

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	<u>International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory</u>
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Other names/site number	<u>Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Factory Friedman-Shelby Shoe Factory; International Shoe; Freidman-Shelby Branch; International Shoe East End Factory; International Shoe Main Street Factory</u>
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Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 1101 East Capitol Avenue	n/a	not for publication
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City or town	Jefferson City	n/a	vicinity
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State	Missouri	Code	MO	County	Cole	Code	051	Zip code	65101
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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria: x A B C D

Neil Smith

12/15/20

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date _____

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

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

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Factory

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone, Concrete

walls: Brick

Concrete

roof: Metal, Other: Membrane roofing

other: Asbestos

☒

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

☒

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Areas of Significance

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1905-1970

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder: Wallau, H. J.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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): _____

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.2

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.56968</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.15950</u> Longitude:	5	<u>38.56871</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.15748</u> Longitude:
2	<u>38.57065</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.15838</u> Longitude:	6	<u>38.56868</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.15785</u> Longitude:
3	<u>38.56900</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.15604</u> Longitude:	7	<u>38.56881</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.15827</u> Longitude:
4	<u>38.56872</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.15652</u> Longitude:	8	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Sheals and Liana Twente
organization Building Preservation, LLC date November 25, 2020
street & number 29 S. 9th Street – Suite 210 telephone 573.874.3779
city or town Columbia state MO zip code 65201
e-mail debsheals@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Cole County, Missouri

Name of Property

County and State

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

1. Aerial photo map with Coordinates. (Google Earth 2020)
2. Context and Location Map, with project north arrow. (Google Maps 2020)
3. Site Plan and Boundary Map.
4. Current First Floor Plan.
5. Current Second Floor Plan.
6. Current Fourth Floor Plan.
7. Photograph of the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company Factory, ca. 1905.
8. Photograph of International Shoe Company Factory, Main Street, ca. 1920.
9. Photos of loading doors on the east end of the north wall.
10. Plans drawn in 1912 for Friedman-Shelby.
11. Table of uses of different areas of the building 1908-1943.
12. Second floor plan in 1959.
13. 1898 Sanborn of Missouri State Penitentiary.
14. Exterior view of the A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company factory, June 4, 1918.
15. Image of the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays "Key Brand" Factory published in the 1908 Jefferson City Directory.
16. Site Plan Drawn for International Shoe Company in 1959.
17. International Shoe Company Factory, Bolivar Street.
18. Photo Key, Exterior.
19. Photo Key, Interior.

Photographs

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

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory**

City or Vicinity: **Jefferson City**

County: **Cole** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Debbie Sheals**

Date

Photographed: **February-August, 2020**

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Cole County, Missouri

Name of Property

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

Note: All camera descriptions use project north, see site plan and photo key.

1. South wall, camera looking north.
2. East wall, camera looking northwest.
3. East wall, camera looking west.
4. Section B. Camera looking northwest.
5. Section B. Camera looking south.
6. South wall. Camera looking northwest.
7. South wall windows. Camera looking north.
8. Outbuilding. Camera looking northwest.
9. Upper south wall. Camera looking north.
10. Corner of the South and West wall. Camera looking northeast.
11. Corner of North and West wall. Camera looking southeast.
12. North wall. Camera facing east.
13. Section B. Camera facing east.
14. Section B. Camera facing southeast.
15. West entrance. Camera facing east.
16. First floor of Section A. Camera facing west.
17. First floor of Section B. Camera facing east.
18. South stairs in Section A. Camera facing south.
19. Second Floor of Section DC. Camera facing west.
20. Second Floor of Section A. Camera facing east.
21. Third Floor of Section A. Camera facing west.
22. Third Floor of Section A. Camera facing northeast.
23. Fourth Floor of Section A. Camera facing southwest.
24. Fourth Floor of Section A. Camera facing southwest.
25. Fifth Floor of Section A. Camera facing southwest.
26. Fifth Floor of Section A. Camera facing west.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary

The Giescke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Factory is a large industrial building at 1101 East Capitol Avenue, in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. It has four main sections. The original shoe factory, Section A, was built in 1905 by contractor H. J. Wallau. It is a long narrow building set back from the road; the long south side wall faces generally south to Capitol Avenue. The main entrance is centered in the short west wall. The five-story red brick building has a stone foundation and a nearly flat roof. The wide roof overhang is supported by ornamental brackets. The walls are lined with even rows of window openings that have segmental arched tops; most are filled with early multilight wood window sashes. Section B, a stock warehouse, was built off the back (north) wall of the original factory ca. 1922. Section B is one-story, with a concrete foundation and poured concrete walls. The flat roof includes a large roof monitor that faces north. Section C is a small flat roofed addition that was built on the southwest corner of the roof of Section B ca. 1942; it may have functioned as a receiving office when new. Section D, a large two-story warehouse and receiving room, was constructed between sections A and B in 1966, just a few years before the shoe factory closed. Section D has a flat roof, plain red brick walls and a concrete foundation. Interior spaces throughout feature open floorplates and utilitarian finishes. Most interior wall surfaces are painted brick or concrete. The upper floors of Section A have wood flooring, heavy square wood support posts, and exposed wood beams and ceiling framing. Most rooms in the other sections have concrete floors. The factory occupies a large corner lot that encompasses just over 8 acres. The only other resource on the lot is a small one-story brick utility building that sits a few yards from the south side wall of the factory. That outbuilding was constructed ca. 1972, after the end of the period of significance, which runs from 1905 to 1970. The large factory complex is a contributing building, the outbuilding in a non-contributing building. The shoe factory has seen few changes, inside or out, since it closed in 1970. Original character-defining features that survive include the general form and patterns of fenestration on all sections. Section A is particularly noteworthy as the largest and oldest part of the building. Historic character defining features of that part of the building are typical of early twentieth century shoe factories in Jefferson City; they include red brick walls, a long narrow floorplate, large window openings, and shallow stair and bathroom towers placed near the center of each long sidewall. Interior features of note include exposed structural systems, simple durable finishes and large open spaces. The building is in fair condition and is immediately recognizable to its period of significance.

Elaboration

Site and Setting

National Register of Historic Places
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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory
Name of Property Cole County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The shoe factory occupies a corner lot that is bordered by East Capitol Avenue (originally Main Street) on the south and Riviera Street to the east.¹ (Figures 1, 2 and 3.) The property is located just east of the grounds of the former Missouri State Penitentiary, and eleven blocks east of the Missouri State Capitol. The Missouri River is less than a half mile to the north; the land between the factory and the river contains a mix of woodlands and newer state office buildings. The blocks to the south and east are filled with modest residential properties.

The property encompasses approximately 8.25 acres. The lot is approximately 900 feet wide and 475 feet deep. It is generally rectangular except for the southeast corner, which curves to follow the line of the adjacent street. (Figure 3.) The south part of the lot is generally level, and the grade rises steeply into a wooded hillside a short distance from the north wall of the factory. (Photo 4.) The factory occupies level land in the center of the lot, and there are gravel parking lots northeast and west of the building. (Figures 1 and 4.) Each parking lot is reached by a paved driveway; the driveways are linked by a paved road that runs close to the south wall of the factory. Loading docks and a steep hillside south of the factory border a second level area next to the street. (Photos 1 and 6.) Concrete loading docks on the edge of that hillside are accessed from another gravel parking lot by the street. (Photos 6 and 8.) A level area between the west drive and the front gravel lot is surrounded by a non-historic chain link fence.

Outbuilding, ca. 1972, Non-contributing Building. (Figure 3, photos 1, 2, 6 and 8)

The single outbuilding on the lot sits next to one of the south loading docks. It is a small one-story brick building with a flat roof and a concrete foundation. (Photo 8.) It has a single doorway in the east end wall and a small brick chimney on the west end. The south wall has two large pairs of metal-framed windows. There are no other doors or windows on the building, and no architectural detailing of note. It was constructed by members of the DeLong family in the early 1970s, after the end of the period of significance.² It is a non-contributing building.

Shoe Factory Building, 1905-1966, Contributing Building

The factory building has seen notably few changes since the end of the period of significance. Unless otherwise noted, the features described below date to the period of significance and are classified as historic.

The following terms are used throughout to describe resources and materials: Original features were installed when the building was constructed. Historic features were installed within the

¹ Capitol Avenue is technically on the southwest edge of the lot, northwest is used as "project north" throughout this document for ease of reference. See the site plan (Figure 3) for north arrows.

² Approximate construction date courtesy of the present owner, who was told by members of the DeLong family that they built it just after they purchased the property. The building was definitely constructed after 1959; it is not included on a site plan of the property made that year. (See Figure 16. Site plan drawn for the International Shoe Company. Copy on file with current owner.)

National Register of Historic Places
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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

period of significance, which for this property is 1905-1970. Non-historic features were added after 1970, which is the end of the period of significance.

Section A, Original Factory, 1905.

The original factory building is five stories, with a stone foundation, red brick walls that are lined with windows, and a flat roof. It is approximately 300 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a rectangular footprint. (Figures 4, 5 and 6 current floor plans.) The long north and south walls run parallel to Capitol Avenue. (Photos 1 and 6.)

All four sides of the roof have wide overhangs that are supported by paired scrolled brackets. Short parapets extend above the roof overhangs at the east and west ends walls and along projecting sections located at the midpoints of the north and south walls. All of the parapets have a newer white coating that appears to be membrane roofing. The rock-faced ashlar foundation is edged with a smooth band of stone that aligns with the stone sills of the first-floor windows. (Photos 1 and 7.) A comparable flat stone string course runs along the sill line of all fifth-floor windows. (Photo 9.)

Each of the four walls of Section A has a row of large window openings on every floor. Those window openings all have smooth stone sills and segmental arched tops that are formed by double rows of sailor bricks; most measure roughly five feet wide and eight feet tall. Most window openings have historic multi-light 12/12 wood sashes that are covered with paired 1/1 aluminum storm windows. All storm windows are non-historic (Photo 7.)

Historic building identification signs are painted high on the south and west walls of the factory. (Photos 6, 10 and 11.) The signs on the west end of the south wall read INTERNATIONAL SHOE CO. ST. LOUIS, and MAIN STREET FACTORY. On the west wall, a matching sign reads INTERNATIONAL SHOE CO. Those signs were probably added soon after International Shoe purchased the factory in 1912. They are faded, but generally intact.

Section A, South Wall

The long south wall is bisected by a pair of projecting towers that are located near the center of the wall; one contains stairs, and one contains an elevator. There are thirteen bays of windows (total of 65 openings) west of the towers, and twelve bays (60 openings) east of them. (Photos 1 and 6) The stair tower is the same height as the rest of the building. It is edged with the same type of bracketed overhang found on the rest of the building, as well as a short flat parapet wall above. (Photo 9.) Historic photos of the plant show a slightly taller parapet there, with a raised center panel; it is not clear when the raised panel was removed. (Figure 7. ca. 1905 photograph of the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company Factory.) There are nine large window openings in the south wall of the stair tower. A wide doorway topped by an original eight-light

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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

transom is located at the ground floor of its east wall; the flat metal doors in that opening are non-historic. (Photo 2.)

The elevator tower, which has no roof overhang, extends an extra story and a half above the main roof. Its upper walls are accented with bands of smooth limestone and inset brick roundels. The roundels have stone keystones at cardinal points. Small metal structural plates have been added to the upper walls of the stair tower. Historic photos show that the elevator tower was originally topped with a large round water tank; the tank was removed after 1920. (Figures 7 and 8.)³ The south wall of the elevator tower has a single window on each of floors 2 through 5, plus a double window on the section above the roofline. A wide doorway at the base of its west wall contains an historic eight-light transom; the doorway is filled with vertical wood framing infill that may be early but is not original.

Section A, West Wall

The short west end wall of Section A, which faces the adjacent prison property, appears to have been designed to serve as the front wall of the building. (Photos 10, 11, and 15.) There is a short parapet wall above the bracketed overhang at the roofline. As with the south stair tower, historic photos of the plant show a slightly taller parapet with a raised center panel in that location; it is not clear when the raised panel was removed. (Figure 7.) The end wall has six window bays per upper floor, with a total of 28 windows.

A formal entranceway occupies the center two bays of the first floor. (Photo 7.) The entrance has glass and wood double doors, paneled sidelights, and an arched transom, all of which appear to be original. (Photo 15.) The framing and transom are in good condition, but the lower edges of the doors and sidelights have been damaged by squirrels or other animals in recent years, and they are in only fair shape. The entryway also features an ornamental surround of white-painted stone that is topped with an overhanging cornice.

Section A, North Wall

The north wall is a long flat wall with a projecting central tower. That projection contains restrooms. The first floor of the south wall is partially below grade everywhere except at the west end of the building. (Photo 11.) Additionally, part of floors 1 and 2 of that wall are covered by Section D, which extends from the west end of the restroom tower to the east end of the building. (Photo 3, east end, and Photo 12, west end.) The north restroom tower is the same height as the main building, and it has the same type of roof overhang and brackets. There are 6 smaller window openings serving the restrooms, 2 each on floors 3 through 5. Each of those has a single light storm window. The storm windows on the two 5th floor restroom windows cover smaller louvered vents that have replaced part of the glass in those window sashes.

³ *Dr. Joseph Summers Collection*, Record Group 998.433. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City.

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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

There are 13 bays of window openings west of the restroom tower, with a total of 65 openings. Of those, 62 are windows, one is a bricked-in window opening, and two are doorways. (Photos 11 and 12.) Most of the first-floor windows are shorter than those on the other floor since that part of the building is partially below grade. The bricked-in window opening, which is on the west end of the second floor, is in an original interior vault and appears to have always had brick infill. (Figure 5, Current Second Floor Plan.) The two doorways are also on the second floor. Each is an original wide opening with a segmental arched top. Both doorways have non-historic painted steel doors set below historic multi-light transoms. (Photo 20.)

