and 1900 sections.
3.	West elevation, view northeast. 1881 section.
4.	North elevation, view southeast. 1905 and c. 1955 sections.
5.	East elevation, view southwest. 1900 section.
6.	1881 building, 1 st floor, view north
7.	1900 addition, Courtyard, 1 st floor, view north
8.	1900 addition, 1 st floor, view south
9.	1900 addition, Courtyard, 1 st floor, view northeast
10.	1900 addition, 1 st floor, view northeast
11.	1881 building, 2 nd floor, view southwest
12.	1900 addition, 2 nd floor, view north

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13.	1900 addition, 2 nd floor, view north
14.	1900 addition, 2 nd floor, Courtyard, view north
15.	1881 building, 3 rd floor, view south
16.	1900 addition, 3 rd floor, view south



Photograph 1 – South elevations view northeast. 1881 and 1891 sections.

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Photograph 2 – South and west elevations, view northeast. 1881 and 1900 sections.

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Photograph 3 – West elevation, view northeast. 1881 section.

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Photograph 4 – North elevation, view southeast. 1905 and c. 1955 sections.



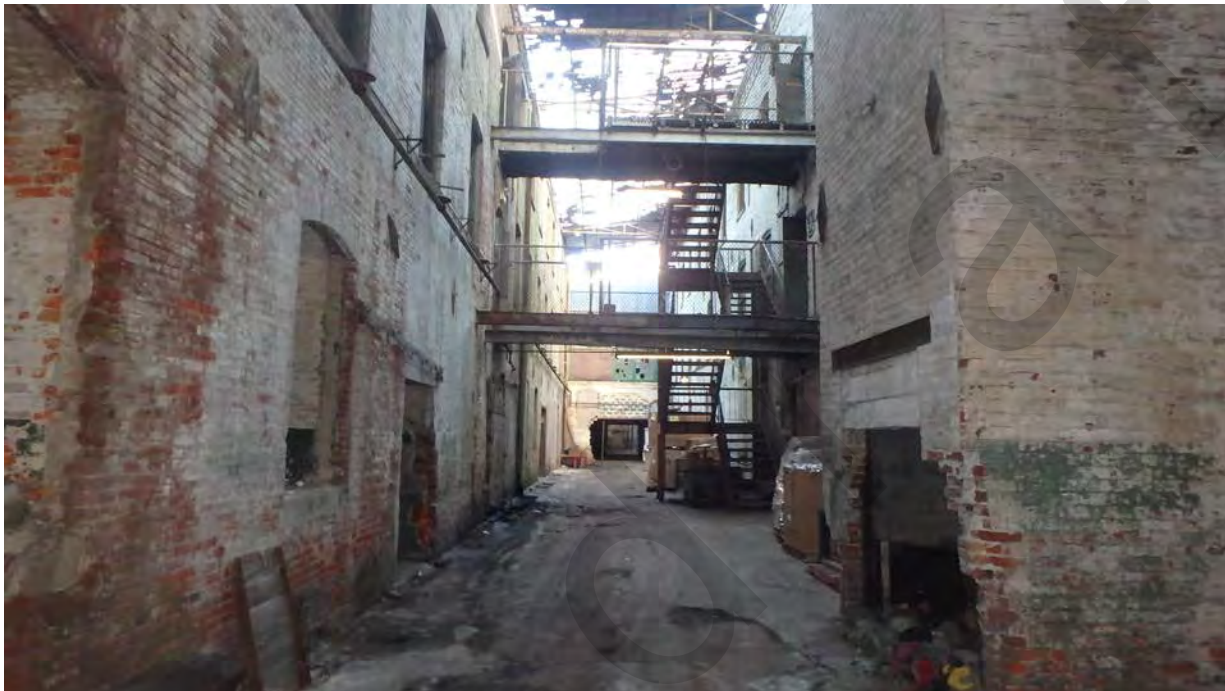
Photograph 5 – East elevation, view southwest. 1900 section.

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Photograph 6 – 1881 building, 1st floor, view north



Photograph 7 – 1900 addition, Courtyard, 1st floor, view north

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Photograph 8 – 1900 addition, 1st floor, view south



Photograph 9 – 1900 addition, Courtyard, 1st floor, view northeast

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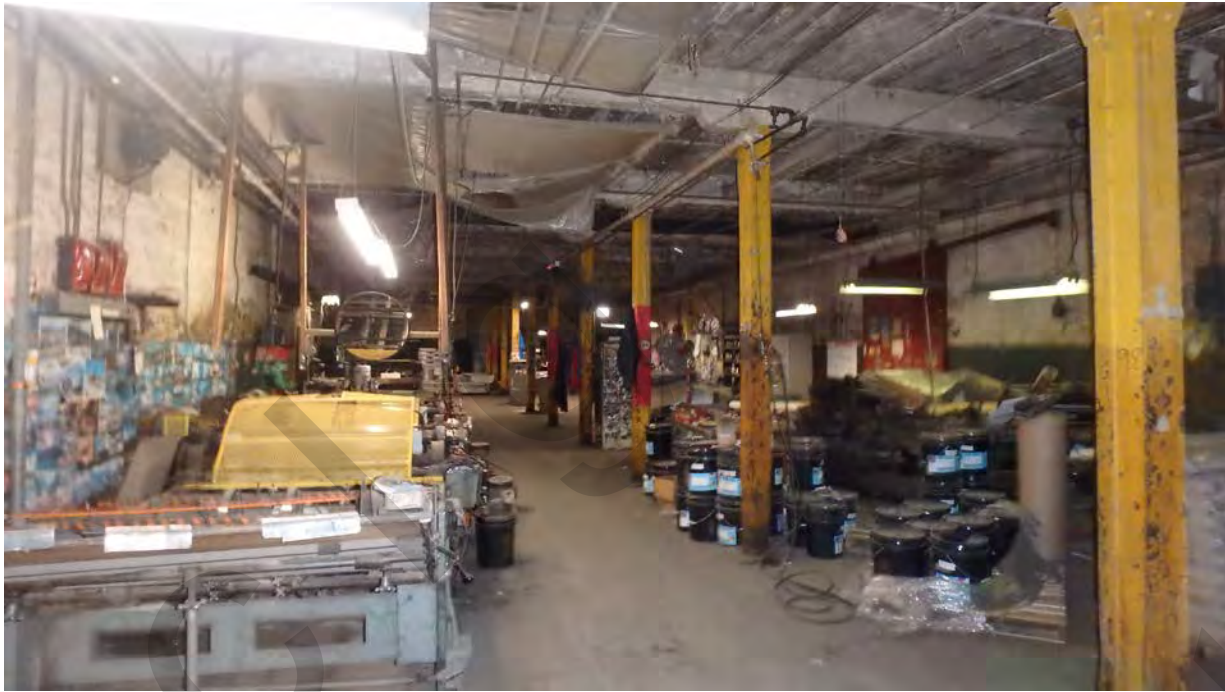
Photograph 10 – 1900 addition, 1st floor, view northeast



Photograph 11 – 1881 building, 2nd floor, view southwest

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Photograph 12 – 1900 addition, 2nd floor, view north



