

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3101-27 West Glenwood Avenue

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

not for publication

city or town Philadelphia

vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Philadelphia code 101 zip code 19121

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse 3101-27 West Glenwood Avenue Philadelphia, PA
Name of Property County and State

5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Warehouse

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commercial Style

foundation: Reinforced concrete
walls: Reinforced concrete & brick
roof: Synthetic
other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located at 3101 W. Glenwood Avenue, in Philadelphia, PA, and constructed c. 1922, the Harry C. Kahn and Son Warehouse is a 6-story red brick and reinforced concrete frame industrial building with a flatiron footprint. The building features large, steel-framed multi-light windows. On the interior, the building has an open floor plan with exposed concrete and brick walls, concrete mushroom columns, and concrete ceilings. The warehouse is located adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in the Brewerytown neighborhood of North Philadelphia, predominantly surrounded by two- and three-story rowhouses and former industrial buildings.

Narrative Description

Setting: The building is located in the Brewerytown neighborhood in North Philadelphia. The subject building at 3101 W. Glenwood Ave is located on the western edge of the neighborhood, delineated from the neighboring Strawberry Mansion neighborhood by the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. It is located adjacent to the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, between W. Glenwood Ave (to the east) and Oxford Street (to the north), and is surrounded by predominantly two- and three-story rowhouses and two-four-story former industrial buildings. The site abuts a parcel of vacant land to south, the unrelated former J.C. Kahn warehouse to the north, and a former community garden and a former industrial building to the east. Modern wrought iron fencing sits on top of a concrete knee wall that runs along the north edge of the building and is under separate ownership. The building is visible not only from the street and various points in the Brewerytown neighborhood, but also from the neighboring SEPTA Regional Rail and Amtrak rail lines. It is a well-known historic building, and a highly visible signifier of the neighborhood.¹ The shape of the building is distinctive, and its presence on the highly travelled regional rail and Amtrak lines make this building highly recognizable to Philadelphians.

Site: The subject building is located on a 0.26 acre site. A deteriorated concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street on its north and east elevations. Adjacent to the south and west elevations are overgrown lots.

Structure: The subject building has a reinforced concrete structure with brick masonry bulkheads below the window openings. The five-story building is supported by concrete mushroom columns and square piers in a 9x4 grid pattern. Mushroom columns that lessen in diameter with each story run along the western edge and northern edges of the building, aligning with the fenestration pattern. The mushroom columns are only interrupted around the freight elevator shaft, which is supported by square piers that run the entire height of the building.

Exterior: The building's massing forms an irregular flatiron shape. All elevations are reinforced concrete with brick bulkheads with no ornamentation, characteristic of the Commercial Style. In areas, the brick bulkheads have been painted.

The warehouse shares two street elevations: the north and west elevations. The north elevation faces Oxford Street, while the west elevation fronts on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks. The secondary elevations of the subject building are comprised of the east (W. Glenwood Ave) and south elevations.

¹ Webb, Molly. "Brewerytown Warehouse Conversion To Be Asks \$2M." Curbed, Philly. <http://philly.curbed.com/archives/2014/01/27/pyramid-warehouse-sold-before-development-after-getting-permits.php>; "Major renovation of conspicuous North Philadelphia warehouse into apartments." Philadelphia Heights Blog. <https://philadelphiaheights.wordpress.com/2013/02/28/major-renovation-of-conspicuous-north-philadelphia-warehouse-into-apartments/>.

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The north elevation is seven bays wide. The easternmost bay is positioned at a 45 degree angle to Oxford Street, while the rest of elevation is parallel to Oxford Street. The next two easternmost bays equal the width of one regular bay. The first floor bays are all infilled with painted brick. An entrance with two steel doors, flanked by two windows that have been infilled with concrete block is situated in the center of the elevation. On floors 2-5 concrete openings in the easternmost two bays are infilled with red brick, while the third easternmost bay contains a brick bulkhead with multi-light industrial steel windows. All other windows in regular-sized bays are multi-light industrial steel windows.

The west elevation is nine bays wide. On the first floor, the northernmost three bays are infilled with painted brick. On floors 2-5 all bays have multi-light industrial steel windows. A basement level is also visible on this elevation, with loading docks enclosed by metal roll-up security gates located in the first three northernmost bays. The remaining six bays contain multi-light industrial steel windows. Located centrally, between the third and fourth floors there is a sign that reads "Pyramid Electric Supply Company" that is missing several letters.

The east (W. Glenwood Ave) elevation is 12 bays wide, with the northernmost equal to half the width of a regular bay. The central bay contains a series of steel fire stair balconies with central doorways. Steel steps lead up from the basement (street) level to an entrance on the first floor. An entrance is located on the east elevation at grade with a utilitarian flush metal door. The central bay contains a series of steel fire stair balconies with central doorways containing utilitarian metal flush doors that provide access to the balconies from the interior. Steel steps lead up from the basement (street) level to another entrance on the first floor. Both entrance doors are heavily corroded and practically inoperable. The balcony doors have been heavily tagged with graffiti.

On the first floor, the southernmost bay contains one multi-light industrial window over a brick bulkhead. The second southernmost bay on this level contains one multi-light industrial window over a painted brick bulkhead. The remaining bays are all infilled with concrete. On floors 2-5, the southernmost bay contains multi-light industrial windows over brick bulkheads. The northernmost bays are filled in with brick, surrounding multi-light industrial windows. The remaining bays contain multi-light industrial windows over brick bulkheads.

At the basement level towards the southern end of the elevation are three loading docks, enclosed with metal roll-up security gates. There are two entrances that have been boarded up at the basement level, one towards the center of the elevation, and another towards the northern end of the elevation.

The south elevation is one bay wide. Floors 1-5 and the basement all contain multi-light industrial windows over brick bulkheads.

Windows on all elevations are heavily corroded, have missing or broken glass panes, or have panes filled in with green fiberglass. One window on the 5th floor of the west elevation is missing completely. In addition, windows on all elevations have been heavily tagged with graffiti on the concrete and brick elements.

The building contains a flat roof that is not visible from the street.

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Interior: Floors 2-5 are identical in plan. Rows of concrete mushroom columns, which align with each bay, run along the western and northern edges of the building in a 9x4 grid pattern. The grid decreases in size moving towards the southern end of the building, aligning with the triangular footprint. The grid is interrupted in the fourth bay towards the eastern edge of the building by a former (currently inoperable) freight elevator, which services all floors and a fire stair.

In addition to the freight elevator, all floors are vertically accessible by a stairwell located in the northeastern corner of the building, and another stairwell located to the rear of the freight elevator. The roof is accessible by a steel ladder and hatch on the fifth floor ceiling.

The first floor differs from the upper floors in plan. It is characterized by the same mushroom-column grid as the upper floors. Along the northeastern portion of the floor, the floor-level drops down by several feet. An entrance accessible on W. Glenwood Avenue at street level is located centrally in the depressed area of the floor that formerly served as a loading dock. The rest of the floor is accessible by a set of 9 concrete steps.

The basement, originally used for receiving and shipping large freight from the neighboring Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and from trucks on W. Glenwood Ave, differs from the upper floors in plan. It is characterized by the same column grid as the upper floors, but columns surrounding the elevator shaft are rectangular, rather than round. Along the western edge of the basement, the floor level drops down by several feet to a loading dock with two large openings enclosed by steel roll-up doors, formerly used for unloading and shipping freight via railway. Former railroad tracks are embedded in the floor where the cars used to enter the building to unload and load freight. Towards the southern end of the building, behind the elevator shaft, the floor level rises again, with a make-shift wood ramp that leads to the higher level. This higher level contains three more large openings enclosed by steel roll-up doors, formerly used as loading docks for trucks on W. Glenwood Avenue.

Interior finishes throughout the building include: concrete floors, concrete columns and ceilings, concrete and brick walls, representative of the industrial nature of the building.

Alterations: The exterior of the building has been painted and tagged with graffiti. Much of the window glazing has been replaced with fiberglass. The interior of the building is open in plan and any former partitions were previously removed. The interior surfaces have been covered with graffiti. In general, the building retains its historic appearance.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Demonstrate each of the claims for significance made in the summary paragraph.)