There are 12 bays of openings east of the restroom tower. Because the lower two floors of that part of the building are covered by Section D, only floors 3 through 5 are visible from the exterior, for a total of 36 openings. Of those, 33 are windows, and three are doors. (Figure 9. Photos of loading doors.) The openings in the easternmost bay are doorways that are historic, and probably original; they are shown on 1912 plans of the factory. (Photo 3 and Figures 6 and 10.) A projecting beam centered over that column of doors appears to have originally supported a pulley that could be used to hoist materials to the upper floors of the factory before Section D was constructed. Each doorway has a pair of painted wood doors topped with a tall six-light transom. The doors and transoms are historic but may not be original.

Section A, East Wall and Boiler House

The east end of the building includes the five-story end wall of the main factory, plus a one-story boiler house. (Photos 2 and 3) The five-story end wall is comparable to the east end wall. It has a short parapet wall with a white coating, and the same type of red brick walls and stone detailing used on the other walls of Section A. It differs from the west wall in that it has only four bays of window openings, and only floors 2 through 5 are visible from the exterior. (Photo 1.)

The one-story boiler house is historic and may be original.⁴ (Photos 1-3, and Figure 10, 1912 floorplans.) It contains a machine shop and a boiler room. The machine shop, which is closest to the taller section, has a flat roof, while the larger boiler room to the east is topped with a gabled roof set behind sloped parapets on the north and south elevations. (Photo 3.) The boiler room is partly below grade. The east wall contains four large boarded-over window openings; the easternmost window sits above a below-grade door. Recessed concrete stairs next to the wall lead to the doorway. Portions of historic multi-light wood windows are visible in those openings inside the building. The south wall of the boiler house has large sliding doors, and the south wall of the machine shop has two window openings that match those on other parts of the south wall. (Photo 1.) There are no windows on the north wall of the boiler house.

⁴ Those rooms are labeled on early Sanborn maps.

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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section A, Interior

All five floors of Section A have similar floorplans. Each is largely open, with a central line of support posts. Each has an opening to the south elevator shaft and stair tower that is covered by a large metal fire door. (Photo 23.) The south stair tower has brick walls and an original staircase that has heavy wood treads and risers, original wood flooring and short beadboard railings. (Photo 18, first floor staircase.) The elevator is not operable, but it does retain the original elevator cab and equipment. Floors 1 through 4 also contain two large square mechanical chases, which are located near the center of the section, close to the stairs and elevator. (Visible on the right in Photo 20 and the left in Photo 21.) The chases are surrounded by horizontal wood slats and covered with fiberboard and other modern materials; they appear to be non-historic. There are numerous ceiling-mounted pipes, electrical conduit, and lighting fixtures on all levels of Section A; many of those components appear to be modern.

The first floor of Section A contains the formal west entryway. (Figure 4. First Floor Plan.) The west doors open to a small vestibule, which has an open doorway into the first floor and a wide staircase that leads up to the second floor. That staircase only serves floors 1 and 2. There is a small early room just north of the staircase, plus a brick walled vault in the far northwest corner. The vault is shown on the 1916 Sanborn map of the factory and is therefore likely an original feature. The rest of the first floor is open. Doorways near the center of the north wall lead to other sections of the factory, and a large doorway on the east end leads to the machine shop and boiler house. That east doorway has a large metal fire door. The machine shop and boiler house are separated by a brick wall that has a comparable wide doorway and fire door; each of those spaces has only one large open room. Remnants of the early boiler are still in place in the boiler room.

The second floor of Section A is similar to the first floor. (Figure 5. Second Floor Plan.) The west end contains the front staircase to the first floor, plus a small office and restrooms that are historic but possibly not original. A historic brick-walled vault in the northwest corner matches the one on the first floor. Doorways on the west end of the north wall lead outside, and there is also a doorway into the second floor of Section D to the north. Group restrooms are in the restroom tower on the north wall. A large room in the east end of the second floor is several decades old but not historic. (Visible in the background of photo 20.) It is separated from the rest of the space by a stud wall finished with plywood and gypboard.

Floors 3 through 5 have nearly identical floorplans. (Figure 6. Fourth Floor Plan.) Each floor consists of one large open space. The only interior partitions separate the north and south towers from the main room. Thin frame walls separate the restrooms in the north tower from the main factory floor. (Photo 21.) The west staircase and the elevator are separated from each other and from the factory floor by heavy brick walls. There is a door into the staircase and a

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

doorway to the elevator on each floor. Those doorways are served by large metal fire doors. (Photo 23.)

The upper floors have the same types of finishes found on the second floor: painted brick walls, wood plank flooring, and exposed heavy timber framing. The framing system consists of a central row of square wood support posts on each floor, with large wood beams and thick plank ceilings. On floors 3 and 5, long group pedestal sinks are bolted into the floor just outside of the restrooms. The sinks are historic and may be original. (Photo 21.) The ceiling of the 5th (top) floor, slopes to follow the gentle slope of the roof structure above. (Photos 25 and 26.) All those elements are historic and probably original. They are in fair to good condition.

Although there are few interior partitions in place now, historic maps and plans of the building indicate that the factory had different interior layouts over the years, which were changed around as functions changed. The third floor, for example was used for polishing and box labeling in 1908, and as a stock room in 1916. Later, it was used for government offices, a function that required the installation of partition walls for private offices on at least two different floors.⁵ (Figure 11. Table of uses of different areas of the building.) In 1959, a floor plan made for the International Shoe Co. showed a commissary and first aid station on the second floor.⁶ (Figure 12. Second floor plan in 1959.)

Section B. Stock Warehouse, ca. 1922.

The stock warehouse is located north of Section D. It is approximately 50 feet wide and just over 200 feet long. (Photos 2-5, 13, 14.) It is a one-story building that aligns with the first floor of the original factory. The lot slopes north from the edge of Section A, and the stock warehouse is partly below ground. It is approximately 40 feet from the north wall of Section A and was reached via a narrow tunnel when it was new. (Figure 16. 1959 site plan.)

The stock warehouse has poured concrete walls and a flat roof with a large saw-toothed monitor window which runs the length of the building. The flat north edge of the monitor is filled with multi-light wood window sashes that appear to be original. (Photos 5 and 17.) Most of those windows are boarded over on the exterior but visible from inside. There are also smaller rectangular window openings in the north, east and west walls. Many of those openings contain early six light metal window sashes; most are covered with plywood. (Photos 4, 13 and 14.)

Section B, North and South Walls

⁵ Raymond L. Voskamp, AIA, "Alterations to International Shoe Building for Unemployment Compensation," n.d. (Architectural plans on file with owner.)

⁶ International Shoe Company, "Second Floor, Main St. J. City," March 3, 1959. (Architectural plans on file with owner.)

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The north and south walls of the stock warehouse extend only a few feet above grade. The north wall is lined with rectangular square window openings. Most of those openings are covered with plywood on the exterior. Eight-light steel sashes are visible on the interior. (Photo 14 exterior, and photo 17 interior.) A narrow non-historic extension of the roof on the north side of the building is supported by round columns placed against the wall. (Photo 14.) The reason for the posts and the extension of the roof is unclear; it is possible that it was done to address direct water away from the sidewall. The new overhand is less than a foot wide, and there was no change to the footprint of the building. The concrete wall is unadorned. The south wall appears to have matched the north wall when it was new, but in 1966, most of it was covered by Section D. Early south windows are still in place inside the building. (Photo 17, right.)

Section B, West Wall

The lot slopes down at the west end of Section B, exposing all of the concrete west end wall. (Photo 13.) That wall has three windows with historic six light steel sashes, one tall pedestrian door that is probably historic, but filled with modern infill, and a garage door opening that has a non-historic overhead door. The concrete wall is painted off white.

Section B, East Wall

The east wall of Section B extends only a few feet above grade. (Photos 3 and 4.) It is an unpainted concrete wall lined with rectangular window openings. The openings are covered with plywood on the exterior; six-light steel sashes are visible in those openings from inside the building. (Photo 17.) The large monitor on the roof runs to the east wall, which extends up to form the east end of the monitor as well. (Photo 4.) There is a large sheet metal vent on the side of the monitor.

Section B, Interior

The interior of the warehouse is reached via a narrow hallway that links to Section A. When this part of the building was constructed, there was no building between Section A and Section B and the hallway served as an underground passageway. (Figure 16. 1959 Site Plan.) Section B has a single open room with a double row of heavy wood posts and beams that support the edges of the monitor. It has a concrete floor and painted concrete walls. (Photo 17.) The flat north wall of the monitor is built of sawn studs and filled with large windows. The sloped roof of that feature has similar sawn wood joists. All of the ceiling framing is exposed and painted white and there are numerous ceiling-mounted pipes and electrical conduit, some of which appear to be modern.

Section C, Office, ca. 1942

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Section C is a small flat-roofed frame addition that was built on the roof of Section B between 1939 and 1943; it has been assigned a construction date of ca. 1942.⁷ (Photo 13.) It is approximately 18 feet wide and 40 feet long. (Figure 3. Site Plan.) It has flat walls that are covered with large asbestos shingles that have wavy bottom edges. The south wall of that section has three window openings that are covered with plywood, and one single pedestrian door that is centered in the wall. The door, which is also covered with modern plywood, is several feet above grade. The east and west end walls are flat, with no openings. (Photos 3 and 13.) The north wall of the addition contains four large window openings, three of which are covered with plywood. There is a multi-light steel window in the uncovered openings, and it is likely that matching windows are in place beneath the plywood.

Section D Warehouse and Receiving, ca. 1966.

Section D is a warehouse and receiving area that was built between Sections A and B in 1966.⁸ It is approximately 41 feet wide and 132 feet long. It is two stories, with one story partly below grade, at the level of the Stock Warehouse (Section B), and one that aligns with the second floor of the original factory (Section A.). (Photo 3.) It has a flat roof, red brick walls and a concrete foundation.

Section D, East Wall

The east wall of Section D sits flush with the east end of Section B. The tall concrete foundation aligns with the roof of Section B, several feet above grade. A small concrete driveway in front of the wall serves a pair of dock doors that are set at the top of the foundation wall. Each of those doorways has a non-historic overhead door. (Photos 2 and 3.) A single pedestrian door at the south end of that wall appears to be historic; it is filled with a non-historic door. The pedestrian entrance is reached via a small metal staircase that is surrounded by a tall chain link fence. The east roof has a deep overhang that shelters all three doorways. It is supported by a single triangular bracket near the south end. The bracket may be newer.

Section D, West Wall

The west end of the receiving area is set well back from the west wall of the original factory. It aligns with the west end of the restroom tower on Section A. (Figure 3.) It is a flat wall with a single overhead loading door that is fronted by a small concrete loading dock. (Photo 12.) The loading door contains an overhead door that is non-historic.

Section D, Interior

The interior of Section D was built with one large room on each floor. (Photo 19.) Frame partition walls were added to the east end of the top (second) floor to create another room.

⁷ Sanborn maps 1908-1943.

⁸ International Shoe Co. "Addition Between Factory and Warehouse," October, 1966. (Plans on file with current owner.)

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(Figures 4 and 5, floorplans.) The south wall of both of those rooms is the north wall of the original factory. (Photo 19.) The north wall of the lower section is the south wall of Section B. Original window openings are still visible in each of those walls. The east and west walls are brick, and the floors are poured concrete. The lower level has heavy wood posts and beams, and lightweight metal ceiling joists. The upper room has the same type of ceiling joists, with metal I-beam posts and beams. (Photo 19.)

Integrity

The shoe factory building has seen few changes since the end of the period of significance. Exterior alterations to the site have been limited to the construction of the non-contributing outbuilding in the early 1970s, and a few segments of chain link fence.

The building itself has seen only minor alterations. Some parapet walls have been shortened and covered with a white roofing material, and the early round water tank that once topped the elevator tower is no longer extant. Most of the original wood windows in Section A are still in place, albeit in poor condition. Almost all window openings in Section A are covered with non-historic aluminum storm windows. The formal east entry doors and surround are intact, but they have been heavily damaged by animals.

Interior changes have also been minimal. Almost all areas retain original finishes, which feature brick walls and exposed structural systems. A few minor interior partitions have been added to the east end of the second floor in Sections A and C, and newer heating and lighting components have been added throughout. The original structural systems and heavy plank ceilings have seen few changes, and the building today clearly expresses its historic function, inside and out.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory at 1101 East Capitol Avenue in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri is locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Industry. It was built in 1905 by the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company and served as a shoe factory continuously until 1970. Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company was absorbed by Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company in 1910. Friedman-Shelby was in turn acquired in 1912 by International Shoe Company of St. Louis, the largest shoe manufacturer in the United States. International Shoe named this property the Main Street Factory, as Capitol Avenue was originally known as Main Street. It was also referred to as the East End Factory, to distinguish it from another International Shoe Factory located on Bolivar Street, on the west end of Jefferson City. The large building is significant for its association with Jefferson City's shoe manufacturing industry. Jefferson City was one of the largest producers of footwear in the state of Missouri from the late nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. Jefferson City's shoe industry produced more shoes than any city in Missouri outside of St. Louis. During the peak of shoe production in the 1920s, Jefferson City was home to six shoe factories, which employed over 1,200 workers. By the mid-century, labor disputes and the shoe manufacturers search for cheaper sources of labor overseas led to a decline in local production. International Shoe began closing some of its Missouri factories in the 1950s, including its first Jefferson City factory on Bolivar Street. Following the closure of the Bolivar Street Factory, shoe production in the Main Street Factory increased through the 1960s. That increase spurred the construction of a large addition in 1966. The Main Street factory continued to be a top-performing plant until it closed in 1970. It was the eighth International Shoe factory to be closed in Missouri. The period of significance for this property begins with the construction of the original factory in 1905, and ends in 1970, when it ceased being used for shoe production.