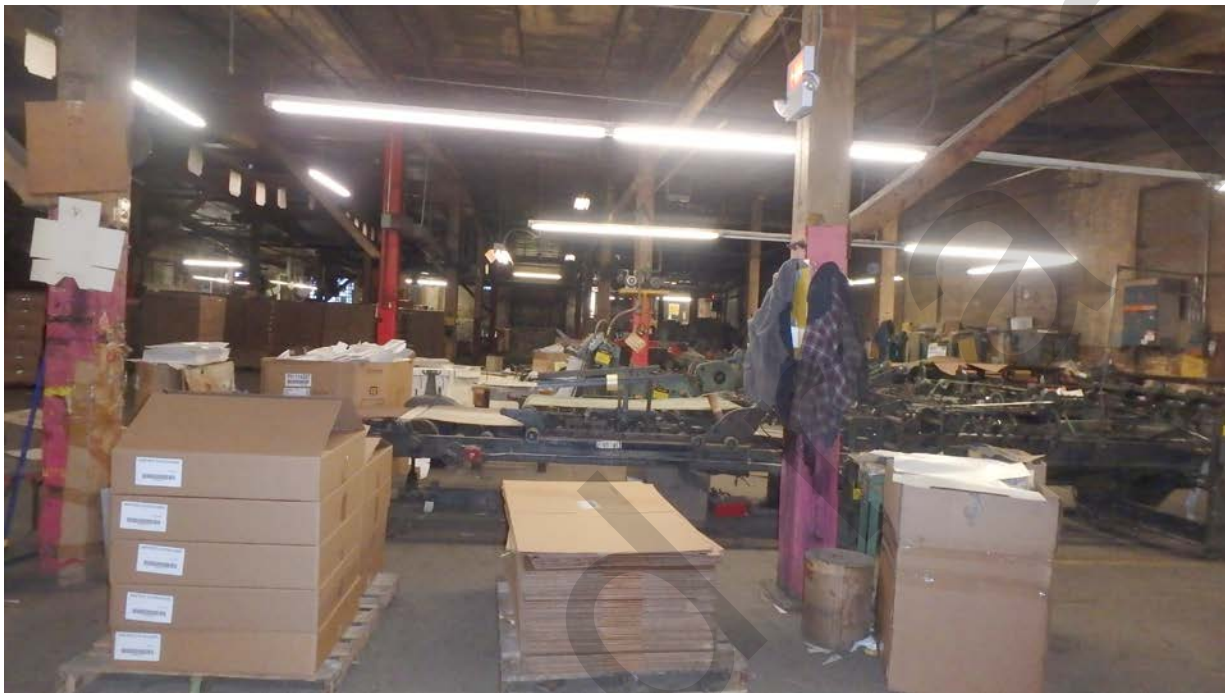
Photograph 13 – 1900 addition, 2nd floor, view north

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Photograph 14 – 1900 addition, 2nd floor, Courtyard, view north



Photograph 15 – 1881 building, 3rd floor, view south

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Photograph 16 – 1900 addition, 3rd floor, view south

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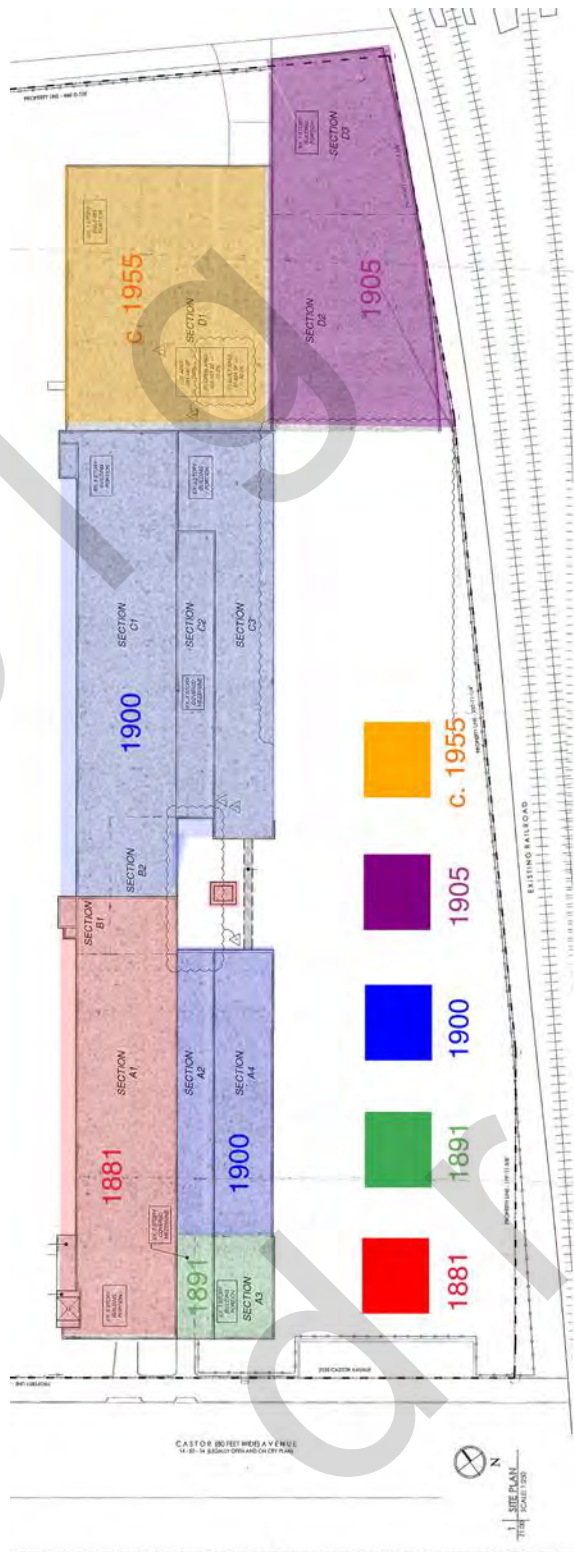
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13.	William W. Matos, <i>Philadelphia, its founding and development, 1683-1908</i> (Philadelphia, The Executive Committee, 1908): 443.
14.	“Bale or Package Cover.” Patent #754,811, 15 March 1904.
15.	“Schlichter Jute Cordage Co.” Associated Mutual Insurance Co., 1906.
16.	“Jute Roving and Spinning Frames.” W.A. Graham Clark, <i>Linen, Jute and Hemp Industries in the United Kingdom</i> (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1913): 141.
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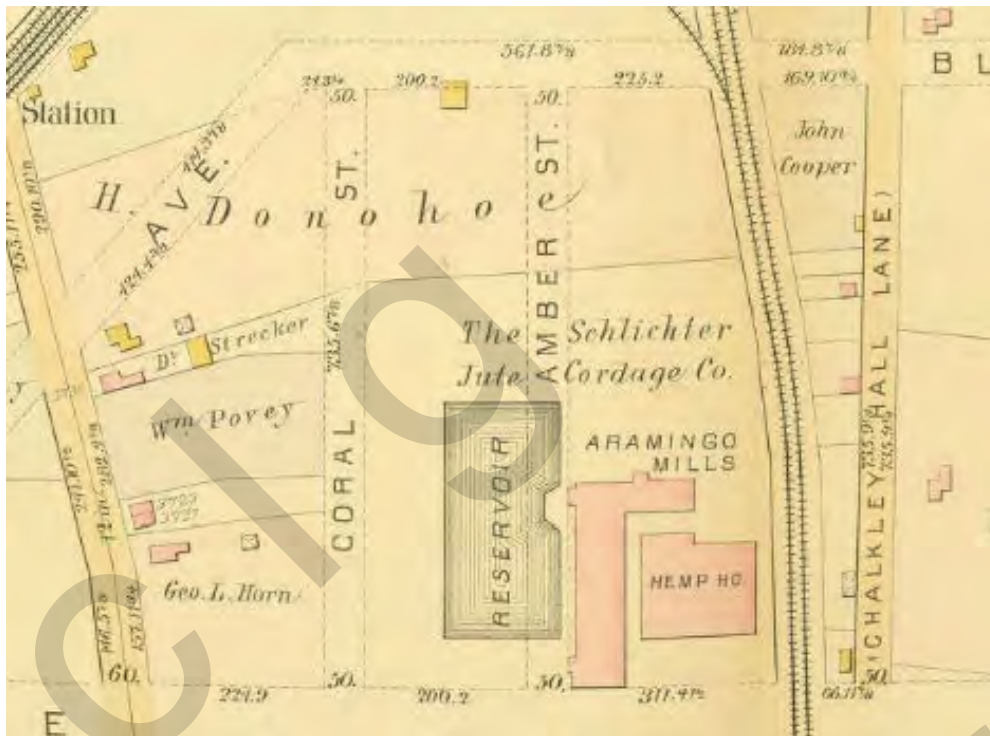


Figure 2 – Hopkins Atlas, 1886.

