

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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

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

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Globe Ticket Company Building

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 112 N. 12th Street N/A not for publication

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

state Pennsylvania code 42 county Philadelphia code 101

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Appletree Associates

street & number 112 N. 12th Street

city, town Philadelphia N/A vicinity of state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Philadelphia City Hall

street & number Room 153, City Hall

city, town Philadelphia state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Center City Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Philadelphia Historical Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation

city, town Philadelphia, Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Globe Ticket Company Building, located on the northwest corner of 12th and Appletree Streets, is an eight story, seven bay brick warehouse structure. Designed in the Commercial mode, the building was constructed in two major sections representing the architectural work of Harry J. Peale, Jr. and the Ballinger Company. To further complicate the architectural issue, Peale's design for the original section of the building, incorporated Walter Hering's first printing plant, a two story structure located at the rear of the family residence.

Plans for the building were originally conceived in 1897, then shelved and finally revived in late 1898. Construction began in 1899 and by 1900, Globe Ticket was installed at its last Philadelphia location. Peale, an architect of minor reputation designed a building utilizing steel frame construction clad with brick and finish with stone and terra cotta detailing. Designed in a base, shaft and capital configuration, the building rested on a granite base. Rising from the base, brick and stone pilasters define the bay openings. The pilasters culminated in Romanesque style arched head openings at the second floor. Between the first and second floor window were revealed, terra cotta spandrel panels. Capping the lower portion of the building was terra cotta cornice. The shaft of the building was defined by its regular pattern of paired sash with splayed stone lintels decorated with keystones. This main section of the building culminated in a second, terra cotta cornice. The upper section of the building, repeated the round arched opening motif, found below, enhanced with paired arched windows. Crowning the building was an overhanging copper decorative cornice.

The decorative detailing found on the front wrapped around incorporating the first bay of the southern elevation. Fronting on Appletree Street, then known as Budden's Alley, the building extended a total depth of 19 bays. Designed in the vein of the Old City warehouses. Globe represented the next generation of industrial architecture, rising several stories higher, and offering all of the latest building technological advances including elevators. In addition to the main elevator, located at the front of the building, two freight elevators are accessible from Appletree Street.

In 1922, responding to the need for additional space, Hering acquired the lots adjacent to the existing building and commissioned the Ballinger Company to design a major addition. Rather than create a stylistically incompatible building they effectively stretched the building an additional four bays, utilizing the same basic motifs. While remaining faithful to the overall plan and fenestration of the Peale addition, Ballinger's design reflects a more stream lined treatment, as was popular in the 1920's. All hints of the arched openings, classical lintels and fanciful terra cotta detailing were removed, and replaced with clean window openings and minimal terra cotta detailing represented by a more reserved Greek key motif. The main entrance, shifted to the center of the building, was executed in cast metal with plate glass double leaf doors, enhanced by acanthus leaf detailing and fixed transom with side lintels. Resting above the doorway is a relief sculpture showing the head of Constantine Hering; to the left is an inscribed panel proclaiming the site as Hering's residence. While the pilasters with their alternating bands of brick and stone remain, the delicately detailed capitals were replaced with more substantial Doric order caps. The second floor cornice detail was simplified with a band of terra cotta rosettes, supporting a Greek Key band, although the original cornice detailing remains on the side elevation. The integration of the two buildings is very successful, with a center bay of tripartite windows, flanked by

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pairs of double hung sash. A close examination of the main facade reveals a "seam" where the two buildings were tied in.

The interior of the building is dominated by a light well containing the main stair. The available space within the building is immense with some 20,000 square feet on each floor. Belgian block flooring exists on many of the floors, designed to carry the heavy loads of the printing machinery.

Ballinger's addition and alterations placed heavy emphasis on the massing and verticality of the building. The net effect is a stronger industrial image, than was executed by Harry Peale's design. In some respects, the new facade was more appropriate for the stature and image of Globe Ticket Company, as the country's largest ticket printing firm.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1899, 1922 **Builder/Architect** Harry J. Peale, Jr. - Ballinger Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Globe Ticket Building, a Classical style loft structure, located at 112 N. 12th Street survives as a handsome reminder of Philadelphia's national prominence in the printing industry. Globe, the country's largest producer of entertainment tickets, not only pioneered this aspect of the printing industry, but also significantly contributed to Philadelphia's reputation as a leader in the printing and publishing fields. The building's physical character represented the most advanced trends of twentieth century industrial design, as practiced by the city's leading architectural and engineering firm meeting the demands of modern industry.

