

RECEIVED

OCT 20 1986

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 5 1986
date entered JAN 6 1987

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

1. Name

historic C.C. Knight Factory
and/or common Middishade Clothing Factory (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 1600 Callowhill Street N/A not for publication
city, town Philadelphia N/A vicinity of
state PA code 042 county Philadelphia code 101

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Gateway Associates
street & number 1417 Spruce Street
city, town Philadelphia N/A vicinity of state PA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Philadelphia City Hall, Dept. of Records
street & number Broad and Market Streets
city, town Philadelphia state PA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title none has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no
date N/A ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local
depository for survey records N/A
city, town N/A state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Middishade Building is a six-story concrete framed manufacturing building that was erected in 1908 at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Callowhill streets. Once surrounded by other immense factories that made everything from railroad engines to tools, it and its neighbor, the Peerless Hoist Company, now stand alone by the Callowhill branch of the railroad. The building itself is a handsome example of reinforced concrete construction sheathed on its two public facades in dressy hard fired brick and terra cotta, but left unadorned toward its industrial neighbors on the south and west. Within, the interior spaces are the direct expression of the poured concrete, showing the formwork of the columns, beams, and slabs. The building retains a high degree of integrity, within and without and conveys with force the mass scale of the industrialization of work in the twentieth century.

The Sixteenth and Callowhill street facades share a common "public" architectural vocabulary of massive coursed brick piers, corresponding to the interior structural bays, and continuing around the exterior. These are capped by a terra cotta entablature above the first floor mezzanine which "supports" four stories to a belt course, in turn setting off an attic story capped by a parapet. With street names and "No. 1 Building" (a reference to the ambitions of the original owner, the C.C.Knight Co.) cast into the entablature, it is the major element in the facade. The upper stories shift from the uninflected rhythm of the base to one of corner pavilions flanking central bays in the fashion of renaissance classicism. That articulation is subtle to be sure, being little more than a brick deep, but by cutting the corner pilasters and capitals as if they were behind the brick facade, the architect made it clear that such a composition was intended.

That articulation of the facade corresponds to the plan features. For example, the expressed corner bays of the east facade both contain entrances and the southeast and northwest corners also contain the fire towers, denoted on the exterior by sashless openings that light the stair landings, while the northeast corner contains the wrought iron railed stair to the management's mezzanine. The corner pavilions are given greater weight by three broadly spaced three-over-three light iron sash at each floor separated by piers that are as wide as the window openings. At the attic story, round arched windows resolve the top. The central bays are by contrast, more open, consisting of banks of four, four-over-four metal sash windows separated by piers that are turned into pilasters by large terra cotta capitals below the fifth floor belt course. A similar pattern continues along the Callowhill Street facade, but with two three-over-three windows in the corners and banks of three-over-three windows separated by pilasters. Terra cotta sills and parapet copings, soldier course brick above windows and massive swagged consoles above the doors give the building a level of finish that characterized the public face of early twentieth century factories. That level of finish continues at the top where a small pediment, ornamented with a cartouche that contains the founding date of the business, (1812), and the completion date (1909) of the new building screens the gable roof peak.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Middishade Clothing Factory Item number 7

Page 2

Description (continued):

The side and rear walls, are by contrast, matter of fact, but with a relationship to the main facades in proportion and fenestration. There the concrete frame is directly expressed on the surface, instead of being clad in brick. The lower third of the bays are infilled with brick laid in common bond, and capped by terra cotta sills. The three-over-three windows in banks of three are like those of the Callowhill facade. The industrial character of the building is evident in the loading docks that alternate with large industrial sash on the Callowhill Street side.

Although the facades of the building are largely intact, two alterations have occurred to the exterior. The original pressed metal cornice was removed a generation ago when so many other cornices were dismantled from buildings. Its outline is clearly evident, and original plans at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania indicate that it could be readily recreated. And an imitation granite entrance at the south east corner provided access to the Middishade retail lobby when the company began to market its own products at the factory.