National Register Criterion A: Significance in Industry

History of the Furniture Industry in Philadelphia 1850-1960

Furniture manufacturing and retail was a major industry in Philadelphia from its beginnings during Colonial times through the early 20th century. Unlike the furniture industry in other cities, Philadelphia had a tradition of craft passed down through apprenticeship, which transferred to the quality of furniture production. But, what began as furniture wholesaling by manufacturers and artisans, transformed into a major industry as the city industrialized throughout the latter half of the 19th century into the "Workshop of the World."

Between 1850 and 1880, furniture manufacturers greatly increased the scale of production.^v Following the increase in production, furniture retailers also expanded.^{vi} During this period of retail expansion, furniture dealers favored displaying furniture in small shops or room style settings in larger stores, so storage space became imperative. Furniture stores required both a high stock of different types of furniture, as well as a high square footage of storage space to accommodate larger furniture pieces. Space was at a premium in Center City Philadelphia, where most furniture stores were clustered; therefore, many downtown furniture retailers built or rented warehouse space in North Philadelphia where land was inexpensive in order to store larger stocks.^{vii}

With the increased volume of production, various qualities and styles of furniture were introduced to the market. While there had always been an exclusive upper-class market for high-end furniture and the lower class tended to pass on furniture through generations, the 1880s marked the emergence of a new market for the middle class.^{viii} Simultaneously, the downtown Department store was becoming the predominant shopping destination for middle-upper class consumers. It became necessary for smaller retailers to expand inventory and customer base in order to compete with more aggressive businesses, like the department store.^{ix}

While there were many furniture retailers and department stores in Philadelphia by the early decades of the 20th century, there were few that were based upon the department-store model, but focused primarily on furniture sales. Class consciousness contributed significantly to the furniture market, as newly middle-class households wanted to announce their position by purchasing home furnishings.

Furniture stores and larger Departments stores thrived in Center City Philadelphia until the Post-World War II period, when the predominant mode of shopping shifted from downtown department stores to suburban shopping centers. Changes in transportation technology, including the shift away from train transportation to the automobile, changes in manufacturing technology and changes in railroad technology led to the national decline of the railroad system. In Philadelphia, the suburban expansion funneled large populations out of the city, fueled by access to the automobile and national VHA and FHA housing policies. At the same time, the primary mode of shopping was radically changing to accommodate for the automobile.

As a result, popular shopping destinations accessible by train, like Center City Philadelphia, began a steady decline. Strip malls with surface parking lots began to replace traditional downtown department stores as the primary shopping destination for the middle class. This meant that commercial activity and development was increasingly concentrated in the suburbs. Three major Philadelphia department stores, located in close vicinity to Kahn's: Gimboll's, Lit Brothers, and Snellenberg, closed in the 1950s, following the exodus to the suburbs.^x Consequently, Center City became less of a

^v Talbott, Page. *The Philadelphia Furniture Industry 1850-1880*. Thesis for Ph.D. in American Civilization. Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, 1980, 5.

^{vi} Talbott, 69-70.

^{vii} Talbott, 74.

^{viii} Talbott, 7.

^{ix} Talbott, 286.

^x Tidwell, Marshall. "Design in the Service of Consumerism.: Greun and Kreummeck's Robinson Store, Philadelphia." Term Paper for Historic Preservation Course 600: Theories of Historic Preservation, December 2010. University of Pennsylvania, School of Design, Historic Preservation Program.

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destination for shopping and commerce. While some furniture stores managed to stay in business into 1950s and 1960s, by 1950, most stores in the suburbs were doing better business than those in the city.^{xi} Many furniture retailers saw the writing on the wall, and closed shop or relocated to the suburbs. Consequently, Philadelphia's furniture industry steadily declined as Department stores closed, and shops moved to the suburbs.

Harry C. Kahn & Son

Harry C. Kahn and Son was a prominent family-run furniture retailer during the 20th century in Philadelphia, and later in the 20th and early 21st century as Jonn's Contemporary Interiors in Montgomeryville. Kahn's foray into retail began in the latter half of the 19th century, when he began selling dry goods from a pushcart.^{xii} Kahn later joined Martin B. Stern in his first business venture, Kahn and Stern, a short-lived furniture retailer located at 34 North 11th Street and 1426 Franklin.^{xiii} In the first decade of the 1900s, Kahn opened his own store selling furniture and clothing in the same location at the intersection of 11th and Filbert Streets, currently the site of Jefferson Station (formerly known as Market East). Two former hotel buildings composed the store, and were connected by an addition that created one large building.^{xiv} The original Kahn's Furniture Store (not extant) was created by combining two former hotel buildings and was not purpose-built for Kahn's, nor was the location at 9th and Market. The store, which was formerly located at 11th and Filbert does not remain, nor does the location at 9th and Market. Jefferson Station (formerly known as Market East Station) is currently housed in that location. Kahn's Warehouse in Brewerytown is the only vestige of Kahn's Philadelphia operation that remains from the period of significance.

Harry C. Kahn and Son, or Kahn's, as the store was colloquially known, sold mainly furniture, but also homewares including kitchen supplies and appliances as well as a limited stock of clothing. An industry publication, *Men's Wear*, announced that Kahn turned over management of the clothing department to Mr. I. Diechengreen in 1908, suggesting that Kahn himself, had a targeted interest in furniture.^{xv} Kahn's, like other furniture stores in Center City Philadelphia, functioned more like a department store than a single retailer, selling furniture from multiple manufacturers displayed in room-like settings.^{xvi} Kahn's specialized in the middle-income Philadelphia market. Other larger Philadelphia department stores like Wannamaker's, Lit Brothers, Snellenberg's, and Gimbel's also sold furniture, but they did not specialize in it. While there were certainly other successful furniture retailers in Philadelphia, Kahn's true competitor was Stern's (not to be confused with the other version of Stern's: a rebranded offshoot of Gimbel's that sold furniture in the early 1980s). From 1907 to 1985, Stern's of Philadelphia operated a store at 706-14 Market St., just blocks away from Kahn's at 11th and Filbert.^{xvii}

During the store's early years, Kahn's was an innovator in delivery and warehousing. As early as 1910, Kahn's was using Motor Cars for delivery services. The store had several autocars for transportation of furniture to customers' homes. In the early 20th century autocar delivery was common among larger department stores like Wanamaker's, but less common for smaller stores like Kahn's until later in the century.^{xviii} Motor car, or automobile, delivery services did not become standard practice for department stores until the 1920s. In addition, the inclusion of loading docks in Rothschild's original design on the Glenwood Ave elevation suggests that it was a purpose-built feature to accommodate for Kahn's expanded delivery services and a larger stock.

^{xi} Morgan, Thomas J. Relocation of Retail Stores in the Philadelphia Area. A Thesis in Marketing Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate Division of the University of Pennsylvania, in partial fulfillment for the degree of Masters of Business Administration. University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1955.

^{xii} Holmes, Kristin M. "Harry C. Kahn 2nd, 88, furniture" retailer." *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Accessed October 28, 2015. http://articles.philly.com/2003-05-07/news/25459736_1_furniture-showroom-furniture-business-furniture-showcase

^{xiii} Boyd's Co-partnership and Residence Business Directory of Philadelphia City. 1900. 381.

^{xiv} Riccetti, Lee. Telephone Interview with Harry C. Kahn III. October 30, 2015.

^{xv} *Men's Wear*. Vol. 26, No. 1. 1908. 67.

^{xvi} Interview.

^{xvii} Burke, Richard. "One Stern's Sues Another." *Philadelphia Inquirer*. September 10, 1986.

^{xviii} *Power Wagon*. National Authority on Motor Road Transportation, 1913. 37.

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The 1920s marked a turning point for the company during which Kahn's expanded into a new store and the warehouse at 3101 W Glenwood was constructed. In earlier years, advertizing for Kahn's was sparse, but starting in 1922, advertizing in the Evening Bulletin exploded. In 1922, Kahn's published an advertisement in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin that mentions the opening of a second store in Center City, which coincides with the construction of the Brewerytown warehouse. An ad from 1927, illustrates the importance of the warehouse, referencing "Kahn's Tremendous Warehouse at 31st and Oxford Streets."^{xxix} Kahn's other advertisements throughout the decade were distinguished from other retailers in their emphasis on value and various financing options. The store's competitors had similar products, but imitated the larger department stores like Gimbels, Lit Brothers, and Wannamaker's in their merchandizing techniques, appealing to an upper-middle class sensibility. Kahn's found a niche in economical furniture, marketed towards the masses. Advertisements commonly proclaimed that the store has "most value for the dollar" and "most liberal credit in Philadelphia," thereby asserting the store as a leader in value. The very mission of the business to provide a variety of furniture and home goods at low prices was enabled by the addition of the warehouse in 1922, which accommodated allowed for a larger stock. Kahn, an innovative businessman, was able to get creative with financing options to further expand the customer base.

