United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Harrington Machine Shop

and/or common 17th and Callowhill

2. Location

street & number 1640-66 Callowhill ~~Street~~ N/A not for publication

city, town Philadelphia N/A vicinity of congressional district 2nd

state Pennsylvania code 42 county Philadelphia code 101

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. Gerson Epstein

street & number 130 Charlestown Road

city, town Malvern N/A vicinity of state Pennsylvania 19355

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Department of Records

street & number Philadelphia City Hall

city, town Philadelphia state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date N/A ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state N/A

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Harrington Machine Shop is a well-preserved five-story flat-roof industrial building at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Callowhill Streets, measuring approximately 215 feet along Callowhill Street and 100 feet along Seventeenth Street. It has brick bearing walls on a coursed ashlar masonry basement and an interior steel structural system on the first four floors and wooden beams and girders on the top floor. The structural system was designed economically; the columns become lighter on each successively higher floor. (Photos 5,7,11)

The machine shop's facades suggest the building's utilitarian function. (Photo 1) The exterior bays with slightly projecting piers reflect the regular rhythm of the interior structural system. Each of the four bays on the west facade along Seventeenth Street contain two segmental-arch window openings with brick voussoirs, wooden sills, and steel-frame louver sashes. As the building rises, the height of the window openings diminishes, a visual "trick" to make the building appear taller. The two-leaf door with transom in the fourth bay from the northwest corner appears to be original; the sash door in the second bay from that corner is a later replacement.

Except for the easternmost bay, each of the twelve bays on the south side facing Carlton Street contain a segmental-arch steel-frame louver window. The easternmost bay has the original wooden sliding-sash windows and, next to them on the west, steel fire-escape balconies with metal access doors. (Photo 2) A wide segmental-arch ground-story opening with stone bumpers and garage-type door stands in the sixth bay from the southwest corner. (Photo 3) The east facade, with a projecting elevator shaft, has windows in only the three northernmost bays.

The north facade along Callowhill Street most clearly indicates the building's industrial use. Segmental-arch steel-frame louver windows fill the six easternmost bays, the fourth bay from the northwest corner, and the corner bay (at Seventeenth and Callowhill Streets). The second bay from that corner has two pairs of segmental-arch window openings, but the eastern openings in that bay were bricked in when the elevator was installed. The third bay from the corner is a fire tower with a recessed porch and stairwell at each floor. The fifth bay from the corner is an air shaft with narrow segmental-arch windows. The trabeated openings (now filled with steel-frame louver windows) in the sixth bay from the northwest corner once afforded access for hoisted goods, as indicated by the steel beam projecting from the wall above the top floor and the openings' floor-level sills and steel- (or iron-) beam lintels. A garage-type door is at the ground floor. A swivel arm projects from the pier between the second and third easternmost windows at the ground floor. The arm is stronger than the original one, but its location is the same. (Photos 4,10)

The interior's steel construction and large windows allow a great deal of open floor space and natural light. (Photos 5,7,11,12) The eleven-by-three grid of columns support steel beams which run north and south, the narrow width of the building. The columns and beams are H-beams, but they were constructed by riveting straight and L-shaped steel elements together, since rolled H-beams had barely advance beyond the experimental stage in 1903. The columns and beams, including the wooden ones on the top floor, are secured with large steel plates. (Photos 6,8) The wooden joists and flooring rest on the steel girders.

Alterations to the building have been minimal. An interior elevator has been installed against the north wall, partitions have been erected, and the original wooden sliding-sash windows have been replaced by steel-frame louver windows. Many of the original wooden windows, however, are stored in the basement. (Photo 9)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
_x_ 1900–1954	___ communications	_x_ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1903 **Builder/Architect** Roydhouse, Arey & Co., builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Harrington Machine Shop, a well-preserved turn-of-the-century industrial building, is the former quarters of one of America's two oldest hoist manufacturers that retain their original corporate identities. This also makes it the oldest known extant hoist manufactory in Philadelphia. In becoming such a leading and long-lived firm, the Harrington Company's development serves as a text-book example of how a concern could succeed or fail in 19th- and 20th-century American industry.