The interior by contrast with the handsome classicism of the street facades, was in keeping with the industrial character of the rear. On the upper stories, square section reinforced concrete columns are spaced according to the exterior bay system and carry longitudinal beams and transverse girders that in turn carry concrete floors. The origins of the system in the earlier technology of heavy timber slow burning factory construction is clearly apparent in the proportion and subdivision of the framing system, and is continued in the framing of the attic story which is crowned by a gabled roof, itself expressed on the facade by the shallow pediment that looks to the earlier wood technology of the gabled roof. The first floor is oversized, with a double height ceiling, and is overlooked by first and mezzanine level offices.

Though the floor system is largely uninflected, there are some plan features that link the building to up to date industrial design. One has already been alluded to, the development of fire towers, such as those at the corners of the building, and the centralized location of the toilets on the south wall where efficiency experts suggested that they should be placed. Finally, a freight elevator, served off the rear alley, vertically connected the manufacturing process. At the front of each floor, a partition separates off the management zone. Those areas have been modified over the years, with a variety of up to date finishes that acknowledge the style consciousness of the fashion industry. Office partitions of blonde oak, grooved mahogany paneling and more recently synthetic wall boards capped by round headed glass subdivide the management zones at the front of each story. Industrial stairs with wood handrails, wrought iron balusters and concrete treads are in keeping with the function of the building. The principal industrial interior spaces survive with a high degree of integrity.

NPS counting purposes: The nominated property contains one contributing building.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1908

Builder/Architect Watson and Huckel

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Middishade Clothing Factory at Sixteenth and Callowhill streets is one of the last survivors of the apparel industry which was Philadelphia's largest employer during the first two-thirds of this century and was second in output only to New York.¹ Men's clothing, and within that category, men's tailored clothing, were the most prominent divisions of Philadelphia's apparel production.² Middishade, a manufacturer of men's suits, specialized in the production of blue serge suits, which became the uniform of the new office work force of the 1920s. As the largest producer of that popular garment, Middishade dominated its market by advertising campaigns in the national media. The Saturday Evening Post, itself published in Philadelphia, was, from the late 1920s until after 1950, Middishade's favored location for its ads. Finally, the Middishade plant is a well preserved example of the early twentieth century factories that surrounded Philadelphia's downtown and served as the principal workplace for the urban population.

The Philadelphia textile industry was one of the city's largest in employment and value. In 1918, 147 mills in the city continued to produce wools and worsted; four years later their output of woolen goods was reported as the city's third most valuable product.³ The city's vigorous textile industry was supported by a major department store base of Strawbridge's, Snellenberg's, Wanamakers, and Gimbels all of which manufactured men's ready to wear suits. After World War II, new trademarks such as Daroff's Botany 500 line were nationally marketed from Philadelphia while After Six developed a more specialized evening wear niche of the market.

The Middishade Clothing Company, founded in 1899, held a prominent position in this industry. In 1929, its 700 workers made it the largest ready to wear clothier in the city.⁴ But it was also a pioneer in modern marketing as demonstrated by the firm's fiftieth anniversary advertisement in a 1950 issue of Men's Wear which proclaimed the company's many innovations over its first half-century of existence.⁵ Most important of these was their decision to specialize in the production of one kind of suit -- blue serge which they made from the 1920s until the 1950s. Their advertisement also noted innovative marketing strategies that kept them the nation's leading producer of these suits. In a clothing industry which was seasonal and in which prices were often discounted, Middishade offered year-round stock service and uniform pricing, guaranteed its product and with its national advertising campaigns helped maintain the suit market. These were as important in drawing retailers to Middishade as advertising campaigns were in attracting customers.

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Attached)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1/2

Quadrangle name Philadelphia

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	8	4	8	5	8	4	0	4	4	1	2	1	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

The site begins at the southwest corner of 16th and Callowhill, extends south 100', then west 197' 10", then north to Callowhill 100', then east 197' 10" to 16th Street. The boundary contains the nominated building and all historically associated land.

