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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: Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building

Other names/site number: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 533 N. 11th Street

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Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA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 x 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 x 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 x local

Applicable National Register Criteria: x A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<u>Andrew J. McDonald</u>	October 30, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
<u>Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Patrick Anderson
Signature of the Keeper

12/29/2014
Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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

Contributing
_____1_____

_____1_____

Noncontributing
_____0_____

_____0_____

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____0_____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Reinforced Concrete, Terra Cotta

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building is located on the east side of N. 11th Street, just north of Spring Garden Street, between Brandywine Street to the south and Green Street to the north. The former factory is a four- to nine-story building designed in a characteristic early-twentieth century industrial style. Constructed of reinforced concrete and clad in a combination of red brick and painted concrete, the building was constructed in three phases: Section 1 was built in 1916 and is eight stories in height, Section 2 was constructed on the north and east elevations of Section 1 in 1926 and is nine stories in height, and Section 3 was added to the east elevation of Section 2 in 1942 and is four stories in height. Section 1 and Section 2 form an L-shape around two small, three-story brick rowhouses at 535 and 537 N. 11th Street, but neither section of the building is connected to the houses (Photo #4). The rowhouses are not associated with the Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building. The surrounding area, known as the West Poplar neighborhood of lower North Philadelphia, consists largely of similar mid- to late-nineteenth century rowhouses with scattered storefronts, small-scale industrial and commercial buildings, recent low-rise residential construction, and various vacant lots. Along Spring Garden Street to the south, which is a major east-west thoroughfare, there are a variety of larger commercial and institutional buildings and churches dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the present.

Narrative Description

Section 1, 1916 (See photos #1-4, 9)

All elevations of this section feature a raised granite foundation and the 1st floor consists of the building's concrete base. The upper floors feature outer bays and a cornice clad in red brick, forming a frame around the center bays, which consist of an exposed, reinforced concrete frame and multi-light steel industrial sash windows. The roof, which is flat and features a tar coating, contains two small concrete structures: one at the northwest portion of the roof, which is an

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extension of the stair tower from below and provides access to the roof; and another at the northeast corner of the roof where Section 1 and Section 2 meet, which consists of the concrete frame base for a water tower, although the cylindrical water tank no longer exists.

The west (primary) elevation of Section 1, which faces N. 11th Street, is eight stories in height and five bays wide on all floors (photos #1-3). On the 1st floor, there is a doorway with a geometric, stylized concrete surround in the northernmost bay while the remainder of the bays have been infilled with painted concrete block. The horizontal band of concrete between 1st and 2nd floors is inscribed with the company name "EDWIN J. SCHOETTLE CO." The upper floors feature large, multi-light steel industrial sash windows in all bays except the northernmost bay, which contains the building's primary stairway and features small 3/3 steel industrial sash windows on each floor.

The north elevation, which faces Green Street, is four bays wide on all floors (photo #4). There is a small alley between this part of Section 1 and the two adjacent rowhouses (photo #9). On the 1st floor, the westernmost bay contains a modern aluminum replacement window, the next two bays to the east contain infilled door openings, and the easternmost bay contains a multi-light steel industrial window. On the upper floors, there are multi-light steel industrial sash windows in all bays except the westernmost bays, which are all infilled with concrete block.

The east elevation is only three bays wide (photo #7, far left). The remainder of the east elevation was covered when Section 2 was constructed in 1926. On the 1st floor there is a single-leaf metal door in the center bay but no other openings. On the upper floors the southernmost and northernmost bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows while the center bays remain open to the landings of an interior fire stair.

The south elevation, which faces Brandywine Street, is six bays wide on all floors (photo #1). On the 1st floor, which is clad in painted reinforced concrete, all bays have been infilled with concrete block except the northernmost bay, which contains a single-leaf metal door. On the upper floors, all bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows except the easternmost bay, which contains the a fire stair and features small 3/3 steel industrial sash windows on each floor.

Section 2, 1926 (See photos #4-6)

This section of the building is clad in red brick on the north, south and west elevations and stucco-clad brick on the east elevation. Section 2 forms an L-shape around Section 1. The north (primary) elevation of Section 2, which faces Green Street, is three bays wide on all floors (photo #5). On the 1st floor, the easternmost bay contains an arched entrance with glazed wood double doors while the other two bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows with metal security grates. On the upper floors, the westernmost bay remains open to the landings of an interior fire stair (the openings feature segmental arched headers) and the other two bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows. On the east elevation, the building is only visible above the 5th floor (photo #6). The 1st through 4th floors were covered when Section 3 was constructed in 1942. The visible floors are all five bays wide and all contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows (photo #7). On the south elevation, only a single bay, the easternmost bay, is visible above the 3rd floors (photo #7). All of the bays contain multi-light steel industrial

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sash windows. On the 1st and 2nd floors, this bay, which extends farther south than the upper floors, was constructed as part of Section 3. On the west elevation, the building is three bays wide and faces the rears of the rowhouses at 535 and 537 N. 11th Street. On all floors, all three bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows.

Section 3, 1942 (See photos #5-8)

This section of the building is four stories in height and is clad in brick on all elevations. On the south elevation, which faces Brandywine Street, the building is three bays wide on the 1st and 2nd floors and two bays wide on the 3rd and 4th floors. Additionally, the 1st and 2nd floors of this section extend farther south than those on the 3rd and 4th. Although the 3rd and 4th floors appear to be three bays wide, the westernmost bay is actually part of Section 2. On the 1st floor, the westernmost bay contains a loading dock with a roll-up metal garage door while the other two bays contain sliding metal doors and multi-light steel industrial sash windows (a metal roof structure, which once extended from this portion of the south elevation, was previously removed c. 2010). On the 2nd floor, the westernmost bay has been infilled with plywood and the other two bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows. On the 3rd and 4th floors, both bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows.

On the east elevation, the building is six bays wide on the 1st and 2nd floors and five bays wide on the 3rd and 4th floors. On the 1st and 2nd floors, the southernmost bay, which once functioned as a party wall with an adjacent residential building, features exposed brick and does not contain any openings. The next bay to the north contains a modern metal roll-up garage door opening to a concrete loading dock (a metal roof structure and concrete and corrugated sidewalls, which once enclosed the loading dock, were previously removed in c. 2010). The remainder of the bays on the 1st and 2nd floors contain window openings that have been infilled with painted concrete block except the second and third bays from the south on the 2nd floor, which contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows. On the 3rd and 4th floors, all five bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows.

On the north elevation, which faces Green Street, the building is two bays wide, replicating the appearance of the two westernmost bays on the north elevation of Section 2. All of the bays contain multi-light steel industrial sash windows with the 1st floor windows also featuring metal security grates.

On the west elevation, this portion of the building completely abuts Section 2.

Interior

The interior of the building is largely open in plan. No evidence of the locations of any offices, break rooms, restrooms or other secondary spaces remains. The finishes within the building consist of concrete and diagonally laid wood strip floors and exposed concrete ceilings and beams. Additionally, there are Mushroom System concrete columns set on a grid throughout Sections 1 and 2 on all floors. Section 3 features concrete beams and crossbeams that span the full width of the space without columns. All sections of the building communicate through large openings between columns.

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On the 1st floor, there is a small lobby with marble steps and paneling at the northwest corner of the building, which served as the main entrance (photos #10 and 11). The lobby leads to a U-return stairway that provides access between the basement and the 8th floor in Section 1 – between the 1st and 2nd floors the stairway, which is open, features a decorative metal newel post, handrail and balustrade and also features metal treads and risers (photo #13); above the 2nd floor, where the stairway is enclosed by a brick stair tower, the stairs are of concrete with a simple metal pipe handrail (photo #24). Two other similar stairways exist at the southeast corner of Section 1, providing access between the 1st and 8th floors (photo #35), and one at the northeast corner of Section 2, providing access between the 1st and 9th floors. There are also two elevator shafts, one adjacent to the stairway at the northwest corner of Section 1, and one several bays north of the stairway at the southeast corner of Section 1.

Integrity

The Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building retains integrity. Although the equipment, furnishings and people have long since departed, the aspects of feeling and association are retained in the intact finishes, voluminous spaces, and the periodic building campaigns. These features and characteristics effectively relay the sense of place and the notable industrial history of the once prominent manufacturer who occupied this building.

In equal measure, the aspects of design and materials are retained in the distinct industrial form of the building. The building is typical of industrial architecture of the period in its reinforced concrete frame and consistent fenestration pattern, which includes multi-light steel industrial sash windows of only two types and configurations. However, the building is also an uncommon example of its type due to the level of articulation and ornament present in Section 1. The Flemish bond red brick corners and cornice, along with the “wainscoted” concrete spandrel panels and geometric capitals atop the concrete piers, create a composition of uncommon design quality for an industrial building of the early-twentieth century.

Lastly, the aspect of setting is retained in the surrounding neighborhood’s largely intact residential and industrial fabric. The Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building stands on its original site among in an area that retains the general character of a mixed-use neighborhood of rowhouses interspersed with factories, churches, schools and commercial buildings. The complex remains surrounded by many of the same rowhouses that have stood there since the late-19th century.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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 (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1916-1961

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Significant Dates

N/A

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Day & Klauder
Turner Concrete Steel Company
J. Fletcher Street, Architect
Nelson-Pedley Construction Company

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

The Edwin J. Schoettle Company is significant under Criterion A, Industry, as a prominent Philadelphia paper box manufacturer and as an innovator of paper box manufacturing methods. While located at 533 N. 11th Street, the Edwin J. Schoettle Company was “one of the foremost folding box makers in the nation” and specialized not only in the basic manufacture of paper boxes, but also in the development of new types of boxes that significantly improved previous methods.¹ The building is also significant as home to several subsidiary companies owned by Edwin J. Schoettle, particularly the Precision Engineering Company and the High Production Machine Company, that designed and produced numerous innovative paper box making machines from the 1930s through the 1950s. The period of significance begins in 1916 with the construction of the first section of the building and ends in 1961 when the company relocated to Upper Gwynedd, PA.

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

Criterion A, Industry

The Beginnings of the Edwin J. Schoettle Company
A 1918 report on the paper box manufacturing industry in Philadelphia stated that it was comprised of sixty businesses employing approximately 5,000 people. As such, Philadelphia

¹ *Paper Trade Journal* 138 (1954), 24.

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was then the “nation’s largest producer of paper boxes.”² The industry originally began as a cottage industry but became more formalized with the invention of specific box manufacturing machines. The Edwin J. Schoettle Company evolved according to this model, beginning in 1865 when F. Schoettle Inc. was founded in Philadelphia by Ferdinand Schoettle.³ The company primarily focused on the manufacture of paper boxes and the invention of the machines necessary for that manufacture. In 1903, Ferdinand’s son, Edwin J. Schoettle formed the Schoettle Paper Box Company, which was a similar enterprise. In 1907, Edwin acquired the Datz Manufacturing Company, a competing paper box manufacturer, and formed the Edwin J. Schoettle Company. The Schoettle Paper Box Company continued to operate under the leadership of Edwin’s brother, William C. Schoettle.⁴ In 1934, Edwin purchased F. Schoettle Inc., which was previously still separate from the other Schoettle paper box interests, and thenceforth operated it as a subsidiary.⁵

When the Edwin J. Schoettle Company was founded in 1907, the enterprise was located at 237 N. 6th Street in Philadelphia, approximately one half mile southeast of the current property, in a building that is now demolished. Although little is known about the company while at this location, a number of patents filed by Schoettle during this period provide evidence of the company’s early-twentieth century activities in paper box manufacturing. In 1910 Schoettle filed a patent for a new type of folding paper box – two sections hinged together, but made out of a single piece of cardboard – for knit goods that could be opened and used as a display piece.⁶ Additionally, in 1915, Schoettle invented and filed a patent for an innovative form of shirt box insert that would hold the collar and cuffs in place during shipment within any size of shirt box, preventing disarrangement.”⁷ Such patents, in addition to the fact that the Schoettle Paper Box Company, where Edwin was once manager, produced boxes mainly for the textile trade, suggest that the Edwin J. Schoettle Company was also largely focused on this sector in its early years.