The Harrington Company has its roots in the machine tool shop of Harrington & Haskins, established in 1867 at the northwest corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, only a few blocks from its 1903 building. Born in rural southern Vermont, Edwin Harrington (1825-1891) attended business college in Worcester, Massachusetts, and developed his skills as a machinist in machine shops in that area before beginning his own machine tool business in Worcester about 1854.

Probably because a large number of good customers were located in Philadelphia, Harrington moved to that city in 1867, and established a partnership, Harrington & Haskins, with Harry R. Haskins, also a machinist. The business grew steadily thereafter. Its name changed to Edwin Harrington and Company in 1869, then to Edwin Harrington, Son and Company in 1883, and Edwin Harrington, Son and Company, Incorporated a decade later. In 1923 the firm's name was simplified to, and remains, The Harrington Company, although since 1978 it has operated as an independent subsidiary of Albee Corporation, headquartered in Manheim, Pennsylvania. The Harrington Company moved its operation to Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1954, and in 1968 the Harrington family sold the company's name, patents, and equipment to Howard Shingle Corporation, which was taken over by Albee Corporation ten years later.

Both Harrington and Yale Lock Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Connecticut (later Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company) began manufacturing hoists in 1875, a time when the use of iron and experiments on the strength of materials were contributing to rapid improvements in hoist design. As the English engineer Paul N. Hasluck put it in 1904, "The construction of hoisting machinery has been revolutionized during the last quarter of a century, and goods and materials are moved, loaded, and discharged, and workshop and yard operations performed with a celerity little short of marvel-ous."[1] In 1875 Yale acquired the patents of Thomas A. Weston's Weston Differential Pulley Blocks, and Harrington first constructed an improved screw-geared hoist for Matthias Pennypacker of Philadelphia. The screw-geared hoist was recognized as much better than the mechanically inefficient Weston Differential Pulley Block, and two years later Harrington purchased Pennypacker's patents.

Both the Yale-manufactured Weston hand-hoist and the Harrington-manufactured Pennypacker hand-hoist were exhibited in Machinery Hall at Philadelphia's International Exhibition of 1876 (Centennial Exposition). Harrington's reputation grew rapidly, and the next year, in 1877, a three-ton Harrington hoist was placed in Philadelphia's Permanent Exhibit; in 1932, that same hoist was given to the Franklin Institute, where it again was exhibited for a number of years.

[1] Paul N. Hasluck, Builders' Hoisting Machinery (London: Cassell & Company, 1904), p. 11.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 0.05

Quadrangle name Philadelphia

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	485730	4423190
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard J. Webster

organization N/A date 27 January 1983

street & number 1229 Surrey Road telephone 215-399-0784 / 215-436-2995

city or town West Chester state Pennsylvania 19380

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Larry E.Tise,State Historic Preservation Officer date 3/16/83

For HCRS use only

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

date 5/6/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Patrick Andrus date 5/6/83

Chief of Registration

GPO 938 835

Although the Yale name still appears on its hoists, the company was merged into Eaton Manufacturing Company in 1963 (Eaton Yale & Towne, Inc. after 1965 and Eaton Corporation since 1971). The Harrington Company, meanwhile, continues to make hoists in suburban Philadelphia as an independent subsidiary of Albee Corporation. Harrington's only other challenger for longevity would be Chisholm-Moore Manufacturing Company, which began in Chicago in 1876 and later moved its headquarters to Cleveland. It still manufactures hoists, but like Yale it has been absorbed by a larger corporation, Columbus McKinnon of Niagara Falls, New York. The Chisholm-Moore name has been replaced on its products by the appropriately ambiguous initials "C-M."

Edwin Harrington, Son and Company was not only an early hoist manufacturer, but also a leading hoist manufacturer. At the turn of the century, about the time that the Harrington Machine Shop was being built at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets, over 30,000 Harrington hoists were in use around the country. The Harrington hoist was "adopted by the United States Government and in use in all first-class shops, rolling mills, and manufactories," the company brochure boasted, and "it is everywhere recognized as 'The Standard Hoist of the World.'"[2]

Because of the era's intense competition, Harrington's immodesty is understandable, yet his claim was supported in part by independent sources. In his 1912 book on hoisting machine design, H.D. Hess discussed the design and operation of the three leading hand-hoists. The manufacturers of these hoists were Edwin Harrington, Son and Company, Chisholm-Moore Manufacturing Company, and Yale and Towne Manufacuring Company. Chisholm-Moore and Yale and Towne stood among Harrington's four leading competitors; the other two were Wright Manufacturing Company, a Division of American Chain and Cable Company, and the Ford Chain Block Company in Philadelphia. Both of these company names have since faded from the scene.