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 George E. Thomas, Ph.D.

organization Clio Group, Inc. date 13 August 1986; revised 14 Oct. 86

street & number 3961 Baltimore Avenue telephone (215) 386-6276

city or town Philadelphia state PA

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

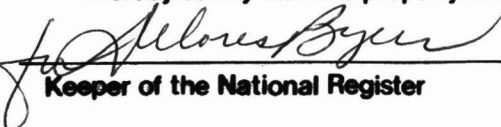
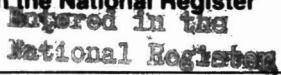
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Dr. Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date 1/12/86

For NPS use only

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

 **Keeper of the National Register**  date 1-6-87

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Middishade Clothing Factory Item number 8 Page 2

Significance (continued):

The importance of Middishade's blue serge suit is apparent in the advertisements that the company placed in The Saturday Evening Post and is also evident in American literature of the period. Blue serge suits were the staple of the men's wear industry from the 1890s when, for the first time, almost every man owned a dress suit, until about 1950. In the present, when men's clothing is increasingly casual, the dominance of the blue suit before World War II is almost incomprehensible. In the early twentieth century up to 70 percent of all suits were blue serge, becoming very nearly a uniform for the growing ranks of office workers.⁶ Blue serge suits were so closely identified with this era that they became a stock image of corporate America in literature. When Isabel Stannerd in John O'Hara's 1935 novel Butterfield 8 spots her beau Jimmy in unaccustomed splendor in a blue suit, a white starched shirt, and black shoes, she immediately asks "How about the blue suit ... Did you get a job in Wall Street since I last saw you?"⁷

Specialization represented by trade marks such as Arrow Shirt and Middishade gave product identity and was a growing force in American retailing. Their advertising was carried in the ever growing numbers of nationally-distributed weeklies such as the Saturday Evening Post, Time, and Life. Such specialization implied efficiency, a key word in American advertising and industry during the late twenties, and gave a focus to the Middishade advertising. Like standardization, another key word, specialization implied dependability but also conformity, a point ironically implied in Sinclair Lewis' novel Babbit whose hero proclaims "standardization is excellent per se, when I buy an Ingersoll watch or a Ford, I get a better tool for less money, and I know exactly what I'm getting, and that leaves me more time and energy to be an individual in."⁸

Middishade's regional and later national success made it a target during the 1920s of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America attempts to organize Philadelphia's apparel workers. In 1923 the workers lost an initial fight against Middishade management.⁹ A 1927 attempt was countered by a lockout, leading to a retreat by the union.¹⁰ Middishade played a crucial role in the successful 1929 strike. The injunction by which the apparel manufacturers attempted to end the strike attracted national attention and was the subject of hearings conducted by Senator Robert La Follette. On September 16th, the 13th day of the strike, Middishade became the first major firm to sign with the union, paving the way for the progress made by the union during the thirties.¹¹

Whether stimulated by labor peace after the union battle, or by Middishade's growing dominance of the ready-made blue suit market, the company left its Seventeenth and Dickinson streets site in 1929. The building into which they moved was designed by Watson and Huckel in 1908 for C.C. Knight and Co., iron

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Middishade Clothing Factory item number 8

Page 3

Significance (continued):

and steel merchants and tool manufacturers to serve the adjacent Baldwin Locomotive Works.¹² But while this building was under construction, Baldwin was preparing to move to Eddystone, Pa. The building was then acquired by Louis Bergdoll, as a plant to assemble his racing car. But, Philadelphia's automobile industry was centered on North Broad Street, where it was both visible and near the nouveau riche customers, and before World War I, Bergdoll moved to Broad Street above Vine.¹³ By 1917, the building was being used by the Lees company of Norristown for the manufacture of yarn, beginning its long association with the clothing trades.¹⁴ In the early 1920s the building served as a warehouse, and then was vacant before being converted into a clothing factory which remained its use for the next three generations with Middishade its principal tenant.