ELABORATION

Mechanized Shoe Production in the United States

In the United States, shoes have been made in factories since the mid-1700s, but large-scale mechanization of the process did not become an industry standard until about 1900. Previously, most shoes were custom-made by cobblers and shoemakers in small shops. In 1750 in Lynn, Massachusetts, John Adams Dagyr became the first shoemaker to operate a factory system that created unordered shoes for stock. Factories such as these were known as "ten foot shops" due to their compact size, and employed only a handful of workers, each one completing a single operation in the production process.⁹

⁹ International Shoe Company, *Shoes Through the Ages*, (St. Louis, MO: International Shoe Company, c. 1950), 16-17.

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Even with shoes being produced on a larger scale, the process changed little until the mid-nineteenth century. Several machines were introduced to simplify processes and enable footwear to be produced on a grander scale. The Kimball-last machine, introduced in 1818, made it possible to create individual left and right shoes, instead of having an interchangeable pair. The sewing machine created by Elias Howe in 1848 and its later iterations by John Nichols and Isaac Singer allowed increased production, as did Lyman Blake's sole stitcher machine, which was invented in 1858. The rapid pace of innovations allowed shoe manufacturers to create new styles of shoes on a mass scale, such as J. Ernst Matzeliger's machine used to pull uppers over wooden lasts, which could increase production from 200 to 700 pairs of shoes per day.¹⁰

Blake sold the rights to his machine to Col. Gordon McKay, who adjusted the machine and offered the rights to use it to shoe manufacturers on a royalty basis. McKay then organized a group of shoemakers and mechanics who could service the machines to ensure that shoemakers lost little production time when breakdowns occurred. While McKay got a share of their profits, shoemakers were able to try new methods that improved efficiency. By the 1890s, shoemakers began purchasing the machinery outright, bypassing McKay's royalty system. The establishment of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation which standardized operations and repair procedures for machinery in the industry and production capacity, ushered in the age of mechanization in the industry.¹¹

Shoe Manufacturing in Jefferson City

Jefferson City's manufacturing history is inextricably linked to the presence of the Missouri State Penitentiary. When the prison opened in 1836 it was prohibitively expensive for the state to manage. Within three years the Missouri legislature adopted a system that allowed private citizens to lease the Missouri State Penitentiary and in turn manage the prison and utilize the inmates for their own business purposes. Inmates were commonly lent out to businesses and residents around town, where they were forced into servitude. The lease system was unpopular among Jefferson City residents who saw prison laborers as unfair competition for employment, and it served as a deterrent to those looking to settle in the town. Moving inmates throughout the city with limited supervision also spurred many attempted, and some successful, escapes.¹²

In the 1870s the lease system was replaced with a contract system. That system allowed companies to establish factories inside the prison walls and contract inmates into service. It was seen as a win-win situation for the state and private companies: the prison was able to support

¹⁰ International Shoe Co., 20-22.

¹¹ International Shoe Co., 21-24.

¹² Jamie Pamela Rasmussen, *The Missouri State Penitentiary: 170 Years Inside The Walls* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2012), 22-23.

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itself after decades of struggling to secure funding, and private companies were able to produce their products with cheap labor and low overhead costs. Inmates were paid an average of 40-50 cents per day, and rent and utility costs were worked into the cost of labor.¹³

One of the first factories to begin production inside the Missouri State Penitentiary was the A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company, which opened its first facility in 1874. J. S. Sullivan and Company soon followed and opened one of the largest saddletree factories in the world within the prison walls.¹⁴ By the 1880s there were over a dozen factories operating within the prison, including saddlery shops, broom manufacturers, horse collar and harness factories. Shoe manufacturers accounted for a large percentage of that production. The Giesecke Boot and Shoe Company (later the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company) operated in as many as three buildings inside the penitentiary by 1898.¹⁵ Due to this contract system of prison labor, Jefferson City had become the largest shoe manufacturing center west of the Allegheny Mountains by the end of the nineteenth century.¹⁶ (Figure 13. 1898 Sanborn of Missouri State Penitentiary.)

While shoe manufacturers were thriving at the turn of the century, Jefferson City became known pejoratively as “the convict labor town.”¹⁷ The outside labor force resented the prison labor system for driving down wages and taking employment from the city's residents. The Missouri State Federation of Labor intervened on behalf of the inmates, and put pressure on companies to put a stop to prison labor for goods to be sold.¹⁸

Manufacturers with factories inside the prison experienced pressure on their bottom line as well. They argued that use of convict labor made selling their products more difficult, saying “there is such a widespread prejudice against prison-made shoes that it is a very difficult matter to sell them at any profit whatever to the manufacturers.”¹⁹ Companies were also hesitant to renew contracts with the Missouri State Penitentiary due to a new wage increase for prison laborers from 50 cents to 60 cents per day, and new legislation that would limit the sale of prison-made products outside of the state.²⁰

The three largest shoe manufacturers operating within the prison – J. B. Bruns Shoe Company, A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company, and Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company – ultimately chose

¹³ Rasmussen, 29.

¹⁴ The URBANA Group, “Jefferson City Historic East Architectural/Historic Survey,” (Jefferson City, MO: Jefferson City Commission on Historic Preservation and the Jefferson City Department of Planning and Code Enforcement, 1992), 12. A saddletree is the wooden frame which forms the base of most saddles.

¹⁵ 1898 Sanborn Map, sheet 11.

¹⁶ James E. Ford, *History of Jefferson City* (Jefferson City, MO: New Day Press, 1938), 305.

¹⁷ Rasmussen, 30.

¹⁸ Rasmussen, 31.

¹⁹ “Contractors Fail to Renew State Prison Leases,” *St. Louis Republic*, November 19, 1904, p. 1.

²⁰ “Contractors Fail to Renew State Prison Leases,” *St. Louis Republic*, November 19, 1904, p. 1.

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not to renew their contracts and pull their factories from the prison in a firm rebuke of the wage hike. Those three companies employed 850 convicts, over half of the workforce inside the penitentiary; the impact of their exodus from the prison practically guaranteed that the prison would no longer be financially self-sustainable.²¹ Looking for new locations to set up factories, shoe company executives sent letters to prospective towns across Missouri in hopes of being offered incentives to relocate their factories to those towns.²²

With the aid of the Commercial Club (now the Chamber of Commerce), Jefferson City made a bid to entice the factories to stay in the capitol city. The Commercial Club offered to fund construction of new factories outside of the prison through the sale of city lots. J. B. Bruns, A. Priesmeyer, and Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays each accepted the propositions and built their factories in Jefferson City.²³ In 1905, J. B. Bruns Shoe Company became the first to open a factory outside of the Missouri State Penitentiary, at a five-story building constructed at the corner of Bolivar and McCarty Streets.²⁴ The same year, Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays received \$60,000 in bonuses to build their factory at Main Street (now Capitol Ave).²⁵ The A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company followed soon after with a factory complex at Jefferson Street (non-extant).²⁶ (Figure 14. Exterior View of A. Priesmeyer Shoe co., June 4, 1918.)

The Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Factory building, which is being nominated with this document, was similar to the shoe factories that were built by A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company and J. B. Bruns Shoe Company. All three were multi-story buildings that had a rectangular footprint, water towers near the roof, and long rows of windows on each floor. Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays operated the Main Street factory until 1910, when the company was purchased by the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company. A separate history of the business can be found in the following section.

The success of Jefferson City's shoe manufacturing industry was further bolstered by the expansion of St. Louis's shoe industry. St. Louis was dubbed "Shoe City" after major shoe manufacturers established their base of operations there, shifting the focus away from manufacturers in the northeast United States. Two of the nation's largest shoe manufacturers – International Shoe Company and Brown Shoe Company – were headquartered there. Around the turn of the twentieth century the shoe companies shifted their business models to seek out unskilled workers that could be trained quickly to perform specialized tasks for lower wages.

²¹ "Large Factories Will Go Outside of Penitentiary," *St. Louis Republican*, January 6, 1905, p. 9.

²² "The Shoe Factory," *The Sedalia Democrat*, September 21, 1902, p. 3.

²³ "Chamber Played Major Role: Industrial Program Spurs Local Payroll," *The Sunday News and Tribune*, April 5, 1904, p. 34.

²⁴ "Missouri Convicts May Take A Rest," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, July 14, 1905, p. 15.

²⁵ "Will Erect \$60,000 Factory," *Henry County Democrat*, May 18, 1905, p. 4.

²⁶ 1908 City Directory.

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Factories began appearing in small towns within a 200-mile radius of St. Louis. By 1928, there were 56 factories across five states, with a total of nearly 30,000 employees.²⁷

St. Louis shoe companies were eager to establish a presence in Jefferson City. The capitol city had established itself as a manufacturing center in Missouri, and the use of prison labor and its effect on driving down wages for free laborers made it an ideal location for their operations. By 1911, International Shoe Company, the largest shoe manufacturer in the country, had established itself in Jefferson City with the acquisition of two existing factories. The first was the Bolivar Street factory, which was acquired in January 1911 by the Roberts, Johnson, and Rand Shoe Company; International Shoe Company was formed in late December 1911 when Roberts, Johnson, and Rand joined with Peters Shoe Company. Nearly a year later, International Shoe acquired the former Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays factory on Main Street as part of an acquisition of the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company.²⁸ By 1920, Jefferson City was home to six factories, which employed 1,281 laborers, and produced over \$8.5 million of shoes and boots. Only St. Louis, which generated over half of the state's shoe output, outpaced Jefferson City.²⁹

The shoe industry was booming during the 1920s. By the end of the decade, International Shoe Company was outputting 50 million pairs of shoes a year company-wide, and both Jefferson City factories were expanding their operations to increase output.³⁰ The stock market crash of October 1929 and subsequent Depression negatively impacted business. As a result, International Shoe enforced wage reductions and operated at reduced levels through much of the 1930s to ride out the downturn of the Great Depression.³¹ The Bolivar factory shut down completely in 1930 and was remodeled to be used as an office building for the Works Progress Administration until the agency was liquidated in the early 1940s.³² Tweedie's Shoe Company (formerly A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company) fared better; their factory operated at full capacity through much of the 1930s.³³

Shoe factories were once again operating at full capacity at the beginning of the 1940s. Though International Shoe won government contracts to provide shoes for the military, the Main Street factory continued to produce their normal line of footwear to meet the increasing consumer

²⁷ Rosemary Feurer, "Shoe City, Factory Towns: St. Louis Companies and the Turbulent Drive for Cheap Rural Labor, 1900-1940," *Gateway Heritage* 9, No. 2 (Fall 1988): 2-5.

²⁸ "Friedman-Shelby Join Shoe Merger," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, October 4, 1912, p. 7.

²⁹ "Jefferson City Second in Shoe Manufacturing; St. Louis Produced Most," *The Daily Capitol News*, August 18, 1922, p. 1.

³⁰ "International Shoe Factories in Expansion," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, September 17, 1929, p. 30.

³¹ George P. Antone, "Interco Incorporated," *International Directory of Company Histories*, Vol. 3. (Chicago: St. James Press, 1991), 529.

³² "Bolivar Street Shoe Factory to Reopen Monday," *The Daily Capitol News*, November 15, 1945, p. 1.

³³ "Employment in City Improving," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, December 29, 1932, p. 4.

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demand post-Depression.³⁴ Tweedie's Shoe Company contributed to the war effort by manufacturing canvas products such as tents. In 1943 Tweedie's also temporarily made use of International's Bolivar Street factory after the closure of the WPA offices there.³⁵ The Bolivar Street Factory resumed shoe production in 1945.³⁶

The industry faced its next set of challenges in the late 1950s. Inflation of wages and tariffs that allowed imported shoes to flood the market dealt a heavy blow to American shoe manufacturers. Closures across the region began in the late 1950s and continued throughout the next decade. Between 1959 and 1969, Missouri's shoe industry lost a third of its workforce due to factory closures. In 1969, imports accounted for 25% of new shoes in the United States and rising, while American-made output had dropped 8% and continued to decline.³⁷

In 1956, International Shoe permanently closed its struggling Bolivar Street factory in Jefferson City, noting that their products could be made more cheaply and efficiently at another plant.³⁸ Tweedie's Shoe Company shuttered its factory in 1964, when it also faced pressure from the city and the State of Missouri, who wanted to use that space to add parking for the Capitol and state offices.³⁹ International Shoe's Main Street factory held out for a few more years, but it too closed in 1970. It was the last major shoe manufacturer to close in Jefferson City.⁴⁰

Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company

The Giesecke Boot and Shoe Company was founded in 1869 by William F. Giesecke and his brother-in-law, William D'Oench. Giesecke was born in Germany in 1833 and came to St. Louis early in his life. He found work in the St. Louis shoe industry as a young man and worked his way up the chain before creating his own company.⁴¹

In the 1880s, Giesecke split his time between St. Louis and Jefferson City, where Giesecke Boot and Shoe Company had begun operating factories inside the Missouri State Penitentiary. In April 1884, the company opened its second factory inside the prison, a move which made them the largest user of prison laborers. At their peak in 1898, Giesecke Boot and Shoe Company was operating three facilities within the prison walls.⁴²

³⁴ Antone, "Interco Incorporated," 529.