Unlike other mid-level retailers, like Stern's, Kahn's made the decision to open a second store in Center City Philadelphia, just blocks away from the original store at 11th and Filbert. In 1927, Kahn's opened a second store at 9th and Market (not extant), on a highly visible corner, in an effort to capitalize on Center City Philadelphia clientele.^{xx} Stern's was a larger chain with that had 14 branches in the Philadelphia region by 1951, but it did not depend solely on Philadelphia clientele as did Kahn's.^{xxi}

The store's large stock and autocar delivery options led to its success among middle class clientele residing in the city and its outskirts. By 1922, Kahn's furniture business was thriving, so Harry Kahn and his son, Eugene, decided to build a warehouse storage facility in the Brewerytown neighborhood of Philadelphia to expand the store's stock. Land close to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks was both economical and convenient for its access to transportation networks, so it was an obvious choice for a warehouse building. Kahn chose local architect, Leroy B. Rothschild, to design the building. Kahn was not an uninformed client as he had experience with industrial buildings during his time on the Board of Directors of the Merchant's and Manufacturer's Building Association.^{xxii} Rothschild designed the building to access both railroad and autocar transit networks, conveniently sandwiching the building between Glenwood Ave from autocar (and later truck) access, and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and creating loading docks to receive and ship freight from both sides of the building. Both members of the Jewish community, Kahn and Rothschild met through J.C. Kahn, a relative of Harry Kahn and one of Rothschild's partners.^{xxiii} At the time the Harry C. Kahn and Son Warehouse was built, J.C. Kahn owned the warehouse building immediately across Oxford Street to the north, though there was no formal relationship between the two enterprises.^{xxiv} So, J.C. Kahn likely suggested both the site and Rothschild as an architect to Harry Kahn.

By the 1920s, Eugene Kahn had taken over the business from his father, though Harry still had a vested interest in the business and kept an office in the Filbert Street building.^{xxv} Decades later in the 1950s, Harry Kahn II took over from his father. Harry Kahn II had a different vision for the business than his father and grandfather, recognizing that center-city department stores were quickly becoming outmoded by suburban automobile-oriented shopping centers.

Kahn's Center City Philadelphia store managed to remain open until 1961, when the family closed the department store and warehouse and opened Jonn's Contemporary Interiors in Montgomeryville, a suburb of Philadelphia. Kahn II, a savvy businessman, had recognized that the Philadelphia market was weakening. He saw the firm's future in the expanding suburbs and hence, followed the middle-class clientele.^{xxvi} The move to the suburbs was an opportunity for Harry C. Kahn II to reinvent his store from a department store selling classic economical furniture and home goods, to a more upscale

^{xxix} "Opening the New 929 Market Store with Extraordinary Values. *Evening Bulletin*. January 14, 1927.

^{xx} "Kahn to Open a New Store." *Evening Bulletin*. January 1, 1927.

^{xxi} "Department Store Marks 50th Year." *Evening Bulletin*. March 6, 1947.

^{xxii} *Steel and Iron*. National Iron and Steel Publishing Company, 1911. iii.

^{xxiii} Leroy B. Rothschild with Jacob C. Kahn, builder. Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project. Philadelphia Athenaeum. Accessed 15 November 2015. <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab>.

^{xxiv} J.C. Kahn Building. Historic Resource Information. State of Pennsylvania. CRIS. Accessed 12 December 2015.

^{xxv} Interview.

^{xxvi} Interview.

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purveyor of modern furniture. Along with the change in merchandise, Kahn's changed its name to Jonn's Contemporary Interiors in order to reflect its new modern inventory.

Jonn's Contemporary Interiors' common inventory items included high quality copies of Mies van der Rohe's Barcelona Chair, other Bauhaus-style and Danish modern furniture. By 1968, Jonn's or JCI, had become one of the leading furniture stores in the Delaware Valley.^{xxvii} An opportunistic businessman, Harry Kahn II also opened an Ethan Allen franchise store around the same time, in Montgomeryville.

The movement of Kahn's company to Montgomeryville, along with a new business model meant that the warehouse was no longer needed by the 1960s. Jonn's Contemporary Interiors was no longer a volume business, but a specialty business that catered to the upper-middle class clientele with a taste for high-end modern furniture. Items were scouted out individually rather than bought in large quantities from manufacturers. Therefore, the warehouse was no longer needed to support the retail store and Kahn sold the warehouse in 1965.^{xxviii} While Jonn's Contemporary Interiors was able to thrive for years, changing tastes and new big box stores priced out smaller retailers like Jonn's. In 2008, Jonn's Contemporary Interiors closed its doors.

Conclusion

The Harry C. Kahn and Son Warehouse building, located at 3101 W. Glenwood Ave, in the Brewerytown neighborhood of Philadelphia, is significant under Criterion A for in its association with prominent Philadelphia furniture dealer, Harry C. Kahn and Son. The warehouse enabled the expansion of Kahn's furniture business and contributed to the success of the Center City store. The story of Kahn's in Philadelphia is representative of the Post-World War II industrial decline felt by many northeastern cities and a shift of business and the middle-upper classes from the city to the suburbs.

Harry C. Kahn and Son, or Kahn's, was unique among Philadelphia furniture retailers in its combination of a single-retailer with a department store business model. Kahn's capitalized on the emerging middle-class market for quality furniture at a moderate price by locating their retail store in Center City Philadelphia in 1900, and constructing the subject building at 3101 W. Glenwood in 1922.

Additional historic context information (if appropriate)

^{xxvii} Interview.

^{xxviii} Philadelphia Deed Index, 1965. www.philadox.gov/philadelphiahistoricalindex.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Talbot, Page. The Philadelphia Furniture Industry 1850-1880. Thesis for Ph.D. in American Civilization. Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, 1980, 5.

Tidwell, Marshall. "Design in the Service of Consumerism.: Greun and Kreummeck's Robinson Store, Philadelphia." Term Paper for Historic Preservation Course 600: Theories of Historic Preservation, December 2010. University of Pennsylvania, School of Design, Historic Preservation Program.

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

Acreage of Property 0.26
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum:

1. Latitude: 39.980620 Longitude: -75.186095

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

The Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse is bounded by West Oxford Street to the north, a vacant lot the south, West Glenwood Avenue to the east, and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks to the west. The boundary is inclusive of Philadelphia Office of Property Assessment parcel #884699300.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the chosen boundaries are the most appropriate.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Harry C. Kahn & Son warehouse.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lee Riccetti, Junior Associate
organization Heritage Consulting Group date 2/29/2016
street & number 15 West Highland Avenue telephone 215-248-1260
city or town Philadelphia State PA zip code 19118
e-mail lriccetti@heritage-consulting.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets** (in ascending numerical order, by section and page number)
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **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 or FPO for additional items, especially for "Photographs" below.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. Each digital image must include an array of 3000x2000 pixels or greater. For the submission of hard-copy photographs, consult your SHPO or FPO. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 1. View of the south elevation, looking north
1 of 20.

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 2. View of the south elevation, looking north
2 of 20.

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 3. View of south elevation, looking north
3 of 20.

Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse 3101-27 West Glenwood Avenue Philadelphia, PA
Name of Property County and State

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 10. Perspective of northeast corner. looking southwest
10 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 11. View of north elevation, looking southwest
11 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 12. View of northwest corner, looking southeast
12 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 13. View of northwest corner, looking southeast
13 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 14. View of west elevation, looking southeast
14 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 15. Perspective of west elevation, looking southeast
15 of 20

Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse 3101-27 West Glenwood Avenue Philadelphia, PA
Name of Property County and State

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 16. View of west elevation, looking south
16 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 17. View of a typical floor, looking south
17 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 18. View of the elevator shaft, looking southeast
18 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 19. View of a typical floor, looking south
19 of 20

Name of Property: Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
City or Vicinity: Philadelphia
County: Philadelphia State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Nick Kraus
Date Photographed: November 18, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 20. View of a typical floor, looking northeast
20 of 20

Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
 Name of Property

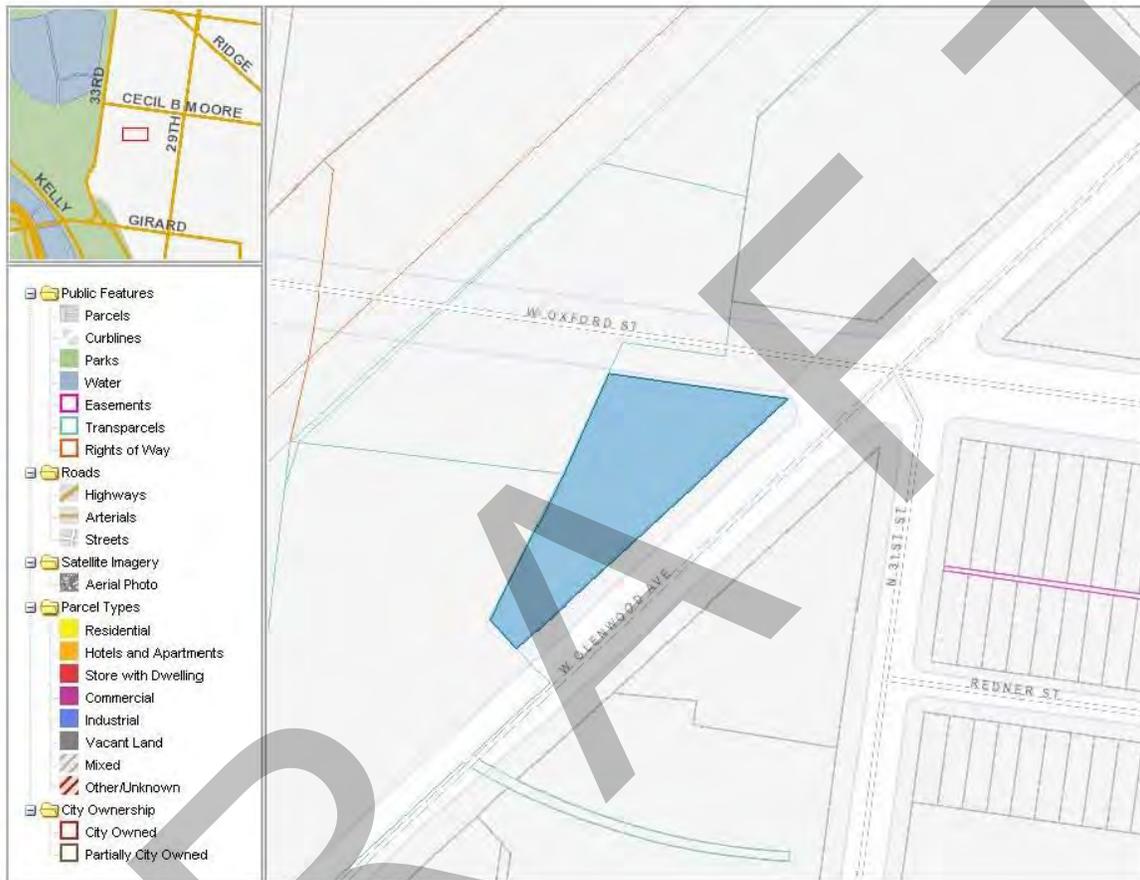
3101-27 West Glenwood Avenue

Philadelphia, PA
 County and State

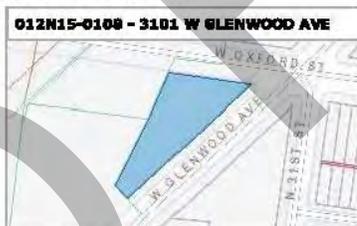
FIGURES:

Figure 1

Title: Harry C. Kahn and Son Warehouse, Philadelphia Assessors Map
Source: Parcel Explorer. <http://www.phila.gov/Records/ParcelExplorer>



Identified Parcels



Parcel Info	
Status	Active
Address	3101 W GLENWOOD AVE
Unit	[No Value]
Street Code	37440
Air Rights	[No Value]
BaseReg	012N15-0108
Parcel	0108
RecMap	012N15
Condo	No
Perimeter	540 ft
Area	11,989 ft ²
External Links	

Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse
 Name of Property

3101-27 West Glenwood Avenue

Philadelphia, PA
 County and State

Figure 2

Title: 1927 Advertisement for Kahn's featuring images of both stores and the warehouse.

Source: "Opening the New 929 Market Store with Extraordinary Values. Evening Bulletin. January 14, 1927.

THE EVENING BULLETIN - PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1927

OPENING

The New 929 Market Street Store of

KAHN'S

Tomorrow Saturday OPEN 8:30 AM TO 10 PM!

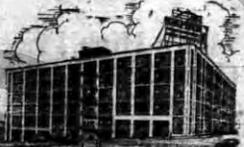
With Extraordinary Values!



The New Store at 929 Market Street
 Furniture Rugs
 Outer Apparel for Men, Women
 and Children



**The Parent Store At
 11th and Filbert Streets**
 Furniture Jewelry Rugs Radio
 Outer Apparel for Men, Women
 and Children
 Executive Offices



**Kahn's Tremendous Warehouse
 31st and Oxford Streets**

Guarantee
 If within 30 Days
 from date of purchase
 you can buy cheaper
 elsewhere we will gladly
 refund the difference.

**A Great
 Business
 Built On
 This
 Pledge**

We go further than merely saying that our prices are lowest. We guarantee to you that our prices are the lowest that can be had in either cash or credit store. When you buy at Kahn's you are assured of honest prices, honest quality, lowest credit terms, and honest, friendly service.

TO MAKE the opening of Kahn's 929 Market Street an outstanding sales event, leading furniture manufacturers have made us unprecedented price concessions. These tremendous reductions are reflected in the prices of the Opening Specials on this page, and the hundreds of others in every department of our two stores.

Come to 929 Market Street at 11th and Filbert Streets, tomorrow. Join in this opening celebration and benefit by price reductions and easiest terms with us Philadelphia has never seen before.

NOTE: Purchases Made Now Stored Free Until Wanted
These Specials On Sale In Both Stores

A Radio Surprise For You
The Kahn Home Party
on the Air Tonight
 8:30 P. M. STATION WCAU



**Superb Carved Frame
 Mohair Suite \$148**

A \$390 Opening Special

Never before has a fine Mohair suite of such attractiveness and dependable construction been sold for such a price. Mahogany finished hardwood frames, beautifully moulded and carved. Deep, wide spring seats, thin arms and cushions reversible in fancy Drapettes. In both stores. Other Living Room Suites up to \$500.

18 Months
 To Pay



6 Pieces, Jacquard Velour. Unprecedented Value.

\$10

Delivers \$139

Reg. \$285

A beautiful suite at a price representing half the real value. Three graceful and comfortable pieces, covered in handsome Jacquard Velour, every cushion reversible in fancy Drapettes. Included at \$139 is a Daydream Table, Pair of Wicker Lamps and Georgea Shade. In both stores. Other suites to \$500.



Canopy Robe Suite, 50-In. Dresser \$135

Reg. \$275

Delivered for \$10

Certainly this is your opportunity to buy the greatest of bedroom values. A four-piece-white trimmed suite, containing an imposing 50-inch Dresser with a 24-1/2-inch mirror, handsome Canopy Robe, extra size Vanity and Shower Bed. Durable construction. At both stores. Other bedroom suites to \$300.

Rugs

Wonderful Values For The Opening Celebration
 Price Concessions From
 S. Washford & Sons Limited U. S.
 9412 - S. 31st St.

Seamless Velvet \$23.00
Beautiful pattern and colorings. Best
 quality. Price and colorings.

Also \$12 and \$23.15 & 6

Seamless Axminster \$32.00
Delivers for \$49.00

Of beautiful pattern and colorings.
 Every Monthly Payments



10 Superb Spanish Style Pieces \$125
Reg. \$275

First of all this suite is beautiful. The Walnut frames being richly
 shaded in 24-ton effect. Secondly, it is splendidly made, all pieces having
 heavy legs, and thirdly, it is the greatest dining room value we've ever
 given. Tomorrow, at both stores. Other dining room suites to \$500.

**Seasonal Celebration Values
 In The Ladies' Department**
Best Stores

**\$39.50 Fur
 Trimmed Coats \$10.75**

Beautiful. Making in a wide
 range of colors. All with head
 and fur-lined. Lengths and
 styles. Others to \$25.00.

**\$29.50 Silk
 Dresses \$10.75**

Stylish, beautiful, with
 satin-lined collars. Never such
 great bargains at these.