In addition to designing numerous types of paper boxes, cartons, and displays for an ever expanding variety of textile products, the Edwin J. Schoettle Company became known for its innovative paper box making machinery. In 1909 for example, the company filed a patent for a paper severing attachment for paper box machines, designed by Edwin himself. Prior to the invention of this device, an operator had to make a movement with his hand or foot in order to cut a strip of paper to the specific length that a design required. With the new severing attachment, however, this movement was mechanized, “thereby saving...a considerable amount of time and lessening the fatigue incident to the operation performed.”⁸ Again in 1911, Schoettle presented an innovative new device to the paper box industry, filing a patent for a new type of tube-making machine. The “principal object of the present invention,” the patent stated application stated, “is to provide a simple, reliable and efficient tube making machine the parts

² Harry Kyriakodis, *Northern Liberties: The Story of a Philadelphia River Ward* (History Press, 2012), 159.

³ The company was originally located on N. 3rd Street above Race Street.

⁴ The company was located at 237 N. 6th Street.

⁵ At that time and onward, F. Schoettle Inc. was operated by William C. Schoettle, Ferdinand’s oldest son and Edwin’s brother.

⁶ “Display-Box,” United States Patent #1,046,337 (Filed April 11, 1910; Issued December 3, 1912).

⁷ “Platform for Shirt-Boxes, &c.,” United States Patent #1,155,281 (Filed February 18, 1915; Issued September 28, 1915).

⁸ “Paper Severing Attachment for Paper Box Machines,” United States Patent #1,032,781 (Filed 7/15/1909, Issued 7/16/1912).

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of which can be readily and quickly adjusted to change the pitch of the winding without possibility or danger of their getting out of adjustment in respect to each other." The invention also included a simplified means of providing power to the device by means of an electric motor."⁹

Apart from his products and innovative designs for new machinery, Edwin J. Schoettle himself had become a prominent figure in the paper box industry by the early twentieth century. Although there was no local paper box manufacturer's association in Philadelphia even as late as the 1910s, Schoettle took a leading role in creating an ad hoc committee of the presidents of the largest local firms. In November of 1915, Schoettle led a conference of paper box makers in Philadelphia to discuss the shortage of aniline dyes and other coloring materials that were essential to the design and production of paper boxes. Colors such as reds, blues, purples and dark oranges, which were popular in numerous lines of boxes and cartons, became increasingly scarce by the end of 1915, making their manufacture almost "impossible." The *Paper Box Maker* called the meeting "one of the most praiseworthy pieces of educational work ever accomplished in the paper or allied trade circles."¹⁰ And, in January of 1916, Schoettle led a delegation of paper box makers in a five-day trade tour of Pennsylvania cities, on behalf of the Philadelphia Trade Commission."¹¹

No figures on the company's production capacity, revenue or other financial statistics are available for this period, but the Edwin J. Schoettle Company was successful enough to plan a significant expansion of its N. 6th Street plant in October of 1914, proposing a six-story addition designed by local architectural firm Day & Klauder that month.¹² Schoettle was also able to acquire several other paper box companies in Philadelphia during the mid-1910s. In January of 1912, Schoettle acquired the box maker Beggs & Graham, located at 204 Chancellor Street in Philadelphia, which continued to operate as a Schoettle subsidiary, with around fifty employees, throughout the 1940s.¹³ A few years later, in September of 1915, Schoettle also bought the Art Paper Box Company, a large box maker at 444 N. 13th Street in Philadelphia. After the merger, the Art Box's employees and operations were fully consolidated into the Schoettle facility on N. 6th Street.¹⁴

Although Schoettle had planned a six-story addition to the N. 6th Street near the end of 1914, business was increasing rapidly enough for him to reconsider his plan. In fact, Schoettle's acquisition of Art Paper Box in 1915 coincided with a boom in the local textile trade, one of Philadelphia's largest industries, which resulted in dramatically increased business for many paper box makers in the city. In the last quarter of 1915, paper box manufacturers in Philadelphia were fulfilling an "almost unprecedented" number of contract orders for textile firms in the city, perhaps the largest sector for which they supplied boxes. The paper box makers also benefitted from increased business from shoe, hardware and candy companies, which, along with the textile firms, were listed among the "heaviest" consumers of setup and folding boxes. "Opinions as to the likelihood of good business continuing through the winter months vary but

⁹ "Tube Making Machine," United States Patent #1,031,965 (Filed 4/13/1911, Issued 7/9/1912).

¹⁰ *Paper Box Maker* 24.1 (November 1915), 11. In the midst of World War I, Germany, which was a primary supplier of such dyes, refused to permit the exportation of aniline dyes.

¹¹ *Paper Box Maker* 24.3 (January 1916), 20.

¹² *Mill Supplies* 4.10 (October 1914), 61.

¹³ *Paper Box Maker* 20.3 (January 1912), 11.

¹⁴ "Art Box Company No More," *Paper Box Maker* 23.11 (September 1915), 23.

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little,” the *Paper Box Maker* stated in September of 1915, “and give a full expression of confidence in which this branch of the paper industry views the future.”¹⁵

The Edwin J. Schoettle Company at 533 N. 11th Street

With a favorable business outlook and expanding employee roll, Schoettle scrapped his plans for an addition to the N. 6th Street plant and sought to build an entirely new factory, choosing the existing site on N. 11th and Brandywine Streets early in 1915. Schoettle’s decision suggests that the company was growing rapidly even before the acquisition of the Art Paper Box Company brought over additional employees in September of the same year. By May of 1915, the company was taking bids on the new building, designed by Day & Klauder, which would be eight-stories in height and constructed of brick and reinforced concrete. It was Schoettle’s hope that the project would be “rushed to completion” to accommodate his expanding business, with plans to move in no later than January of the following year.¹⁶ Construction began shortly after the building permit was issued on June 14, 1915, which recorded the estimated cost of the project to be \$150,000.¹⁷

Although the commission likely resulted from Schoettle’s close friendship with Charles Zeller Klauder of Day & Klauder, Schoettle’s choice was nevertheless unusual as the firm was relatively inexperienced in the design of industrial buildings. In fact, the Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building is Day & Klauder’s only known factory building or work in an industrial style. Founded in 1913 by Frank Miles Day (1861-1918) and Charles Zeller Klauder (1872-1938), Day & Klauder primarily focused on residential and institutional commissions in the Revivalist styles, often winning local and national awards from the American Institute of Architects for their work.¹⁸ The firm became particularly well known for large-scale academic commissions in the increasingly popular Collegiate Gothic style. Klauder became an authority on this type of design, co-authoring *College Architecture in America* with Herbert C. Wise in 1929. The firm designed numerous university campuses throughout the northeastern United States, including groupings of academic, dormitory and recreational buildings at Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Yale and Pennsylvania State Universities as well as at Franklin & Marshall College and the University of Pennsylvania.¹⁹

Although Day & Klauder did design several power plant buildings, these invariably were included in larger campus groupings and reflected the historically influenced styles of their near neighbors. Day & Klauder’s specialization in revivalist styles and particularly Collegiate Gothic-style buildings therefore makes their work on the utilitarian, industrial Schoettle building all the more unusual (figures 5 and 6). Still, Day & Klauder brought a level of articulation to the building, hailed as “profoundly original” by architectural historian George E. Thomas, that was

¹⁵ *Paper Box Maker* 23.11 (September 1915), 8.

¹⁶ *Paper Box Maker* 23.7 (May 1915), 6.

¹⁷ Philadelphia Building Permit No. 4342 (June 14, 1915).

¹⁸ Obituary for Frank Miles Day in *Architecture* 38.1 (July 1918), 186, and entries for “Frank Miles Day” and “Charles Zeller Klauder” in the *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings* database. Day and Klauder were both educated in architecture in Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Museum of School and Industrial Art, respectively. After finishing school, Day worked for local architects George T. Pearson and Addison Hutton while Klauder apprenticed with renowned designers such as the Wilson Brothers, Cope & Stewardson, and Horace Trumbauer. Prior to his partnership with Klauder, Day was best known for his designs of the now-demolished Art Club of Philadelphia, built in 1889-90, and the Horticultural Hall, built in 1896 for the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

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uncommon among other reinforced concrete industrial buildings during this period.²⁰ A typical factory building of the 1910s through the 1930s in Philadelphia might be expected to consist of an exposed, reinforced concrete frame with brick spandrel panels, but Day & Klauder inverted this scheme. The pair first set the building on a limestone foundation and concrete base, atop which the concrete structure is framed on the sides and top by large brick corners and a 'cornice'. The spandrel panels above and below the large, multi-light steel windows are articulated with concrete 'wainscoting' and the vertical concrete piers, which are continuous from the 2nd floor through to the cornice, terminate with stylized but simple geometric capitals. The brick corners of the building, which are slightly chamfered, also flare out toward the top of the building. The whole composition is topped by a wide, flat brick 'cornice' and limestone coping. Although subtle, Day & Klauder introduced design cues to differentiate the building from others in a category that often overwhelmingly focused on function over form.²¹

Despite their comparative lack of experience in the design of industrial buildings, Day & Klauder, along with the project's contractors, the Turner Concrete Steel Company, met Schoettle's goal, completing the building so that the company could move in by January of 1916.²² By the time the new factory building on 11th Street was fully operational, the Edwin J. Schoettle Company was already the second largest manufacturer of paper boxes in the city with 200 employees, surpassed only by G.A. Bisler, Inc. with 237 employees.²³ Three years later, however, in 1919, Schoettle had overtaken Bisler to become the largest paper box maker in the city with 231 employees. Bisler, with 220 employees, was then second largest, while the third and fourth largest were Brown & Bailey and the National Metal Edge Box Company, with 170 and 140 employees, respectively. In 1919, the paper box industry in Philadelphia was still largely composed of numerous relatively small companies; that year the *Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* recorded 68 paper box firms with an average of 53 employees each. To put the size of the Edwin J. Schoettle Company in perspective, only four companies surpassed 100 employees, making Schoettle the leader by far in Philadelphia's paper box industry.²⁴

As it had in its previous plant on N. 6th Street, the Edwin J. Schoettle Company continued to operate not only as a standard manufacturer, but also as a research venue for a variety of categories, including sales research, manufacturing procedure, ink and glue analysis and special moisture and grease resisting cardboard. The company was also instrumental in developing new types of paper boxes while in this location. Between 1916 and 1961, formal patents were issued for a variety of new paper boxes, cartons, and tubes. One of the products

²⁰ George E. Thomas, "Pecksniffs and Perspectives: The Changing Role of the Drawing in the Architectural Profession after the Civil War," in *Drawing Toward Building: Philadelphia Architectural Graphics, 1732-1986*, edited by James F. O'Gorman, et. al. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press and Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1986), 150.

²¹ Other commissions by Day & Klauder listed on the National Register of Historic Places include the Drexel and Company Building in Philadelphia, PA (1925, NR 1980); the Violet Oakley Studio in Philadelphia, PA (1905; NR 1977); the Cathedral of Learning in Pittsburgh, PA (1926, NR 1975); Memorial Hall in Newark, DE (1923; NR 1982); the Railroad Retirement Board Building in Washington, DC (1939; NR 2007); and the Social Security Administration Building in Washington, DC (1939; NR 2007).