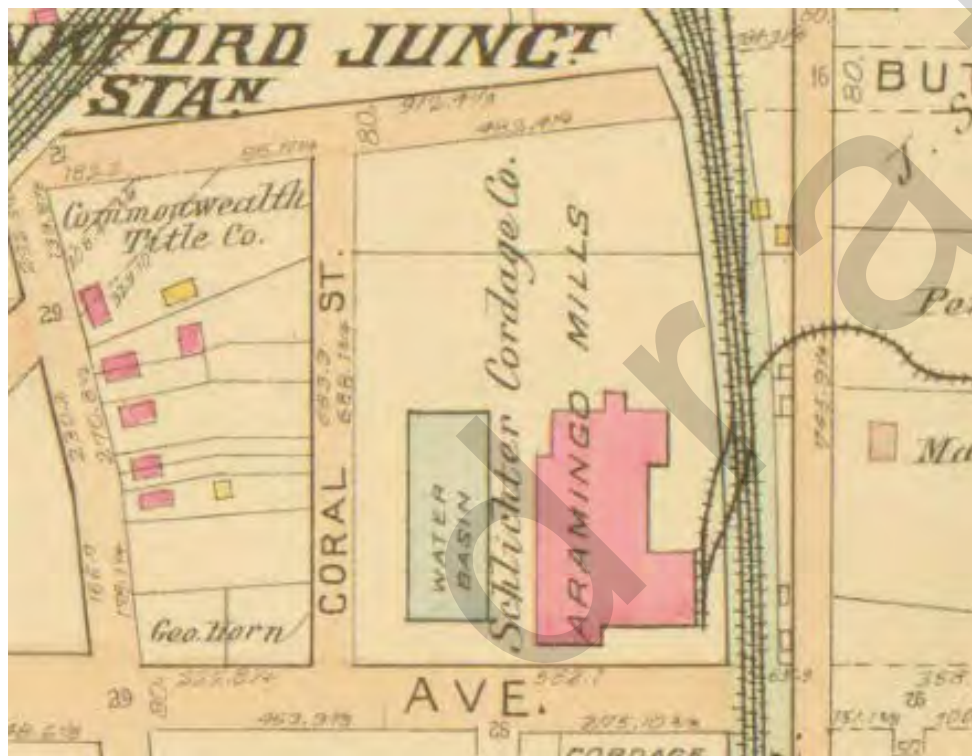


Figure 3 – Baist Atlas, 1895.

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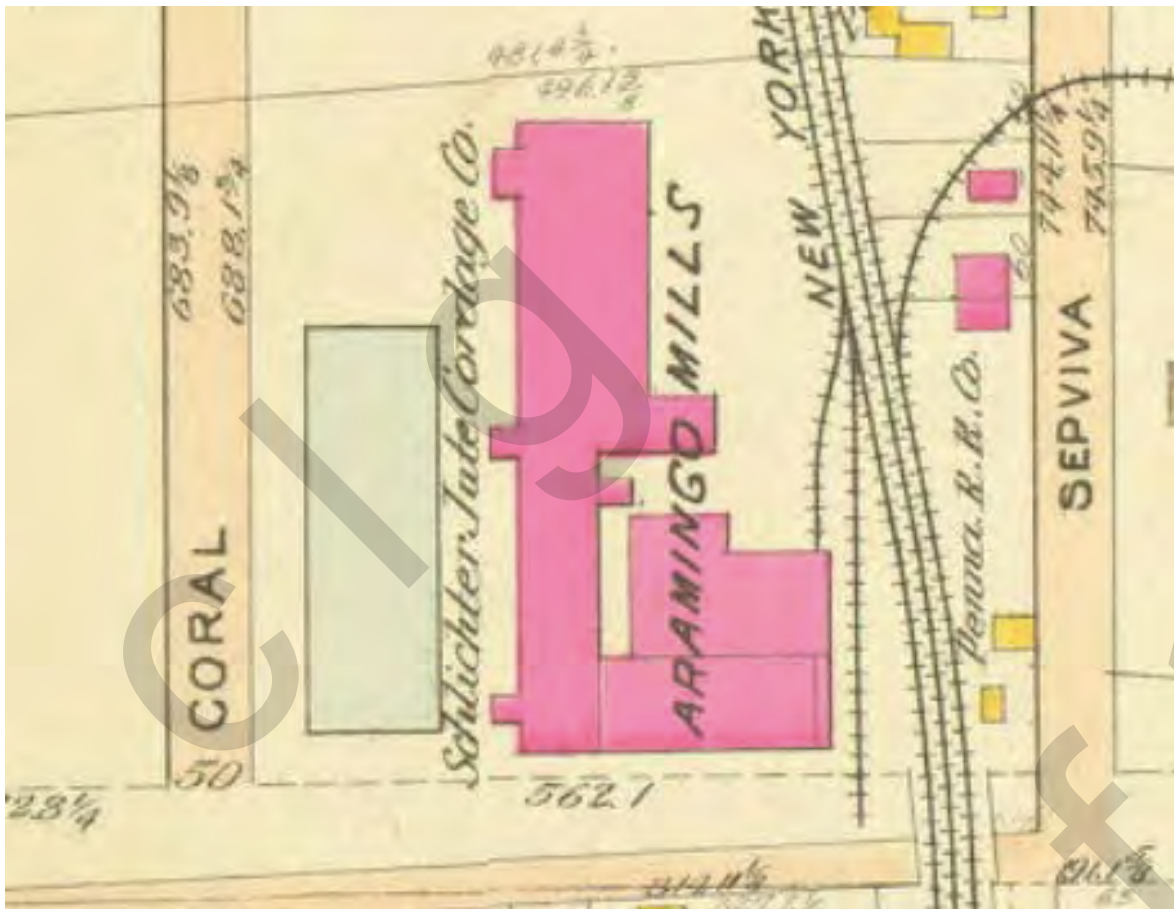


Figure 4 – Bromley Atlas, 1901.

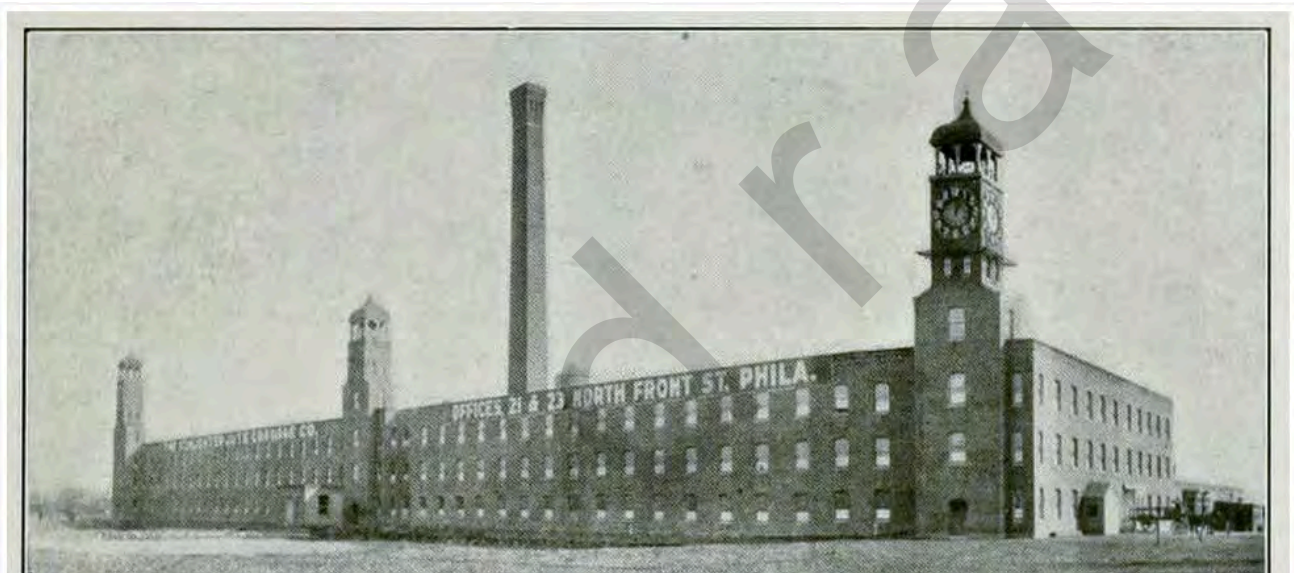


Figure 5 – Historic Photograph, 1908.