The Middishade factory shows a good understanding of beam and slab beam concrete construction which represented the state of concrete design one year before the new "mushroom" column and slab system that replaced it was patented.¹⁵ The structure was directly expressed on the side and rear towards the alleyway while the street elevations were sheathed in Georgian brick. In this it was typical of its era, in screening the raw construction behind a more public facade on the main street. Although Watson and Huckel are usually remembered as architects for middle class Philadelphia institutions including Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches and mansions for nouveau riche industrialists, including carpet manufacturer J.H. Bromley and retailer George Allen, they should also be remembered for their industrial work in the early twentieth century.¹⁶ They were active as architects for the Philadelphia automobile industry along North Broad Street, designing two plants for the Keystone Motor Car Co. in 1909 and 1911 and in 1906 they explored the industrial use of reinforced concrete for the Theodore Dillon warehouse at 835 Vine Street.¹⁷

Middishade's new site was typical of local clothing manufacturers who were usually located in the 15th Ward north of Vine and west of Broad Street and in the 10th Ward immediately to the east.¹⁸ This neighborhood had been known for its heavy industry where men worked interspersed with mills where women worked in the clothing trades. As noted above, the C.C. Knight Company located here because it was a supplier of tools for the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Nearby had been the Pequa and Carlton cotton mills and the Caledonia Carpet Mills, all of which would be demolished for the Benjamin Franklin Parkway after 1918.¹⁹ The move of Lees and later Middishade into the region exploited an existing labor force.

The withdrawal of Baldwin Locomotives was the first of several twentieth century blows to what had been a center of heavy industry in the city and which even the growth of the apparel industry in the area could not entirely

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Middishade Clothing Factory Item number 8

Page 4

Significance (continued):

repair. The creation of the Parkway and the Vine Street Expressway severed many of the area's links with downtown, more recently the planning for Franklin Town further depleted the building stock. Simultaneously, redevelopment in the 10th Ward has resulted in the demolition of most of the buildings which housed nearly a hundred apparel establishments as recently as 1962.

Today the Middishade Clothing Company and its older neighbor Peerless Hoist Factory, already on the National Register are the lone survivors of the neighborhood's prime and, in the Middishade's case, of the apparel industry's once dominant role in this part of the city. As the center of production of one of the nation's best known clothiers, and pioneering marketers the Middishade Building is associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of regional history and warrants being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Notes

1. Edward B. Shils and Felix Goizucta-Mimo, A Study of the Philadelphia Apparel Industry: A Report to the Southeastern Pennsylvania Economic Development Commission (Philadelphia: Southeastern Pennsylvania Economic Development Commission, 1966) p. 14, and Elden La Mer, The Clothing Worker in Philadelphia: History of Their Struggles for Union and Solidarity (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1940) p. 5.
2. "The Philadelphia Market," Apparel Manufacturer, Vol. 34, No. 5 (May 1957) p. 14A.
3. Philadelphia Yearbook, 1918-19, p. C5 and Philadelphian: The Sesquicentennial City, 1922, p. 15.
4. La Mer, op. cit p. 92.
5. "60th Anniversary Issue," Men's Wear, Feb. 10, 1950, p.2.
6. ibid. p. 244.
7. John O'Hara, Butterfield 8, originally published 1935, (New York: Victory Book, 1962) pp. 7-8.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Middishade Clothing Factory Item number 8

Page 5

Footnotes (continued):

8. Sinclair Lewis, Babbit (New York: Random House, 1927) p. 100.
9. La Mer, op. cit. p. 72.
10. ibid. p. 73.
11. ibid. pp. 92-95.
12. Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide, (PRERFBG) V. 25 (5 August 1908), #32
13. Clio Index: An Alphabetical Listing of Owner's, Architects, and the Addresses of their Commissions.
14. Philadelphia Building Permit 1917 - 6405.
15. Carl Condit, American Building Art, Vol. II, (New York, 1961), pp. 154-160.
16. Clio Index.
17. PRERFBG, Vol. 21:43 (24 October 1906).
18. Shils, p. 25.
19. George W. Bromley and Walter S. Bromley, Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, plates 7 and 8, (Philadelphia, 1910).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Middishade Clothing Factory Item number 9

Page 1

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bromley, George W. and Walter S. Bromley, Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1910.

