

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fore Shoe Company Building

other name/site number Washington Shoe Company Building, Kane Dunham & Kraus Shoe Company Building

2. Location

street & town 601 E. 6th Street N/A not for publication

city or town Washington N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Franklin code 071 zip code 63090

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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark A. Miles
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

11/04/05
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Fore Shoe Company Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, MO
County and State

3. 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	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

4. Function of Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: business

WORK IN PROGRESS

5. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Brick Factory

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof rubber

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Fore Shoe Company Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, MO
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- ☐ **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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1925-1955

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lohmeyer and Schulte/builder

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Washington, Missouri, Historical Society

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Fore Shoe Company Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, MO
County and State

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 6/7/3/8/6/5 4/2/6/8/9/9/5
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Form Prepared By

name/title Cydney E. Millstein and Mary Ann Warfield

organization Architectural and Historical Research, LLC date May 11, 2005

street & number 1537 Belleview Avenue telephone 816.472.4154

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108

Additional Items to be Submitted

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Form Prepared By

name/title Washington Senior Housing, L.P.

street & number 3356 Culpepper telephone

city or town Springfield state MO zip code 65804

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

Summary

The Fore Shoe Company Building, located at 601 E. 6th Street, Washington, Franklin County, Missouri, is a two/three story property composed of reinforced concrete and wood beams (the original 1925 portion) and steel columns and beams (1927 addition). Lohmeyer and Schulte, contractors from Washington, Missouri, were the builders of Fore Shoe Company in 1925.¹ As it stands today, the building measures approximately 58,000 square feet of floor space. The main façade faces north. Generally speaking, fenestration throughout the building is original, metal framed, multipaned industrial sash with operable central units. The building, which rests on a sloping site, is two stories at the north façade, while the full three stories are exposed at the remainder of the façades. Non-original one-story corrugated metal additions are placed at the west façade (this serves as the main entrance) and at the east façade and are easily removable. A tall, slender brick smoke stack marks the west facade. A prominent addition, duplicating the form, materials and fenestration of the original unit, was placed to the west of the original unit in 1927. In good condition, the Fore Shoe Company Building has retained the majority of its historic features to convey its historic significance. Its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association has been retained. Located in a residential and commercial neighborhood, the Fore Shoe Company Building property includes large surface parking lots to the west and south. To the east is a small commercial property and to the west is a residence.

Elaboration

Sited along 6th Street, the main façade of the Fore Shoe Company Building faces north. Fenestration is industrial sash, metal and multi-paned with awning type windows set at the lower third of each unit. Sills are brick. The end bay fenestration is wider than the more slender units placed at the center bay. As indicated by an historic photograph of the building, the original double-leaf door, located at the far west bay of the first story, has been changed to a window unit, matching the original industrial sash windows and sills. The spandrel between the first and second story has the painted, but faded, words "Deb Shoe." The current entrance off 6th Street is through a corrugated aluminum one-story unit reached by concrete stairs. A loading dock entrance is reached from the west façade of this addition.

¹No historic plans or other building records have been located if indeed they exist.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

At the north face of the three-story "L" (behind the base of the extinct water tank), the multipaned, industrial sash fenestration sets in pairs. It appears that this prominent unit, which duplicates the form, materials and fenestration of the original factory design, was constructed in 1927. The two-story, one bay brick unit, as seen in Figure No. 1, may also have been constructed as part of the 1927 design and, like the three-story unit to the west, is consistent with the utilitarian design and materials of the original Fore Shoe factory.

The west façade is characterized by paired and single industrial sash fenestration set between large brick spandrels at each floor. A prominent brick smoke stack is located at the end face of the "L", at the far north bay.

Fenestration of the west façade is carried through to the rear or south façade, where there are three additions: a three-bay wide, two-story metal building with a shed roof and industrial sash fenestration; a one-story brick building with a flat roof, aluminum and industrial sash fenestration. Placed at the second bay (moving west to east) of this addition is a corrugated metal, one-story unit with a single-leaf entry at its south façade and two, single-bay garage doors at its east facade. The eastern bays of the one-story brick unit features original multipaned, industrial sash fenestration with brick sills and two single-leaf entrances placed at the fifth and sixth bays (moving east to west). The two-story shed roof unit can be seen rising above the one-story brick addition.

The south façade of the original 1925 building, with its stepped parapet wall with terra cotta coping, rises three stories and is characterized by industrial sash fenestration with awning units placed near the bottom third of each window. Sills are brick. Again the industrial sash, multipaned units are displayed at the east façade, while a metal exhaust pipe is placed at the one-story unit, third bay from the south. When exposed, the basement fenestration configuration and type is the same as the industrial sash units of the upper floors. An open, one-story metal shed is placed at the fifth bay of the east façade.

Future Plans

Currently there are plans for the rehabilitation and adaptive re-use of the Fore Shoe Company Building. Plans

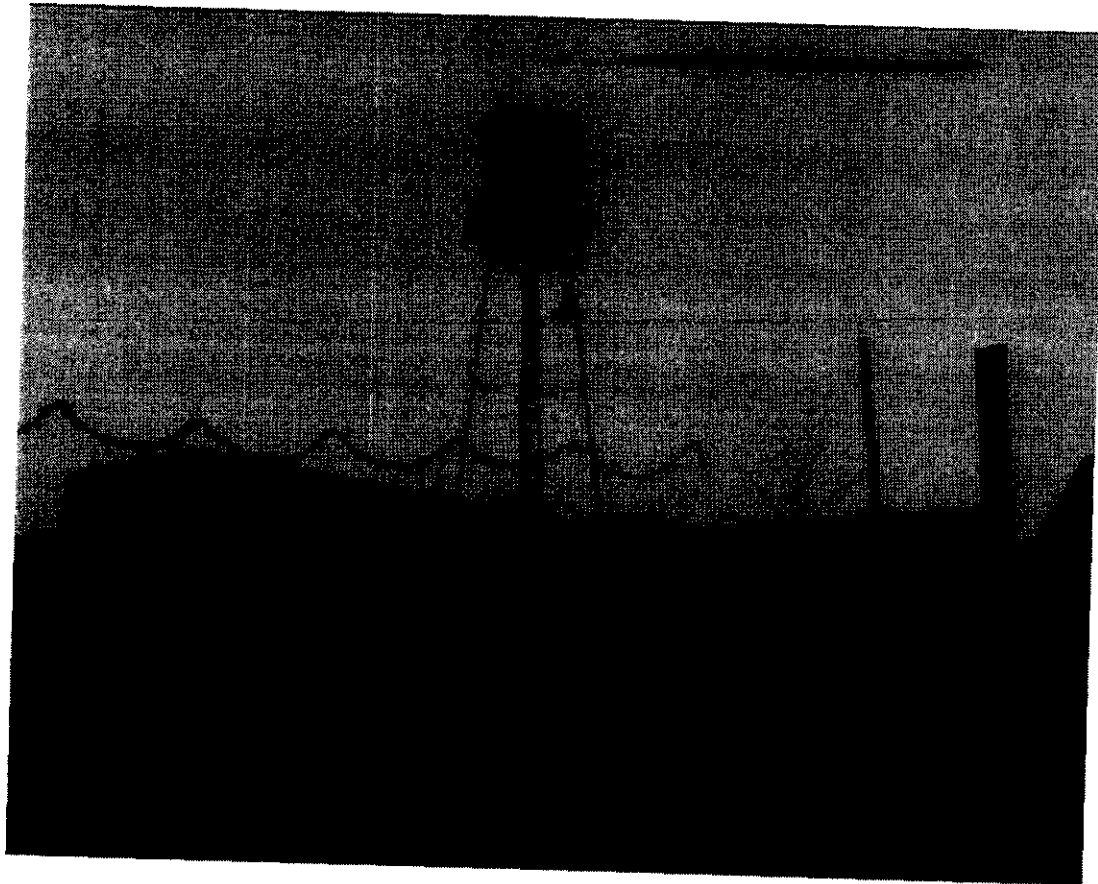
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

