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United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company Factory

other names/site number Jung Shoe Company; Sheboygan Shoe Company

2. Location

street & number 620 South Eighth Street N/A not for publication

city, town Sheboygan N/A vicinity

state wisconsin code WI county Sheboygan code 117 zip code 53081

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT of 1966, 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. ___ See continuation sheet.

X *J.P. De*

11/22/91

Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer- WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

Entered in the National Register

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet

Alton Byer

1/22/92

___ determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:)

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Industry/manufacturing facility

Vacant/Not in Use

1. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Terra Cotta

Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Description

The Jung shoe manufacturing Company factory is an exceptionally intact brick two-story industrial building whose earliest rectilinear plan portion was built in 1906 on the northern third of its lot to a design drawn by Sheboygan architect William C. Weeks. The immediate success of the new firm led to the construction of a two-story rectilinear plan Astylistic Utilitarian form addition along the remaining two-thirds of the Eighth Street end of the lot three years later, and in 1912 still another larger two-story rectilinear plan addition of identical design was added along the Virginia Avenue portion of the lot, resulting in the "U"-plan building that is the subject of this nomination. The large corner lot the factory occupies makes up the northwest corner of the intersection of South Eighth Street and Virginia Avenue in the city of Sheboygan. The principal facades of this building are sided in a brown-colored brick and they face east onto Eighth Street and south onto Virginia Avenue. Because of the prominence of this corner lot and its proximity to the downtown business district located a block north on Eighth Street, the main facades were given a more architectural treatment than was usual for early twentieth century industrial buildings in Sheboygan. In particular, the main Eighth Street facade of the original building features elaborate Classical Revival style terra cotta ornamentation whose high quality is echoed by the elaborately panelled corporate offices that lie just behind. This large 59,000 square foot building served as a shoe factory until 1988, when the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company finally closed its doors. Since then the building has stood vacant but it is still in excellent repair and the current owners intend to rehabilitate it for housing.

The city of Sheboygan is a port city located on the west shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Sheboygan River and the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory is located at the southern end of the downtown business district of the city, a district whose southern boundary is formed by a large bend in the course of the east-west flowing Sheboygan River.⁺ Land in the center of this four-block-wide district is mostly flat except along its west and south edges, both of which slope down to the river. The south-sloping block on which the factory is located is bounded by Eighth Street on the east, South Water Street on the west, Jefferson Avenue on the north, and Virginia Avenue on the south and the only other building on the block is the very large and now greatly altered Tudor Revival style Central High School building, which was built in 1921. The main facade of the factory faces east onto the north-south running Eighth Street, historically Sheboygan's principal commercial thoroughfare and one which originally ran uninterruptedly south across the Sheboygan River. In the 1980s, however, the original traffic pattern in this area was altered for the creation of the Plaza 8 redevelopment project, one of whose goals was to turn much of the downtown portion of Eighth Street into a pedestrian shopping mall. As a consequence, the Eighth Street-Jefferson Avenue intersection was redesigned to

⁺ The 1990 population of Sheboygan was 48,085.

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become the southern terminus of this mall. Eighth Street was then closed off just below Jefferson Avenue, forming a cul-de-sac, and Jefferson Avenue was vacated between Seventh and Ninth Streets. The latter two streets were then angled in a southerly direction so as to connect with the southerly continuance of Eighth Street, which resumes its southerly route just below the point of its former intersection with Jefferson Avenue and directly in front of the Jung Shoe factory.

The factory building is free-standing in design and the brick walls of the original building rest on cut stone foundation walls while those of the additions rest on a poured concrete foundation walls. The building is bounded by a large blacktopped parking lot on the north, by a hard-surfaced alley on the west and its east and south-facing facades abut the concrete sidewalks on Eighth Street and Jefferson Avenue. The east-facing main facade of the factory is two-stories in height, is thirteen bays-wide, and it rests on a raised basement story. The total width of the facade represents the combined facades of the fifty-foot-wide original building and of the one hundred-foot-wide 1909 addition, these facades being three-bays-wide and ten-bays-wide respectively.