And Look At This!
**Caracul
 Fur Coats \$59.50**

Stylish. With and without
 trim. Values absolutely to \$125.

**Simmons Grace-Line
 Solid Panel Bed \$8.95**

Delivered for \$7

A beautiful metal
 bed, artistically orna-
 mented. Finished in
 nickel. Worth \$15.00.



**Cozzwell Chair
 DeLuxe \$9.75**

Special at \$7.00

Delivered for \$5.00



**By Value
 Golden Oak
 Chair \$11.95**

Delivered for \$7.00

Only \$5.00 in cash. The
 balance on 12 months
 payments. No cash
 advance.



4-Pieces, Pompeian Gray Fibre \$69.50
Reg. \$135

Buy now for your porch or sun parlor. The saving
 on the strikingly effective and well-made suite is
 especially special for tomorrow only. All pieces are large, ap-
 propriately made and with decorative in contrasting colors.
 Machine spring seat cushions, covered in colorful fabric. In both
 stores.

**And The Debut Of The
 Men's Department Suits:**

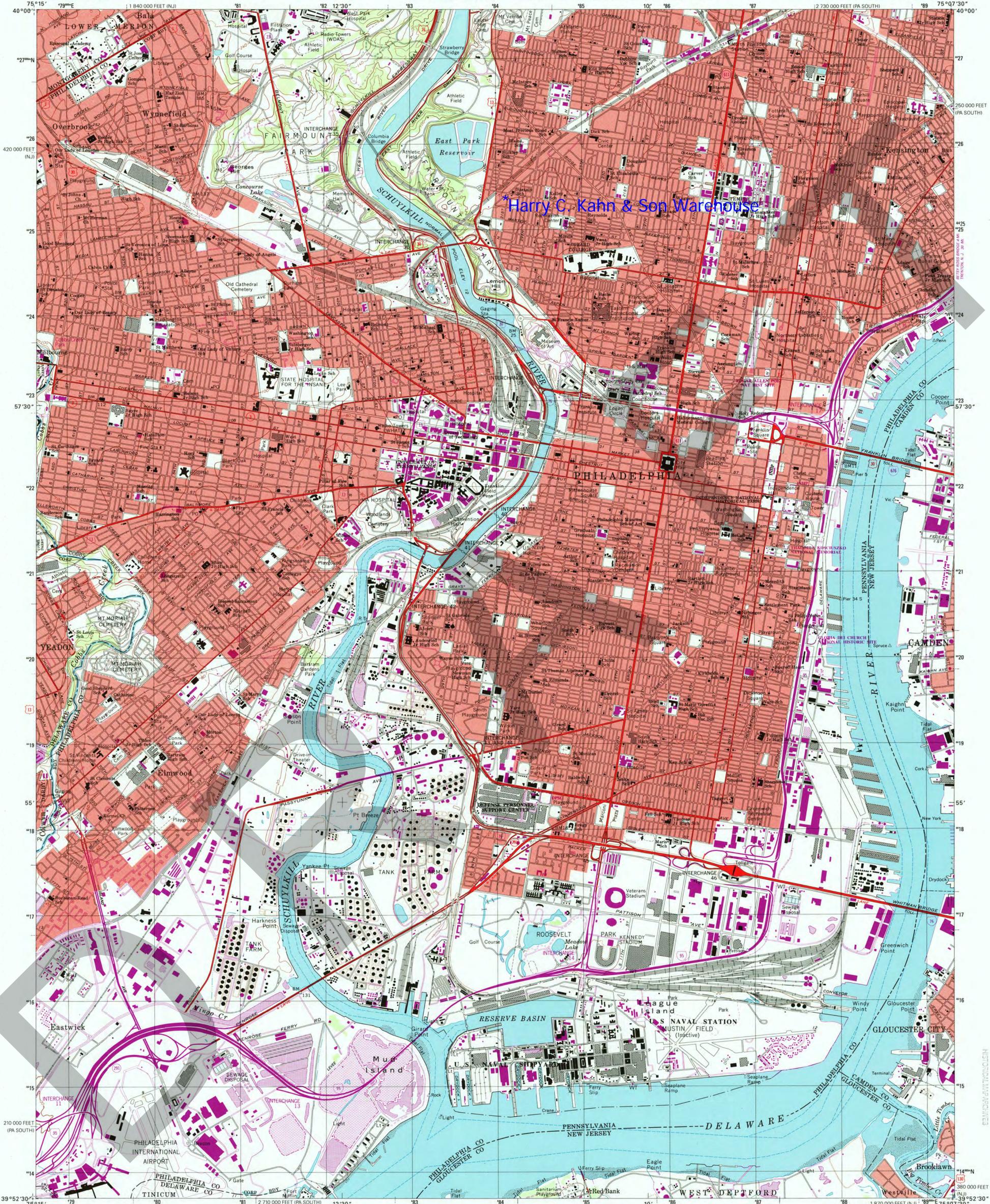
**These Blue
 Chesterfield
 Overcoats at
 \$14.50**

are the overcoat sensation
 of the season. Similar
 suits are now being sold
 elsewhere for \$25.00.

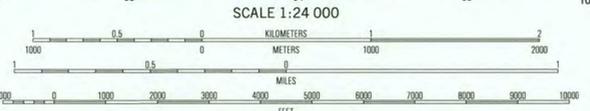
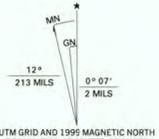
These overcoats are with
 and without velvet collars.
 All sizes \$3 to \$2.
 Pay \$1.00 Weekly
 On Sale at Both Stores



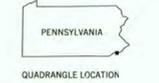
11th & Filbert Sts. KAHN'S 2 STORES 929 Market St.



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1965. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1990 and other sources. Photospectred using imagery dated 1995; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1967. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1999
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10 000-foot ticks: Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone and New Jersey coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the ticks between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

1	2	3	1 Norristown
4	5	4 Lansdowne	
6	7	5 Camden	
	8	6 Bridgeport	
		7 Woodbury	
		8 Rarnemede	

PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
1995
NIMA 5963 1 NW-SERIES V831

RECEIVED
NOV 3 0 1999
HISTORICAL ARCHIVES
9 780607 1625926

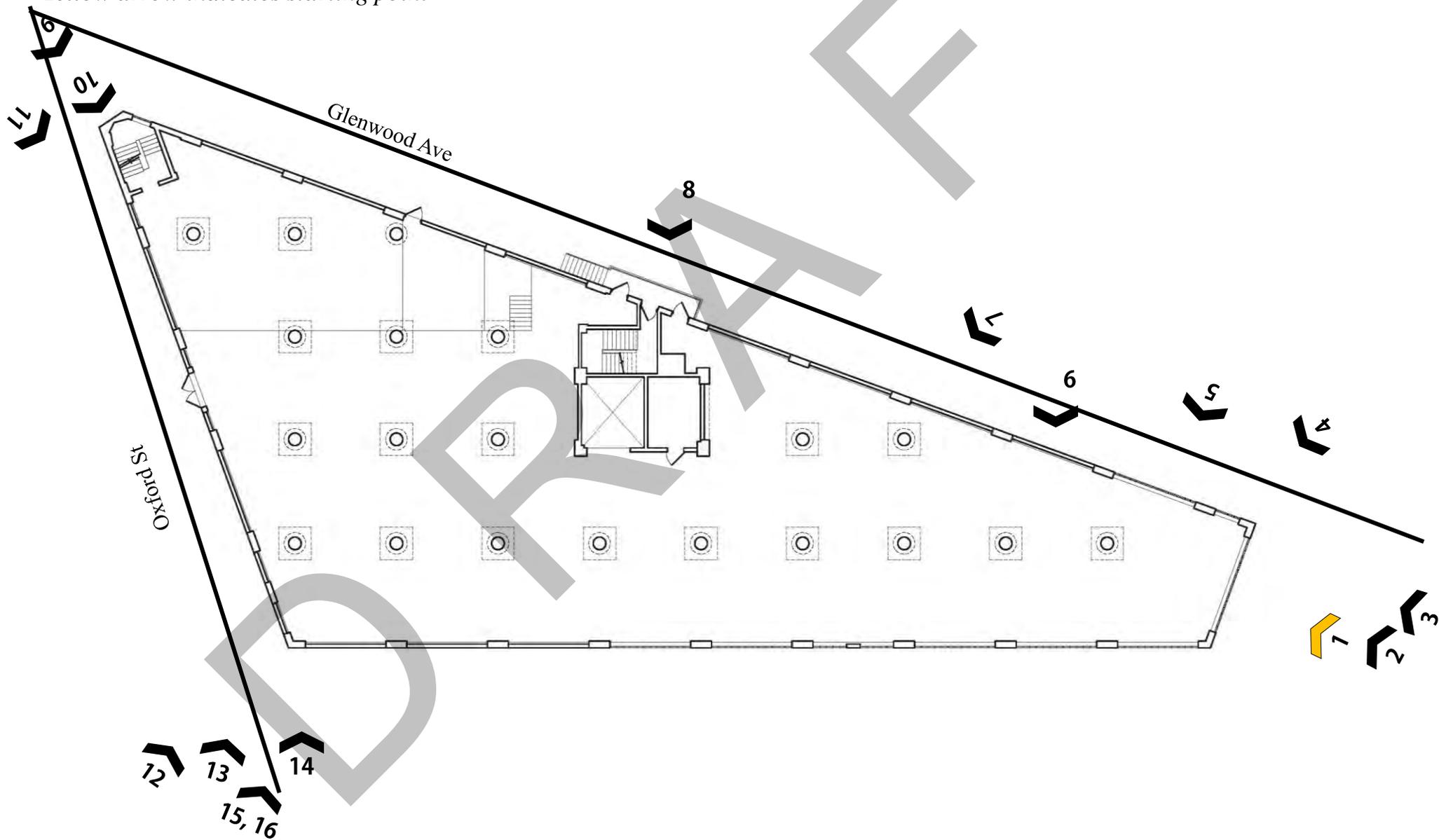
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Exterior