for the project, prepared by Baron Design & Associates, LLC, Architects, Planner and Designers, Springfield, Missouri, are in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Once the proposed plans are completed, they will be submitted to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office and the National park Service for review and compliance.



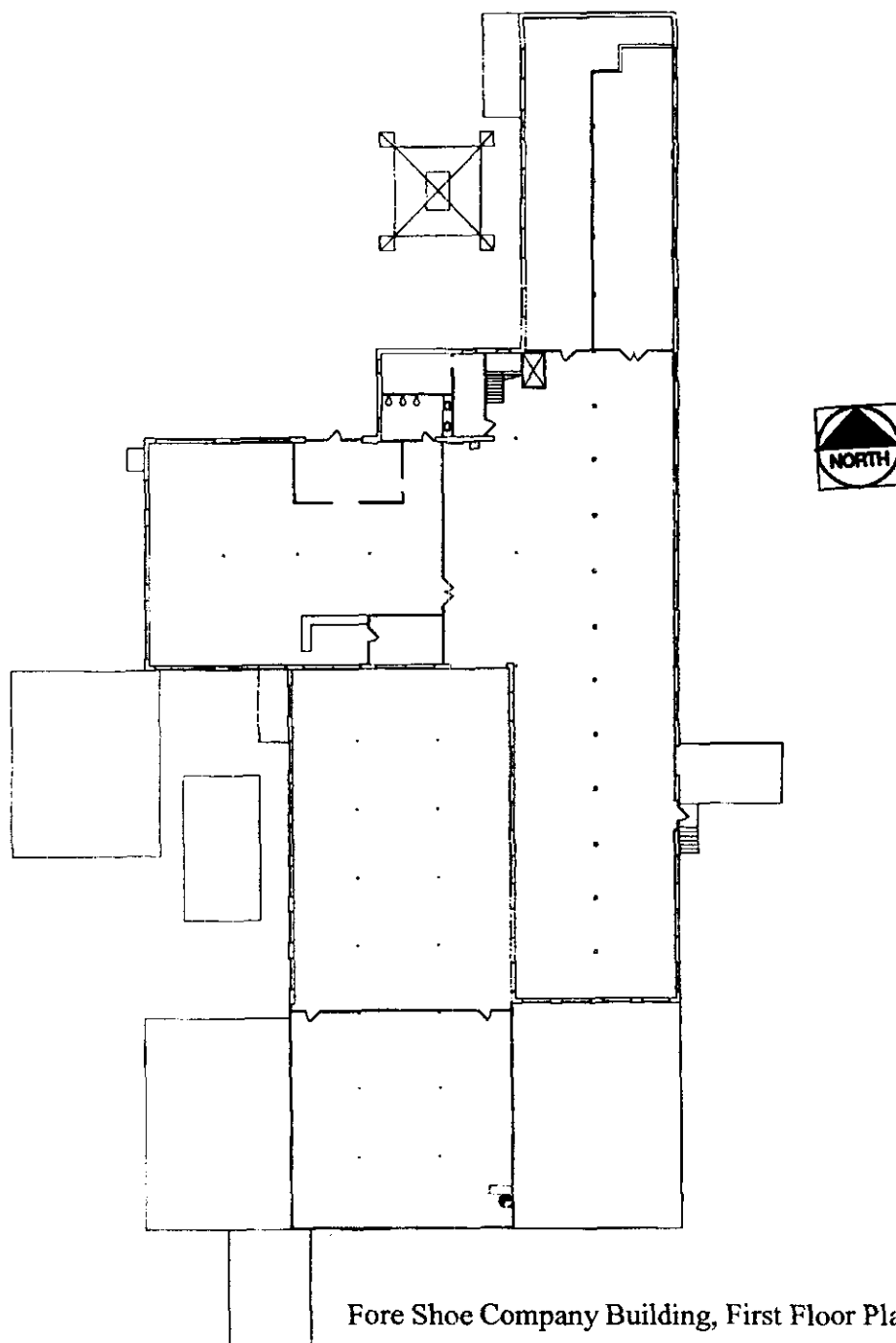
Deb (Fore) Shoe Factory, c. 1950. Source: Washington, MO, Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**