Globe Ticket Company blossomed under the guidance of an enterprising Philadelphian, Walter E. Hering, son of Dr. Constantine Hering, co-founder of Hahnemann Hospital. According to tradition, in 1868, Walter, then only 12 years of age, found a \$5.00 bill with which he purchased his first printing press. Hering's early printing business operated from his father's home at 112 N. 12th Street. Drawing from the many physicians who consulted with Dr. Hering, the boy was soon printing their business cards and prescription blanks. A brief apprenticeship with the printing firm of King and Baird, prepared Walter for his next major undertaking, opening the Globe Printing House.

The Company's first headquarters was in a two story structure built at the rear of his father's house. The business was established to provide general and ticket printing services; however, ticket printing quickly became their specialty with a major contract to print reserve-seat tickets for the Arch Street Theatre. Having received this contract, other theatres began using Globe's printing services.

Outgrowing the 12th Street quarters, Hering removed the company to 917-919 Filbert Street, just blocks away. Between 1880 and 1891 the theatre portion of Hering's business boomed, causing him to sell the general printing portion of the company. Now exclusively a ticket printer, Hering incorporated, renaming the enterprise Globe Ticket Company. By the turn of the century, Hering's business had again outgrown in facilities, and as a gesture of remembrance to his father, built a new printing plant on the site of his childhood home.

Hering's company held a virtual monopoly on ticket printing business during the early decades of the twentieth century. Indeed, a separate heading of "Ticket Manufacturers", appearing in business directories after the turn of the century, lists Globe Ticket as the only firm of its kind in the city. Later, when the heading is removed from directories, Globe Ticket Company appears among book and job printers, apparently still the only firm specializing in ticket printing.

Much of the company's success and reputation is credited with Hering's demand for accuracy and prompt production and delivery on each job, no matter how difficult. Yet, in reality, Globe's meteoric rise in the ticket printing field coincided with Philadelphia's preeminence in the field of entertainment. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century legitimate theatre, opera and even baseball was well received and patronized by

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the general populus. Through the twentieth century, these and other developing sources of entertainment including moving pictures and the orchestra were prime sources of business for Globe Ticket.

Further, Globe played an important role in establishing the city's commercial printing industry. Dating from Colonial times, Philadelphia has been known for its pioneering efforts in both the printing and publishing fields producing such notables as Benjamin Franklin, J.B. Lippincott and Curtis Publishing. Most printing firms were small offices, operated by a single printer or several partners.

By contrast, Globe Ticket Company represented one of a small handful of printing houses appearing prior to the twentieth century. As the 1900's progressed, many of the smaller firms disappeared, as the printing industry took on this more concentrated, largescale character. Ranking second in the country in printing business, by 1912 Philadelphia's commercial printing trade was represented by some 250 plants with an output valued at \$10 million.

In the nineteenth century, the printing industry was located in several small concentrations, many around 2nd and 3rd Streets, 7th Street, along Sansom, Arch and Chestnut Streets, as well as in scattered individual locations in West Philadelphia and Germantown. Spurred by the location of Globe's plant at 9th and Filbert and later at 12th Street, other larger printing houses began to move west from the Old City and 7th Street areas after 1900. As a result the region between 9th & 12th Streets from Filbert to Vine came to comprise the city's printing center, a character which continues today.

Hering's plans for the new plant located at 112 N. 12th Street were first announced by architect Harry Peale in the May 19, 1897 issues of the Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide. Contracts were not, however, awarded until February of 1899 and by 1900, the Globe Ticket Company was installed at its last Philadelphia location. The company continued to prosper, establishing offices in five other cities and a second factory in San Francisco, all by 1903. Hering clearly held great regard for his Philadelphia location, since, in 1922 he commissioned the Ballinger Company, one of the city's oldest and most respected architectural offices, to build yet another addition to his plant, a four bay structure designed to blend with the existing Peale structure. Standing at the forefront of building technology and engineering innovation, the company held a reputation as Philadelphia's preeminent industrial architectural firm. In the design for Hering, Ballinger combined its technical and architectural expertise, resulting in a building which, met the structural and spatial demands of this printing concern without compromising the aesthetic integrity. The strong engineering thrust of their work lent a more functional, character design of the Globe Ticket Company Building.

The Ballinger Company's plan for alterations and additions to the Globe Ticket Building was based on some 17 years of experience with printing plant design, beginning with the Ketterlinus Lithographic Manufacturing Company. Built in 1905, this structure represented an important landmark in the history of the company, culminating years of experimentation with reinforced concrete. At the time of its completion the Ketterlinus Building was the tallest, reinforced concrete industrial building in the city. Moreover, the great strength of this new construction material enabled the installation of 20 ton lithographic presses on the third, fourth and fifth floors.