Cobrin, Harry A., The Men's Clothing Industry: Colonial through Modern Times, New York, 1970.

Condit, Carl; American Building Art, Vol II, the 20th Century, New York, 1961 p. 109-121.

Gentlemen's Quarterly, (New York), 1957-1963.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Manuscript Collection.
Watson and Huckel Drawings and Specifications of C.C. Knight Factory.

Kidwell, Claudia B. and Margaret C. Christman, Suiting Everyone: the Democratization of Clothing in America, Washington, 1974.

LaMar, Eldrin, The Clothing Workers in Philadelphia: History of their Struggles for Union and Solidarity, Philadelphia, 1940.

Lewis, Sinclair, Babbitt; New York, 1927.

Men's Wear, New York, 1950-1960.

O'Hara, John, Butterfield 8, New York, 1935.

Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide,
V. 25 (5 August 1908), #32.

Philadelphia: The Sesquicentennial City, Philadelphia, 1922.

Philadelphia Yearbook, 1918-19, Philadelphia 1919.

Ragnelli, Emily Catharine, Men's Clothing Industry and Seasonality,
Wharton Thesis, 1946.

Saturday Evening Post, various addition in 1925-1950.

Shils, Edward B. and Felix Goizueta - memo, A Study of the Philadelphia Apparel Industry: A Report to the Southeastern Pennsylvania Economic Development Commission, January 1966
(Manuscript, Philadelphia College of Textiles)

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Middishade Clothing Factory Item number 9

Page 2

Bibliography (continued):

Smith, Elvino V., 1909 Atlas of the 11th - 17th Wards of the City
of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1909.

Temple University Library, The Evening Bulletin, Clipping File.

86003579

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Middishade Clothing Factory
Philadelphia County
PENNSYLVANIA

Working No. DEC 5
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88
Date Due: 1/2/87 - 4/9/87
Action: ACCEPT 1-6-87
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

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

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

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

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

146 Clio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

1. Middishade ~~B~~^{Clothing Factory}
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA
AC: 16th St. Elevation from E
AC: G. Thomas/Clio Group 1984. PA



MIDDISHADE
CLOTHES -
AT FACTORY PRICES
FREE PARKING
←
1725 & C. CALLOWAY STS.

BUILDING

SCLAY
NS INC.

McClio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

2. Middishade ~~Building~~ *clothing factory*
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA
PU: 16th & Callowhill Corner
PC: G. Thomas/Clio Group 1984. *AS*



SWEATER MANUFACTURERS
SINCE 1894
Mode
Knitting Mills, Inc.
Specializing in
Full Fashioned Sweaters

Make a fashion of
middishade
MENS
QUALITY
FACTORY
STOCKROOM
Ladies fashions too



FLOOR
Ladies fashions too

WE SELL
2 BOYS
SWEATERS

ENTRANCE 2nd FLOOR

350

STOP

MIDDISHADE FACTORY STOCK ROOM
FOR MEN & WOMEN

MIDDISHADE
CLOTHES
AT FACTORY PRICES
FREE PARKING

100

MIDDISHADE BUILDING

McClio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

3. Middishade ~~Building~~ ^{Clothing} Factory
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA

PC: Facade from the SE

PC: G. Thomas/Clio Group 1984. AD

MIDDISHADE
FACTORY
STOCKROOM



McClio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

4. Middishade ~~Building~~ *Clothing Factory*
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA
PU: Detail of Main Entrance
PC: G. Thomas/Clio Group 1984: AD