Photos 1 – 24

Yellow arrow indicates starting point

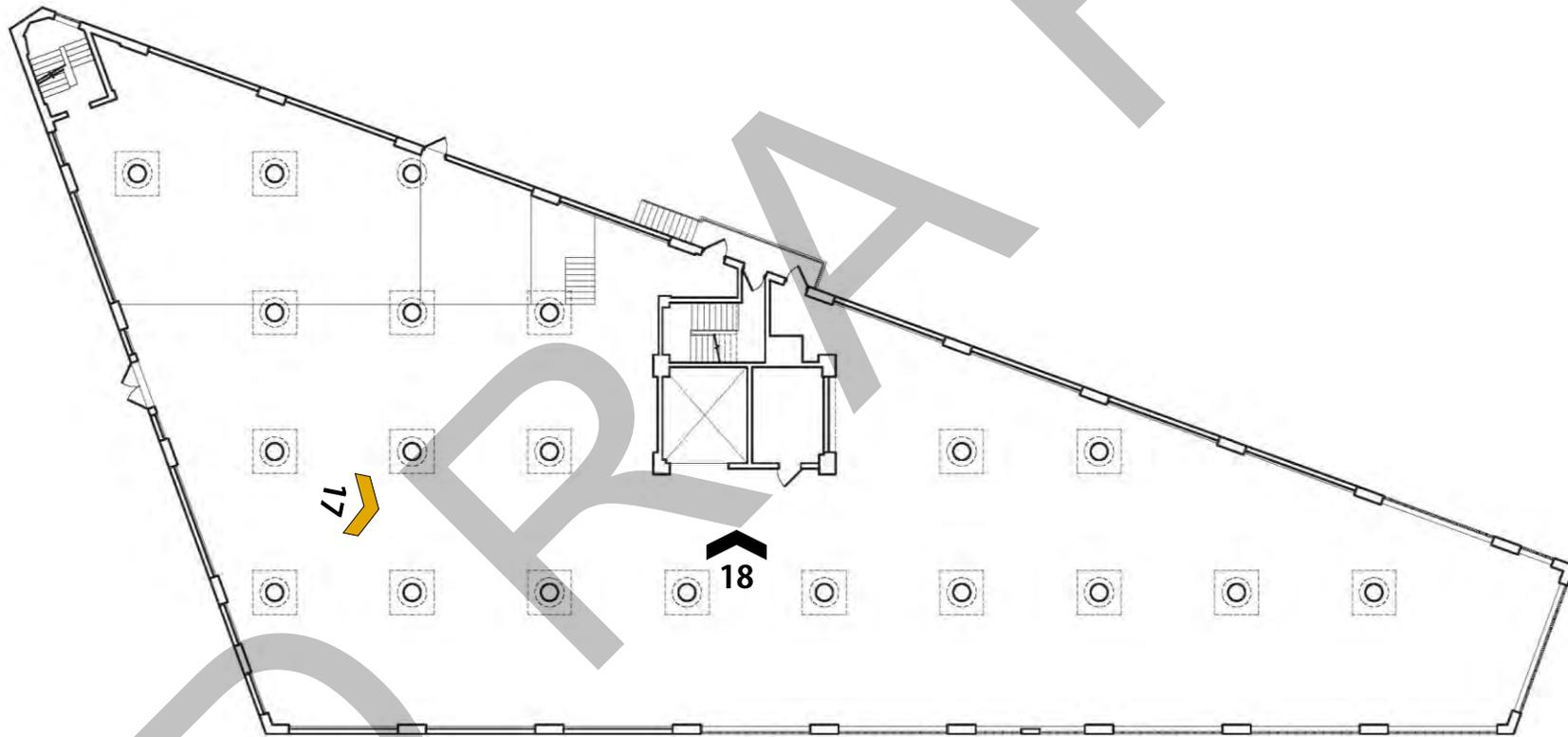




Interior-First Floor

Photos 17-18

Yellow arrow indicates starting point

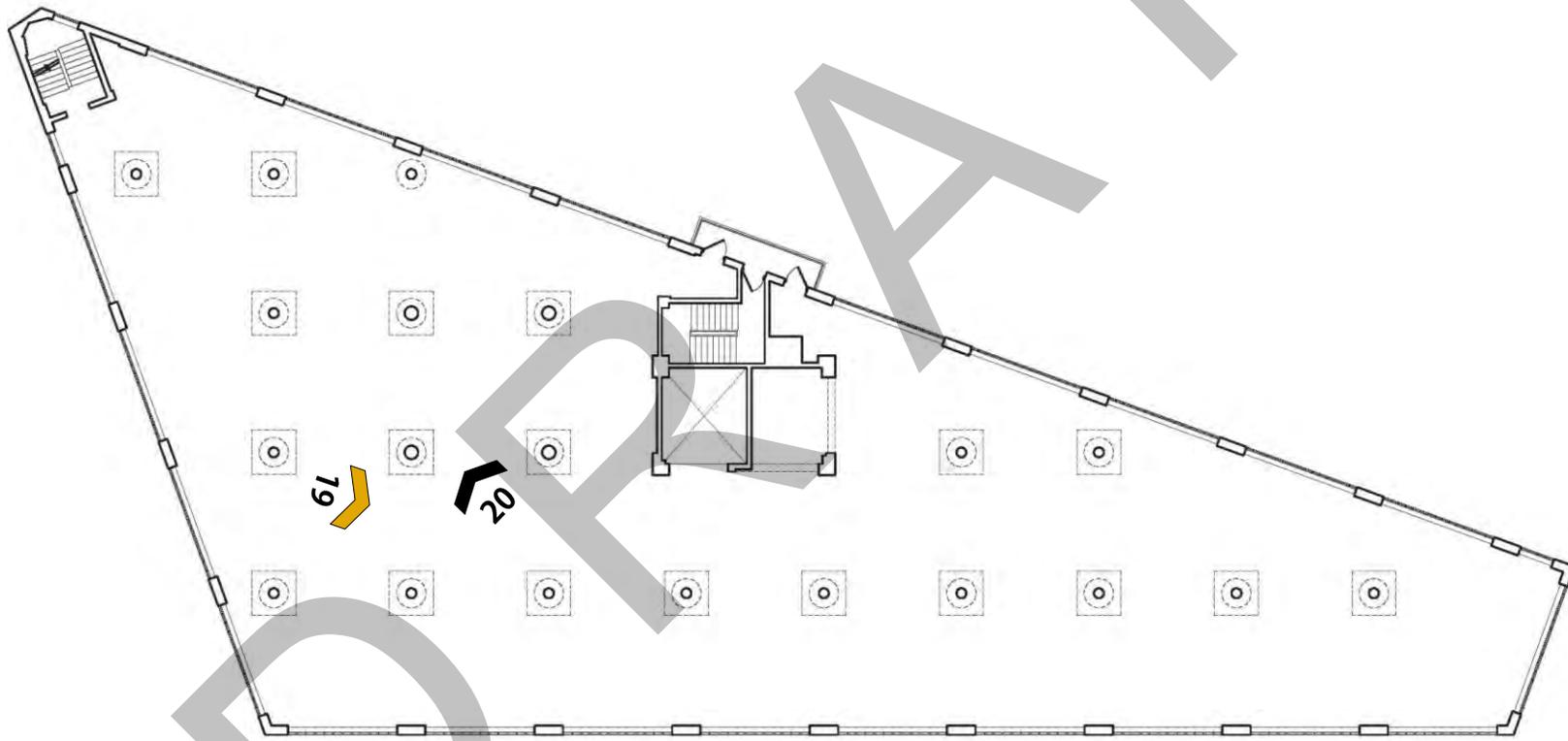