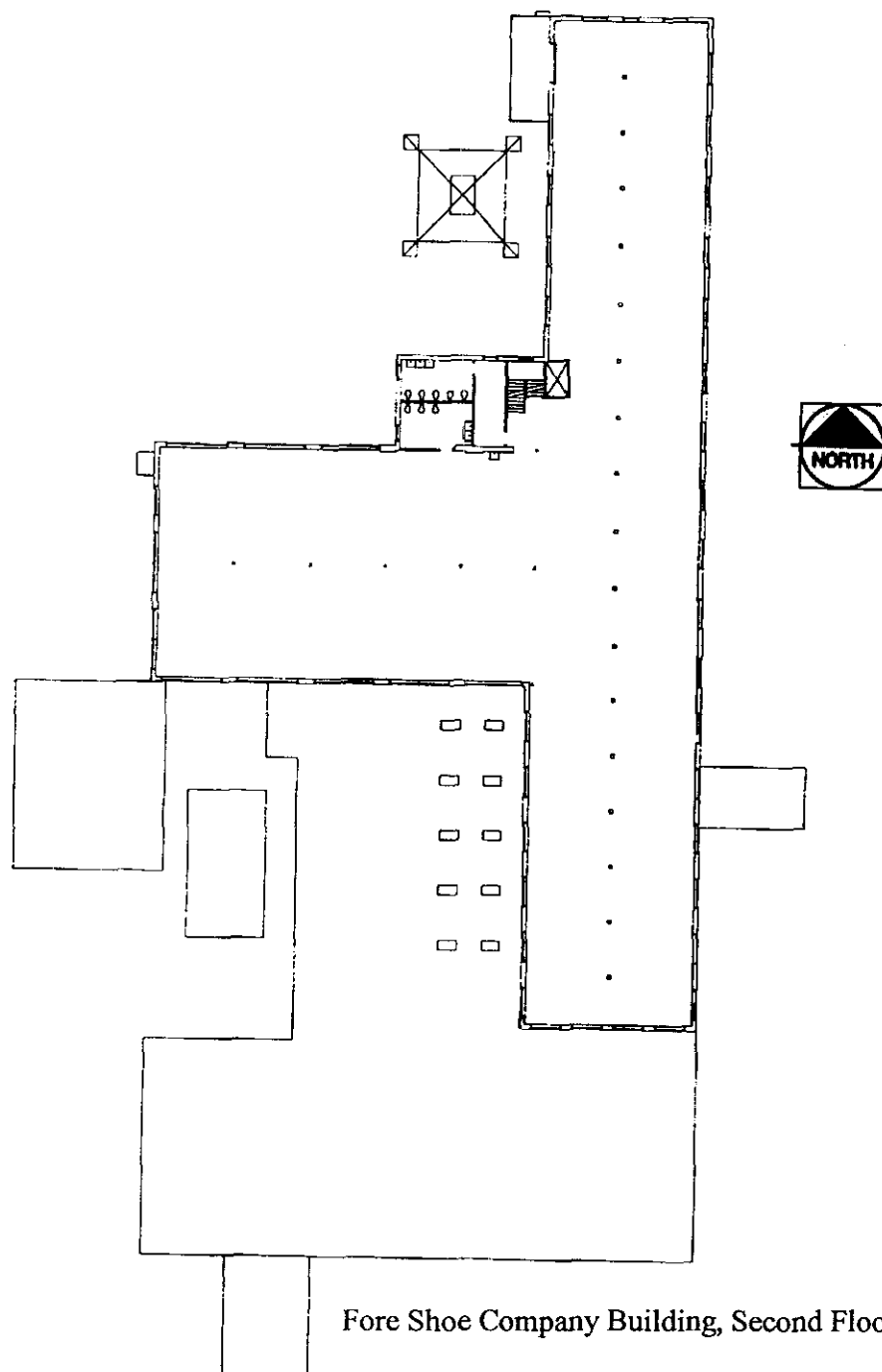
Fore Shoe Company Building, First Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**



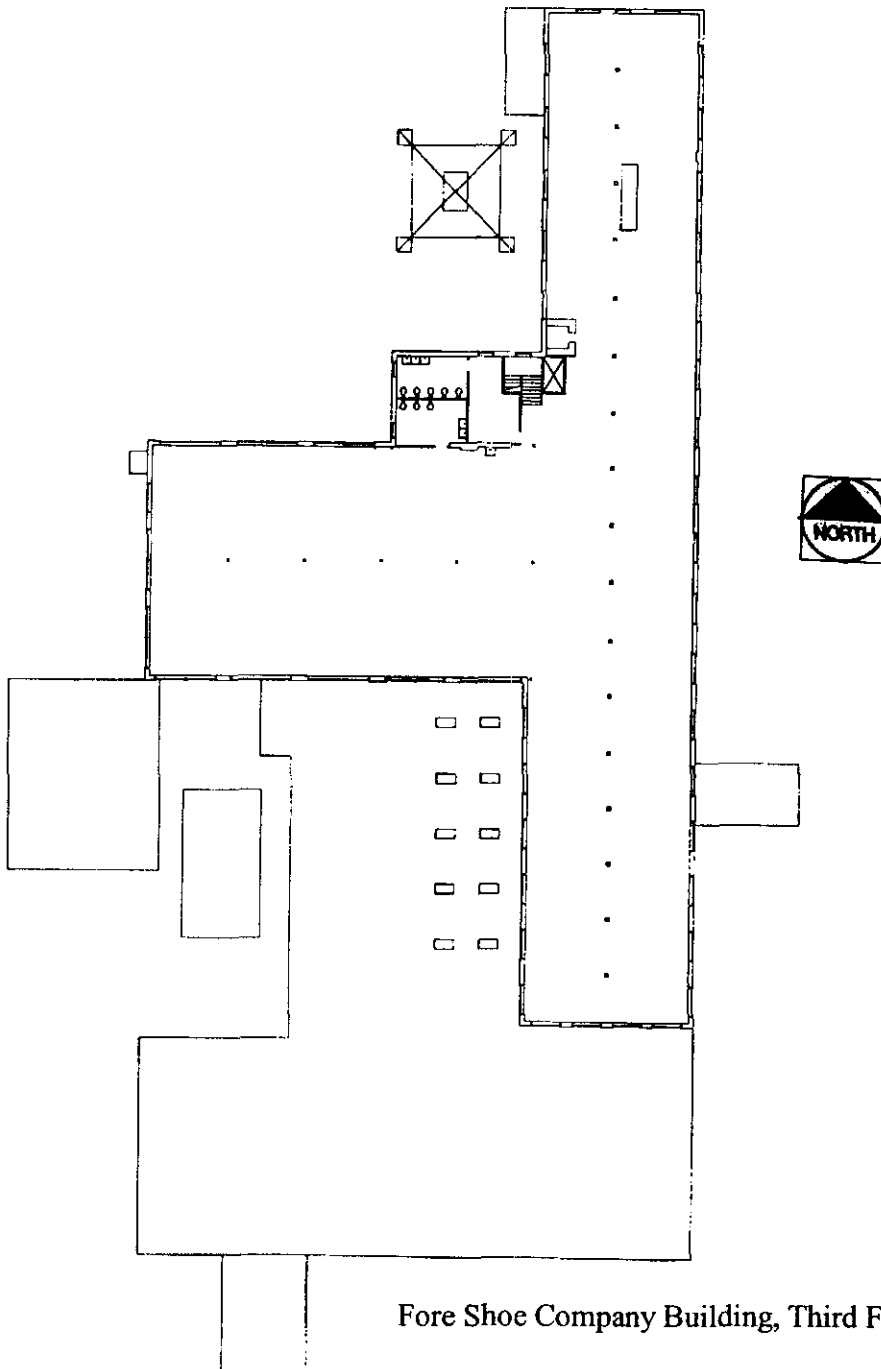
Fore Shoe Company Building, Second Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**