³⁵ "Fifty Years of Service," *The Daily Capitol News*, June 30, 1943, p. 11.

³⁶ "Bolivar Street Shoe Factory to Reopen Monday," *The Daily Capital News*, November 15, 1945, 1.

³⁷ William H. Kester, "Rising Imports of Shoes Tied to 6 Plant Closings," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, August 9, 1970, p. 37.

³⁸ "Industry Needed in Old Plant," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, September 17, 1956, p. 4.

³⁹ Gary Kremer, *Heartland History*, Vol. 3 (Jefferson City, MO: City of Jefferson, 2004), 149.

⁴⁰ "Shoe Factory to Close," *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, July 28, 1970, p. 1, 6.

⁴¹ "William F. Giesecke to be Buried in Bellefontaine," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, March 21, 1910, p. 10.

⁴² Gary Kremer, *Heartland History Vol. 1* (St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing, 2000), 15.

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In 1901 Giesecke Boot and Shoe Company consolidated with the D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company to form the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company. Soon after, the company began to contemplate pulling their factory from the Missouri State Penitentiary, citing concerns about prejudices against convict-made products and a wage increase mandated by the state in order to renew their contract to operate there. Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays was one of three companies that chose not to renew their contract and instead build outside of the prison walls.

With enticements and funding provided by the Commercial Club, the company announced the construction of a new factory in Jefferson City in 1905. Local builder H. J. Wallau was contracted to build the facility at an estimated cost of \$60,000.⁴³ By the end of the year, the five-story brick building had been constructed at the corner of Linn and Main Street (later renamed Capitol Avenue). The new plant specialized in the production of the Giesecke "Key Brand" line of shoes, with a capacity of 5,000 pairs per day.⁴⁴ (Figure 7. Photo of Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company Factory, ca. 1905.)

The process of shoemaking employed at the factory is representative of the typical practice at the turn of the century. Based on descriptions of the general steps in the process and information from the 1916 Sanborn map of the factory, likely room and floor uses are listed below.⁴⁵ (Figure 11 for more information on patterns of use.)

1. **Cutting.** *5th Floor Cutting Room.* Tanned leather was cut, either by hand machine, into uppers and soles.
2. **Fitting.** *5th Floor Stitching Room.* Uppers were then fit with a lining, edges reinforced, then fitted with embellishments, buckles, hooks, eyelets, etc. Once completed, the uppers were humidified in a vapor-filled room to make the leather more pliable.
3. **Sole Leather.** *1st Floor Sole Leather Room.* Insoles, outsoles, heels, and toe pieces were prepared.
4. **Lasting.** *4th Floor Lasting Room.* Pliable uppers were stretched over a last (wooden shoe form) to take on its finished form, then fastened to insoles.
5. **Bottoming.** *4th Floor Sole Room.* Outsoles were fastened to the insoles and uppers, and heels attached. Any surplus sole or heel materials were trimmed, and edges smoothed.
6. **Finishing.** *3rd Floor Polishing Room.* Shoes were cleaned, waxed, polished, and all final touches added at this time. This included adding shoelaces and stamping the trade name on the bottom of the shoe.

⁴³ "Will Erect \$60,000 Factory," *Henry County Democrat*, May 18, 1905, p. 4.

⁴⁴ "Six Big Specialty Shoe Factories," *Kansas City Times*, February 15, 1910, p. 9.

⁴⁵ The production process is described in International Shoe Co., *Shoes Through the Ages*, 24-28 and Bill Severn, *If the Shoe Fits* (New York: David McKay Co., 1964), p. 170-173.

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7. **Packing.** *3rd Floor Box Labeling Room, 2nd Floor Shipping Room.* After completion, each shoe was inspected and checked for size, then boxed and labeled in preparation for shipping.

The presence of the shoe factory along Main Street likely had an impact on community development in the area. Neighborhoods to the south and west of the factory may have been developed specifically to entice factory workers to settle close to their workplaces. Several major employers, such as the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Company, the Missouri State Penitentiary, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad were located near the subdivision and had employees residing there. According to the URBANA Group in the "Jefferson City Historic East Survey," further evidence indicates the planned nature of the community: "This area's coverage in the 1908 Sanborn Map indicates that these properties were important enough to be insured even though several blocks to their south and southwest nearer the central business district were not."⁴⁶ (Figure 15. Exterior photograph of Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays "Key Brand" Factory, 1908.)

The Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company was absorbed by the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company in January 1910. The acquisition made Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company one of the largest shoe manufacturers in the West, with six factories in Missouri cities, including St. Louis, Jefferson City, Mexico, and Kirksville.⁴⁷ Two years later, Friedman-Shelby was purchased by International Shoe Company, the largest shoe manufacturer in the country, adding five factories into the fold.⁴⁸

International Shoe Company

The International Shoe Company was formed in 1911 from the merger between Peters Shoe Company and the Roberts, Johnson, and Rand Shoe Company. Both had originated in St. Louis, in 1895 and 1898, respectively. They initially served as distribution representatives for eastern shoe manufacturers with inside knowledge of the business that eventually prompted the creation of their own manufacturing businesses. Soon after merging in 1911 to become the International Shoe Company, they began acquiring other western shoe manufacturers, including Friedman-Shelby in 1912.⁴⁹

International Shoe adopted the St. Louis model of establishing factories in rural communities within a 200-mile radius of the city as a means of keeping production costs low. After the turn of the century, St. Louis factory workers were organizing labor unions and speaking out to improve

⁴⁶ The URBANA Group, "Jefferson City Historic East Architectural/Historic Survey," report, 15.

⁴⁷ "Shoe Company Merger Means New \$2,000,000 Corporation," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, January 26, 1910, p. 16.

⁴⁸ "Friedman-Shelby Join Shoe Merger," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, October 4, 1912, p. 7.

⁴⁹ "Friedman-Shelby Join Shoe Merger," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, October 4, 1912, p. 7.

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factory conditions. Rural communities gave them access to a workforce willing to work for lower wages and less likely to organize and cause disruption. In Jefferson City's case, the town had already established itself as a top shoe-producing center, and the common use of prison labor there kept wages low.⁵⁰

With the acquisition of Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company, International Shoe took possession of the factory on Main Street in Jefferson City, which they dubbed the Friedman-Shelby Branch factory, or the East End Factory. It later became known simply as the Main Street factory. The factory on Bolivar Street, which was owned by the Roberts, Johnson, and Rand Shoe Company before International Shoe Company was formed, became known as the Roberts, Johnson, and Rand Branch, or the West End Factory.⁵¹ (Figure 8. Photograph of International Shoe Company Factory, Main Street, ca. 1920.)

The decade of the 1920s was a prosperous time for the shoe industry. Statewide, 63 shoe factories employed 21,614 people and produced over \$157 million of goods. By 1922, Jefferson City, with six active shoe and boot factories, was out-producing any other city in Missouri outside of St. Louis.⁵² International Shoe fared even better. By 1921, their string of acquisitions enabled them to grow to be the largest shoe manufacturer in the United States.⁵³ By 1929, the company had increased their output to over 50 million pairs of shoes each year from its 43 factories. This amounted to nearly 1 of every 7 pair of shoes sold in the United States.⁵⁴ The two Jefferson City factories expanded their production by installing new machinery and hiring an extra 300 workers to meet the demand.⁵⁵

To accommodate increased production at the Main Street factory, a large stock warehouse (Section B) was constructed to the north of the original factory sometime before 1923.⁵⁶ It was connected to the main building with an underground tunnel. (Figure 16. 1959 Site Plan.) The new building supplemented a smaller free-standing warehouse east of the main building that was in place as early as 1908, and removed between 1923 and 1939.⁵⁷

The period of prosperity ended when the Great Depression began. International Shoe tried to balance a slowdown in sales with new contracts with the U.S. Military to manufacture shoes and

⁵⁰ Feurer, "Shoe City, Factory Towns," 5.

⁵¹ The URBANA Group, "Jefferson City Historic East Architectural/Historic Survey," report, 15.

⁵² "Jefferson City Second in Shoe Manufacturing; St. Louis Produced Most," *The Daily Capitol News*, August 18, 1922, p. 1.

⁵³ "St. Louis Biggest Shoe Center in World, Says Rand," *St. Louis Star and Times*, July 1, 1921, p. 6.

⁵⁴ Advertisement, *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, September 17, 1929, p. 20.

⁵⁵ "International Shoe Factories in Expansion," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, September 17, 1929, p. 30.

⁵⁶ Warehouse appears on Sanborn Maps between 1916 and 1923. 1923 Sanborn Map, sheet 14.

⁵⁷ Sanborn Maps, 1908-1949.

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boots for the army in 1931.⁵⁸ The military contract benefitted many of International Shoe's factories, but had little impact on either Jefferson City facility. Both of those plants operated well below capacity for much of the decade. That was due to labor disputes as well as decreased demand.

International Shoe routinely held leverage over small towns if labor disputes arose and would not hesitate to slow down production and/or allocate work to other factories if workers were not cooperative. In some cases, they threatened to leave the town altogether. Any of those actions would deal devastating blows to local economies that relied heavily on the factories. Often, city officials or the local chamber of commerce would intervene on the company's behalf.⁵⁹ That was the case when labor disputes arose at the two International Shoe factories in Jefferson City, where daily operations were drastically reduced in late 1931. City leaders and the Chamber of Commerce stepped in to encourage the shoe companies to move production back to full strength. A petition circulated, stating:

We, the undersigned experienced and unemployed shoe workers of Jefferson City, hereby petition the International Shoe Company to expend their operations in this city and to this end we guarantee to the company our hearty co-operation.

*We, as workers, assure you that we will exert every possible effort to avoid future labor troubles, that we will render honest and efficient service; give the greatest possible production and co-operate loyally with the company for permanent and successful future operation.*⁶⁰

The petition was sent to company executives in December 1931, and by late January 1932 the East End factory was employing 250 workers, still only about half of its capacity.⁶¹ Another 100 employees were added by December of that year. New equipment was also installed for the production of a new line of summer shoes to be produced exclusively at the East End factory. That change was expected to provide jobs for at least 600 people at that location.⁶² By February 1933, they had exceeded their earlier expectations, with 700 workers producing 3,000 pairs of shoes daily in the East End plant.⁶³

The turbulent nature of manufacturing during the Great Depression to caused disruptions throughout the decade. International Shoe's Bolivar Street (or West End) factory had been

⁵⁸ "Pickup Seen in Shoe Business in Near Future," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, December 9, 1931, p. 1.

⁵⁹ Feurer, "Shoe City, Factory Towns," 8.

⁶⁰ "Circulating Petitions for Shoemakers," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, December 17, 1931, p. 1.

⁶¹ "International Boosts Output in the East End," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, January 20, 1932, p. 1.

⁶² "Employment in City Improving," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, December 29, 1932, p. 4.

⁶³ "East End International Factory Providing Work for 700 Employees Now," *The Daily Capitol News*, February 9, 1933, p. 1.

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closed indefinitely during the 1930s, transitioning to an office building for the Works Progress Administration in 1936.⁶⁴

Later that year production slowed again at the East End factory due to the discontinuation of a line of shoes produced there. Again, the Chamber of Commerce stepped in to ensure that the slowdown was not permanent.⁶⁵ Their efforts helped, but production, and employment, remained low. In 1938 International Shoe leased the two top floors of the Main Street factory to the State of Missouri to house offices of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. By that time, only one floor of the factory had been in operation for most of the year. The government offices remained there until 1952, when a new state office building was constructed close to the capitol.⁶⁶

The shoe industry rebounded during the war years of the 1940s, with increased production across the industry. During those years, most workers were women and teenagers, as most able-bodied men served in the military. The shortage of labor and stagnant wages emboldened some workers in rural communities to unionize but those efforts had little impact. Shoe factory work was among the lowest-paid manufacturing sector in the country.⁶⁷

By the early 1950s, unemployment and inflation were on the rise, and shoe manufacturers remained on the lookout for ways to further reduce labor costs. Domestically, they explored the possibilities of relocating factories to the South. But with an increasingly globalized economy, International Shoe sought out developing countries to relocate to for even more savings on wages. With competition from overseas plants, local factories struggled to compete.⁶⁸ Closures began across the state. In 1956, Jefferson City's Bolivar Street factory was one of the first in the state to close, and the closures continued into the mid-1960s.⁶⁹ Laid-off workers from the Bolivar Street factory were encouraged to apply for jobs at the other International Shoe factory, but only 12 of the 300 workers were hired.⁷⁰

Return to Full Capacity

As the West End factory closed, the East End factory thrived. The upper stories that had been occupied by government offices were returned to use for shoe production, and by the mid-

⁶⁴ "Housing for WPA Seen as Assured," *The Daily Capitol News*, October 3, 1936, p. 1.

⁶⁵ "Chamber Directors Hope to Prevent Plant Shutdown," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, March 17, 1936, p. 1.

⁶⁶ "State Decides to Move Job Risk Offices Into East End Shoe Factory," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, July 20, 1938, p. 1.

⁶⁷ Feurer, "Shoe City, Factory Towns," 16.

⁶⁸ Feurer, "Shoe City, Factory Towns," 16.

⁶⁹ "Unemployment in 4-County Area Mounts," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, November 1, 1956, p. 1.

⁷⁰ "Equipment in Shoe Company Factory Being Dismantled," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, February 15, 1950, p. 1.