²² *The Year Book of the Twenty-Third Annual Architectural Exhibition Held by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the T-Square Club of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1917), 140 and "New Plant Nears Completion," *The Paper Box Maker* 24.2 (December 1915), 13.

²³ *Second Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, 1916).

²⁴ *Third Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, 1919).

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that the Edwin J. Schoettle Company became well known for was its paper mailing tubes, for which Schoettle invested heavily in design and development. As previously described, Schoettle received a patent for his own tube making machine in 1912, but he continued to refine the designs of the tubes themselves. In 1926, Schoettle filed a patent for a new type of tube that was more flexible and could be produced more cheaply. Previously, such mailing tubes were constructed of “hard, brittle cardboard” with paper extensions that would fold into the ends of the tube to hold the contents in place. This type of tube was frequently crushed and broken during normal use and transportation, and its paper extensions “added materially to the cost.” With the double aim of creating a more durable tube and reducing the cost of its production, Schoettle came up with a design that used a more flexible cardboard with ends that dented inwardly, which could be folded in to act as built-in lids rather than using paper extensions. In the patent application, Schoettle wrote that “The invention has resulted in a material saving in the manufacturing cost, and a corresponding reduction in the sale price of the article.”²⁵

Another of Schoettle’s advancements in paper box technology included a special coating for the interior of cardboard boxes that would allow a longer shelf life for certain rubber products and textile goods. Rubber was often adversely affected by exposure to actinic or ultraviolet light and oxygen, rendering the material dryer and less flexible. Yarns and many forms of knit goods likewise deteriorated and were frequently discolored by the ammonia fumes that emanated from the paper boxes themselves. The solution Schoettle devised, and filed a patent for in June of 1926, consisted of “a suitable size...in the form of mixtures of soluble starches or dextrine, or suitable gums such as gum acacia, so constituted and compounded with other elements as to provide, when applied to the cardboard containers, preferably on the inside, a protective film or coating which will tend to exclude or neutralize the deteriorating elements.” This coating served the dual purpose of preventing nearly all oxygen and actinic rays from entering through the cardboard material and also blocking all ammonia fumes from entering the interior of the box.²⁶ The *Paper Trade Journal* noted in 1931 how this “improvement” would make the storage and transportation of such materials more efficient and reliable.²⁷

Schoettle continued to refine old designs and create new products throughout the following decades. In April of 1932, he filed a patent for a new type of paper tube, this time for the storage of “grease-containing edibles.” The problem Schoettle hoped to solve was that the moisture and oils in certain types of food products, pretzels, for example, would seep into the box, particularly to the bottom, and would result in failure of the bottom and consequent loss of the box contents. Schoettle essentially designed a “double” bottom made up of two or more superimposed cardboard circles, which would be individually adhered to the tube with a thin, flexible binder strip around the container’s entire circumference (figure 7). The body of the tube itself would also be composed of a stronger, compressible cardboard material.²⁸ Additionally, Schoettle filed a patent in 1934 for an improved cardboard slip and tab connection to secure folding box lids to their sides, and another in 1935 for a new type of box that could be folded outward and converted into an angled display device (figure 8).²⁹

²⁵ “Mailing Tube,” United States Patent #1,745,341 (Filed February 25, 1926; Issued January 28, 1930).

²⁶ “Cardboard or Paper Box and Method of Preparing the Same,” United States Patent #1,773,064 (Filed June 22, 1926; Issued August 12, 1930).

²⁷ *Paper Trade Journal* 93 (1931), 53.

²⁸ “Box Construction,” United States Patent #1,959,277 (Filed April 7, 1932; Issued May 15, 1934).

²⁹ “Container,” United States Patent #2,003,224 (Filed August 2, 1934; Issued May 28, 1935) and #2,081,070 (Filed December 17, 1935; Issued May 18, 1937).

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The numerous patents issued to the Edwin J. Schoettle Company from the 1910s through the 1950s demonstrate the wide variety of products and materials for which it designed and produced boxes. Schoettle produced cardboard and paper containers for everything from knit goods to food products, often creating new designs to solve specific storage problems. However, the significance of the patents filed by and issued to Schoettle lies not only in the innovative designs they hoped to protect, but also in their influence on the development of other types of paper boxes throughout the twentieth century and beyond. Patent records show that nearly all of the patents issued to the company were cited dozens of times by other paper box manufacturers from the 1940s through the 2000s.

By the mid-1920s, Schoettle's production capacity and involvement in the development of new paper box machines had expanded sufficiently to require more space. In March of 1926, the company hired local architect J. Fletcher Street to design a new addition to the factory with a budget of \$50,000. By April, Schoettle had begun to take bids on the project, one month later choosing the Nelson-Pedley Construction Company of Philadelphia to build the new wing. By this time, the project had grown in scope to a nine-story building, which would cost in excess of \$125,000 and provide "considerable additional machinery."³⁰

The new addition was likely required to accommodate the growth not only of the Schoettle Company's paper box making activities, but also its ever expanding machinery design and development wing. This work now occurred under the umbrella of a new subsidiary company, the Precision Engineering Company, which was owned by Schoettle and housed in the building at 533 N. 11th Street. A directory that still remains on the wall of the building's lobby lists the company on the 6th floor, although it is likely that the subsidiary also occupied other floors due to the high number of employees listed in industrial directories throughout the 1920s and 1930s (Photo #12). Precision Engineering specialized in the design and development of tools and dies that were used in paper box production.³¹

Although the Edwin J. Schoettle Company had only 177 employees in 1928, a reduction of 54 employees since its peak of 237 in 1919, the Precision Engineering Company had 85 employees, bringing the total number of employees at 533 N. 11th Street to 262. This made Schoettle still the largest employer of paper box and paper box machinery makers in the city. The next largest employers in 1928 were the National Metal Edge Box Company, with 185 employees, and the Bisler Company, with 181 employees. Although other paper box manufacturers also had design and development departments, none in Philadelphia had an in-house subsidiary machine manufacturer as large as Schoettle did.³²

Only a few years later, in 1932, Schoettle established yet another subsidiary company, the High Production Machine Company, which was also housed at 533 N. 11th Street. Unlike Precision Engineering, which specialized in the design and production of tools, dies and machine parts,

³⁰ *Paper Trade Journal* 82.9 (March 4, 1926), 46; 82.13 (April 1, 1926), 44; 82.18 (May 6, 1926), 48. Only the May 6 issue mentions the size of the building, but with a nearly 200% increase in estimated cost from March, it is likely that the addition was initially a more modest structure. The May 3, 1926 edition of the *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide* also records details on the new addition (p. 133).

³¹ Obituary for Edwin J. Schoettle, *New York Times* (December 25, 1947).

³² *Sixth Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Labor, 1928), 513-514, 561.

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High Production developed and produced the machines themselves. Like the Schoettle Company, High Production filed for and was issued numerous patents from the 1930s through the 1950s. Two patents of note from 1934 include a new type of box covering machine that could more easily be adapted to cover boxes of different sizes and with end flaps, and an improved gluing machine that could more precisely apply glue to a predetermined area on a box or sheet of paper (figure 9).³³

In addition to its normal day-to-day production activities while at 533 N. 11th Street, the Schoettle Company was a primary supplier of paper boxes to the United States military during both World War I and World War II, benefitting from numerous, lucrative government contracts in the late 1910s and 1940s. In November of 1918, for example, the *Official U.S. Bulletin* recorded a \$13,542.92 order for paper boxes to be used for the storage and transportation of spare parts.³⁴ And, in 1921, the company was mentioned in a history of Philadelphia's contribution to munitions manufacture during World War I as a prime contractor for the production of boxes to store spare parts and ammunition.³⁵ In two instances in 1940 and 1941, the *Paper Trade Journal* noted that the federal government purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of collapsible cartons from the company in orders of \$130,350 and \$308,166, respectively. Again in 1941, the government signed a contract with Edwin J. Schoettle for an additional \$33,565. These were only three of a string of government contracts, provided under the terms of the Walsh-Healey Act of 1936, that supported the company during the war.³⁶ The boxes were ordered by the War Department and were needed to store ordnance, although the *Paper Trade Journal* did not go into further detail.

By 1940, the Edwin J. Schoettle Company was making so many boxes to satisfy government contracts that additional production space was required.³⁷ In 1941, Schoettle again hired J. Fletcher Street to design a new addition to the plant, which was completed in 1942 and remains today as Section 3. The new wing expanded Street's previous addition, built in 1926, on four floors on the east elevation with a covered loading dock facing Green Street.

With the close of World War II, fewer large government contracts flowed to the Edwin J. Schoettle Company, but the firm continued to prosper nonetheless. After returning from active military service in 1947, Douglas T. Neale, who was vice-president of the company until 1944, returned to his old job. In an edition of the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* from February of 1947, Neale described the atmosphere at the company shortly after his return, describing how they had been "booked to capacity and running up to the limit in producing packages and package machinery. We have been plagued by every known shortage of material and labor, both within our own organization and in the plants of sub-contractors, but nevertheless have succeeded in producing a record volume of packages and machines."³⁸

³³ "Box Covering Machine," United States Patent #2,009,285 (Filed January 30, 1934; Issued July 23, 1935) and "Gluing Machine," United States Patent #2,077,470 (Filed September 13, 1934; Issued April 20, 1937).

³⁴ *Official U.S. Bulletin* 2.475 (November 29, 1918), 40.

³⁵ William Bradford Williams, *Munitions Manufacture in the Philadelphia Ordnance District* (Philadelphia, 1921), 219.

³⁶ The Walsh-Healey Act was passed in 1936 as a New Deal program that established a minimum wage, maximum hours, and safety and health standards for work on contracts exceeding \$10,000.

³⁷ In an August 1945 letter to the Philadelphia Zoning Board of Adjustment, in which he argued for the zoning changes necessary required to install a large truck scale on the property (which no longer exists), Schoettle himself explained that the 1942 addition was a direct result of demanding government contracts during the war.

³⁸ *Princeton Alumni Weekly* 47.19 (February 21, 1947), 21 and the *Eleventh Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1947), 498.