Fore Shoe Company Building, Third Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

Summary:

The Fore Shoe Company Building, located at 601 E. 6th Street/700 E. 5th Street, Washington, Franklin County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and is significant in the following areas: INDUSTRY: Fore Shoe Company, later Kane, Dunham and Kraus Shoe Company, was critical to the overall economy for the City of Washington, Missouri, providing a significant number of jobs for the community throughout their occupation of the building from its inception through c. 1971. It remained one of two shoe companies in Washington and was recognized as a mainstay of the city. In 1924 Fore Shoe Company of St. Louis began operations at the site and in 1929 the Kane, Dunham and Kraus Shoe Company (KDK) bought the shoe factory. KDK's arrival to Washington provided employment for 130 and by the following year, the number increased to 245. Although International Shoe Company had more employees, KDK was a significant employer, as well, with several hundred people working in their factory. Following the closing of KDK in 1949, Wolff Shoes of St. Louis purchased the property in 1950, further attesting to the consequence of the shoe industry to Washington, Missouri's local economy. The period of significance of the Fore Shoe Company Building is 1925 (the date of construction) through 1955, the fifty-year cut-off date.

Elaboration

Before Missouri statehood Washington, Missouri, was at the western edge of the frontier. The town began as the St. John's settlement on the banks of the Missouri River. In May 1804, Lewis and Clark's Corp of Discovery camped close by. By 1814 a ferry operated in the area moving trade and settlers from the one side of the Missouri River and back again. These early settlers came from regions of Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1818 Franklin County, Missouri was formed. In 1827, William G. Owens, a leading public official in Franklin County purchased the site to establish a town and by July 4, 1829 the town of Washington began offering sites for sale. Owen also offered free lots to anyone who built a home within two years. William Owens was shot and killed in 1834 leaving the legal affairs of Washington, Missouri in turmoil. His son-in-law, John F. Mense was able to rectify the legalities that had been tied up in probate. By May 29, 1839 the settlement of Washington, Missouri was back on track.

A large population of German-born immigrants also settled Washington. A German attorney named Gottfried

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

Duden visited the region in 1824. When he returned to Germany in 1829 he wrote a report detailing his visit to Washington Landing at the St. John settlement. By 1832 two German families immigrated after reading Gottfried Duden's report. Bernard Fricke and Charles Eberius took William Owen's promise of free lots and each built a substantial home in Washington. As news of the fertile valley along the Missouri River reached their homeland more and more German families immigrated to Washington, Missouri. By 1860 all but one of the town's trustees were German.²

The 1850s were a progressive period for Washington, Missouri. In 1855 the Pacific Railroad built a depot in Washington that sparked an economic boom for the community. In 1854 German born John B. Busch, brother of Augustus A. Busch of St. Louis Busch Brewery fame established his own Busch Brewery in Washington. In 1856, *The Franklin Courier*, the town's first newspaper was published in both English and German. Cultural groups such as the Players' Club, a theatrical society, were formed by 1859.

Leading into the Civil War it was noted that the German settlers of Washington were strongly opposed to slavery. The German residents proved to be fiercely loyal to their new country and many joined the Union Army. However, the 2,000 Union troops raised in Franklin County were no match for 10,000 troops led into Washington by Confederate General Sterling Price on October 1, 1864. Most of the town's residents had fled to the north side of the Missouri River when Union force retreated. After plundering the town for food, forage and usable horses, Price and his men set the railroad depot on fire then headed towards the State Capital in Jefferson City.³

After the war the town entered into a "Golden Age" of prosperity in industry and creativity that lasted into the first decade of the 20th century. During this period, Washington became known for several interesting products. Franz Schwarzer moved to Washington in 1865 with his zither. Not long after his arrival, he opened a zither-making factory that had won international awards by 1873. Also, the originator of the present day corn cob pipe,

²Washington Historical Society, "History of Washington," *Washington Historical Society: Online*. Accessed March 28, 2005. <http://washmohistorical.org>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

Henry Tibbe came to Missouri from Holland in 1869. He opened a small woodworking shop. "Mr. Tibbe and his friend, apothecary Ludwig Muench, discovered that corncob pipes could be given a smooth surface by using plaster of Paris as a sealant. Henry Tibbe and his son, Anton A. Tibbe, began to manufacture these pipes in 1872."⁴ A few years later their process was patented and eventually came to be known as the Missouri Meerschaum Pipe. The corn for these pipes is still grown in and around Washington, Missouri.

In 1889 a power plant for waterworks opened at the bottom of Jefferson Street providing the town with a citywide water system. Anton Tibbe built an electric power plant in 1892 bringing electric lights to Washington. This made it possible for the town's first theater, Turner Hall, to operate incandescent lamps when it opened in 1893. The town's prosperity continued when Anton Tibbe organized another company, the "Independent Telephone Company."⁵

In 1900 Washington was a rural Missouri town with a population of 3,015 that had enjoyed prosperity as a major river port and railroad town. Its economy was based on trade business, primarily agriculture. Major export goods included a variety of products from merchants and craftsmen whose shops dotted the banks of the Missouri River. With the collapse of the steamboat era and new competition from the ever-growing number of railroad towns, Washington found its economy in trouble with a 15% decline in per capita income between 1910 and 1920.⁶ The Washington Chamber of Commerce promised to reverse the downward economic spiral by working to recruit new business ventures to the struggling river town.

The Shoe Industry in Washington, Missouri

Although many of the early businesses remained important to Washington's economy and history, they could not supply the population with adequate jobs. One of the first major businesses to be enticed by the Chamber of Commerce was Roberts, Johnson and Rand, a shoe company with headquarters in St. Louis. In 1907 they built a

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

shoe factory on Second Street. Later the business would be known as the International Shoe Company still headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri. The surrounding lots were sold for housing and Washington became a shoe factory town.⁷ Although the factory added needed jobs it still did not supply the number of positions needed to bring Washington's economy into the 20th century.