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In their design for Walter Hering's building, Ballinger focused attention on reinforcing the original structure, to withstand the stresses encountered in the increasingly mechanized printing process, by inserting concrete slabs below existing columns. This system allowed the lower floors to support 281 lbs. per square foot, and the upper floors, 195 lbs. per square foot, significant weight loads by industrial building standards. Belgian block flooring, both in the older section and new addition helped to support the heavy equipment. Integral to the design of the 1922 addition was a state-of-the art structural system incorporating pre-stressed steel girders and concrete walls. Between 1895 and 1924 the Ballinger Company and its predecessor firms were responsible for designing some fifteen printing plants, all but two in Philadelphia, and all displaying the company's technological expertise.

The Ballinger Company's evolution begins with the architectural engineering firm of Geissinger & Hales, which specialized in industrial and commercial projects. Walter Ballinger joined in the firm in 1889 in a business capacity, replacing Geissinger as a principal by 1895. The partnership of Hales and Ballinger continued until Hale's retirement in 1901, at which time Ballinger entered into a partnership with Emile G. Perrot, formerly the chief draftsman at Hales and Ballinger. Professionally trained in architecture, Perrot likely held the lion's share of responsibility for design during his 18 years with the firm, and his early study and experimentation with reinforced concrete brought prominence to the firm. The partnership continued until 1920, at which time Ballinger bought out Perrot's interest and established the Ballinger Company. By 1924, the expanding company had opened offices in New York City. A prolific architectural firm, the Ballinger Company has continued to maintain a high profile in twentieth century architectural engineering and design.

Through the twentieth century Globe Ticket Company grew, opening factories and sales offices across the country. While the company remains in business today, retaining the distinction of being the largest ticket producer in the United States, the firm moved from 112 N. 12th Street in the mid 1970's.

Walter Hering, who died in 1932, left behind a prosperous printing business, but it would be misleading to simply portray him as a successful entrepreneur. A self made millionaire, Hering anonymously advertised, in 1930, for suggestions for a worthy social purpose to which his fortune would go, at the time of his death. Upon his wife's death, Hering willed his 21 room residence and 12 acre estate in Abington to be converted into a home for convalescents. He also donated his vast collection of antiques, porcelain, jewelry and paintings to the Museum at the University of Pennsylvania.

Walter Hering's most significant legacy was, however, the Globe Ticket Company which forged the way for printing in the city, serving as a focus for the commercial trade which still operates within the blocks surrounding his factory building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .49

Quadrangle name PA - NJ

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8	4	8	6	5	2	0	4	4	2	2	3	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the north side of Appletree Street and the west side of 12th Street thence 183 feet to the point on the easterly side of Camac Street thence north along Camac Street 56 feet 6 inches thence east along the building line 15 feet thence north 22 feet 6 inches.

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

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth R. Mintz

organization Elizabeth R. Mintz date January 16, 1984 rev. 7/31/84

street & number 301 Cherry Street telephone (215) 592-0465

city or town Philadelphia state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For HCRS use only

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

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .49

Quadrangle name PA - NJ

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8	4	8	6	5	2	0	4	4	2	2	3	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

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Zone		Easting			Northing		

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Zone		Easting			Northing		

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Zone		Easting			Northing		

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Zone		Easting			Northing		

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth R. Mintz

organization Elizabeth R. Mintz

date January 16, 1984 rev. 7/31/84

street & number 301 Cherry Street

telephone (215) 592-0465

city or town Philadelphia

state Pennsylvania

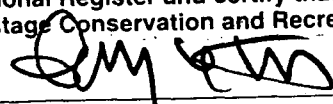
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State Historic Preservation Officer signature



Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer
title

date 9/23/84

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

Chief of Registration

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Page 1

Eastman, Arthur M., M.D. . Life and Reminiscences of Dr. Constantine Hering
Published by Hahneman Hospital, Philadelphia 1917

Scharf, J. Thomas and Thompson Westcott. History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884
Philadelphia, L.M. Everts & Co. 1884

Freedley, Edwin T. Philadelphia and Its Manufacturers: A Handbook
Edward Young, Philadelphia 1859

City of Philadelphia Building Permits

Records of the Athenaeum - Notations from the Philadelphia Real Estate Record
and Builders' Guide

vol. 12 No. 20	1897
vol. 31 No. 31	1897
vol. 13 No. 47	1898
vol. 14 No. 7	1899
vol. 14 No. 11	1899