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1950s, all parts of the building were again being used for shoe production. In 1956 it was rated one of International Shoe's best factories, and by 1957, the factory employed nearly 400 people and produced nearly one million pairs of children's shoes per year.⁷¹

High demand continued into the 1960s. Jefferson City voters passed a bond issue in 1966 to fund the construction of a distribution center for International Shoe (by then called Interco), hoping to retain the city's status as a manufacturing center. The same year, Interco announced plans to build a two-story, 10,000 square foot addition to the East End factory, (Section D), at a cost of \$75,000. That addition brought the total floor space in use at the plant to 95,000 square feet.⁷² Plant superintendent H. B. Gibson explained that the addition was needed to keep up with storage needs and noted that the Main Street plant was performing well in spite of its configuration: "many experts have said the multi-story buildings are not efficient, but our plant is one of the most productive in the shoe industry and our company officials are aware of the fact."

In early 1970 the factory was still a top-performing plant, producing 9,000 shoes per day and employing 750 workers.⁷³ Those levels were not enough, however, to overcome other problems, such as functional obsolescence. The industry had been moving toward single-story buildings that offered greater efficiency and more flexibility to change out machinery with new product lines. Older plants that did not fit that model were phased out.⁷⁴ Finally, on September 1, 1970, after sixty-five years in operation, Interco's Main Street factory closed for good. It was the last shoe factory in Jefferson City to do so. By the end of 1970, only ten Interco factories remained operational in Missouri.⁷⁵

Later Use

The building continued to be used for manufacturing after 1970. It was purchased by Joe and Marian Delong of Delong Properties in 1970. The Delongs used it for their small metal fabrication business until 2009. The building was a good fit for their company, and few alterations were needed to accommodate the new use. They added the small building south of the original factory to house rubber gaskets early on, and it is likely that the current storm windows were added by them as well. After the metal fabrication business closed, the Delongs rented it out to Canteen (a vending machine company) for several years, and it was used for storage after that.

⁷¹ "International Shoe Co. Plant One of Oldest Industries Here," *Sunday News and Tribune*, March 31, 1957, p. 31.

⁷² "Interco Announced Plan to Expand Plant Here" *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, October 12, 1966, pp. 1, 6.

⁷³ "Interco Largest Shoe Maker," *Sunday News and Tribune*, February 8, 1970, p. 56.

⁷⁴ "Shoe Sales Slump Forces Shutdown," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, October 5, 1970, p. 1, 6.

⁷⁵ "Shoe Factory to Close," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, July 28, 1970, p. 1, 6.

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In 1995, the building was designated a Local Landmark by the City of Jefferson. The building changed hands again in 2019. Plans are now underway to rehabilitate it for a new commercial use that will allow it to remain in service for another 115 years.

Extant Shoe Factories in Jefferson City

Today there are believed to be only three shoe factory buildings still standing in Jefferson City. In addition to the International Shoe Company's East End factory, the former Bolivar Street factory and a portion of the A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company factory inside the Missouri State Penitentiary are extant.

The Bolivar Street factory was built in 1905 by J. B. Bruns Shoe Company, with assistance from the Commercial Club. The building operated as a shoe factory from 1905-1930 and 1945-1956. International Shoe Company owned the factory from 1911 until 1956. During the Great Depression, it served as an office for the Works Progress Administration, and was temporarily leased by Tweedie's Shoe Company from 1943-1945 to aid in the production of canvas products and tents to be used in the war effort. International Shoe opened and shuttered the building multiple times over the years, and closed it permanently in 1956. It operated for a time as Jefferson City Distributors, Inc.⁷⁶ More recently, in 2018, the building underwent redevelopment and now operates as a multi-purpose space with a restaurant, retail, and office space. (Figure 17. Photograph of International Shoe Company Factory, Bolivar Street, ca. 1920.)

The A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company factory, located at the corner of Lafayette and Capitol Street at the western corner of the Missouri State Penitentiary, was built around 1889. In 1954, a massive riot broke out among inmates and much of the prison was burned; the factory was badly damaged as a result, and was rebuilt as a one-story structure; it has been vacant since the penitentiary closed in 2004.⁷⁷ On May 22, 2019, a tornado tore through Jefferson City, damaging parts of the penitentiary, including that building.⁷⁸

⁷⁶ "Chamber Played Major Role: Industrial Program Spurs Local Payroll," *The Sunday News and Tribune*, April 5, 1964, p. 34.

⁷⁷ Chris Koenig, "Missouri State Penitentiary Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, draft on file with Missouri SHPO, (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2015), 7.7.

⁷⁸ Emily Cole, "2 Proposals for Missouri State Penitentiary Development Presented to Public," *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, December 10, 2019, accessed August 23, 2020 at <https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2019/dec/10/2-proposals-for-msp-development-presented-to-public/807620/#>

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Conclusion

The Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company was one of the first shoe companies in Jefferson City. Operating first inside the Missouri State Penitentiary, the company left the penitentiary following pressure against the use of convict labor to make their shoes. With assistance from the Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce, Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays built a new factory outside of the penitentiary walls, becoming one of the first shoe companies to build a factory outside of the prison. In 1912, the plant was taken over by International Shoe Company, which was the largest shoe company in the United States. For sixty-five years, the factory served as an important employer in the community and had an impact on development of the residential areas to the south and west of the factory. For many years it was one of International Shoe Company's top factories, securing Jefferson City's role as one of the highest-producing shoe manufacturing cities in Missouri. It was the last remaining shoe factory to operate as such in Jefferson City, and the longest continually operating as well, from its construction in 1905 until its final closure in 1970.

SELECTED CHRONOLOGY

- 1905** Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Co. factory constructed at the corner of Main (Capitol) and Linn Streets. Jefferson City's Commercial Club (later Chamber of Commerce) provided \$60,000 in funding.
- 1908** Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Co. located at 1101 E. Main. City Directory includes a photo of the "New Giesecke Key Brand Factory" with a capacity to create 5,000 pairs per day.
- 1910** Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Co. is bought out by the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company of St. Louis, Missouri.
- 1912** Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company is purchased by International Shoe Company (ISC) and takes possession of the Main Street Jefferson City plant.
- 1916** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows two International Shoe Factories, the one on Main Street, plus one on Bolivar Street closer to the center of town. The Bolivar Street plant is now right next to the intersection of Highways 63 and 54.
- 1923** The map of this site shows **a new warehouse to the north of the main building, with an underground passage.** There was also a free-standing warehouse to the east of the main building (now gone).
- 1925** Main Street is now called Capitol Avenue.
- 1930 ca.** Slump in ISC employment levels. Chamber of Commerce and unemployed shoe workers submit a request to ISC to resume "maximum manufacturing operations."
- 1938** Top two floors of the factory house the State Unemployment Compensation Commission offices. They remain there until 1952.

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-
- 1939** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows **the east warehouse has been removed.**
- 1943** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a brick chimney at the east end of the complex.
- 1956** ISC's Bolivar Street factory closes permanently.
- 1966** ISC, now Interco, builds new distribution center on Industrial Drive.
A two-story warehouse space is added between the original building and the 1923 warehouse – 10,000 sq ft at a cost of \$75,000. The entire factory was estimated to include 95,000 sq ft.
- 1970** **Factory scheduled to close 1 September 1970. End Period of Significance.**

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Verbal Boundary Description

Outlot nos. 44 and 45, in the City of Jefferson, Missouri. Except that part conveyed to the City of Jefferson, Missouri, by deed of record in book 70, page 198, Cole County Recorder's Office. Subject to easements and restrictions of record.

The boundaries are also shown as a heavy dashed line in the Site Plan in Figure 3; the encompass approximately 8.25 acres.

Boundary Justification

The current boundaries encompass all land currently and historically associated with the shoe factory.

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Figure 1. Aerial photo map with Coordinates. (Google Earth 2020)



1	38.56968	-92.15950
2	38.57065	-92.15838
3	38.56900	-92.15604
4	38.56872	-92.15652
5	38.56871	-92.15748
6	38.56868	-92.15785
7	38.56881	-92.15827

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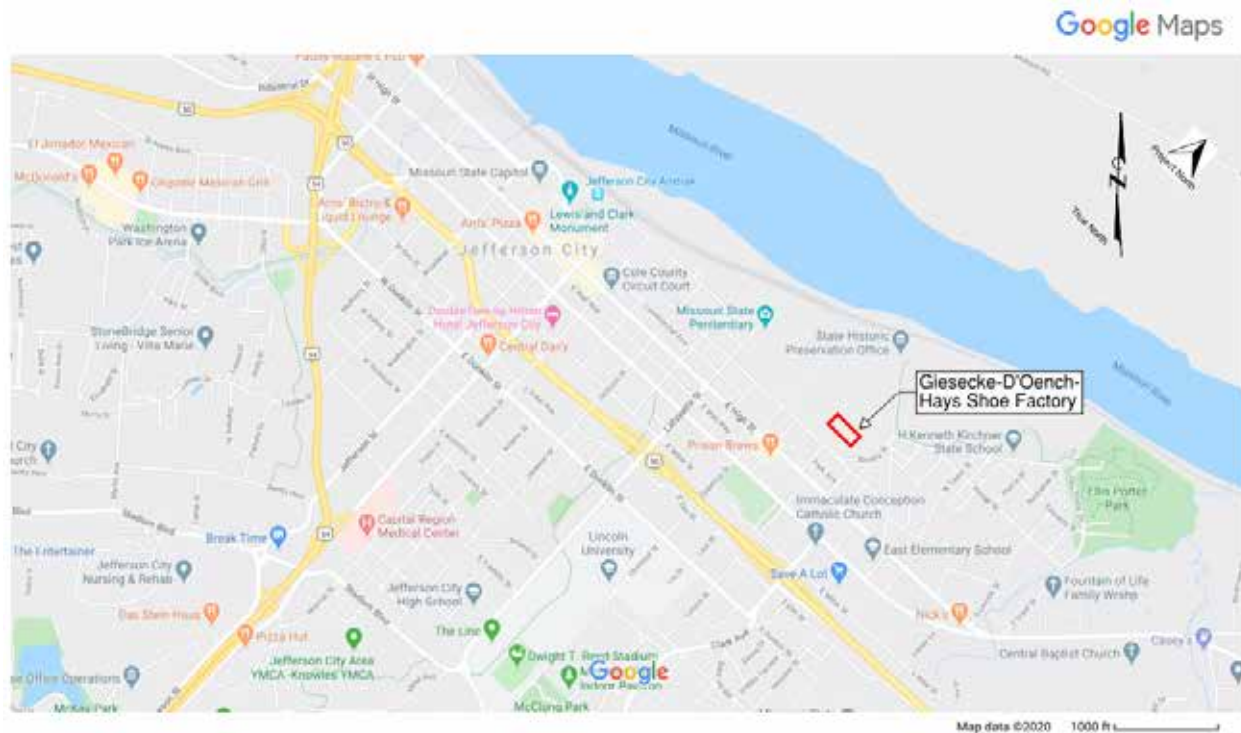
Cole County, MO

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N/A

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Figure 2. Context and Location Map, with project north arrow. (Google Maps 2020)



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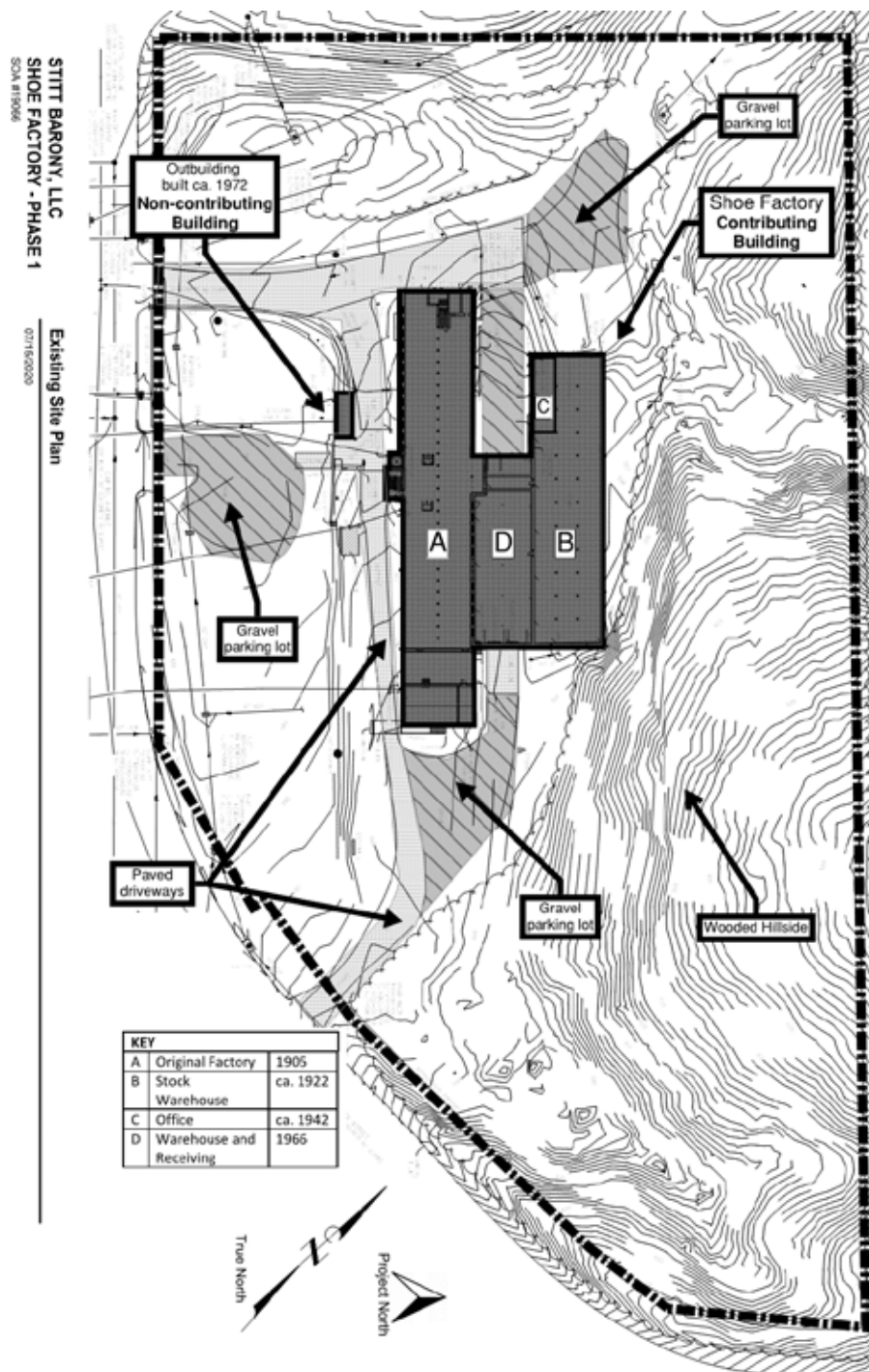
Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

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Figure 3. Site Plan and Boundary Map. (Plan by Simon Oswald Associates, Columbia, MO, 2020.)