Beginning around 1922, Washington's Chamber of Commerce again vowed to bring new industries to Washington. In 1924 they were able to raise the funds for Fore Shoe Company to locate a subsidiary in Washington's city of 3,200 people. This firm quickly changed its name to Washington Shoe Company and continued business under that name until 1929 when Kane Dunham and Kraus (KDK) purchased the factory. The Chamber's success was measured by 1934 when Washington's population had increased to nearly 6,000, with close to 2,000 people in and around Washington employed by the two shoe factories. This amounted to one-third of the entire Washington, Missouri population.⁸

In November 1924 Fore Shoe Company of St. Louis announced that it was opening a branch shoe factory in Washington, Missouri. The company requested that the City of Washington purchase \$10,000 in stock and give them a site and construct a factory building.⁹ The site was purchased from the Bihl Brothers. In February 1925 the firm of Lohmeyer and Schulte, owners of the local lumberyard, were hired to build the factory on 3rd Street (later changed to 5th Street).¹⁰ Construction began the first week of March 1925. On May 9, 1925, a dedication dance was held to commemorate the opening of the new factory. This was the second shoe factory built in Washington, Missouri.¹¹

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ralph Gregory, "1920- 1930," *A History of Washington, Missouri* (Washington, Missouri: Washington Preservation, Inc., 1991) 68. No architect was mentioned. It is believed that the building was designed by the contractor. There are no known existing plans for the Shoe Factory.

¹⁰ Sanborn Insurance Company, *Sanborn Insurance Map, Washington, Missouri 1945* (New York: Sanborn Insurance Company, February 1926 with May 1945 Overlay), Sheet 8. 3rd Street was changed to 5th Street sometime after 1945.

¹¹ Sanborn Insurance Company, *Sanborn Insurance Map for Washington Missouri, 1908* (New York: Sanborn Insurance Company, 1908), Sheet 7. Roberts, Johnson and Rand Shoe Company later known as International

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

The building operated only briefly under Fore Shoe Company. In October 1925 the name was changed to the Washington Shoe Company at which time the stock increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.¹² In 1925 the shoe factory provided work for nearly 130 employees. In 1927 an addition was added to the factory's existing floor space. No information was found about the contractor or the architect and there are no existing floor plans.¹³ In 1929, the factory changed its name once again to Kane, Dunham and Kraus. The factory employment grew substantially after KDK moved took over the operations. By 1930 the factory employed 245 workers and was working overtime as well as, all day on Saturdays.¹⁴

Shoe Company, moved to Washington, Missouri, in 1907. Their factory was located at Second Street in McLean's Second Addition. The area surrounding this factory was developed as a company neighborhood with housing and shops for factory employees thereby pushing Washington into a new economic era as a factory town.

¹² Gregory, "1930-1949," n. p. There was also a Washington Shoe Company out of Seattle, Washington, established in 1891. For a time, the State of Washington refused to sell shoes made in Missouri. This could explain the reason for the name change in 1929.

¹³ Marc Houseman, Director, Correspondence, Washington Missouri Historical Museum. Email received on March 29, 2005. Mr. Kraus was listed as the operating officer. The relationship with the other two men is unknown.

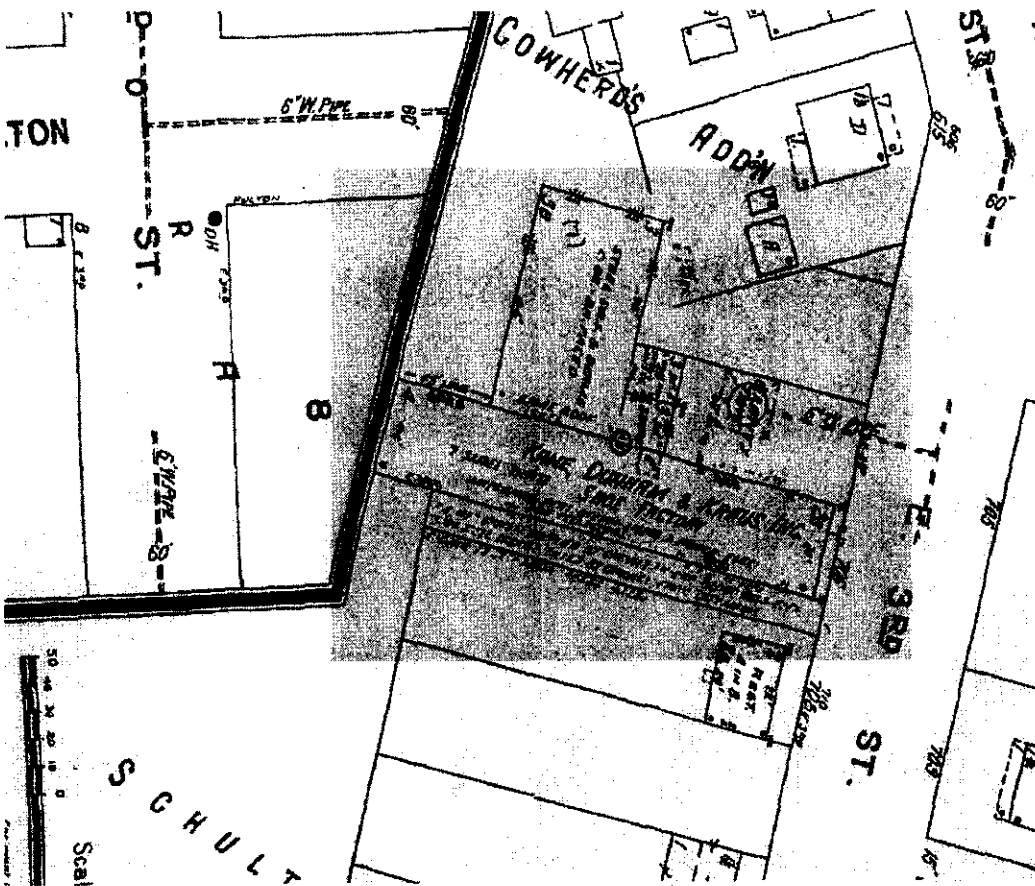
¹⁴ Gregory, n. p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**