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At this point, by the late 1940s, the design, development and production of both paper boxes and paper box machinery were at their highest point yet in the company's history. In 1947, the building at 533 N. 11th Street was home not only to the Edwin J. Schoettle Company, the Precision Engineering Company, and the High Production Machine Company, but also three additional subsidiary companies. These included the Albany Box Board Company, which produced some types of paper board used in the production of Schoettle boxes; the Service Printing & Paper Company, which printed box covers and labels; and the Box Manufacturing Corporation of Pennsylvania, which produced additional types of boxes. The compartmentalization of the Schoettle Company into multiple subsidiaries reflected the company's involvement in and mastery of every stage in the paper box production process by the mid-1940s, including the machinery necessary to manufacture the boxes. In total, the Schoettle Company and its five subsidiaries located at 533 N. 11th Street employed 510 workers in 1947, by far the largest locally owned paper box and paper box machinery company in Philadelphia. The next largest company was Royal-Pioneer Paper Box, Inc., located at 1147 N. 4th Street, with 189 employees. Although the Container Corporation of America was larger, with 1,661 employees at its plant in the Roxborough section of Northwest Philadelphia, this company was headquartered in Chicago, not Philadelphia. Additionally, the Container Corporation specialized in corrugated boxes, a slightly different category than the stiff paperboard boxes and tubes that the Schoettle Companies produced.³⁹

Although Edwin J. Schoettle had successfully led his companies through two world wars, expanding them in size and scope, he was only briefly able to enjoy the later prosperity and flurry of activity that Neale described. Schoettle died on December 24, 1947 in Philadelphia at the age of 71.⁴⁰ Neale shortly after succeeded Schoettle as president of the company, continuing to expand it through the 1950s. Although after 1947 several of the subsidiary companies appear to have been absorbed into other parts of the Schoettle empire or moved from 533 N. 11th Street into their own plants, the building still housed over 300 employees in 1950.⁴¹ In 1954, Neale and his partners attempted to sell the Schoettle Company and its then six subsidiaries, however it appears that this was not a result of any decline, but rather an opportunity to achieve the greatest profit in an industry that was still thriving and expanding – in 1956 there were still 63 paper box firms operating in Philadelphia with a total of 5,613 employees. That year, though Schoettle and its subsidiaries did not comprise the largest paper box firm in the city – the largest was then the National Metal Edge Box Company with 312 employees – they still remained the second largest locally owned and operated company, with 278 employees at the 533 N. 11th Street building.⁴² Because of the company's continued success in Philadelphia, however, the aging building was no longer able to handle the production capacity that was required of it. In 1958, Neale and his associates ultimately decided to move its headquarters and production facilities to Upper Gwynedd, PA, in the nearby Philadelphia suburbs, to a brand new building designed by renowned architect Vincent Kling.⁴³ The building, which opened in 1961, was estimated to cost in excess of \$1,000,000, providing 25% more usable space than the N. 11th Street location.⁴⁴ Shortly after the Schoettle company

³⁹ *Eleventh Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1947), 497-498.

⁴⁰ Obituary for Edwin J. Schoettle, *New York Times* (December 25, 1947).

⁴¹ *Twelfth Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1950), 453-454.

⁴² *Thirteenth Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1956), 828-829.

⁴³ *Architectural Record* (November 1961).

⁴⁴ *Ice Cream Review* 42 (1958), 60.

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moved out, the Independence Press Company, which was founded in 1948, acquired the building and moved their book printing operation there. Independence Press relocated to southern New Jersey in 2005, and the building has remained vacant since then.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Natalie Kostelni, "Building in Phila.'s Loft District for sale for \$7M," *Philadelphia Business Journal* (May 14, 2012).

Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
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County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. *Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (1916, 1919, 1922, 1925, 1931, 1935, 1941, 1947, 1952, 1959).

Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Database. Accessed at <<http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org>> on May 12, 2014.

Princeton Alumni Weekly 47.19 (February 21, 1947)

T-Square Club. *The Sixteenth Annual Architectural Exhibition, Philadelphia* (Philadelphia: T-Square Club, 1910).

United States Patents (See footnotes for individual patent numbers. All patents were accessed on Google Patent Search <<http://www.google.com/patents>> on May 15, 2014).

Williams, William Bradford. *Munitions Manufacture in the Philadelphia Ordnance District* (Philadelphia, 1921).

Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
Name of Property

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other: Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: less than once acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.962222 Longitude: -75.555556

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

The boundary of the property is shown as a dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building: Site Plan with National Register Boundary."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel on which the building is situated and historically associated with the property. No extant or removed historically associated resources have been excluded.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kevin McMahon, Associate
organization: Powers & Company, Inc.
street & number: 1315 Walnut Street, Suite 1717
city or town: Philadelphia state: PA zip code: 19107
e-mail: kevin@powersco.net telephone: (215) 636-0192
date: July 11, 2014

Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
 Name of Property

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
 City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
 County: Philadelphia State: PA
 Photographer: Robert Powers
 Date Photographed: April 2014

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

<i>Photograph #</i>	<i>Description of Photograph</i>
1.	West and south elevations of Section 1, view northeast
2.	West elevation of Section 1, view east
3.	North and west elevations of Section 1, view southeast
4.	North and west elevations of Sections 1 & 2, view southeast
5.	North elevation of Sections 2 & 3, view southeast
6.	East and north elevations of Section 3, view southwest
7.	South and east elevations of Section 3, view northwest
8.	South elevation of Section 3, view north
9.	Space between Section 1 and adjacent rowhouses, view east
10.	1 st floor, lobby in Section 1, view east
11.	1 st floor, lobby in Section 1, view west
12.	1 st floor, directory sign in lobby of Section 1, view south
13.	1 st floor, lobby stairway in Section 1, view northwest
14.	1 st floor of Section 1, view south
15.	1 st floor of Section 1, view southwest
16.	1 st floor of Section 2, view northwest
17.	1 st floor of Section 3, view south
18.	1 st floor of Section 3, view north
19.	2 nd floor of Section 1, view southwest
20.	2 nd floor of Section 1, view north
21.	2 nd floor of Section 2, view north
22.	2 nd floor of Section 2, view north
23.	2 nd floor of Section 3, view north
24.	4 th floor of Section 1, stairway, view west
25.	4 th floor of Section 1, view southeast

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26.	4 th floor of Section 1, view southwest
27.	4 th floor, looking from Section 3 to Section 2, view northwest
28.	6 th floor of Section 1, view southeast
29.	6 th floor of Section 1, view southwest
30.	6 th floor of Section 2, view north
31.	6 th floor of Section 2, view south
32.	8 th floor of Section 1, view north
33.	8 th floor of Section 1, view southwest
34.	8 th floor of Section 2, view north
35.	8 th floor of Section 1, stairway, view south

List of Figures

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8.	Patent for new display box design by E.J. Schoettle, 1937.
9.	Patent for box covering machine designed by Henry A. Armbruster for the High Precision Company, 1935.
10.	Photograph Key: Site and 1 st Floor
11.	Photograph Key: 2 nd Floor
12.	Photograph Key: 4 th Floor
13.	Photograph Key: 6 th Floor
14.	Photograph Key: 8 th Floor

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
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County and State

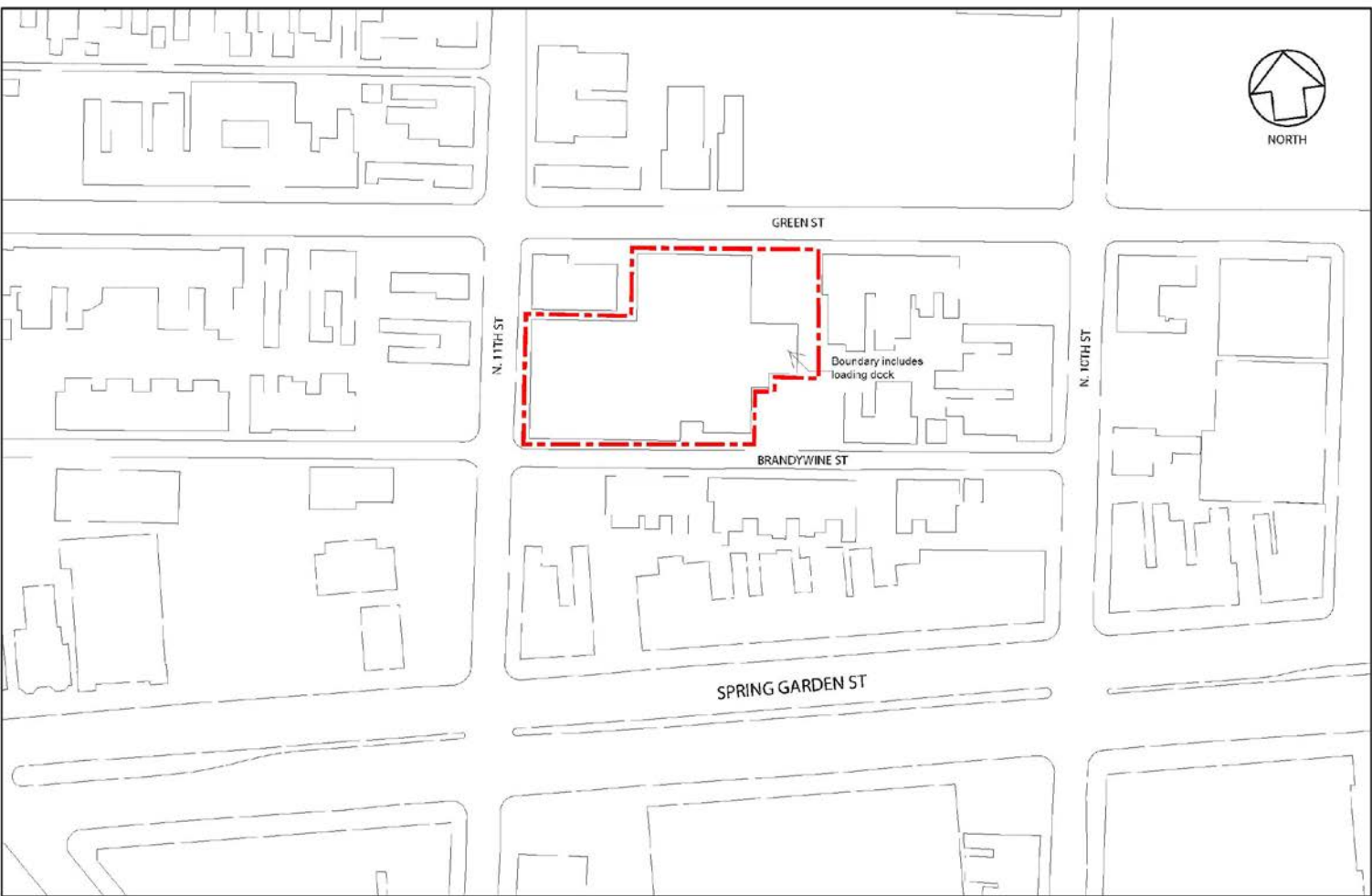


Figure 1
Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
533 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA
Site Plan with National Register Boundary

Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
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Figure 2
Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
533 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA
Existing Plans with
Building Chronology