Interior-Second Floor

Photos 19-20

Yellow arrow indicates starting point

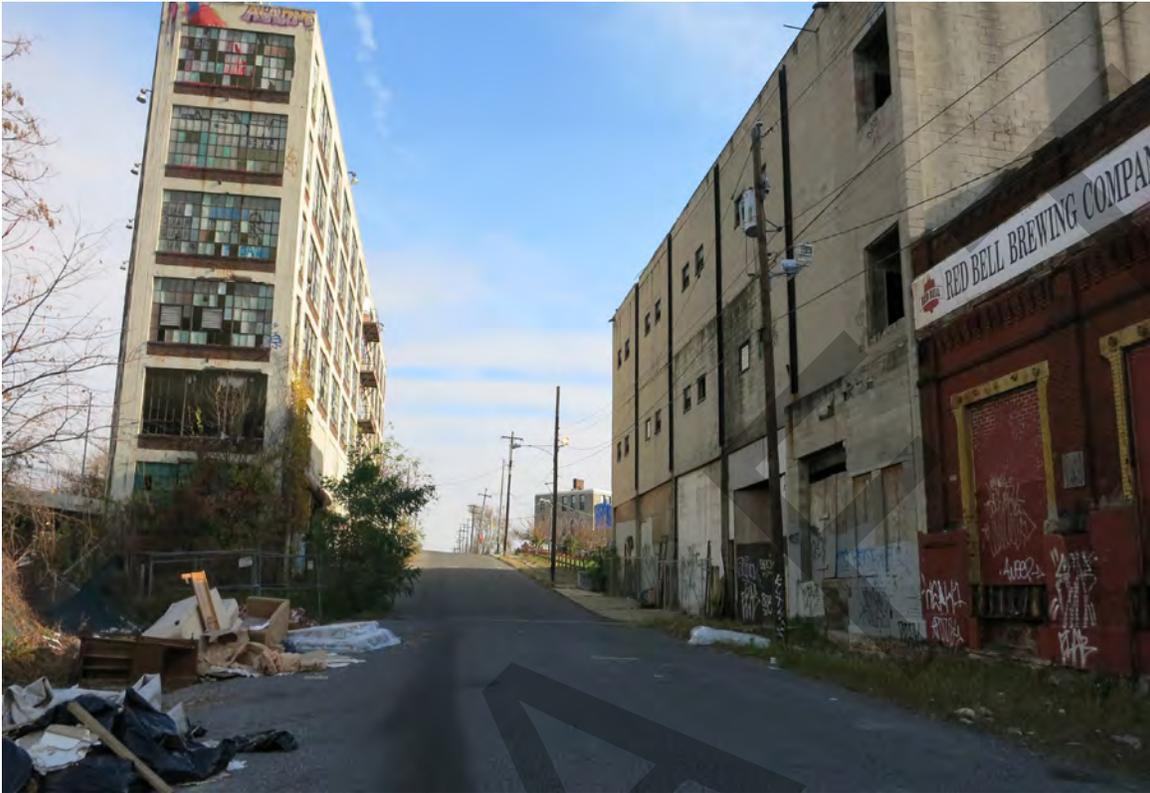




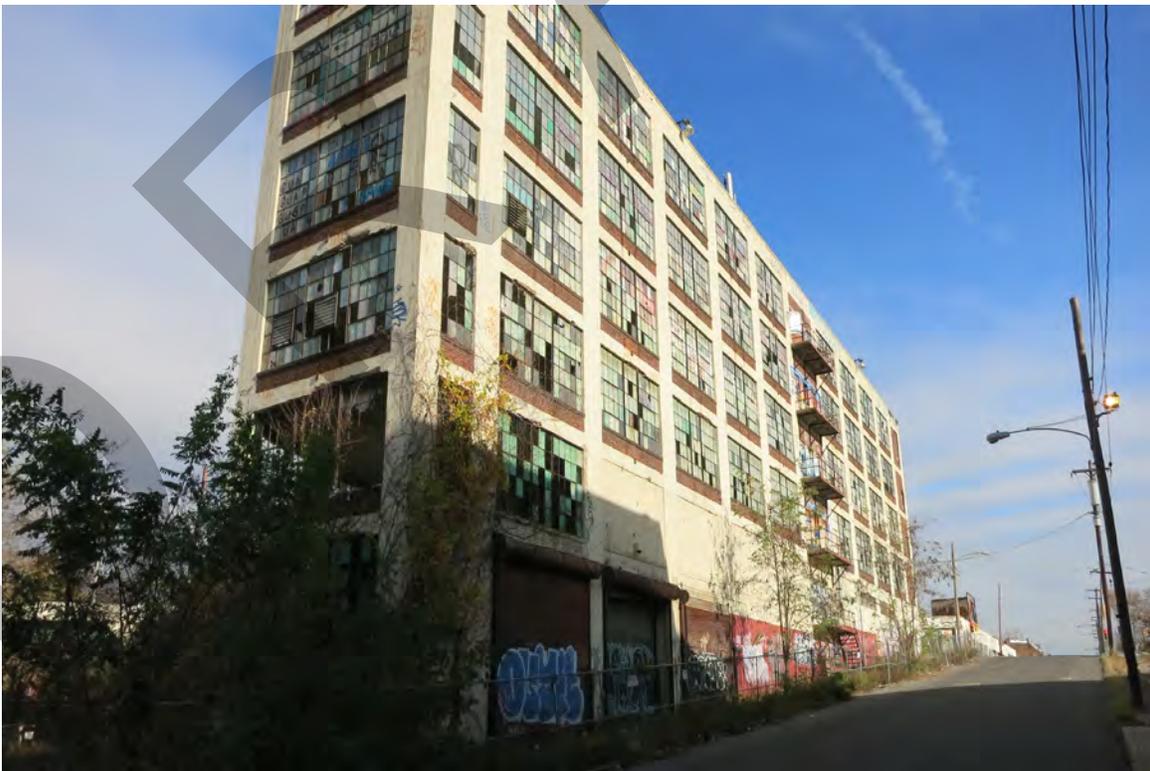
1. View of the south elevation. looking north