Kane, Dunham & Kraus Inc., Shoe Factory

Source: Sanborn Insurance Map

During the 1930s and 1940s KDK, International Shoe Company and three other shoe factories located in nearby Union, Missouri, held annual beauty pageants complete with parade floats and formally attired beauty contestants. Not only did the factories add to the local economy but also social activities mimicked those of larger cities.¹⁵

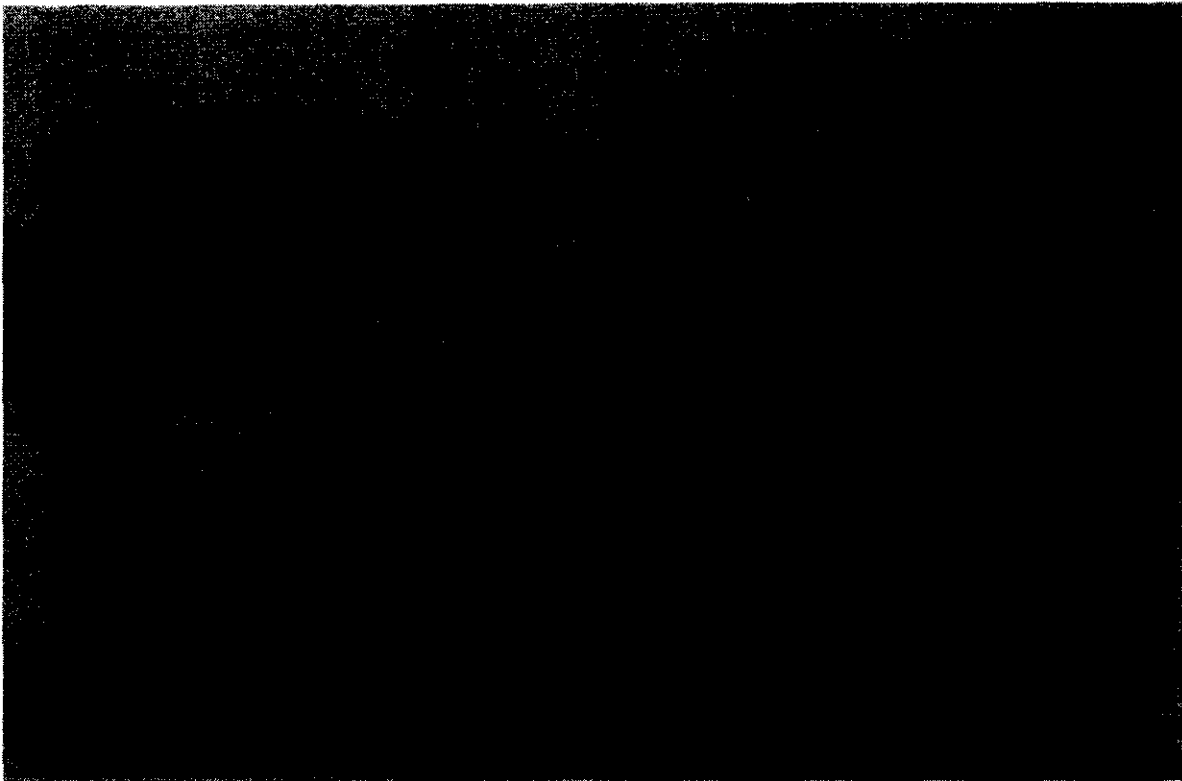
¹⁵ "KDK and Deb Shoes," Archival Photos, Washington Missouri Historical Museum.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**



KDK Shoe Factory Beauty Pageant, c. 1940s. Source: Washington, MO, Historical Society

The United Shoe Worker's of America organized in the late 1930s. Many factories owned the homes in which their employees lived as well as and forced them into using the company stores which often charged much more for goods than the local shops. Mandatory overtime without additional compensation along with poor working conditions pitted workers against the factory owners. In 1946 a major strike against KDK greatly weakened the business. By 1949 the factory closed.

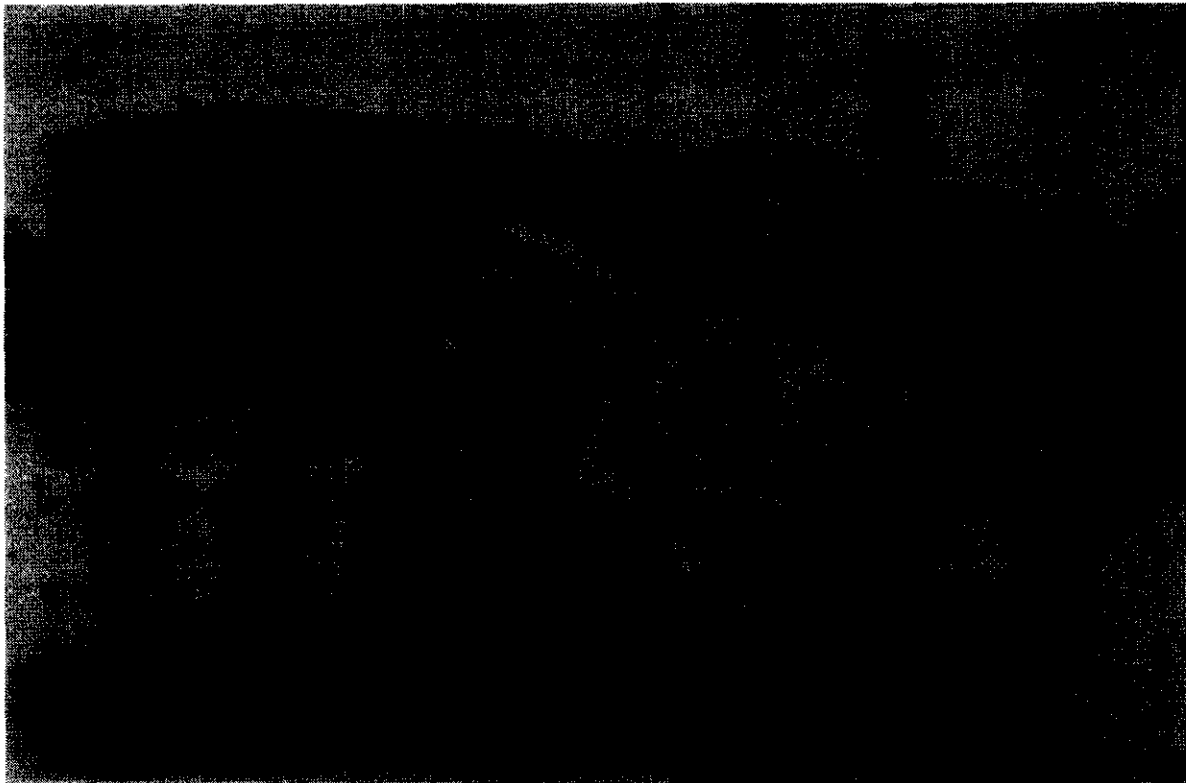
The factory remained under the name KDK until May 1950 when Wolff Shoe Company of St. Louis purchased the factory. Prior to this transition, the Washington Chamber of Commerce once again stepped in with an incentive of \$60,000 to entice a manufacturer into their city. In 1950 under the new ownership of Wolff Shoe Company (headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri), the factory reopened under the name Deb Shoe Company. Wolff Shoe operated under the name of Deb Shoe Company from 1950 until c. 1971. Samuel Wolff, founder of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 13