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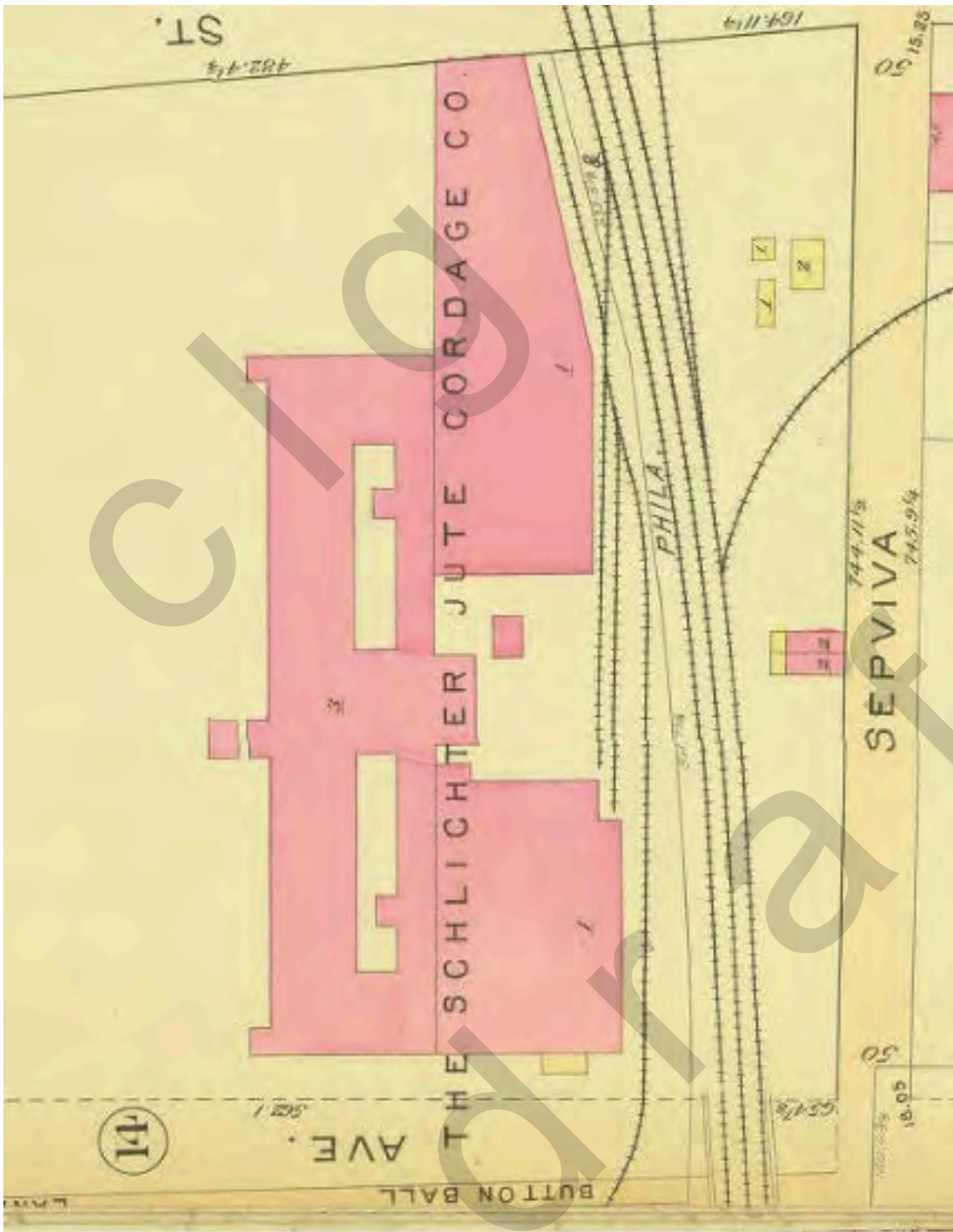


Figure 6 – Smith Atlas, 1910.

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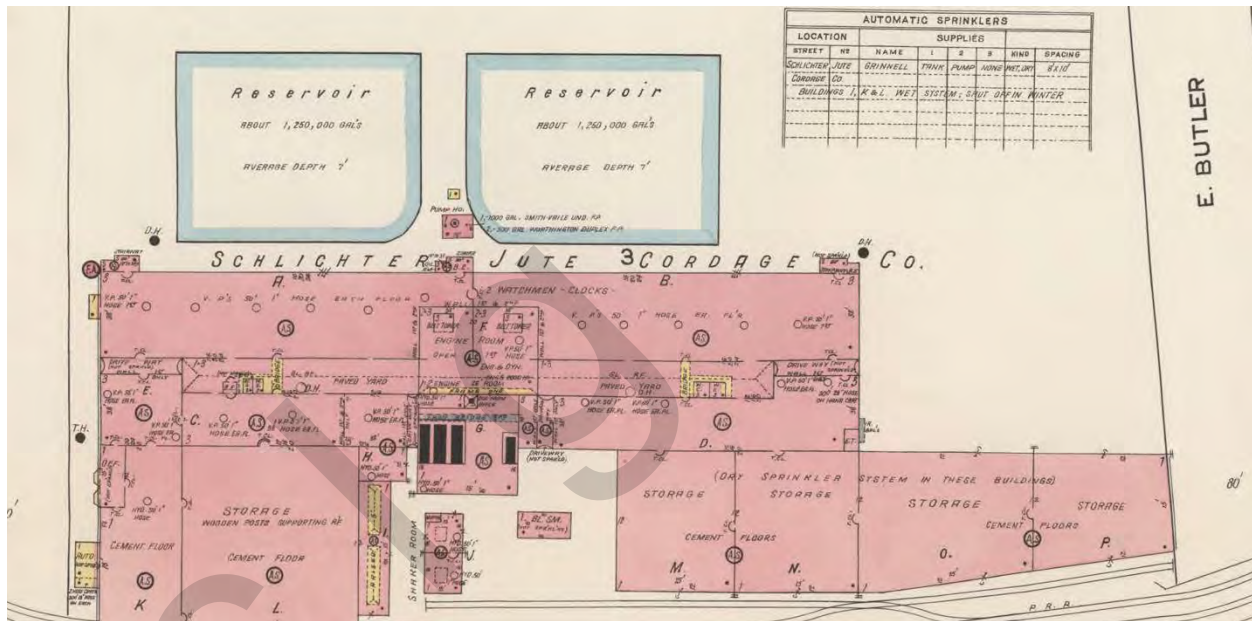


Figure 7 – Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1920.



Figure 8 – Aerial Photograph, 1959.

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Figure 9 – Historic Photograph, 1968.