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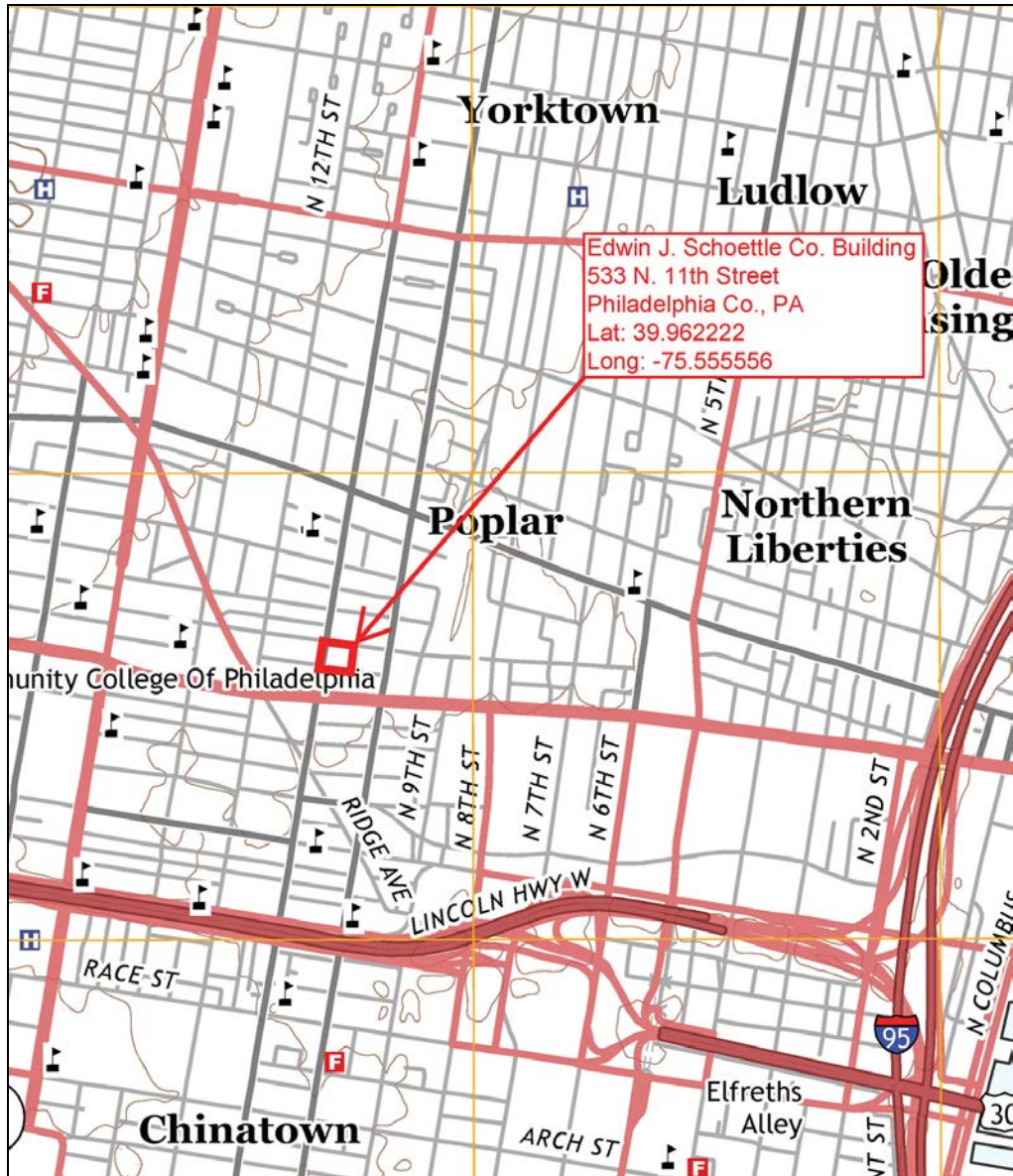


Figure 3 – USGS Map Excerpt, Philadelphia Quadrangle

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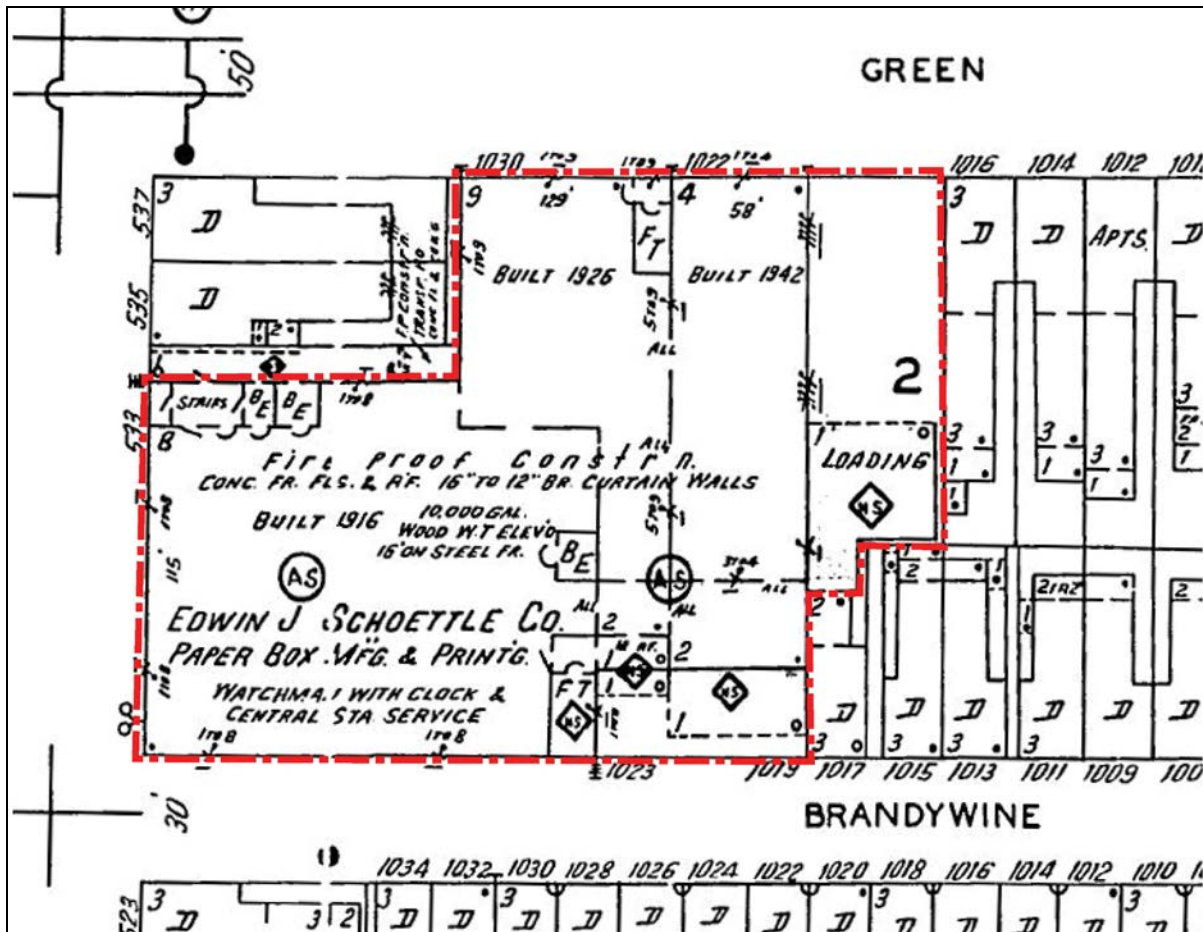


Figure 4 – Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1950, with construction dates.
(red line indicates NRN Boundary and the extent of the property in 1950)

*Only the concrete pad of the loading dock remains. The concrete and corrugated metal enclosure and metal roof were removed c. 2010.

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Figure 5 – View of building northeast from 11th Street in 1916.
(from *The Brickbuilder* 25.9, September 1916)

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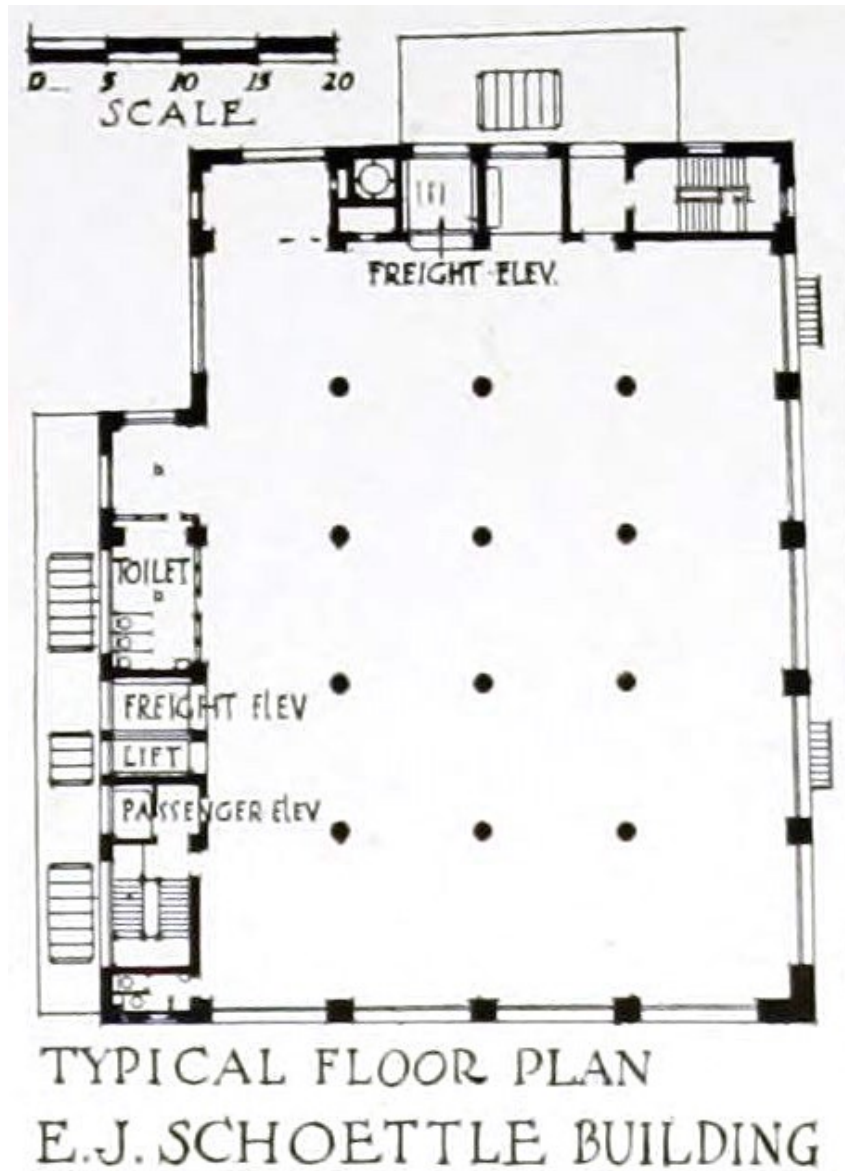


Figure 6 – Typical Floor Plan, 1916.
(from *The Brickbuilder* 25.9, September 1916)

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Philadelphia County, PA
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May 15, 1934.

E. J. SCHOETTLE
BOX CONSTRUCTION

1,959,277

Filed April 7, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

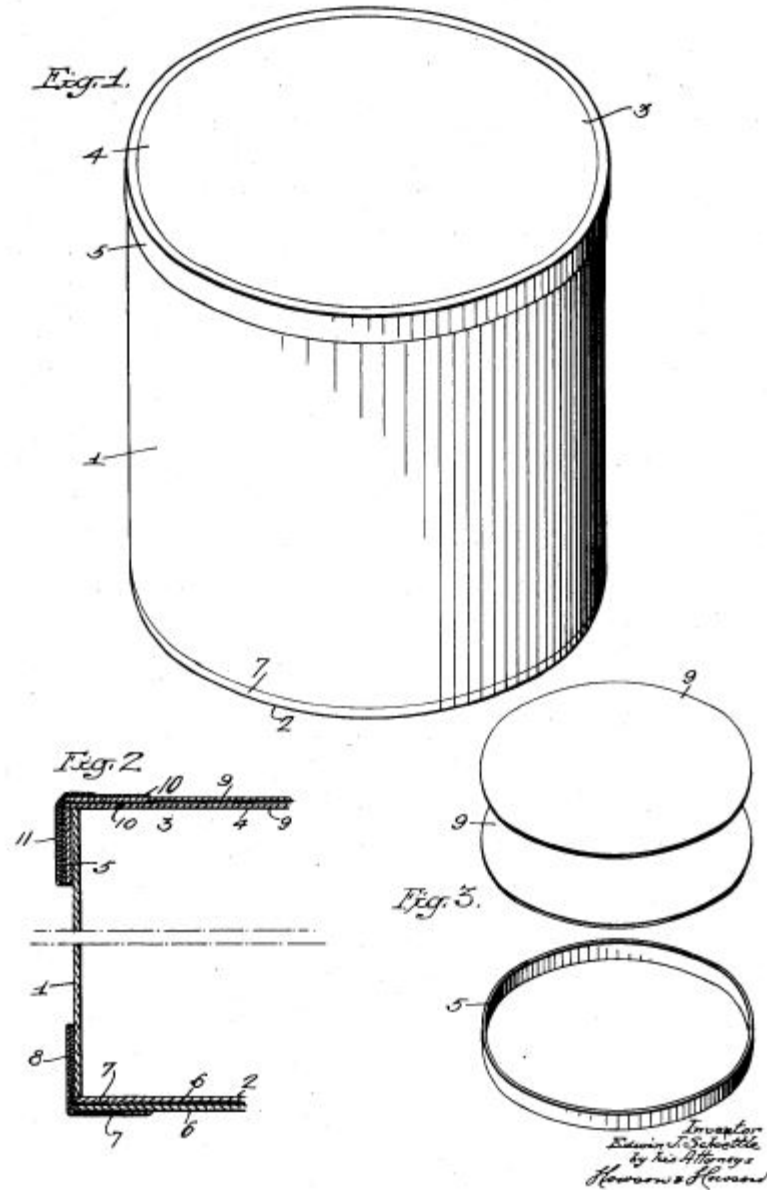


Figure 7 – Patent for a new paper tube design by E.J. Schoettle, 1934.
(Patent 1,959,277, accessed via Google Patent Search at <http://www.google.com/patents>)

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May 18, 1937.