When Edwin Harrington, Son and Company moved operations to its new machine shop in 1903, it was the leading hoist manufacturer in Philadelphia with the most up-to-date facilities. Today that building is the only known extant hoist machine shop in the city. Ford Chain Block Company, Harrington's strongest local competitor, was at Second and Diamond streets, now a vacant lot. Also gone are the old factories of the city's two other early-20th-century hoist manufacturers, Alfred Box & Company at the southeast corner of Front and Poplar streets and American Engineering Company at Aramingo and Cumberland streets.

Harrington's firm proved innovative and tenacious during a time of rapid changes and cut-throat competition. Sometimes short-term survival required entering illegal pooling agreements, such as the one arranged with Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company and D. Round & Son at the turn of the century. Long-term survival, however, rested on continual improvements in the design and production of hoists and machine tools. In 1879, for example, Harrington patented an improved chain hoist, which he called the Quick Lift Hoist, and the next year secured the patent rights for an improved worm-driven hoist. Patents for other improvements were granted throughout the 1880's and 1890's, including one for the Improved Screw Hoist in 1894, which was the firm's first product with completely interchangeable parts. What would perhaps prove to be the company's most historically significant achievement came in 1895, when it manufactured the country's (if not the world's) first electric hoist.

---

[2] The Harrington System: Labor-Saving Appliances (Philadelphia: Edwin Harrington, Son and Company, 1896), p. 2.

In May 1905, a year after moving to its new quarters at Seventeenth and Callowhills streets, the Harrington Company patented its first Peerless Hoist. After years of stubbornly producing double load chain hoists, which the company considered superior but consumers found expensive, the company switched to the single load wheel in the Peerless Hoist. It was a well designed product whose novel features included a superior arrangement of reduction gears and a silent friction brake inside a protective cover. The Peerless Hoist was regarded as one the three finest hand hoists in the country. It was improved upon by the Peerless Model B in 1912 and the all-steel Peerless Model C in 1925. It remains the company's mainstay yet today.

Because Harrington was most innovative in hoist design, hoists became the company's specialty and great success. The machine tool end of its business, however, illustrated how not to succeed in business. Although early in the 20th century Harrington developed experimental machines for other manufacturers, keen competition encouraged thoroughgoing standardization, which the Harrington Company failed to pursue during the 1890's in its manufacture of lathes. By producing special purpose lathes for preferred customers, instead of standardizing and perfecting a single line, the company lost its place as a leading manufacturer of lathes and discontinued its lathe business in 1927. The decline of this aspect of its business was compensated for by the company's expansion and improvement of drilling machines. By the early 20th century, the Harrington Company was making multiple spindle machines in a well engineered series of sizes that could meet almost every requirement. These machines, however, needed a great deal of engineering sales effort by factory specialists. Because the best customers were midwestern automobile makers, high travel expenses and delayed contacts reduced the company's profits and competitive advantage. Rather than relocate in the Mid-West, the Harrington Company ceased all of its machine tool production in 1928, and concentrated thereafter on manufacturing only hoists.

The Harrington Machine Shop enjoys excellent architectural integrity. Its original exterior is intact except for new window sashes. The original windows, however, remain on the premises, stored in the basement. Similarly the interior has had minimal alterations, essentially only the addition of elevators and some partitions. In fact, a Harrington 10,000-pound screw hoist, the Improved 1894 Model, is still in place on one of the upper floors. This was Harrington's first hoist with completely interchangeable parts.