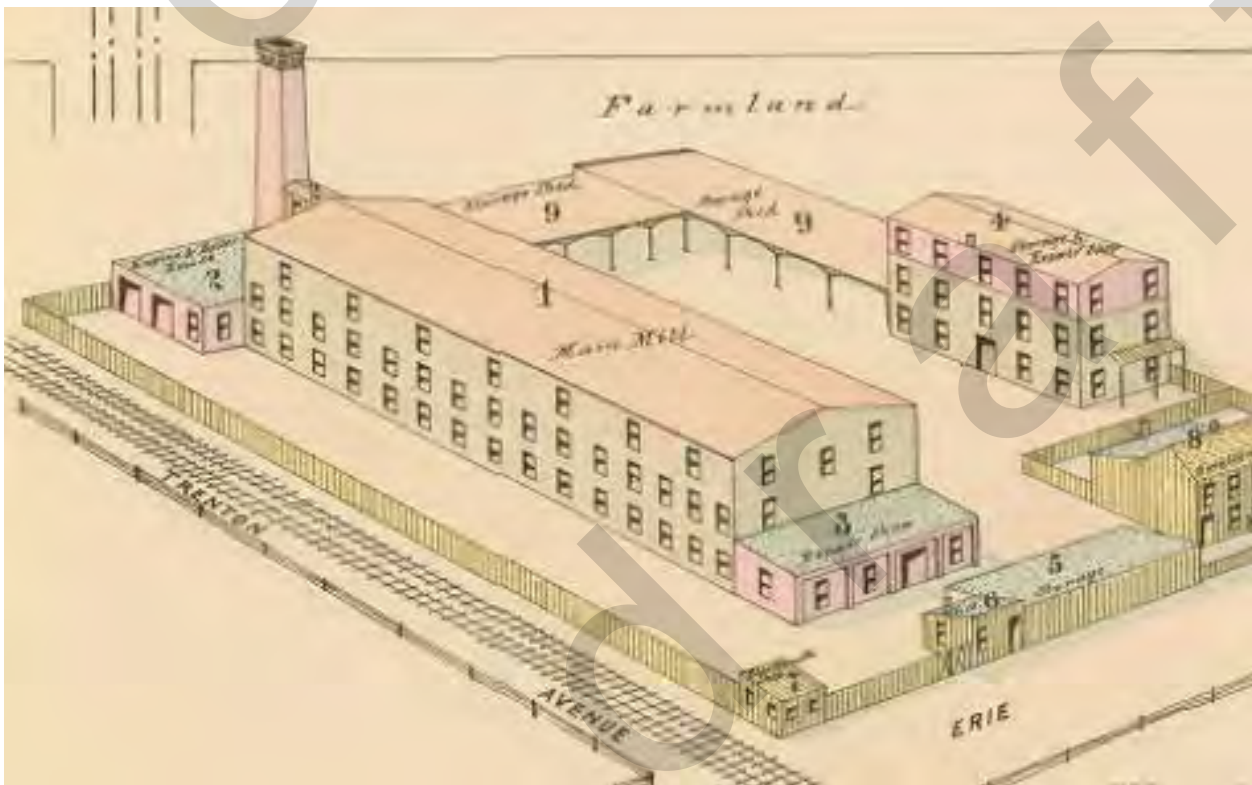


Figure 10 – “Aramingo Mills, Finley & Schlichter.” Hexamer General Survey, 1879.

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ISAAC SCHLICHTER
President The Schlichter Jute Cordage Co.
Director Manufacturers' National Bank

Figure 11 – “Isaac Schlichter.” Moses King, *Philadelphia and Notable Philadelphians* (New York: Moses King, 1902): 56.



Figure 12 – Plaque mounted at the bottom of the clock tower reading, “Manufactured by/ Seth Thomas Clock Co./ Thomaston Conn. U.S.A./ Mar 7th 1881/No. 203/ A.S. Hotchkiss.”

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Philadelphia, PA
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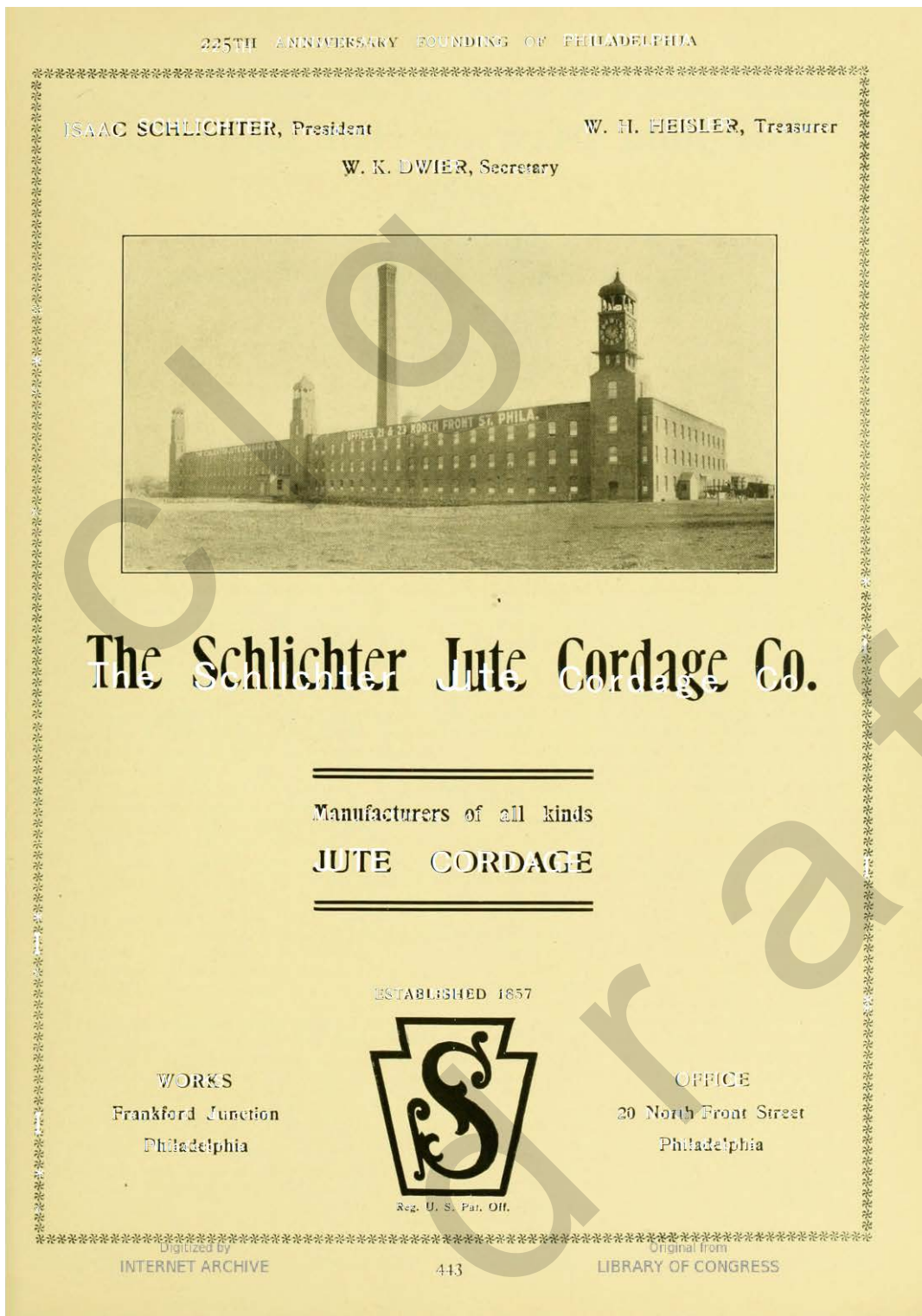


Figure 13 – William W. Matos, *Philadelphia, its founding and development, 1683-1908* (Philadelphia, The Executive Committee, 1908): 443.

Schlichter Jute Cordage Company
Name of Property

Philadelphia, PA
County and State

No. 754,811.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

I. SCHLICHTER.
BALE OR PACKAGE COVER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

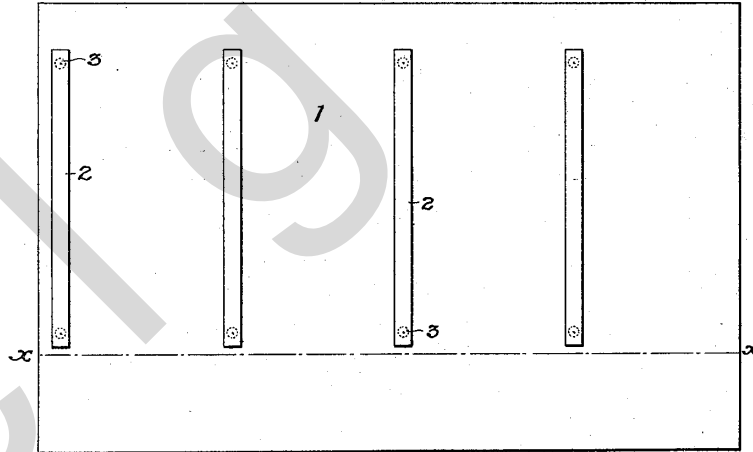


Fig. 3.