E. J. SCHOETTLE

2,081,070

DISPLAY BOX

Filed Dec. 17, 1935

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

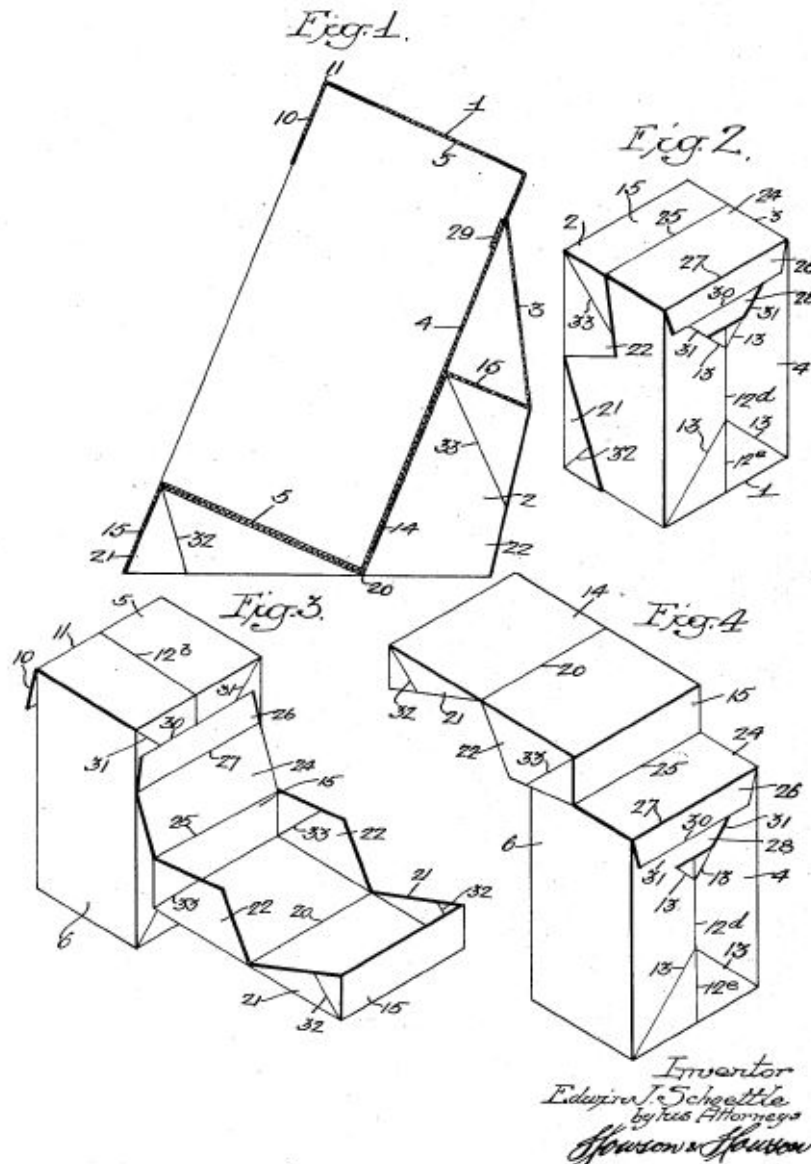


Figure 8 – Patent for a new display box design by E.J. Schoettle, 1937.
(Patent 2,081,070, accessed via Google Patent Search at <http://www.google.com/patents>)

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July 23, 1935.

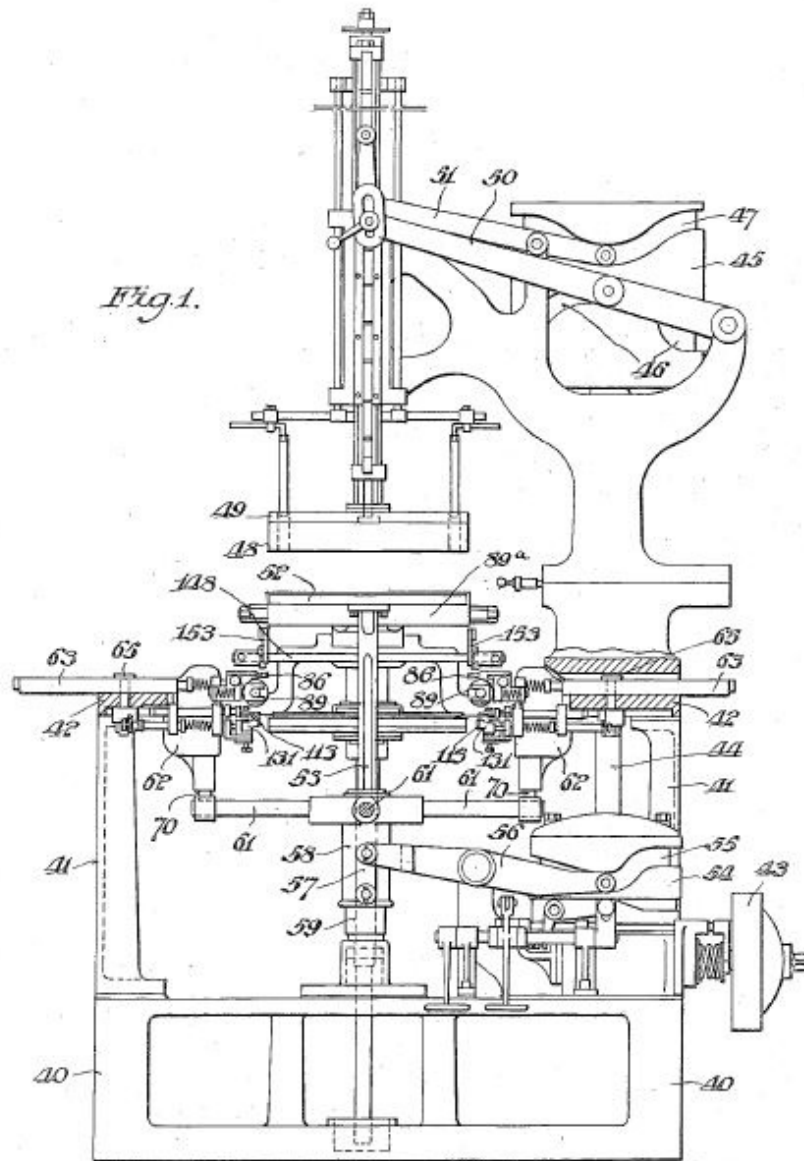
H. A. ARMBRUSTER

2,009,285

BOX COVERING MACHINE

Filed Jan. 30, 1934

7 Sheets-Sheet 1

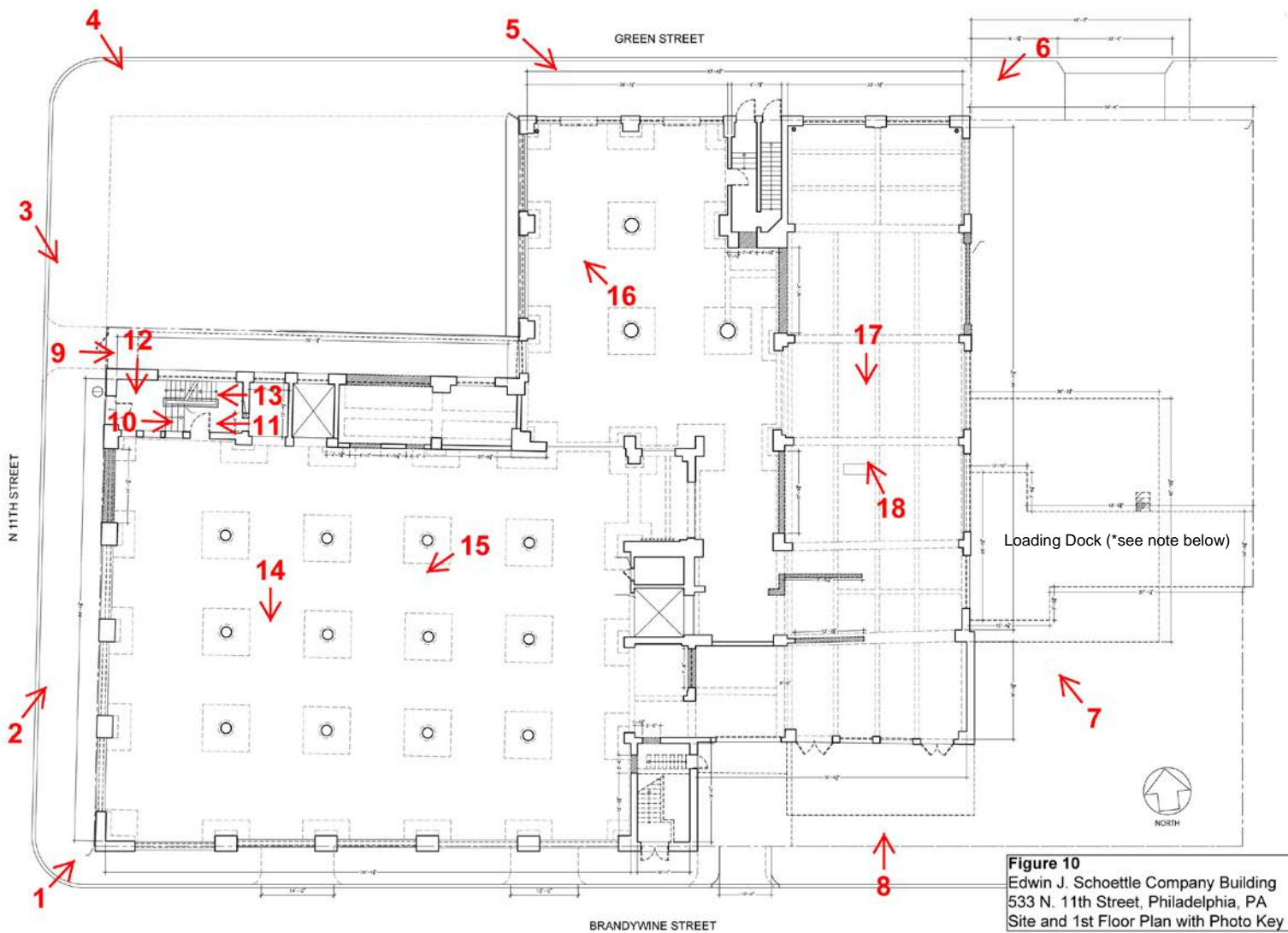


Inventor:
Henry A. Armbruster
By Jas. C. Hobuswith
Attorney

Figure 9 – Patent for a box covering machine designed by Henry A. Armbruster for the High Precision Company, 1935.
(Patent 2,009,285, accessed via Google Patent Search at <http://www.google.com/patents>)

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*Only the concrete pad of the loading dock remains. The concrete and corrugated metal enclosure and metal roof were removed c. 2010.