The interior steel-frame construction of the Harrington Machine Shop reflects the state of the art for industrial buildings at the turn of the century. Although the Harrington Machine Shop's construction does not place it in the vanguard of architectural engineering, it does make it a very up-to-date building for its time. When built, it included a combination of traditional and advanced construction techniques: brick masonry walls to carry their own weight and some of the peripheral floor loads and a steel frame for the bulk of the floor loads and the small wind loads. Steel was rarely used in factories before 1890, and was still not widespread in such buildings by 1903. Because the H-column, common in mid-20th-century steel construction, was only beginning to be rolled on a more-or-less experimental basis in 1900, the contractors of the Harrington Machine Shop had to fabricate H-columns

from I-columns and steel plates. (Photos 5, 6) On the upper floors, where less strength was needed, the plate of the built-up columns was replaced by diagonals to form a truss between the I-columns. (Photo 11)

In Chicago, of course, the fully developed steel frame was established by 1892, but architects and engineers on the east coast were more conservative. The braced and riveted steel skeleton was not established in New York, for example, for another three years, with the American Surety Building in 1895. Philadelphia's first example apparently was the Land Title Building, designed by the noted Chicago firm of D.H. Burnham & Co.; it was completed in 1898 -- only five years before the Harrington Machine Shop. Since these pioneer steel structures were high-rise office buildings, their builders were encouraged to (and their owners could afford to) incorporate the latest engineering developments in their construction. To have done the same for the Harrington Machine Shop would have been neither necessary nor fiscally responsible. With its built-up steel columns using no more materials than necessary, the builders of the Harrington Machine Shop used a minimum of materials at a minimum of cost for a maximum of strength.

Hoists are fundamental in nearly every manufacturing and construction endeavor. The English engineer Paul N. Hasluck spelled out this simple point to building contractors nearly eighty years ago. "Hoisting machinery of some kind is indispensable to every building and contracting firm," Hasluck wrote. "When much heavy material has to be handled the employment of unsuitable hoisting machinery has a very marked effect on profits."[3]

The pulley, one of the five simple machines, is the fundamental element of all hoists. Unknown in ancient Egypt, the pulley was developed in the classical and especially Hellenistic periods. It and its by-products, the windless and crank, were first mentioned in Mechanica, a 4th-century B.C. work of the school of Aristotle. Romans, in their organization of builders' yards during their Empire period, made significant progress in hoist development. Roman hoists were not improved upon for about a thousand years. Although medieval architects and engineers spent a great deal of time on the problems of hoisting devices, it appears that well into the Renaissance most materials were carried to heights via scaffolds and ramps. Even as late as the American Revolution, such simple hoists as the windlass had advanced little beyond primitive examples.

The introduction of iron and experiments on the strength of materials in the early 19th century marked the beginnings of a period of rapid improvement of hoists. As pointed out in an earlier Hasluck quote, advancements multiplied after about 1875, the date that Edwin Harrington began manufacturing hoists. These improved hoists facilitated the movement of heavy objects in an industrial world where the need for cutting production costs was becoming paramount.

---

[3]Hasluck, Builders' Hoisting Machinery, p. 10.

Box Double Screw Chain Hoists: The Chain Hoists for Hard Rough Use. Bulletin 2800. Philadelphia: Alfred Box & Company, Inc., 1921.

Condit, Carl W. American Building: Materials and Techniques from the Colonial Settlements to the Present. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968. (pp. 119, 126-27.)

_____. American Building Art: The Nineteenth Century. New York: Oxford University Press, 1960. (pp. 71-72.)

Cyclone High Speed Hoists. Catalog 26. Cleveland: The Chisholm-Moore Manufacturing Company, 1921.

Financial Stock Guide Service: Directory of Obsolete Securities. New York: Financial Information, Inc., 1981. (pp/ 33, 972.)

Ford Hoists. Catalog 6B. Philadelphia: Ford Chain Block Company, 1923.

Gopsill's Philadelphia City Directory for 1868. Philadelphia: James Gopsill, 1868. (p. 731.)

Gopsill's Philadelphia City Directory for 1905. Philadelphia: James Gopsill's Sons, 1905. (p. 1099.)

Glynn, Joseph. Rudimentary Treatise on the Construction of Cranes and Machinery for Raising Heavy Bodies, for the Erection of Buildings, and for Hoisting Goods. London: John Weale, 1849. (pp. 2-3, 9, 69-70.)

Harrington, Arthur M. "Historical Notes about the Harrington Company Compiled from Old Records." 1954. (Typewritten.) In possession of John Harrington, Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

The Harrington System: Labor-Saving Appliances. Philadelphia: Edwin Harrington, Son and Company, 1896. (pp. 2-3.)

Hasluck, Paul N. Builders' Hoisting Machinery. London: Cassell & Company, 1904. (pp. 10-11.)

Hess, H.D. Machine Design: Hoists, Derricks, Cranes. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1912. (pp. 206-211.)