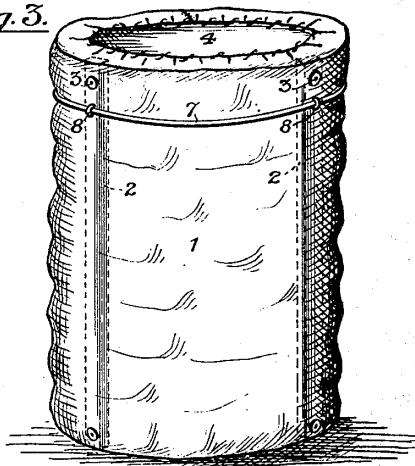


Fig. 2.

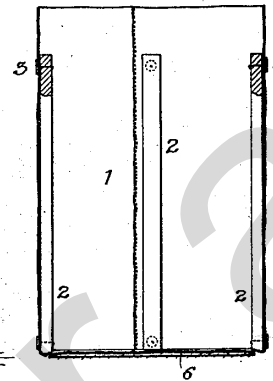


Fig. 5.

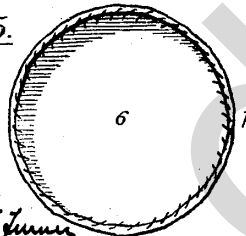
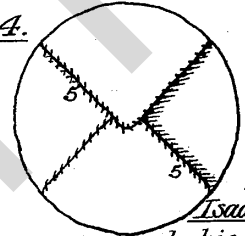


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:
Hamilton D. Turner
Frank L. A. Graham

INVENTOR:
Isaac Schlichter
by his Attorneys,
Houston & Houston

Figure 14 – “Bale or Package Cover.” Patent #754,811, 15 March 1904.

Schlichter Jute Cordage Company
Name of Property

Philadelphia, PA
County and State

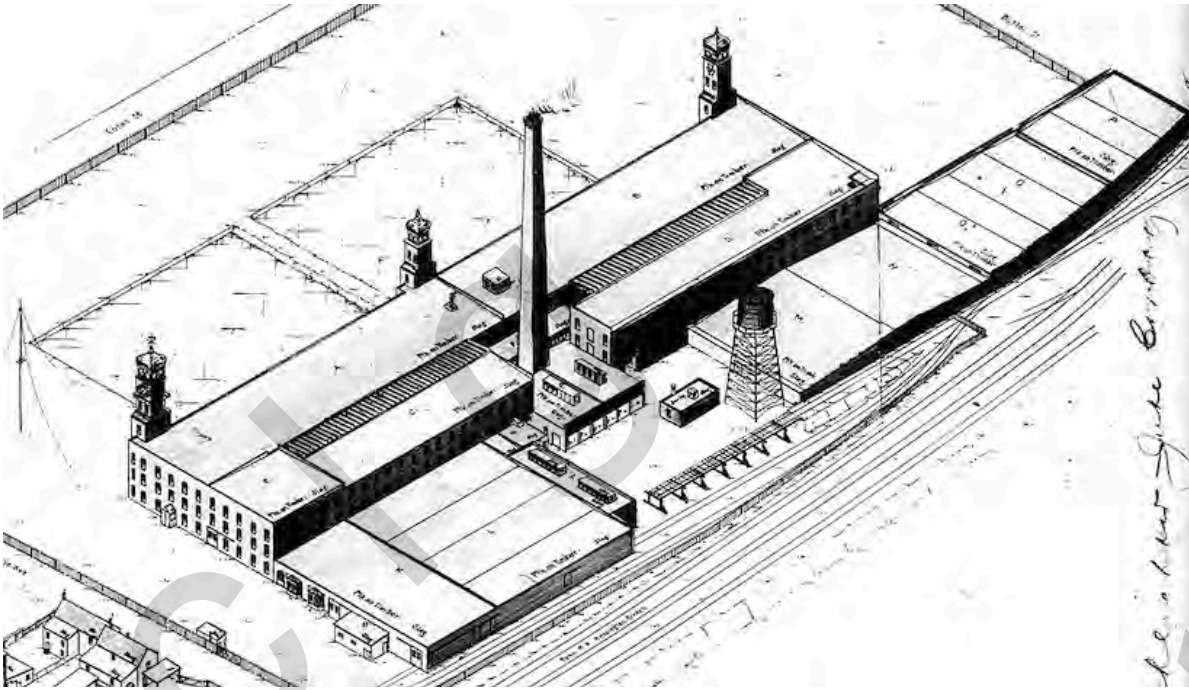


Figure 15 – “Schlichter Jute Cordage Co.” Associated Mutual Insurance Co., 1906.

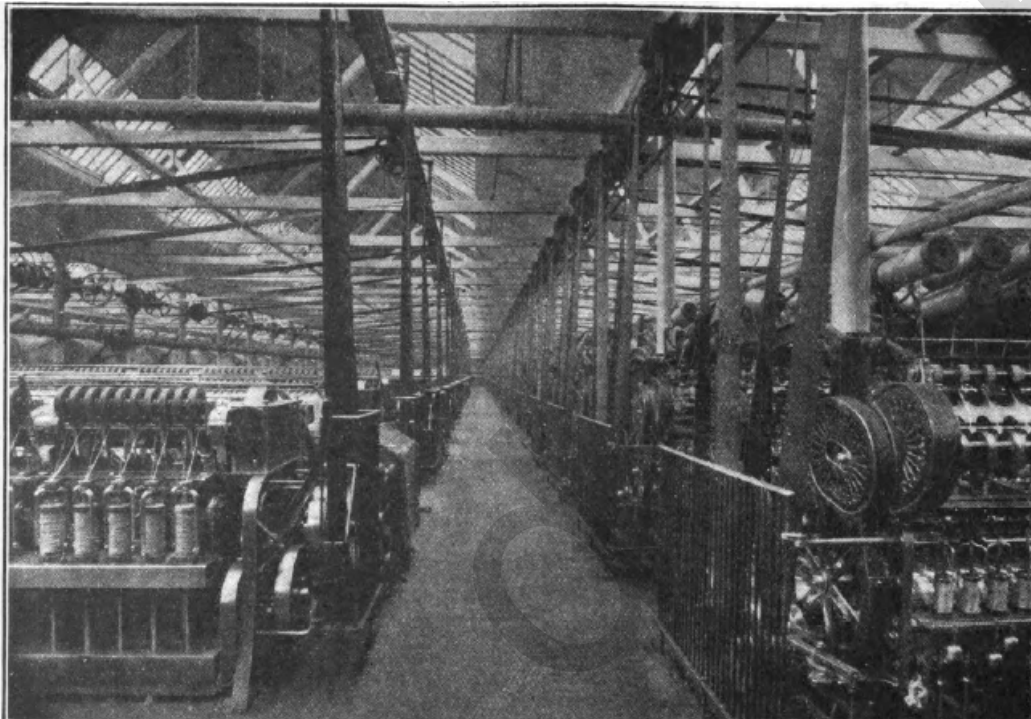


Figure 16 – “Jute Roving and Spinning Frames.” W.A. Graham Clark, *Linen, Jute and Hemp Industries in the United Kingdom* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1913): 141.

Schlichter Jute Cordage Company
Name of Property

Philadelphia, PA
County and State

A. S. Hotchkiss' Tower Clocks, made by Seth Thomas Clock Co.

For Seth Thomas' Sons & Co.'s Clocks, see Separate Catalogue.

FOR TOWER CLOCKS, SEE SEPARATE CATALOGUE.

Figure 17 – *Illustrated Catalog of Clocks* (American Clock Company, 1878): 1.



Figure 18 – USGS Map. Subject property shown in red.