NLr Clio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

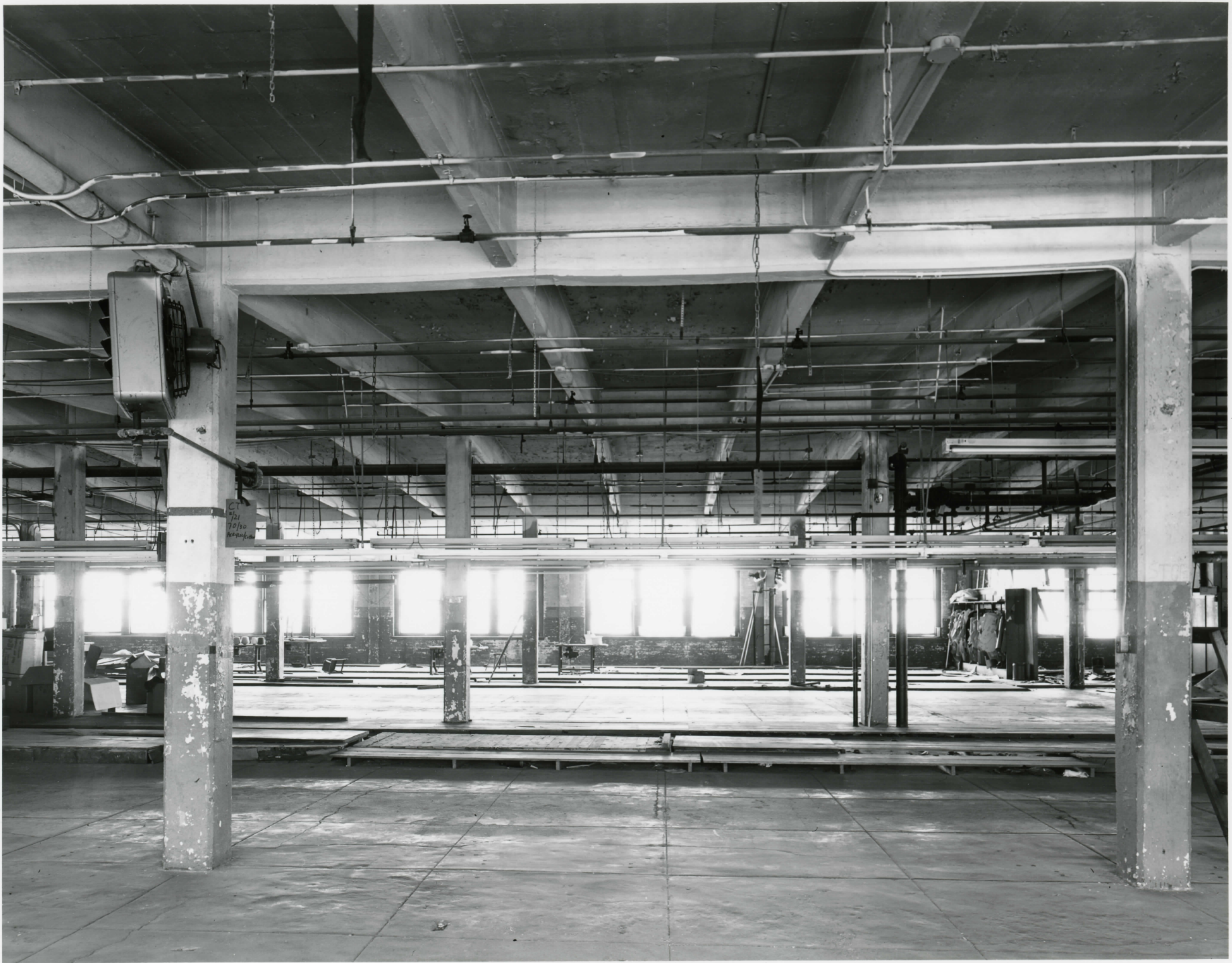
5. Middishade ~~Building~~ *Clothing Factory*
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA
P.O. Fifth Floor, Looking NW
P.C. G. Thomas/Clio Group 1986 *AD*