The main Eighth Street facade of the original (north) building is two-stories in height, is symmetrical in design, and it has two identical width bays (bays 11 & 13, reading from left to right) which flank a narrower center bay (bay 12) that contains the original entrance to the building in its first story. The entire facade rests on a dressed limestone-sheathed plinth base and the first story of this facade is enframed by this plinth, by four rusticated brick pilasters, and by a broad terra cotta-sheathed lintel or cornice. The entire building has a visible basement story and as the site slopes down towards the Eighth Street-Virginia Avenue corner (the southwest corner of the lot) more and more of this story is exposed. This basement story necessitated the placing of the centered entrance above grade and this entrance is reached by ascending a flight of three limestone steps, the topmost one of which serves as a landing for the paired main entrance doors. Flanking these steps are two limestone blocks that project out from the plinth. These blocks form enlarged bases upon which rest the simple canted limestone bases of the two pilasters that frame the entrance bay. Each of these pilasters is made of brown brick and these pilasters are rusticated for their full height and then surmounted by an elaborate terra cotta capital that features a simple neck, above which is a cavetto-shaped molding decorated with stylized acanthus leaves. The capital is then terminated by a simple abacus and a single large cartouche is centered on the face of each capital.

Within the entrance bay itself, fluted terra cotta-faced pilasters flank the paired entrance doors. The main entrance is treated as a classical design featuring doors that are surmounted by a semi-circular-arched pediment whose tympanum in this instance is filled with a large glass transom light. The entrance doors are modern metal and glass replacements for the original wood and glass doors and they are simple and unobstrusive in design and they each contain a single large light. These

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inward-swinging doors are then surmounted by a modern single light oblong transom window that is also framed in the same dark brown-colored metal as the doors. The terra cotta capitals of the flanking pilasters then support a large classical design terra cotta-sheathed frieze that acts as a lintel above the doors and the transom. This frieze is surmounted by a row of dentils that is itself then surmounted by an ovolo-shaped molding decorated with a design known as echinus and astragal, being an egg and dart design with a bead and reel below it. A large single light stilted arch wooden sash transom light is then placed above the doors. This transom is original and it features an elaborate stilted terra cotta surround that takes the form of a curved entablature whose upper part is crowned by a molding decorated with an egg and dart design. A large terra cotta console bracket is then centered in the keystone position of the surround and the spandrel panels that are placed between the extradoses of the surround and the lintel above are covered in terra cotta and feature elaborate swag ornamentation.

The two flanking bays (Nos. 11 & 13) of the first story of the original building are both identical to each other. Each bay is framed by the pilasters that frame the center bay and by a corresponding set of pilasters of identical design that are positioned at the ends of the facade. The slightly bowed basement story of each of these bays consists of two pairs of small double hung, metal sash, one-over-one-light windows that are modern replacements of the same date and style as the entrance doors. The two windows in each of these pairs are separated from one another by a short, centered brick pilaster that has a cut stone base which is smaller than but identical to those at the foot of the main pilasters. A partial pilaster of the same design also flanks the outer edge of each pair of windows and these small pilasters are then crowned by simple terra cotta capitals that support broad, bowed, terra cotta-sheathed cornices that act as sills for the first story windows above. The first story windows in each bay consist of a pair of large plate glass single light display type windows, each of which is then surmounted by a large, fixed, single light basket handle-arch-shaped transom. These window units are original and have wooden sash and the windows in each pair are separated from each other by a fluted, terra cotta-sheathed engaged ionic order column. The first story is then terminated by a broad terra cotta-sheathed cornice, the frieze of which has a thin bead and reel molding placed beneath it and a broad ovolo-shaped molding decorated with an echinus and astragal design placed above.