Illustrated Catalogue & Price List of Weston's Patent Differential Pulley Blocks and Safety Hoisting Machines. Stamford, Conn.: Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, 1881. (pp. 3, 6-7.)

Insurance Maps of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 29 vols. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1917-1978. (Vol. 4.)

Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876. Philadelphia: Centennial Catalogue Co., 1876. (pp. 42-43.)

Philadelphia Business Directory for 1905. Philadelphia: James Gopsill's Sons, 1905.

Philadelphia Business Directory for 1915. Philadelphia: C.E. Howe Co., 1915.

Roydhouse, Arey & Co. "Machine Shop for Edwin Harrington, Son and Co., Inc." Philadelphia, n.d. (1903.) (Blueprints.) In architectural offices of Edward Harrison Bernstein, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Smith, Elvino V., comp. Atlas of the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, & 17th Wards of the City of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Elvino V. Smith, 1909. (pl. 16.)

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Department of Records. Registry Unit 3N2-213, 3N2-245.

Harrington, John. Fort Washington, Pennsylvania. Interviews, 9 March 1982, 11 January 1983.

Highland, Donald. President, The Harrington Company, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. Interview, 17 January 1983.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Harrington Machine Shop, Philadelphia County

The nominated property occupies plot plan 3N2, city town 245, Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Callowhill streets, the lot extends eastward 216 feet from the east side of Seventeenth Street to a point, thence southward 100 feet to the north side of Carlton Street, thence westward 215 feet to the east side of Callowhill Street, thence northward 100 feet to the point of beginning.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Ref 83002270

Substantive Review

Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia County
PENNSYLVANIA

Working No. MAR 23 1983
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/84
Date Due: 4/21/83 5/7/83
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 5/6/83
___ RETURN
___ REJECT
Federal Agency: ___

___ resubmission
___ nomination by person or local government
___ owner objection
___ appeal

Substantive Review: ✓ sample ___ request ___ appeal ___ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

This building is historically significant for its association with late 19th/early 20th century industrial development in Philadelphia. Built in 1903 the building served as the quarters of one of the leading and most innovative companies producing hoisting equipment. Advances in hoisting machinery were important elements contributing to American industrialization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Recom./Criteria meets A
Reviewer Patsch Andus
Discipline Historian
Date 5/6/83
___ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ___ technical corrections cited below
___ substantive reasons discussed below

✓ **1. Name**

✓ **2. Location**

3. Classification

✓ Category Ownership Status Present Use
Public Acquisition Accessible

✓ **4. Owner of Property**

✓ **5. Location of Legal Description**

✓ **6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

7. Description

Condition: ___ excellent ___ good ___ fair ___ deteriorated ___ ruins ___ unexposed
Check one: ___ unaltered ___ altered
Check one: ___ original site ___ moved date ___

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

✓ summary paragraph
✓ completeness O.K.
✓ clarity
✓ alterations/integrity
✓ dates
✓ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates | Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ✓ summary paragraph
- ✓ completeness
- ✓ clarity
- ✓ applicable criteria
- ✓ justification of areas checked
- ✓ relating significance to the resource
- ✓ context
- ✓ relationship of integrity to significance
- ___ justification of exception
- ___ other

a letter dated May 6, 1983 suggests that hoist manufacturing is of minimal significance in american history; I believe that the statement of significance adequately justifies the local significance of this building for its association with the Harrington firm - the form does a good job in explaining the importance of hoisting machinery, and in placing the Harrington firm within the context of industrial activity in Philadelphia. The period of significance chosen is 1903-1954 - to extend that recently it would have to be shown that the firm's activities were exceptionally significant. However I believe that there is no question for this building being significant for industrial production in the early 20th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title | date

13. Other

___ Maps

___ Photographs

___ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet


17TH STREET
FLOO
76

WEST & NORTH FACADE

...G BUILDING

Photo 1
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: View: Facing SE

NEGATIVES AT:

ORIGINAL WINDOWS, SOUTH FACADE

ING BUILDING

Photo 2
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia, Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: South facade windows: Facing N

PHOTOS BY: SARAH ROSE

NEGATIVES AT:


MIND

LOADING ENTRANCE, SOUTH FACADE BLDG.