Schlichter Jute Cordage Company
Name of Property

Philadelphia, PA
County and State

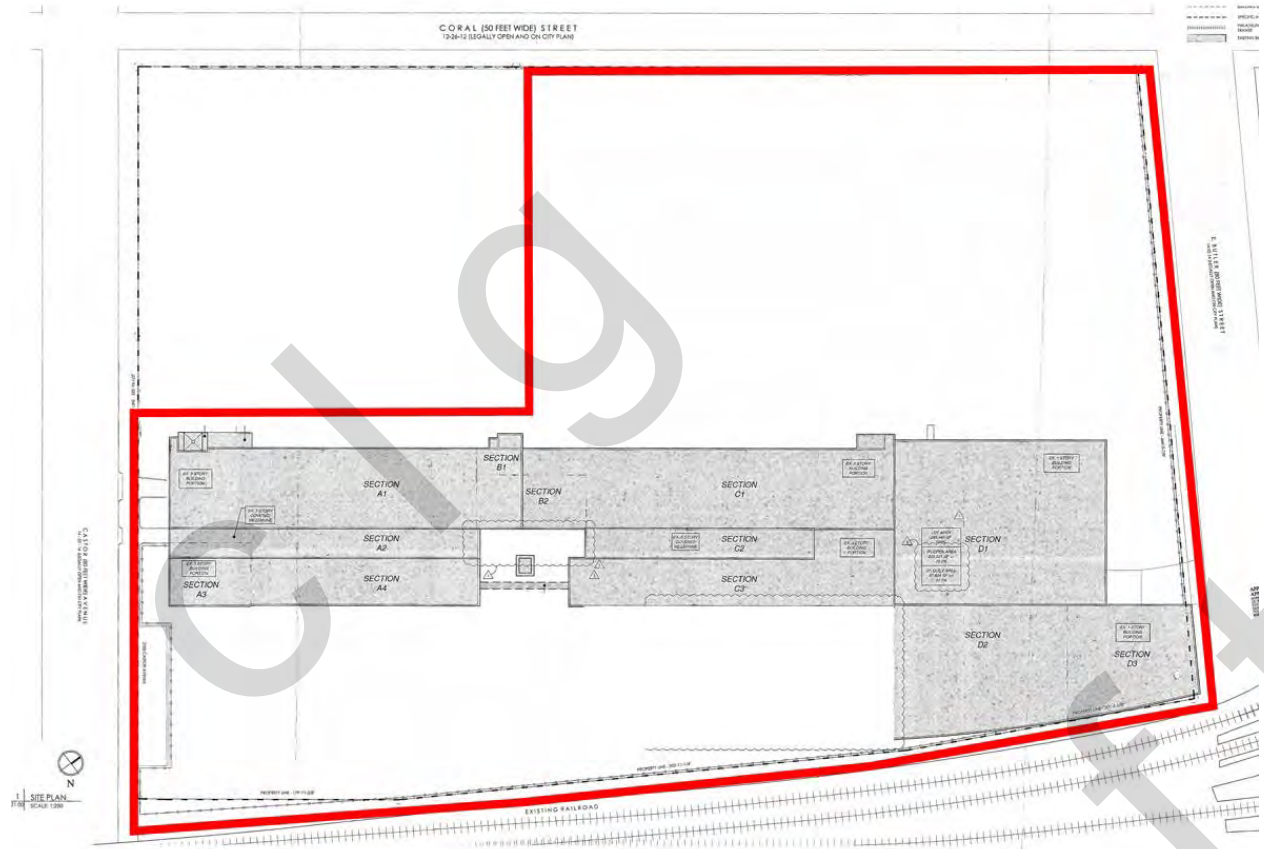
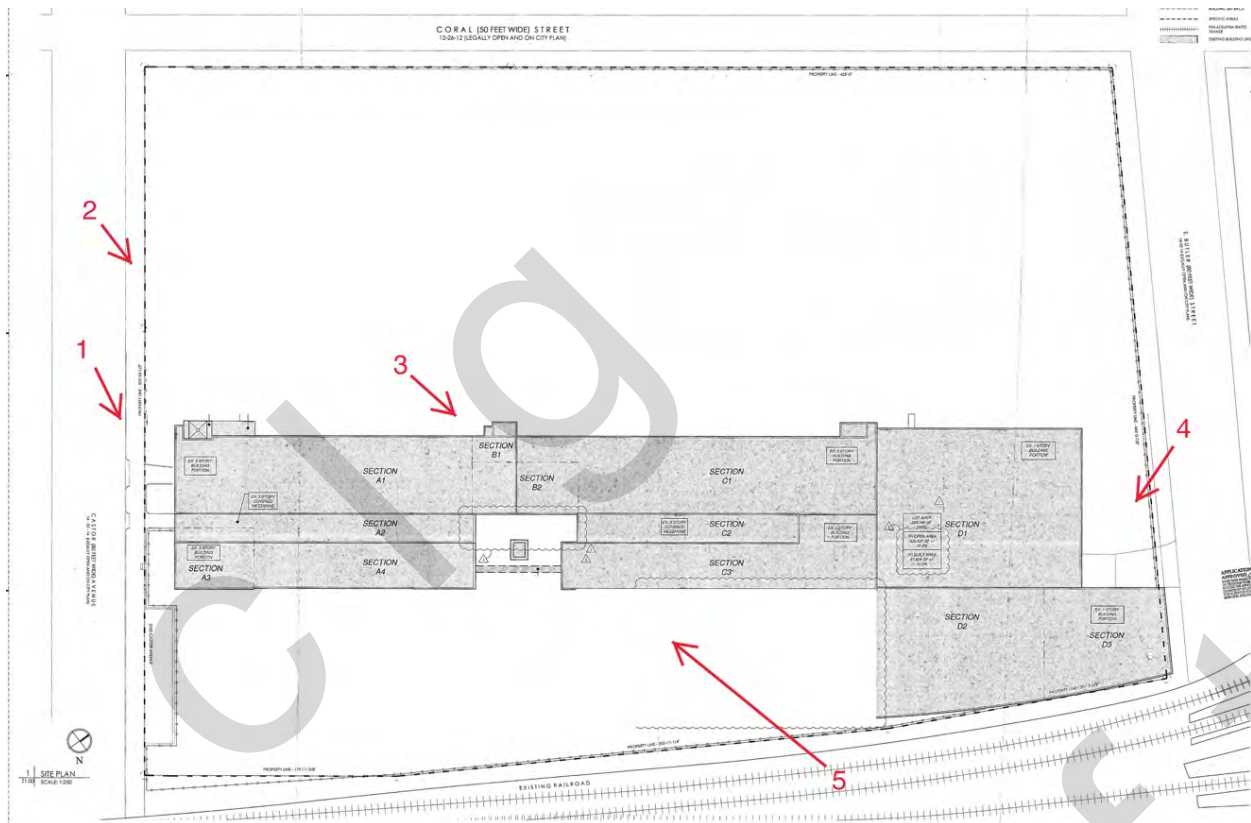


Figure 19 – Site Plan with NR Boundary shown in red. Scale: 1" = 250'. The boundary is defined according to the current tax parcel. There is no indication that the omitted section of the block ever had any association with the subject property.