2. View of the south elevation. looking north



3. View of south elevation, looking north



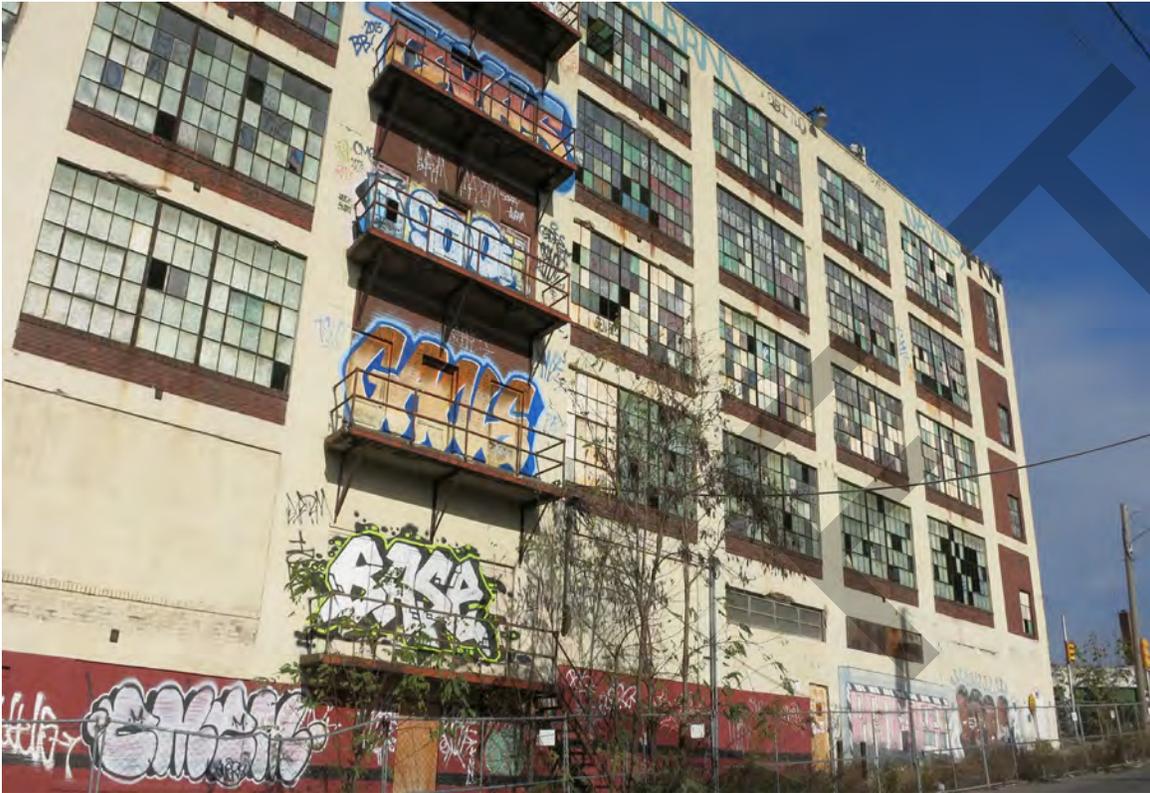
4. View of southeast corner, looking northwest



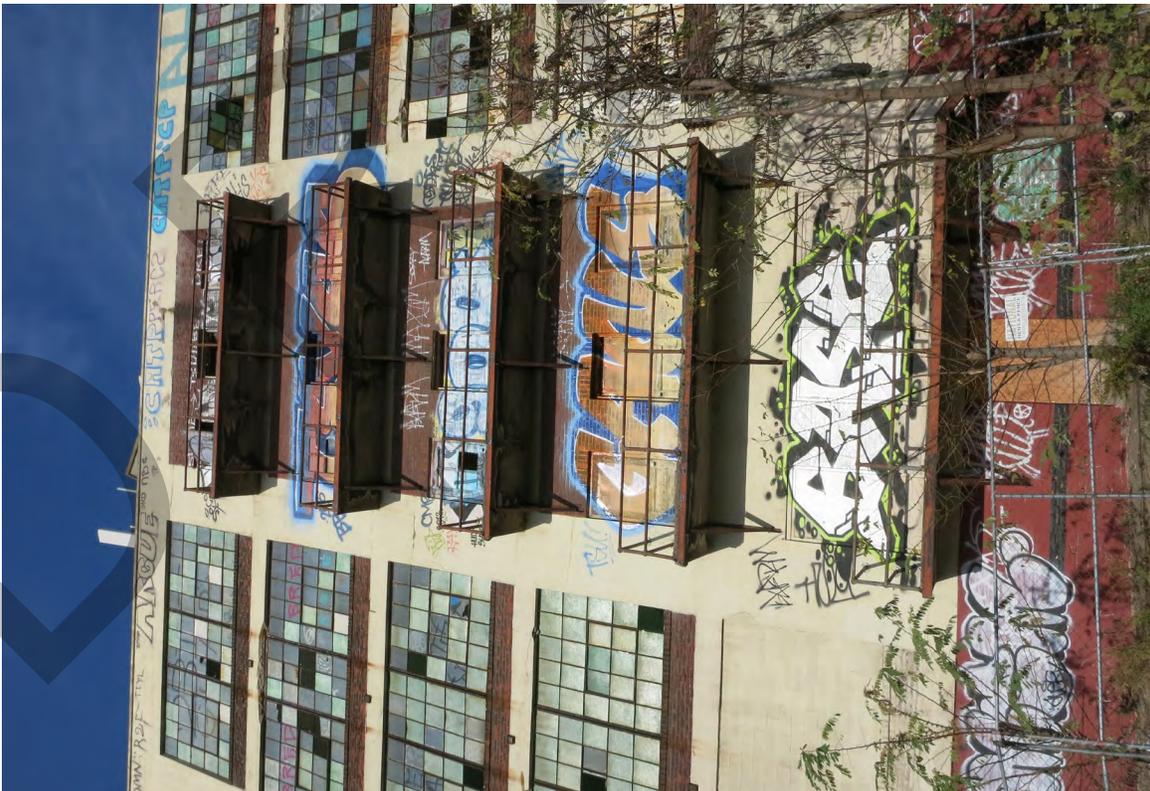
5. View of east elevation, looking west



6. View of east elevation, detail of a typical window, looking west



7. View of east elevation, looking west



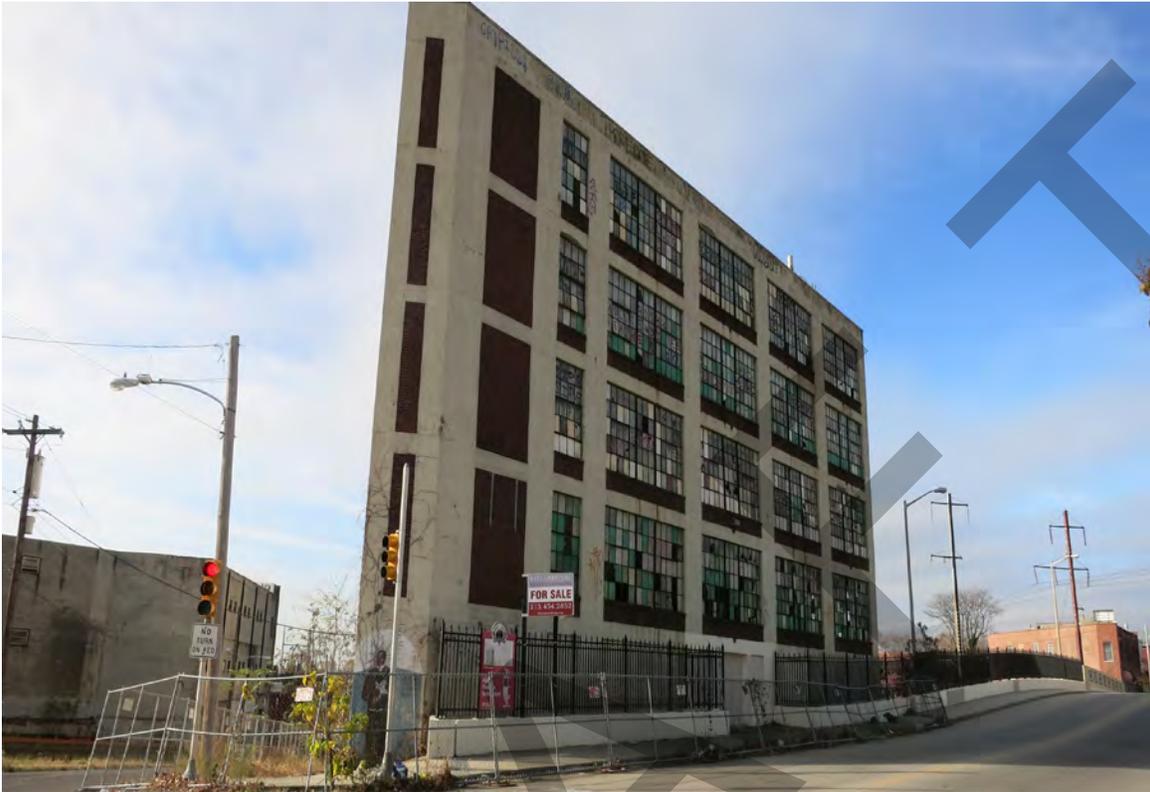
8. View of east elevation, looking west at central bay with balconies



9. View of northeast corner, looking southwest



10. Perspective of northeast corner, looking southwest



11. View of north elevation, looking southwest



12. View of northwest corner, looking southeast



13. View of northwest corner, looking southeast



14. View of west elevation, looking southeast



15. Perspective of west elevation, looking southeast



16. View of west elevation, looking south



17. View of a typical floor, looking south



18. View of the elevator shaft, looking southeast.



19. View of a typical floor, looking south



20. View of a typical floor, looking northeast