Photo 3
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: South entrance: Facing N

NEGATIVES AT:

HOIST, NORTH FACADE

Photo 4
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: Hoist arm, N facade: facing SE

NEGATIVES AT:

3RD FLOOR

VG BLDG.

Photo 5
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: Interior: 3rd floor

NEGATIVES AT:

3RD FLOOR

BUILDING.

Photo 6
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: Interior: 3rd floor
column-girder detail

NEGATIVES AT:

5TH FLOOR

Photo 7
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: Interior: 5th floor

BLDG.

PHOTOS BY: SARAH ROSE

NEGATIVES AT:

5TH FLOOR

Photo 8
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: Interior: 5th floor
column-girder detail

NEGATIVES AT:

9

ORIGINAL WINDOWS

BLDG.

Photo 9
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: July 1982
PC: Sarah Rose
NL: Property owner
PV: Interior: Windows stored in basement

NEGATIVES AT:

LIFTING ASHES FROM BASEMENT WITH QUICK SPEED PEERLESS HOIST

Photo 10
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: c. 1910
PC: Unknown. From Edwin Harrington, Son & Son Co. Catalog
NL: Property owner
PV: North facade: Facing S

Photo 11
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: c. 1904
PC: Unknown. From Coll. John Harrington
NL: Property owner
PV: Interior: 4th floor

ASSEMBLING FROM STOCK PARTS

Photo 12
Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia Co., PA.
PD: c. 1910
PC: Unknown. From Edwin Harrington, Son & Co. Catalog
NL: Property owner
PV: Interior: Employees working in shop

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PHILADELPHIA QUADRANGLE
PENNSYLVANIA—NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Harrington Machine Shop
Philadelphia County
Zone 18 E485730 N4423190

Mapped by the U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1946. Topography by planetable surveys 1947. Revised by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1967

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 280 (1967)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone, and New Jersey coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5.8 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

PENNSYLVANIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—N. J.
N3952.5—W7507.5/7.5

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 5963 I NW—SERIES V831

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1974

LAW OFFICES
BALLARD, SPAHR, ANDREWS & INGERSOLL
SUITE 1100
1850 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
202 466-5800
TELEX: 90-4185

30 SOUTH 17TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19103
215 564-1800
TELEX: 83-4532

SEVENTEENTH STREET PLAZA BUILDING
SUITE 2300
1225 17TH STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
303 292-2400

HAMBURGER ALLEE 2-10
6000 FRANKFURT/MAIN 90
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
(0611) 77 50 83
TELEX: 4189617

May 6, 1983

Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
National Park Service
United States Department of
Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: National Register of Historic Places - Pending Nominations - Harrington Machine Shop, 1640-66 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia

Gentlemen:

On behalf of our client, Franklin Town Corporation, and pursuant to the provisions of 36 CFR §60.6(t), we are submitting this petition to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places to reject the captioned nomination, and hereby request that the Keeper substantively review the nomination.

The grounds of the petition are as follows:

1. The nomination of the Harrington Machine Shop for inclusion in the National Register is improper because the property is not a district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture and therefore fails to meet the statutory requirements set forth in the relevant portion of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, 16 USC §470a(a)(1)(A).

2. The captioned nomination rests on the assertion that hoist manufacturing is of historical significance, apparently ignoring the fact that the company which previously operated in the subject property continues in the same business of hoist manufacturing at present. Hoist manufacturing is of minimal historical significance and is not a sufficient ground for inclusion in the National Register.

3. Public policy requires that nominations for inclusion in the National Register be rejected in a case such as the present, where there has been no showing of substantial historical significance.

4. Approval of the nomination will unduly restrict the efficient future development of the area in which the Harrington Machine Shop is located, resulting in a net public detriment.

Please contact me if you have any questions or if our office can furnish additional information.

Respectfully submitted,

Mitchell K. Black

MKB:0296t

MEETING REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: HARRINGTON MACHINE SHOP

LOCATION OF MEETING: 1100 L. ST., N.W. DATE: 5/6/83

STAFF MEMBER: MAC DOUGALL DIVISION:

PARTICIPANT:	ORGANIZATION:	PHONE:
MITCHELL BLACK		

REPORT:

INQUIRED ABOUT REVIEW PROCEDURES; ASKED WHEN A DECISION WOULD BE MADE. REQUESTED WE CALL HIM AFTER A DECISION IS REACHED.