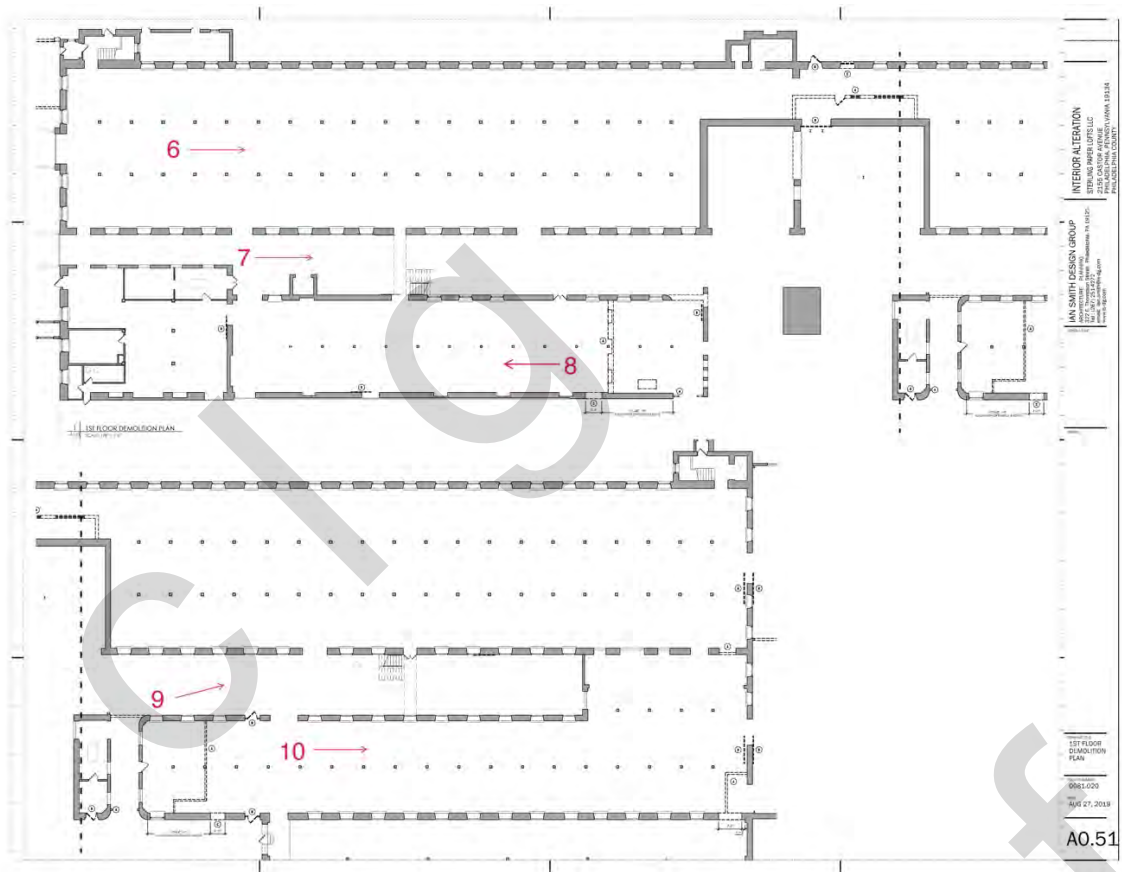
Schlichter Jute Cordage Company
Name of Property

Philadelphia, PA
County and State



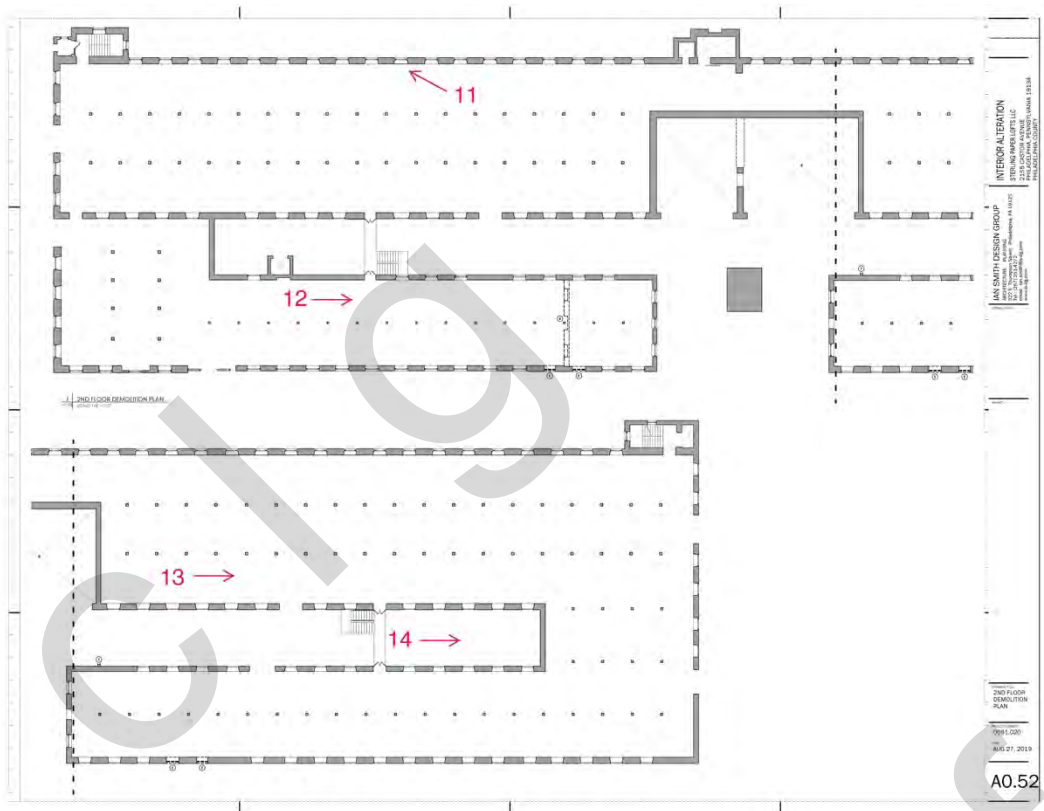
Schlichter Jute Cordage Company
Name of Property

Philadelphia, PA
County and State



Schlichter Jute Cordage Company
Name of Property

Philadelphia, PA
County and State



Schlichter Jute Cordage Company
Name of Property

Philadelphia, PA
County and State

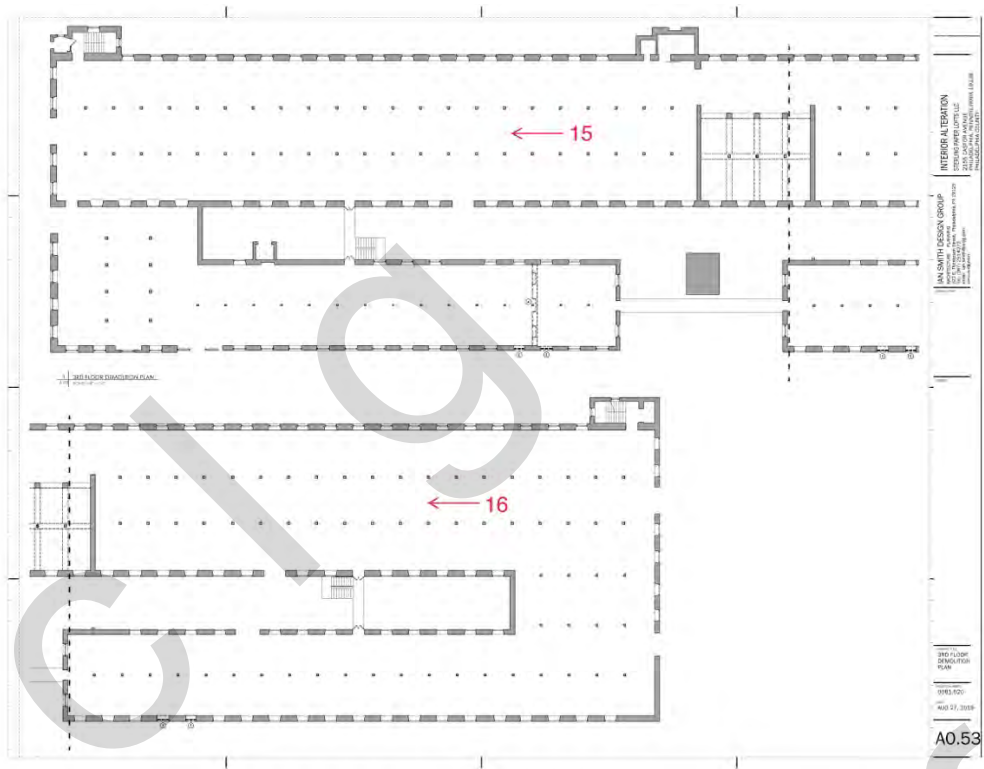


Figure 20 – Existing Plans with Photograph Key.

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