NYC Clio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

6. Middishade ~~Building~~ *Clothing Factory*
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA

PU: Sixth Floor, Looking W
PC: G. Thomas/Clio Group 1986. *AD*



McClio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

7. Middishade ~~Building~~ *Clothing Factory*
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA
PU: Seventh Floor, Looking N
PC: G. Thomas/Clio Group 1986 PD



ALClio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

8. Middishade ~~Building~~ *Clothing Factory*
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA
PO Stair and Landing 1st Fl.
PO G. Thomas/Clio Group 1986 *PO*



McClio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19104

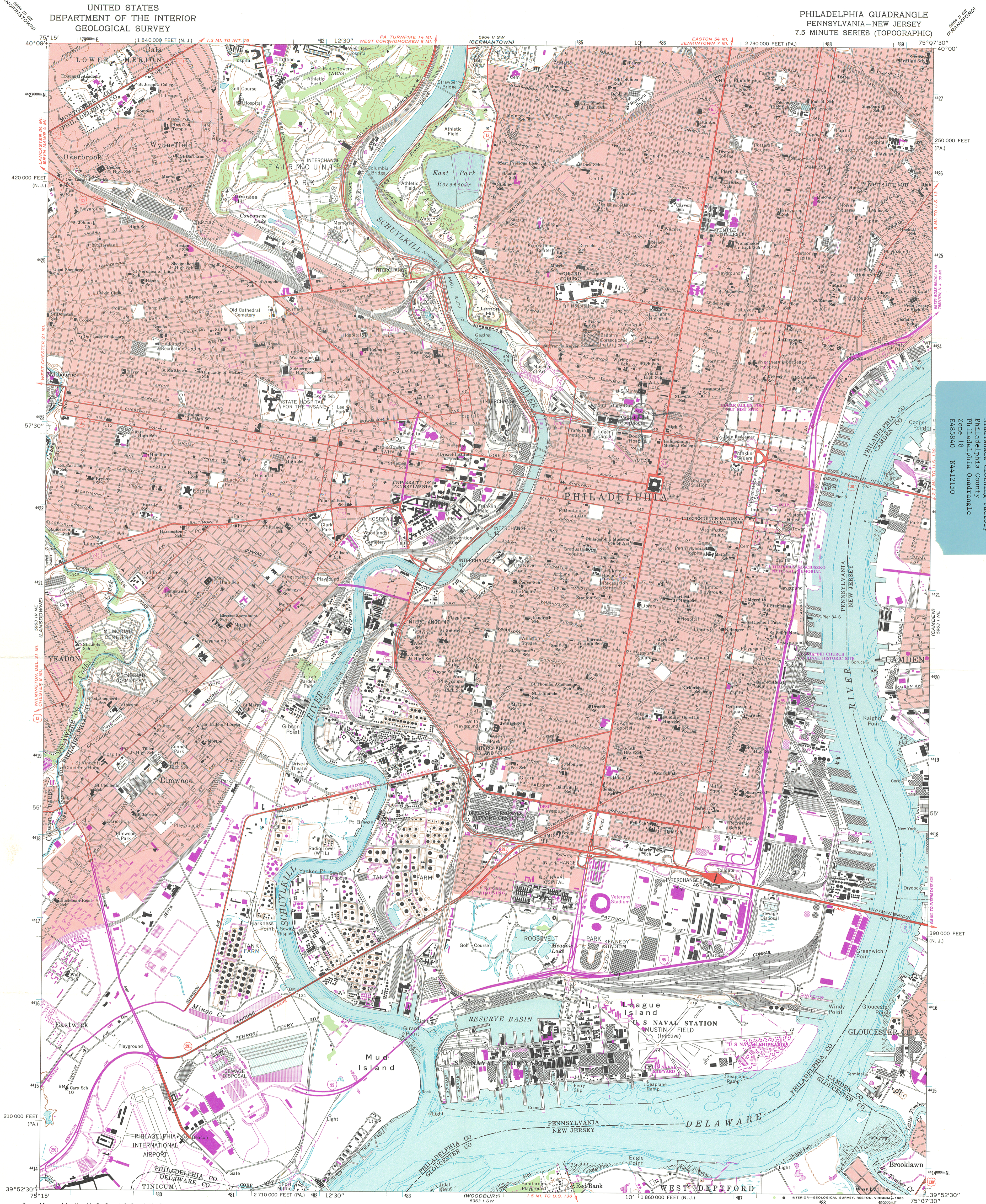
9. Middishade ^{clothing Factory} ~~Building~~
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA
Pl: 1st Story Looking SE to Mezz.
PC: G. Thomas/Clio Group 1986 AD