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Philadelphia County, PA
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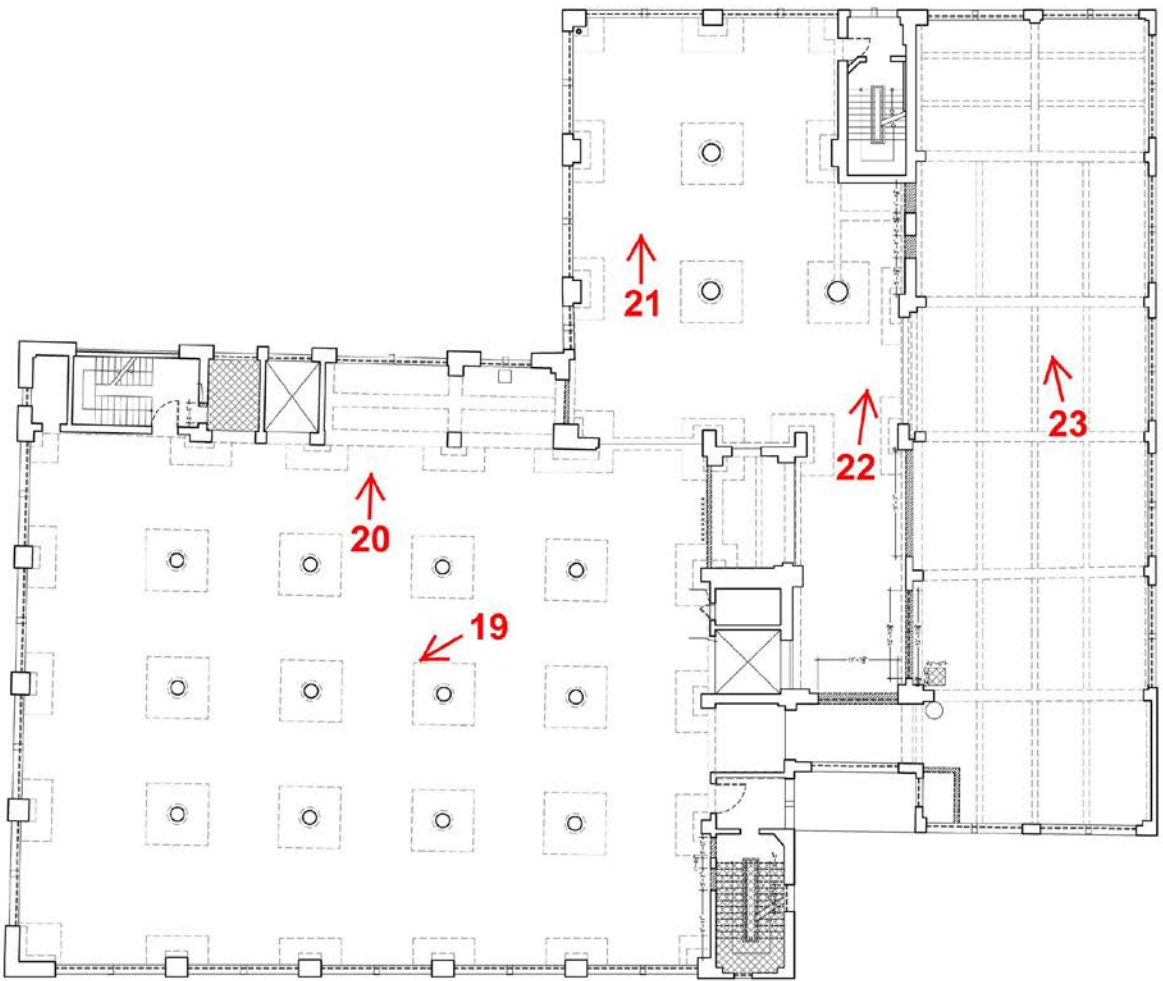


Figure 11
Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
533 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA
2nd Floor Plan with Photo Key

Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
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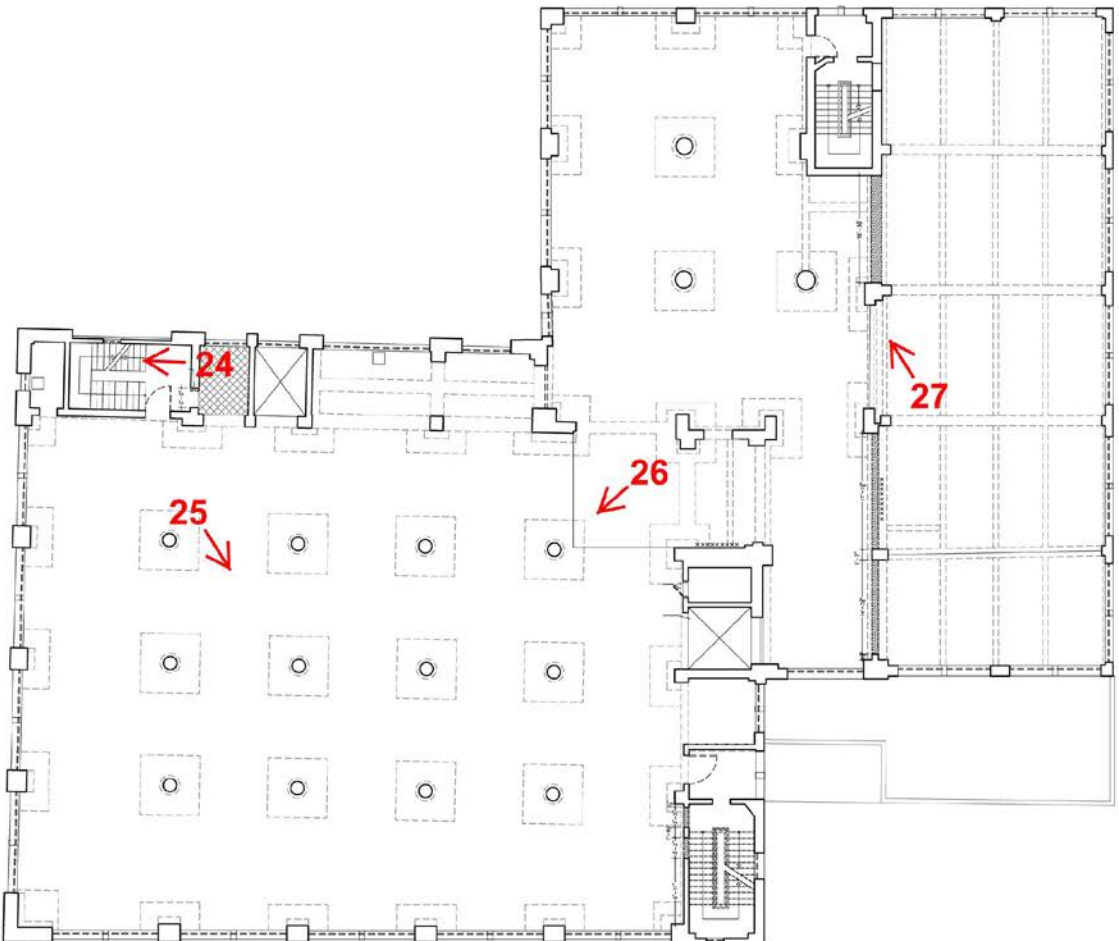


Figure 12
Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
533 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA
4th Floor Plan with Photo Key

Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
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Philadelphia County, PA
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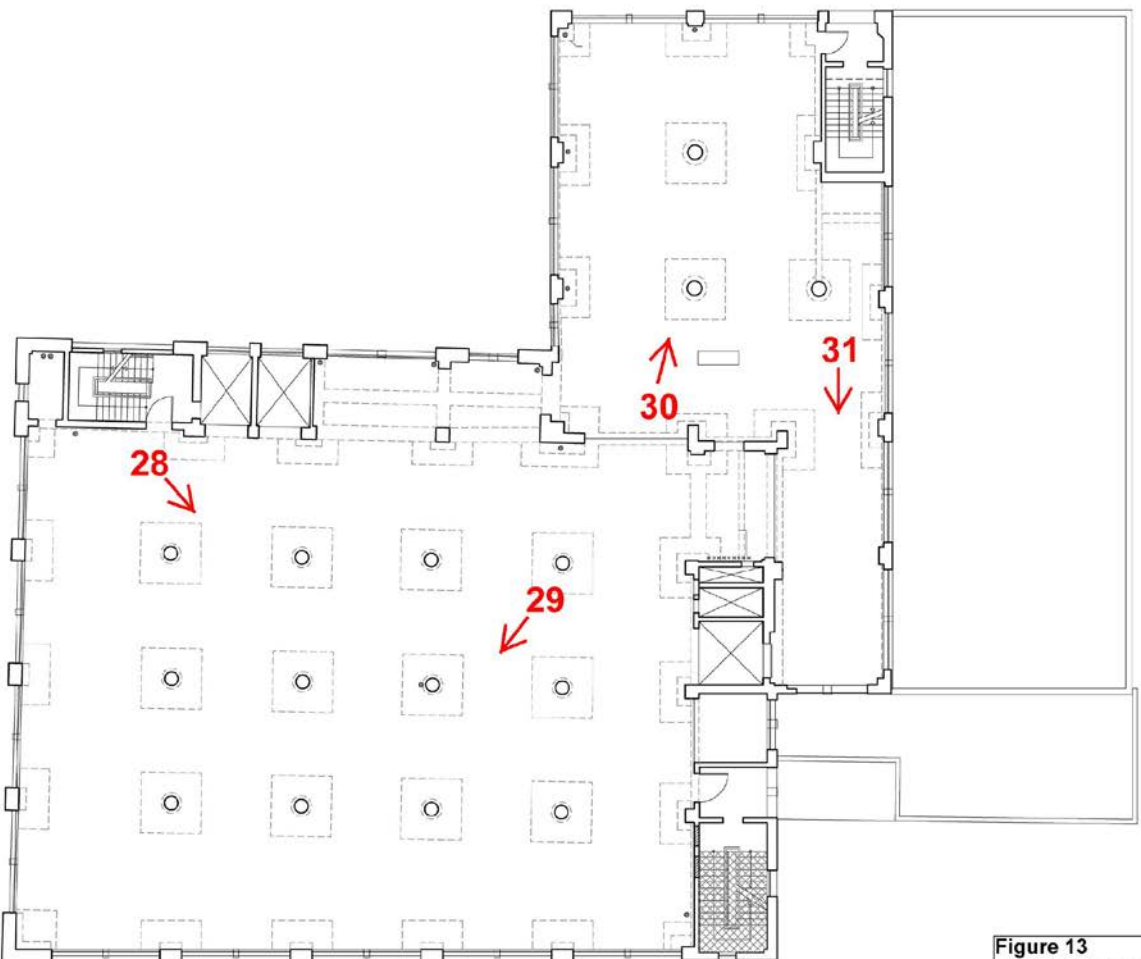


Figure 13
Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
533 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA
6th Floor Plan with Photo Key

Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
Name of Property _____

Philadelphia County, PA
County and State _____

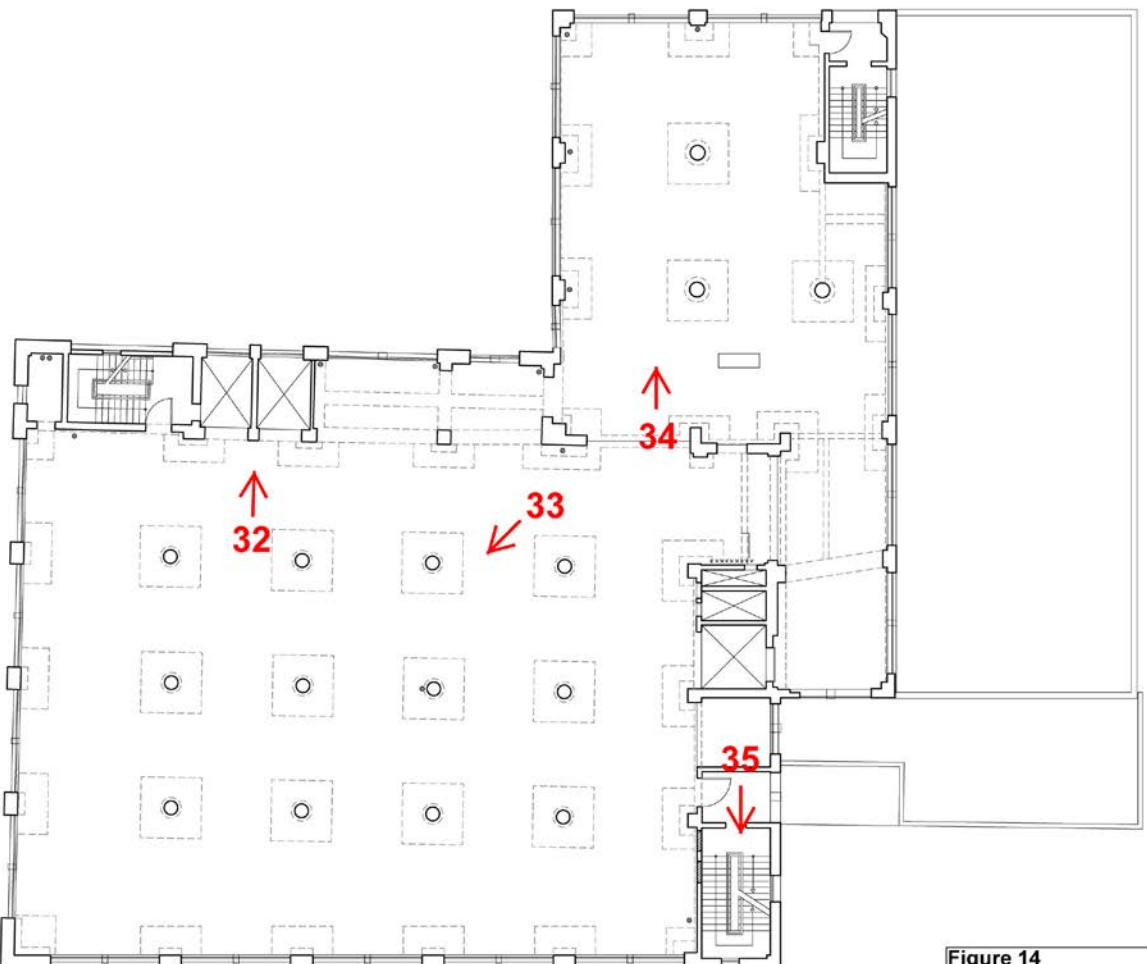


Figure 14
Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building
533 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA
8th Floor Plan with Photo Key



NEW YORK

PENDING LIES

ONE WAY



EDWIN J. SCHOETTLE CO.

INDEPENDENT
PAINTS
CO.







ONE WAY

STOP

GREEN ST
11th STREET

ONE WAY





304



**NO
PARKING**



UNAUTHORIZED PARKING
PROHIBITED!
VEHICLES WILL BE TOWED BY
**LEW BLUM
TOWING CO**
10 S. Du...
... ONLY!
222-84...

1027

GENA... RB

GEN... RB

TR

TOYOTA
Camry
JBV-9588







252-33

WEM86

00000000

DIRECTORY.

EDWIN J. SCHOETTLE CO

EDWIN J. SCHOETTLE CO.

EDWIN J. SCHOETTLE CO.

EDWIN J. SCHOETTLE CO.

EDWIN J. SCHOETTLE CO.

EDWIN J. SCHOETTLE CO.

Handwritten signature or scribble in blue ink at the bottom of the page.



















← KARD

14

1444







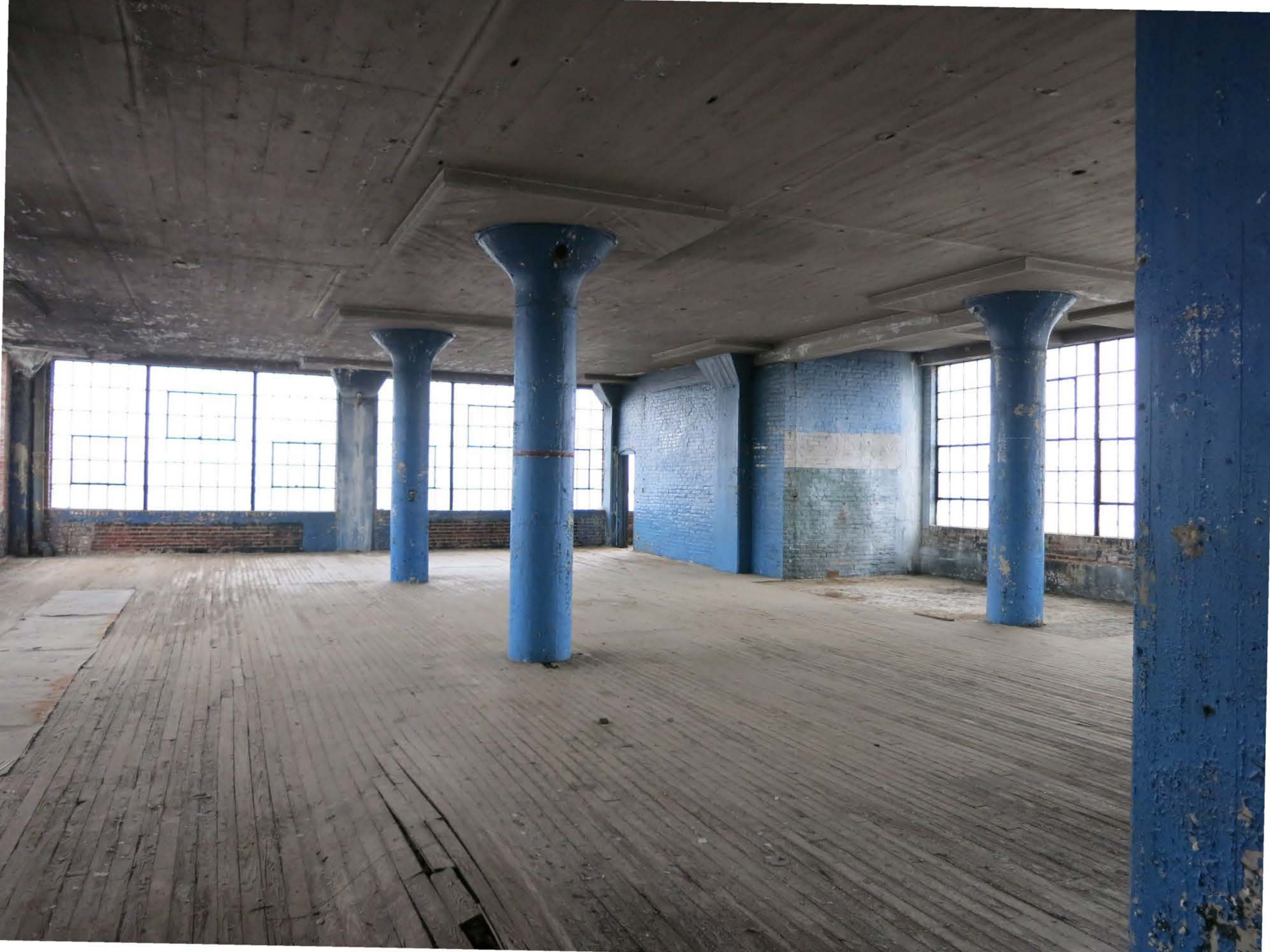






















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Schoettle, Edwin J., Company Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia

DATE RECEIVED: 11/14/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/11/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/26/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/31/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001105

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: Y PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/29/2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/29/2014

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

Room 576, City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
Tel: 215.686.7660
Fax: 215.686.7674

Sam Sherman, Jr.
Chair

Jonathan E. Farnham, Ph.D.
Executive Director

30 September 2014

April E. Frantz
Preservation Specialist
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Re: Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building, 533 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia

Dear Ms. Frantz:

I am writing in response to your request that the Philadelphia Historical Commission provide its official Certified Local Government recommendations on the nomination proposing to add 533 N 11th Street in Philadelphia to the National Register of Historic Places. At a staff meeting on 29 September 2014, the staff of the Philadelphia Historical Commission reviewed and discussed the nomination. The staff agreed that the property at 533 N 11th Street satisfies National Register Criterion A for industry, as the Edwin J. Schoettle Company was an innovative manufacturer of paper boxes in Philadelphia beginning in 1916. The staff contends that the resource retain sufficient integrity to be added to the National Register.

The staff of the Philadelphia Historical Commission unanimously supports the listing of 533 N 11th Street in Philadelphia on the National Register of Historic Places. Thank you for providing the Philadelphia Historical Commission staff with the opportunity to comment on this nomination.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon F.", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jonathan E. Farnham, Ph.D.
Executive Director



Pennsylvania
Historical & Museum
Commission



November 5, 2014

Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, US Department of Interior
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington D.C. 20005

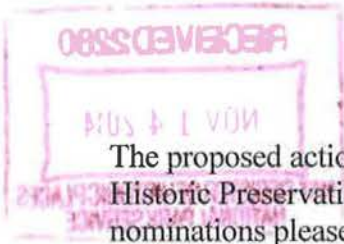
Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms Shull:

The following National Register nominations are being submitted for your review:

1. **Edwin J. Schoettle Company Building**, Philadelphia Co., PA. Enclosed please find a signed first page, a CD containing the true and correct copy of the nomination, two CDs with tif images, and copies of correspondence.
2. **Franklinville School**, Montgomery Co., PA. Enclosed please find a signed first page, a CD containing the true and correct copy of the nomination, a second CD with tif images, and copies of correspondence.
3. **Hotel Altamont**, Luzerne Co., PA. Enclosed please find a signed first page, a CD containing the true and correct copy of the nomination, two CDs with tif images, and copies of correspondence.
4. **Jenkintown Wyncote Train Station**, Montgomery County, PA. Enclosed please find a signed first page, a CD containing the true and correct copy of the nomination, a second CD with tif images, and copies of correspondence.
5. **Manchester School #3**, Erie Co., PA. Enclosed please find a complete paper version of the nomination with a signed first page, and a CD containing tif images.
6. **Pittsburgh Mercantile**, Allegheny Co., PA. Enclosed please find a complete paper version of the nomination with a signed first page, correspondence, and a CD containing tif images.
7. **R&H Simon Silk Mill Complex**, Northampton Co., PA. Enclosed please find a signed first page, a CD containing the true and correct copy of the nomination, and a second CD with tif images, and copies of correspondence.

Historic Preservation Services
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us
The Commonwealth's Official History Agency



The proposed action for each of the above nominations is listing in the National Register. Our state Historic Preservation Board supports each nomination. If you have any questions regarding the nominations please contact me at 717-783-9922 or afrantz@pa.gov. Thank you for your consideration of these properties.

Sincerely,

April E. Frantz
National Register Reviewer/Eastern Region

enc.