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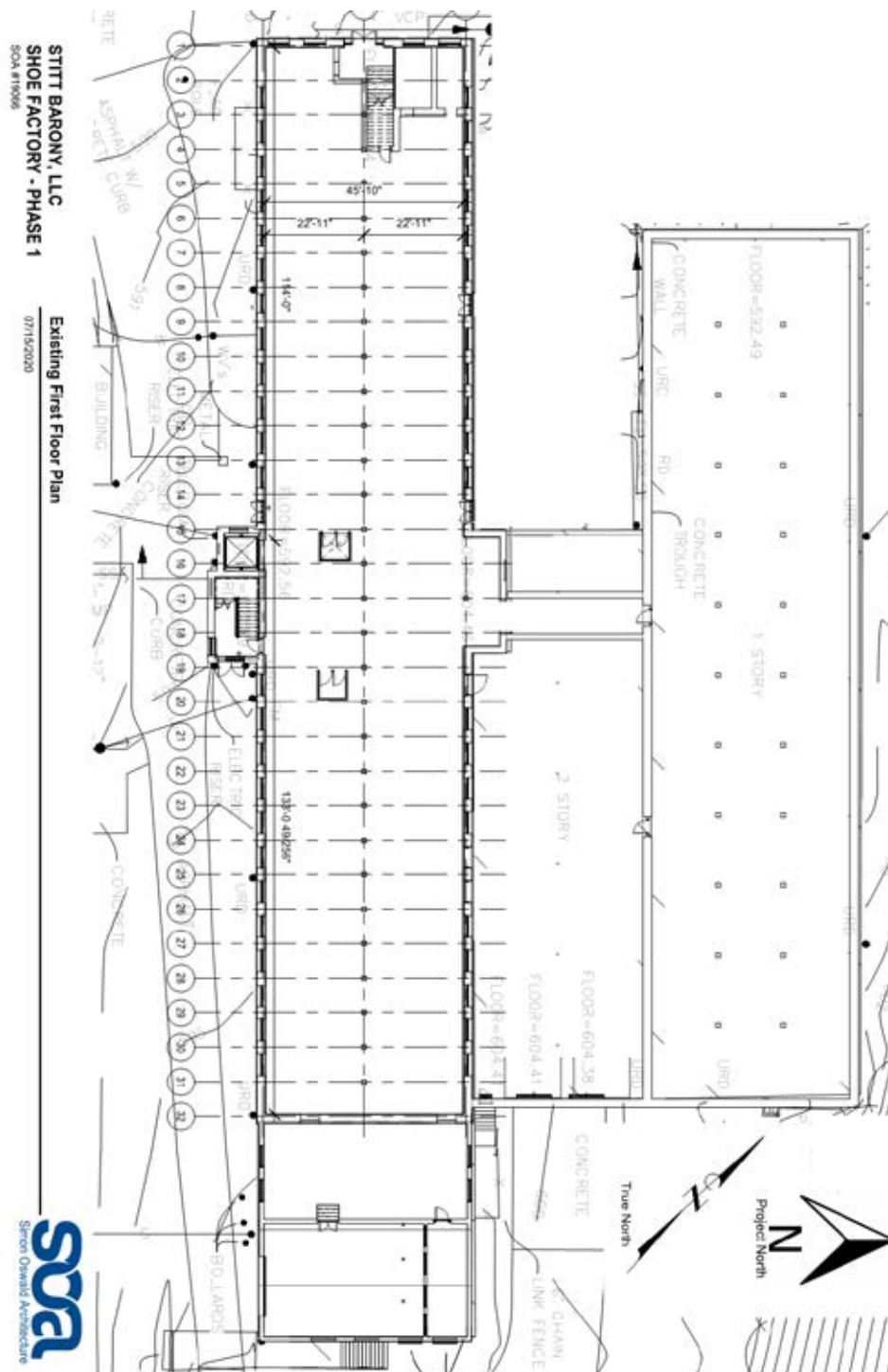
Cole County, MO

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N/A

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Figure 4. Current First Floor Plan. (Plan by Simon Oswald Associates, Columbia, MO, 2020.)



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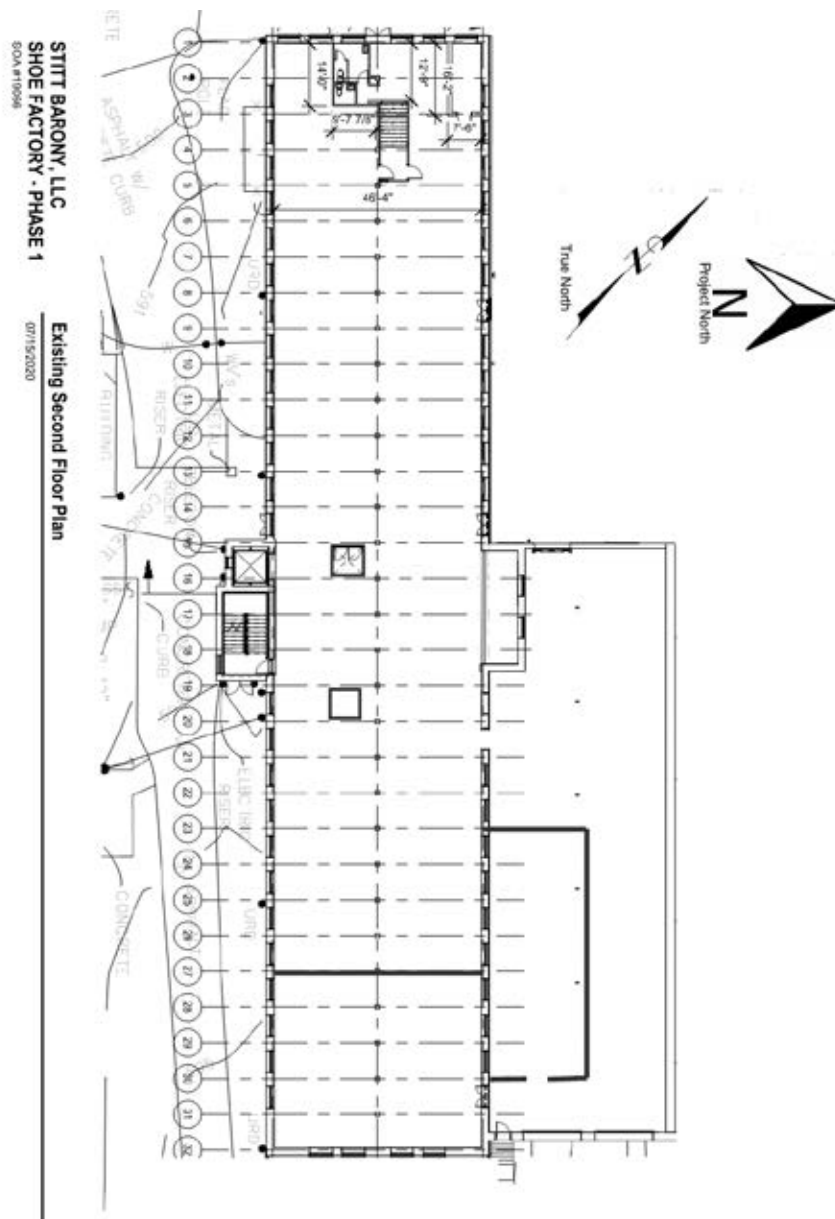
Cole County, MO

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N/A

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Figure 5. Current Second Floor Plan. (Plan by Simon Oswald Associates, Columbia, MO, 2020.)



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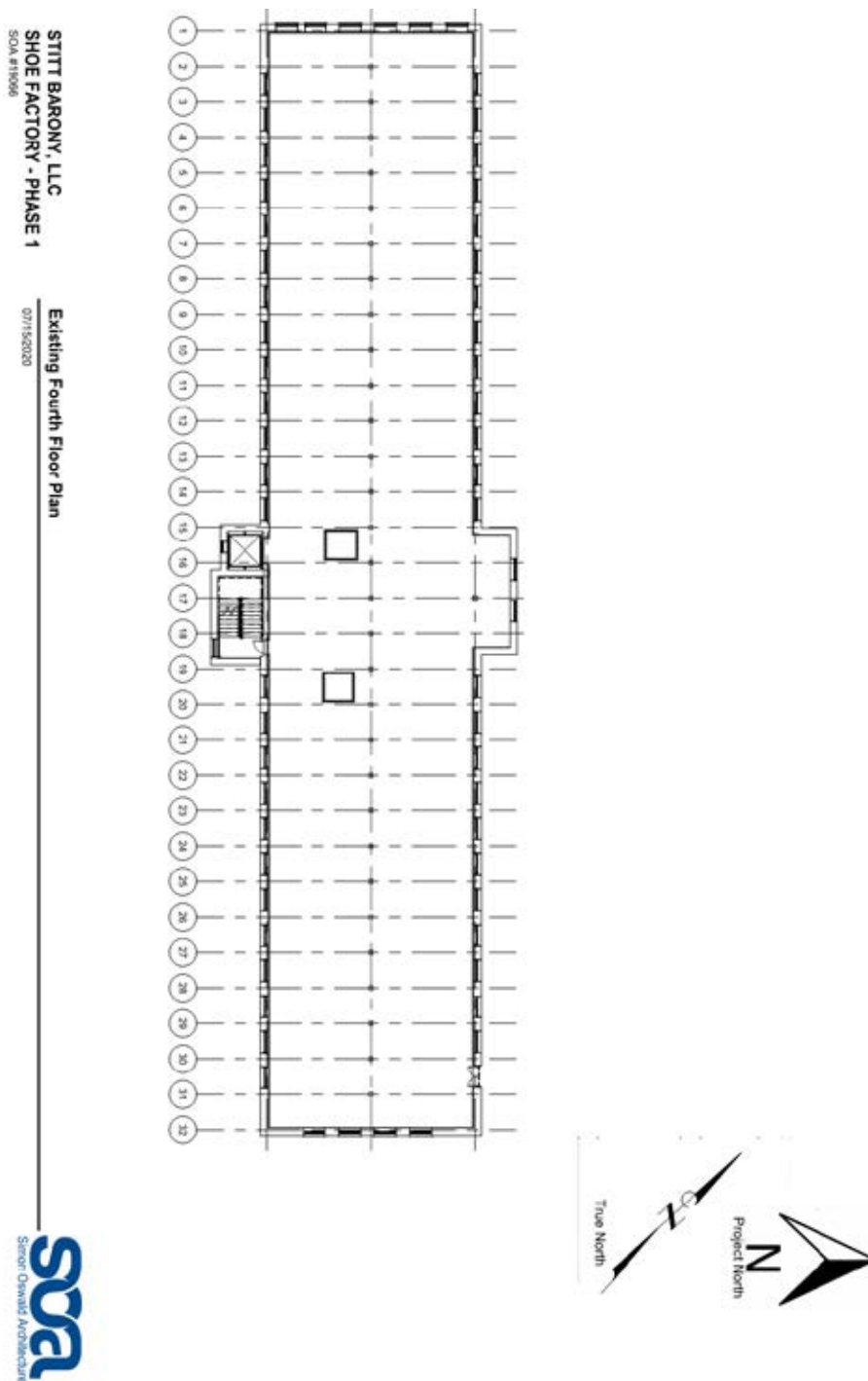
Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

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Figure 6. Current Fourth Floor Plan. Note: Third and Fifth Floor Plans are nearly identical to the fourth floor. (Plan by Simon Oswald Associates, Columbia, MO, 2020.)



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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 7. Photograph of the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company Factory, ca. 1905. (*Dr. Joseph Summers Collection*, Record Group 998.433. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City.)