NL: Clio Group, Inc.
3961 Baltimore Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19104

10. Middishade ~~Building~~ *Garage Factory*
16th and Callowhill Sts.
Philadelphia, PA

14. 1600 Block Callowhill Street
Peerless Hoist Co. in
Foreground
PC. G. Thomas/Clio Group 1986 PD



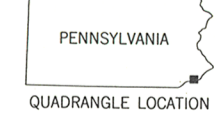
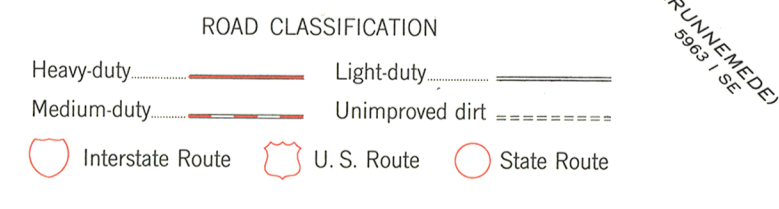
Middishade Clothing Factory
Philadelphia County
Philadelphia quadrangle
Zone 18
E485840 N4412150

Mapped by the U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1946. Topography by planimetric surveys 1947. Revised by
the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1965
Field checked 1967
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 280 (1967)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection, 10,000-foot grid ticks based on the Pennsylvania
coordinate system, south zone, and New Jersey coordinate system,
zone 18, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 5 meters south and
31 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled
by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs
taken 1982 and other sources. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1985

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
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, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



PHILADELPHIA, PA. - N. J.
39075-H2-TF-024

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 5963 1 NW - SERIES V831



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

National Register of Historic Places
US Dept. of Interior
Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Re: NR Nomination Forms

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination forms are being submitted/resubmitted for your review and response:

see attached

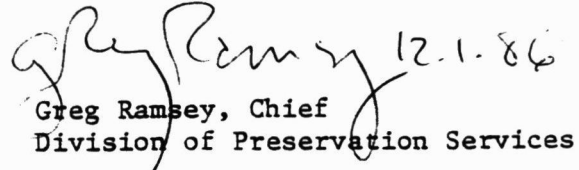
The proposed action is:

listing in the National Register

determination of eligibility (owner objection)

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please call us at (717) 783-8947.

Sincerely,

 12.1.86
Greg Ramsey, Chief
Division of Preservation Services

GR:sk

John Casper Stoeber Log House
Lancaster County

Bradford County Courthouse
Bradford County

Thomas Beaver Free Library and Danville YMCA
Montour County

Austin Dam
Potter County

Dyerstown Historic District
Bucks County

Benjamin Riegel House
Bucks County

Joseph Walker House
Chester County

Henryville House
Monroe County

✓ Pinehurst Apartments
Philadelphia

Middishade Clothing Factory
Philadelphia

✓ Teller Cigar Factory
Bucks County