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**



KDK Shoe Factory Beauty Pageant, c. 1940s. Source: Washington, MO, Historical Society

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

Wolff Shoe Company, owned 51% of the Deb Shoe Company's stock. A Mr. Boneau was the executive vice president under Wolff, with Truman Eater serving as the factory boss. The Deb shoe factory employed a predominantly female workforce at a time when the majority of jobs were male oriented. Their product line was womens dress shoes, which were sold under the Deb brand name.¹⁶ The manufacturing of Deb shoes continued at this location until c. 1971 when Wolff Shoe Company sold the factory.¹⁷

¹⁶ Marc Houseman, Washington Missouri Historical Museum.

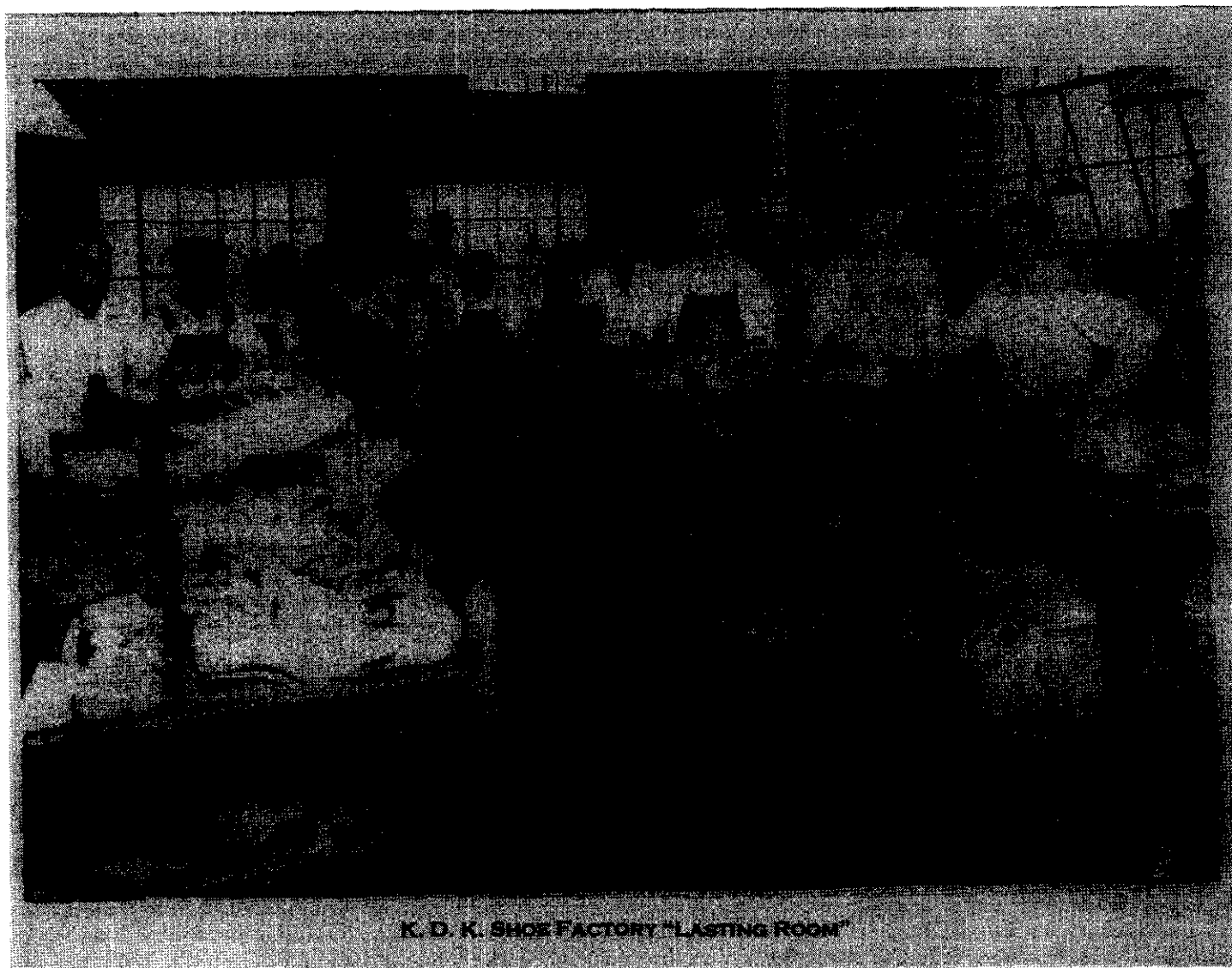
¹⁷ Gary Wolff, Wolff Shoe Company, St. Louis, Missouri, Phone interview with Mary Ann Warfield, Kansas City, Missouri, March 30, 2005.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 13

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**



K. D. K. SHOE FACTORY "LASTING ROOM"

Kane, Dunham and Kraus

During the years of labor disputes, Kane, Dunham and Kraus were listed in arbitration papers of Maxwell Copelof, who served as Code Authority director, National Recovery Administration in the arbitration division of the U. S. Department of Labor. Most of the cases brought against the shoe companies by the United Shoe

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

Workers of America concerned wage and working conditions and occurred during the mid to late 1940s.¹⁸ It is thought that the strike that occurred at KDK in 1946 weakened the company to the point of failure. No further information concerning the history of this firm has been located.