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 37

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 8. Photograph of International Shoe Company Factory, Main Street, ca. 1920. (*Dr. Joseph Summers Collection, Record Group 998.433. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City.*)



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 38

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9. Photos of loading doors on the east end of the north wall. (Photos by Deb Sheals, 2020.) Top: Exterior view looking southwest. Bottom: Interior view, Fifth Floor.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 39

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

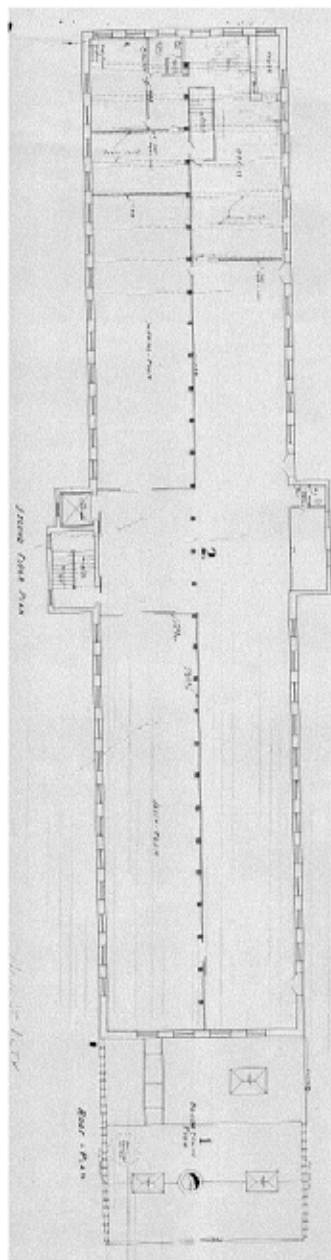
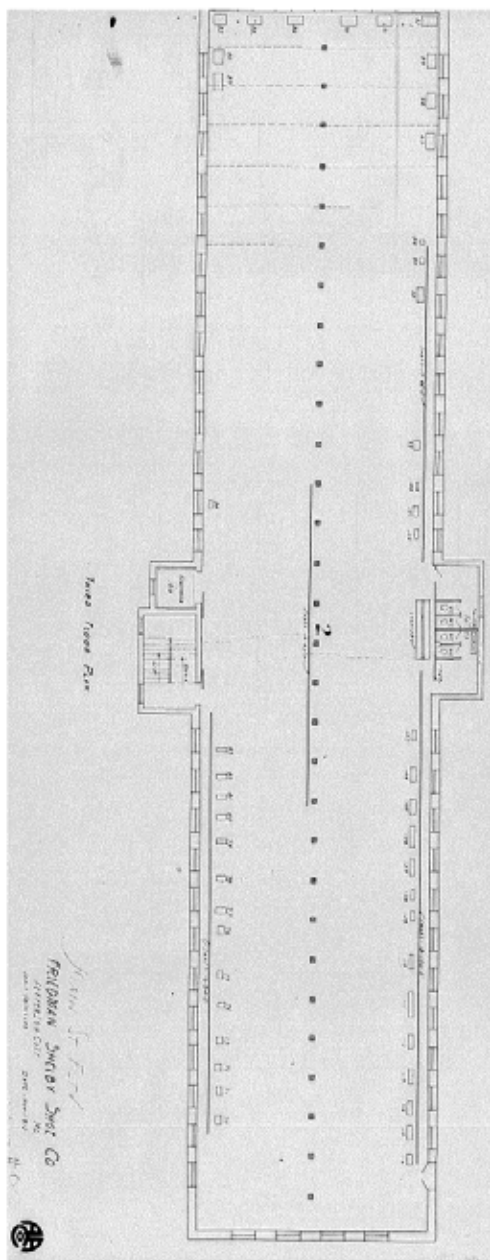
Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 10. Plans drawn in 1912 for Friedman-Shelby. Left: Third Floor. Right: Second Floor.
(Plans on file with current owners.)



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 40

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 11. Table of uses of different areas of the building 1908-1970. (Based on Sanborn Maps of Jefferson City, 1908-1943, plus architectural plans and newspaper accounts from ca. 1938 to 1970.)

Year	A 1 st	A 2 nd	A 3 rd	A 4 th	A 5 th	B	Site notes
1908	Shoe leather dept., small vault	Office, Shipping, Wareroom, small vault	Polishing and box labeling	Shoe lasting and sole room	Cutting and stitching room		Separate iron clad warehouse and oil house
1916	Shoe leather cutting, small vault	Office, Shoe leather sorting, Wareroom Shipping small vault	Stock room, finishing packing	Lasting and Making	Fitting and Turn Dept.		Separate iron clad warehouse and oil house
1923	Functions in A listed simply as "SHOE MFG", with a note about vaults on 1 and 2, and office on 2 nd .					Stock warehouse	Separate iron clad warehouse and oil house
1939	Factory	Gov't offices	Possibly Gov't offices	Missouri Unemployment Compensation Commission	Missouri Unemployment Compensation Commission	Factory	Oil house expanded; other warehouse gone
1943 Update of 1939	Factory	Gov't offices	Possibly Gov't offices	Missouri Unemployment Compensation Commission	Missouri Unemployment Compensation Commission	Factory	Oil house expanded; other warehouse gone
1957	Factory	Factory	Factory	Factory	Factory	Factory	No outbuildings
1970	Factory	Factory	Factory	Factory	Factory	Factory	No outbuildings

Later Additions:

Section C was added ca. 1942, possibly to house office space for shipping and receiving

Section D was added ca. 1966, for Warehouse and Receiving Space

Both of those additions remained in service through 1970.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

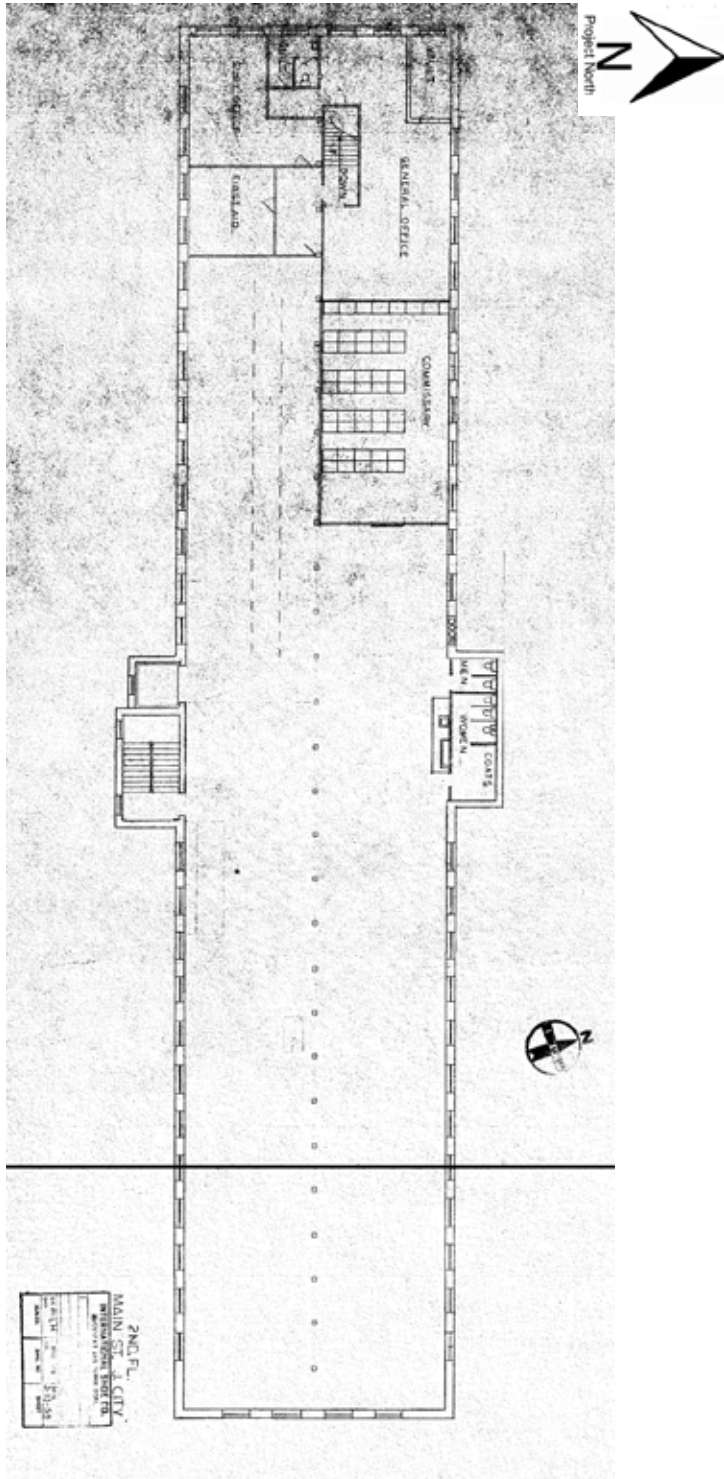
Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 12. Second floor of the factory in 1959. (On file with current owner.)



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 42

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

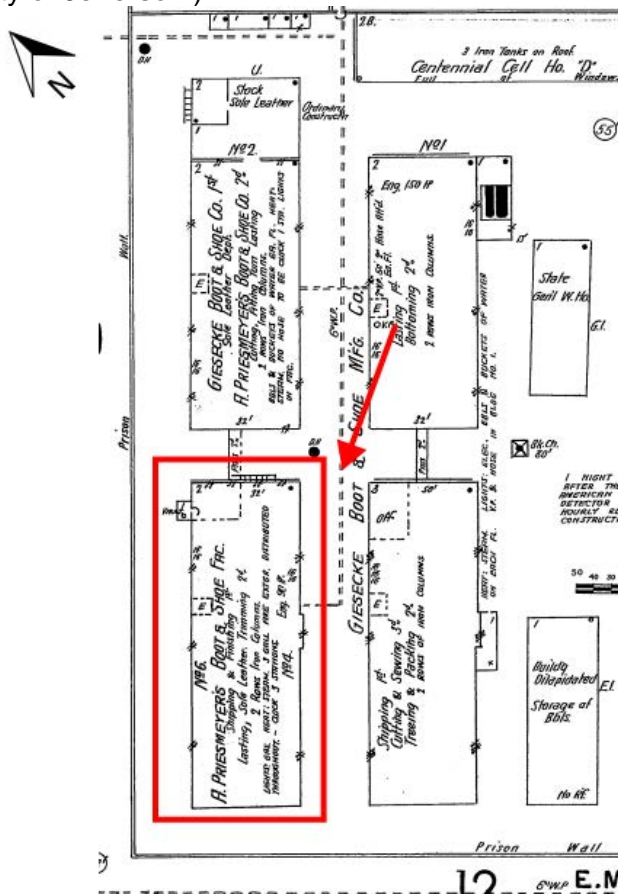
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 13. Top: 1898 Sanborn map of the buildings at the Missouri State Penitentiary occupied by the Giesecke-D'Odench-Hays Shoe Factory and the A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company. The building identified with the square is the only building left on the Penitentiary grounds today that functioned as shoe factory prior to 1940. (Sanborn-Perris Map Company, "Jefferson City, Missouri, 1898, sheet 11.)

Bottom: Photo of the building taken in September 2020. It has been reduced from 3 stories to 1. (Photo courtesy City of Jefferson.)



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 43

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 14. Exterior view of the A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company factory, June 4, 1918.
(*Priesmeyer Shoe Factory Photograph Collection*, Record Group 998.394. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City.)



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 44

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

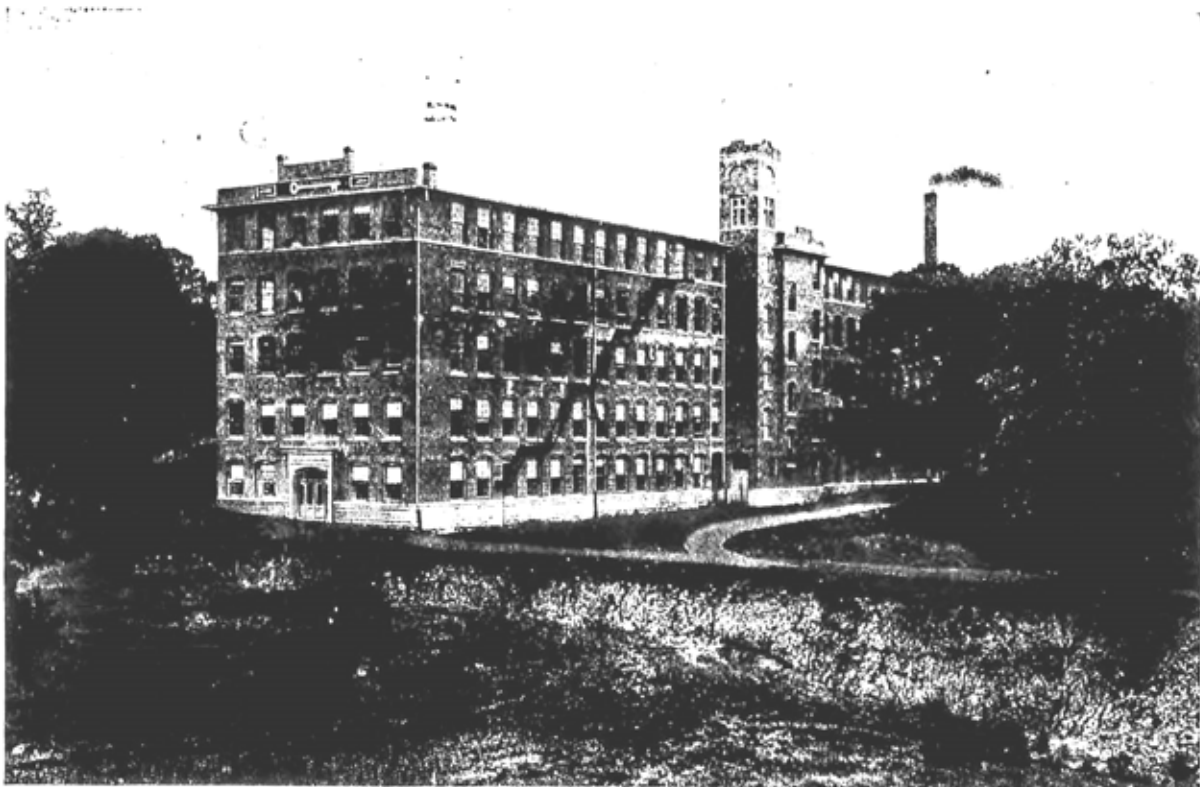
Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