City Directories, Sanborn Maps, Ward Atlases

Original architects plans prepared by Harry Peale and the Ballinger Company

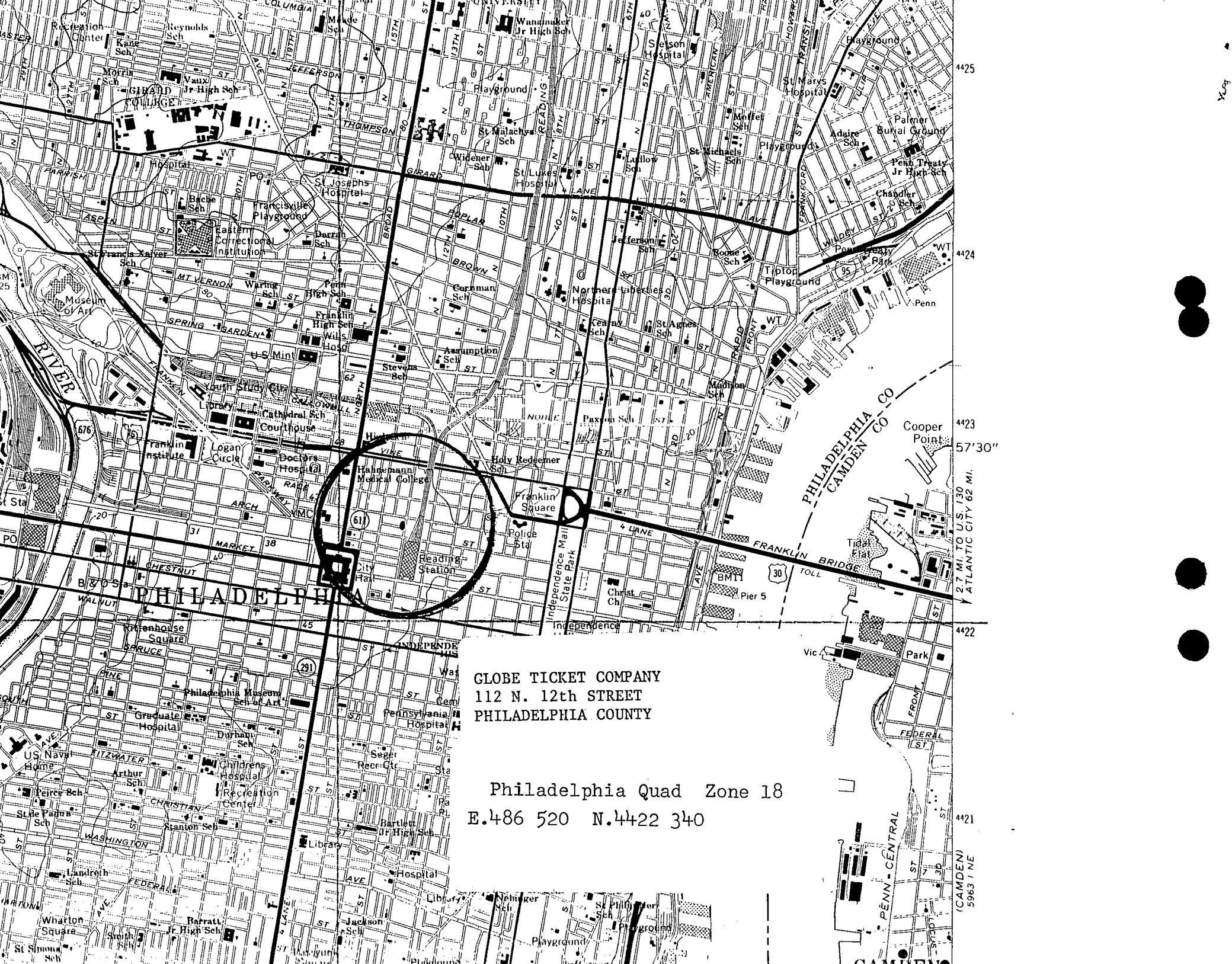
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thence east again 9 feet along the building line, thence north 69 feet to a point parallel with 12th Street, on the south side of Cherry Street; thence south 33 feet parallel with the rear property lines of the buildings fronting on 12th Street; thence east a distance of 108 feet to a point on the west side of 12th Street; thence south along the front building line a distance of 115 feet 3 inches to a point on the north side of Appletree Street and the place of beginning.



GLOBE TICKET COMPANY
112 N. 12th STREET
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Philadelphia Quad Zone 18
E.486 520 N.4422 340

2.7 MI. TO U.S. 130
ATLANTIC CITY 62 MI.

(CAMDEN)
5963 1 NE

4425

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4423

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4421

57°30"

PHILADELPHIA CO
CAMDEN CO

FRANKLIN BRIDGE

PENN. CENTRAL

PHILADELPHIA

INDEPENDENCE

WALNUT

SPRING GARDEN

MARKET

CHESTNUT

WASHINGTON

FEDERAL

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