Wolff Shoe Company

Samuel Wolff of St. Louis began the Wolff Shoe Company in 1918. From 1918 until c.1971 Wolff manufactured a large line of both men and women's shoes. The company is still in business as an importer/retail shoe company. Although the company stock is publicly traded, the majority shareholder is under the Wolff family name. The Wolff Shoe Company is currently located in Fenton, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis.¹⁹

¹⁸ Maxwell Copelof, "Guide to Maxwell Copelof Arbitration Files, ca.1940-ca.1970," Archives, Cornell University, Online. Accessed, March 24, 2005. <http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/EAD/html/docs/KCL05129.html>

¹⁹ Gary Wolff, Phone interview.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 17

Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10/photo Page 18

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

Verbal Boundary Description

All of lot Six and all that part of Lots Four and Five lying North of East Sixth Street. All of Lot Seven, except a strip of ground of the uniform width of 50 feet off the West end thereof. A strip of ground of the uniform width of 19 feet off the South end of Lot Eight. Also, a strip of ground of the uniform width of 19 feet off the South end of Lot Nine, Except 50 feet off the west side thereof. All in W. J. Cowherd's Addition to the Town (nor City) of Washington, as per plat of record in Plat Book B page 2 in the office of the Records of Deeds. All of lots Fourteen and Fifteen and that part of Lots Three and Four lying North of East Sixth Street in J. H. Schulte's Addition to the Town (now City) of Washington, as per plat of record in Plat Book B, page 6 in the office of the Records of Deeds. Also, a parcel of land described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 15 of J. H. Schulte's Addition, thence running South along the West line of said lot to the intersection point with the West line of said J. H. Schulte's Addition, thence North to the South line of Fifth Street, thence Eastwardly along Fifth Street to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Fore Shoe Company Building, Washington, Franklin County, Missouri.

Key to Photographs

Jeff Nichols and Len Fohn, photographers. May 6-7, 2005. All negatives are housed at the office of Architectural & Historical Research, LLC, Kansas City, Missouri.

1. The main or north facade; view facing south, southwest
2. The main or north facade; view facing south, southwest
3. The main or north facade; view facing south
4. General view of the north facade and a portion of the west facade; view facing southeast
5. General view of the west and north facades; view facing southeast
6. The west facade; view facing east

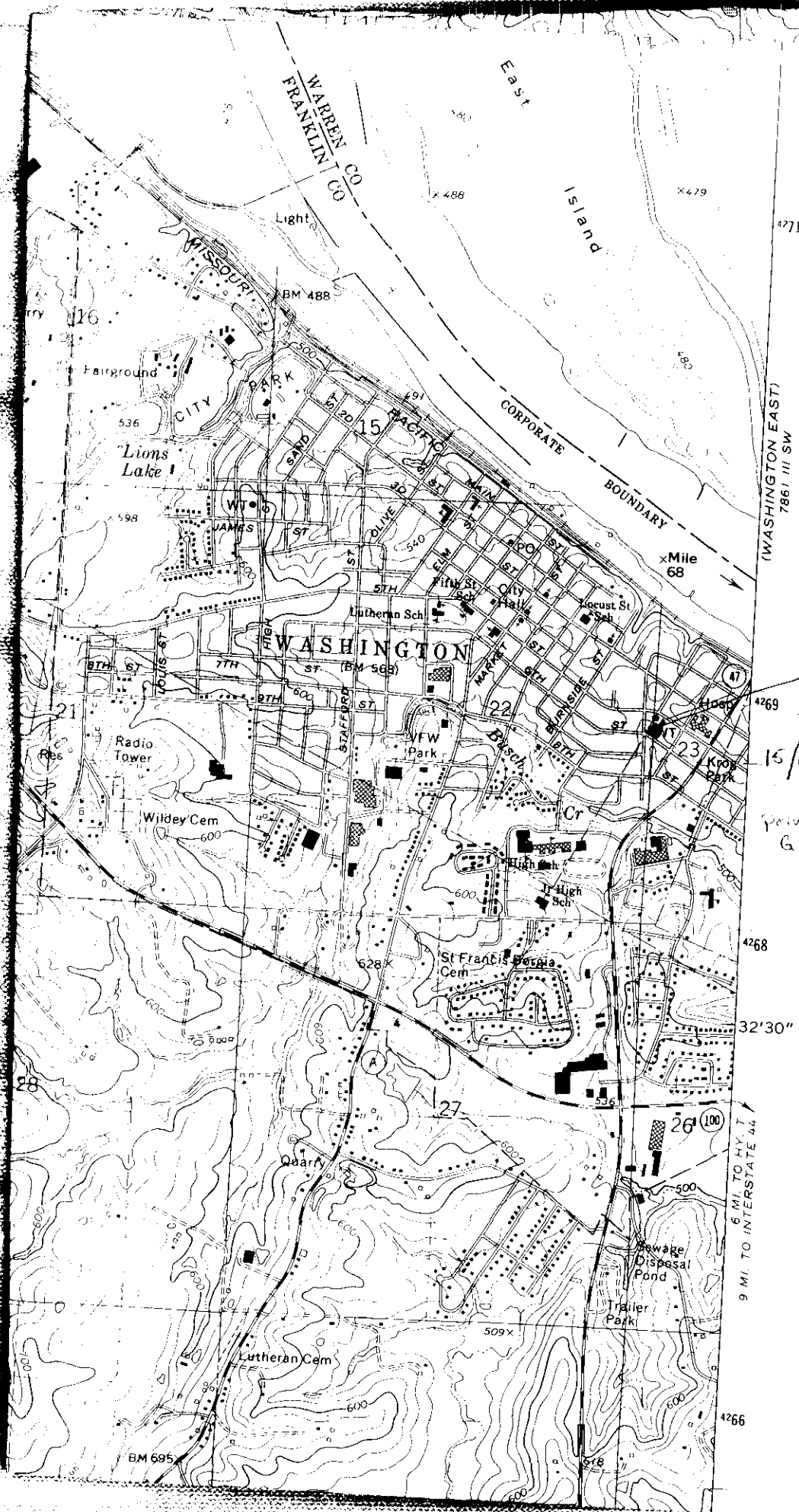
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10/photo Page 19

**Fore Shoe Company Building
Franklin County, Missouri**

7. The south façade; view facing northeast
8. The south façade; view facing northeast
9. The rear or south façade; view facing north
10. The rear or south façade; view facing northwest
11. Detail of the south façade and a general view of the east façade; view facing northwest
12. Detail of the east façade, south bays; view facing west
13. Detail of the main portion of the east façade; view facing west
14. Interior, second floor, facing southwest toward south façade.
15. Interior, third floor, facing south toward south façade and intersection of addition.
16. Interior, first floor.



Ford Shoe Company
Building
Franklin Co., MO
15/673865/4268995
point taken from
GIS. Per Road
Contours