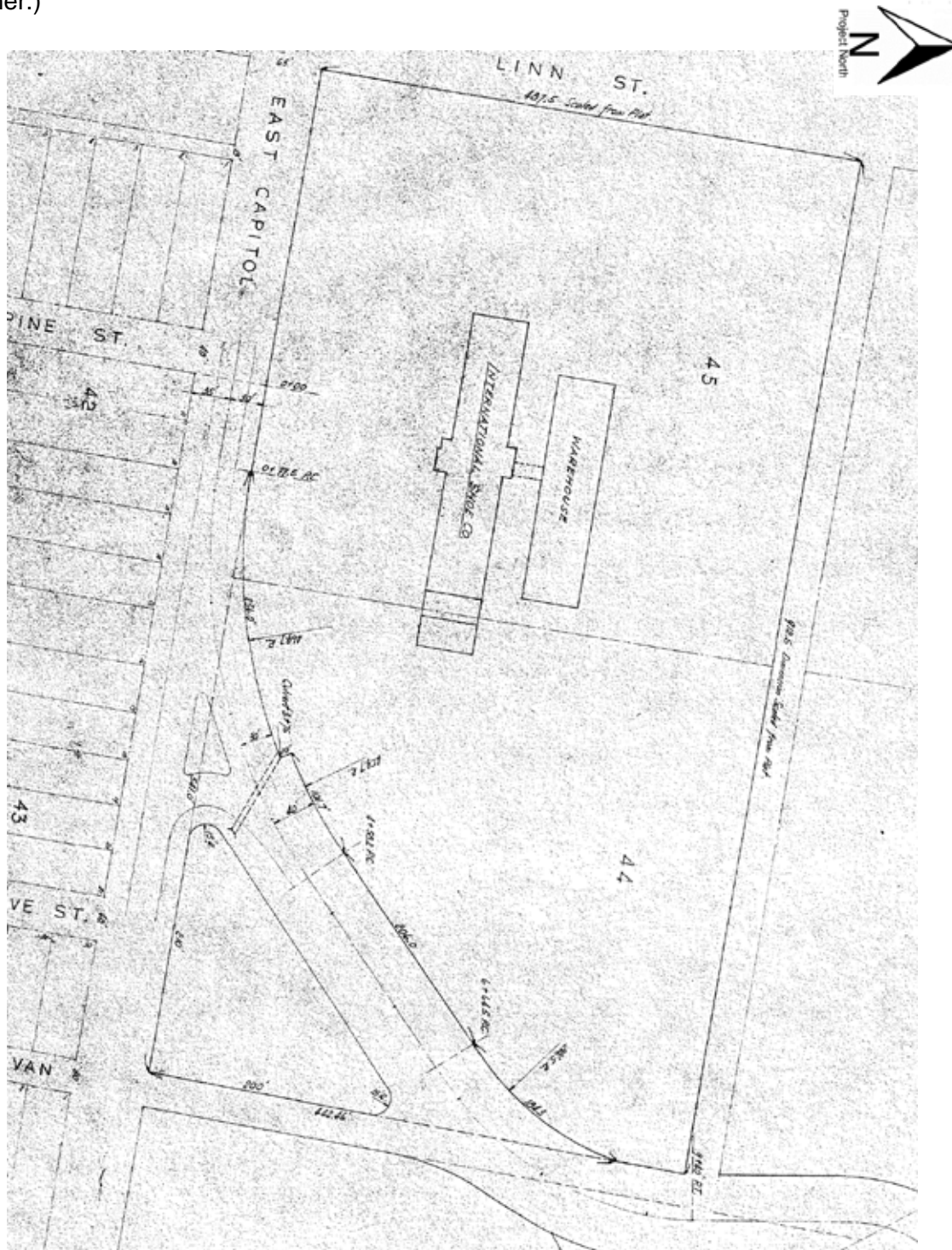
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 15. Image of the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays "Key Brand" Factory published in the 1908 Jefferson City Directory. (p. 32; accessed on Ancestry.com 2020.)



New Giesecke Key Brand Factory at Jefferson City, Mo.

CAPACITY: 5,000 PAIRS PER DAY

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National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Figures Page 46

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 17. International Shoe Company Factory, Bolivar Street.

Top: Photo taken ca. 1920, looking southwest. (*Dr. Joseph Summers Collection*, Record Group 998.433. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City.)

Bottom: Photo taken in 2020. (Photo by Deb Sheals.)



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 47

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

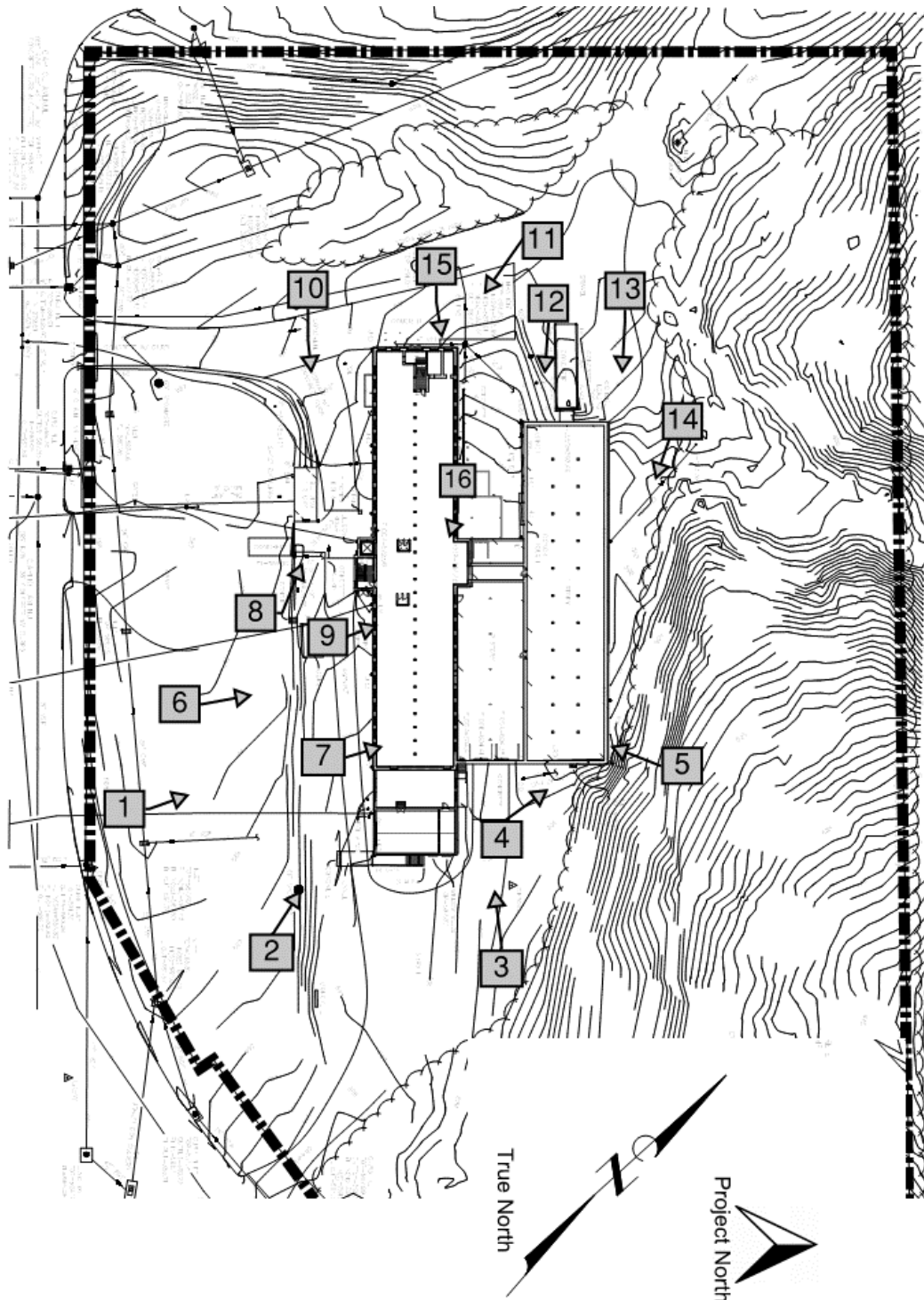
Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 18. Photo Key, Exterior.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

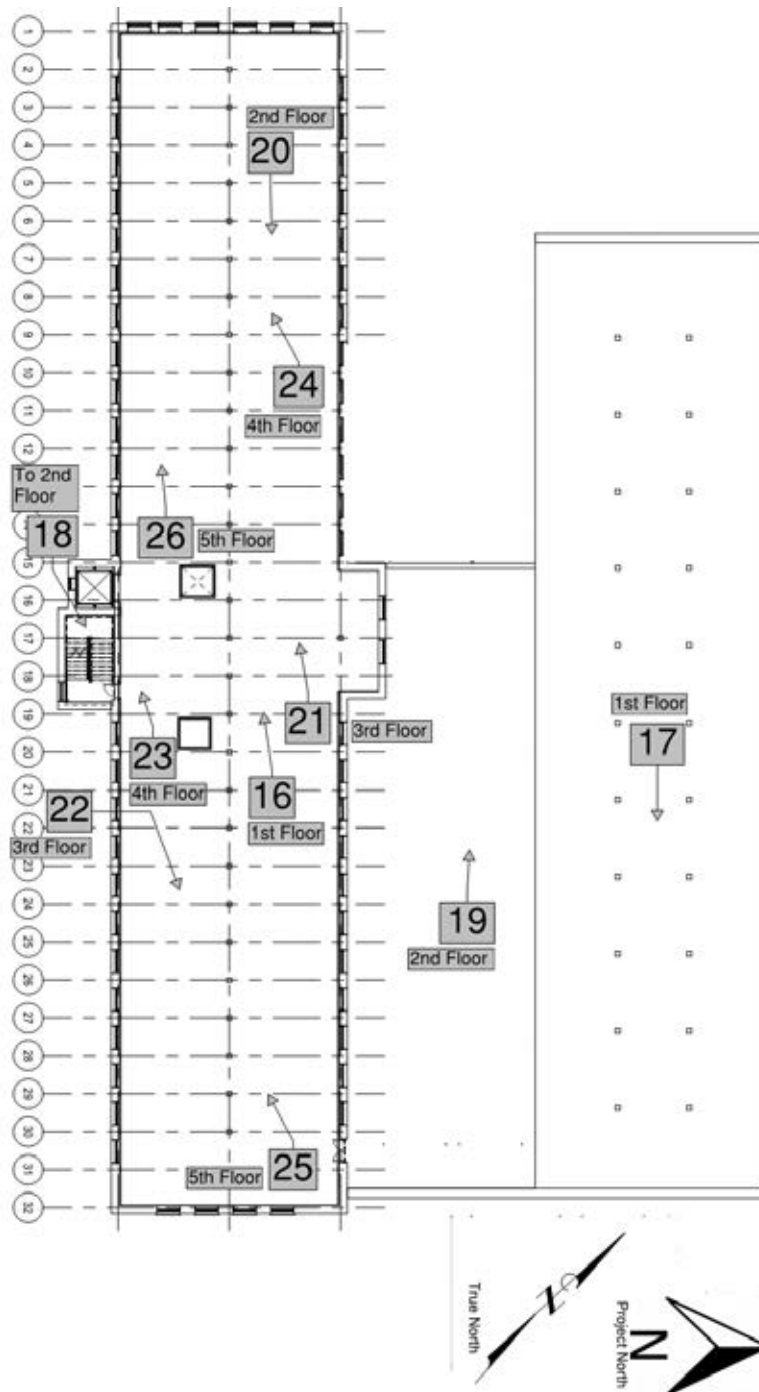
Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 19. Photo Key, Interior.



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Continuation Sheet

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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

1. South wall, camera looking north.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 50

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

2. East wall, camera looking northwest.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 51

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

3. East wall, camera looking west.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 52

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

4. Section B. Camera looking northwest.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 53

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

5. Section B. Camera looking south.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 54

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

6. South wall. Camera looking northwest.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 55

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

7. South wall windows. Camera looking north.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 56

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

8. Outbuilding. Camera looking northwest.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 57

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

9. Upper south wall. Camera looking north.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 58

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

10. Corner of the South and West wall. Camera looking northeast.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 59

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

11. Corner of North and West wall. Camera looking southeast.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 60

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

12. North wall Section A. Camera facing east.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 61

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

13. Section B west wall. Camera facing east.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 62

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

14. Section B north wall. Camera facing southeast.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 63

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

15. West entrance. Camera facing east.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 64

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

16. First floor of Section A. Camera facing west.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 65

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

17. First floor of Section B. Camera facing east.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 66

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

18. South stairs in Section A. Camera facing south.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 67

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

19. Second Floor of Section D. Camera facing west.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 68

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

20. Second Floor of Section A. Camera facing east.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 69

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

21. Third Floor of Section A. Camera facing west.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 70

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

22. Third Floor of Section A. Camera facing northeast.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

23. Fourth Floor of Section A. Camera facing southwest.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 72

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

24. Fourth Floor of Section A. Camera facing southwest.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 73

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

25. Fifth Floor of Section A. Camera facing southwest.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 74

International Shoe East End-Main Street Factory

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

26. Fifth Floor of Section A. Camera facing west.





















