The second story of the main facade of the original building is faced in brown brick and it is also three-bays-wide, the width of each bay corresponding to the width of the bay in the story below. The center bay originally contained a single window unit consisting of a large plate glass single light window that was surmounted by a

* The left-hand pair of first-story windows (Bay No. 11) light the sample room of the factory. The right-hand windows (Bay No. 13) light two private offices that were originally occupied by the principal executive officers of the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company.

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large basket handle arch-shaped single light transom. These units were identical in size, shape, and design to the individual units that are still extant in the two flanking bays of the first story below, and a pair of them were then placed in each of the two flanking bays in the second story. These windows originally helped light this story's factory space, but all of these units have now been removed and replaced with modern units that have a small double hung window centered in them.⁴ The casings surrounding these second story windows are still intact, however, and they are sheathed in molded terra cotta. Terra cotta mullions separate the two window units in each of the flanking bays and these casings are surmounted by a denticulated molding that is placed just below the terminating cornice. A full-width terra cotta string course is placed above the window units and the facade is then terminated by a large elaborate terra cotta cornice that is treated as the cornice portion of a classical entablature. This cornice has a denticulated frieze that is surmounted by an ovolo-shaped molding decorated with an echinus and astragal design and the soffit of this cornice is decorated with modulation blocks.

The one-hundred-and-eighty-foot-long north-facing side elevation of the factory is also the side elevation of the original factory building. Originally, this elevation faced onto a now-vanished alley and towards Sheboygan's first separate post office building (non-extant); today it faces onto a landscaped and blacktopped parking lot. This elevation is largely intact and it is two-stories in height and is seventeen-bays-wide. The first bay from the left (east) is a continuation of the front-facing east facade just described and it is identical in every particular save that it is narrower than the bays on the front. As a result, the basement level contains just a single small double hung window unit and the first and second stories contain less wide versions of the window units described above.

The remaining portion of this elevation is one manifestation of the Astylistic Utilitarian form and it is asymmetrical in design and it is sided in cream brick that is laid in American bond. This wall rests on a partially exposed cut stone foundation that is surfaced with a now deteriorated coat of cement. All of existing window openings on this elevation are original and have concrete sills and flat-arched openings that are surmounted by wedge-shaped brick voussoirs. Each of the second, third and fourth bays from the left in the basement story of this portion of the north elevation contains a single small one-over-one-light window.⁵ The first story of the second bay then contains a single one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window of normal height and pairs of these windows are placed in the first stories of the third and fourth bays. The fifth bay then contains two somewhat smaller separate windows of the same design while the sixth bay contains a flat-arched loading door opening that contains the original panelled sliding wooden door

⁴ The current owner plans to replace these modern windows with ones that replicate the design of the originals.

⁵ The fifth bay originally contained two such openings, but these have now been filled with brick. There are no other basement level openings on this elevation.

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which is surmounted by a single light transom above. The first story of the seventh through the fourteenth bay from the left each contains a single small original square-shaped one-light window. The identical window opening in the fifteenth bay has now been filled with brick and a modern steel entrance door that is reached by ascending a flight of five metal stairs has been placed in a new opening that was offset below and to the right of the original window. A similar change resulted in the closing of the original window opening in the sixteenth bay as well, and this opening was then replaced with a flat-arched loading door opening that contains a modern overhead type sectional door. The first story's seventeenth and last bay originally contained a large semi-circular-arched loading door opening that was matched by one in the same position on the opposite south-facing elevation of the original building. A large sign now fills the semi-circular-arched upper portion of this opening and the remainder has now been replaced by two modern metal and glass windows and an entrance door.

The second stories of the north-facing elevation's bays two through seventeen also each contain a single small original square-shaped one-light window of the type described above, the only exceptions being bays three and eleven, which are now filled with ventilators instead of windows. A corbelled brick stringcourse is then placed several feet above the heads of these windows and the simple brick parapet above is then surmounted by terra cotta coping of standard design. Four small brick chimneys interrupt this coping and they are placed between the first and second, fifth and sixth, tenth and eleventh, and fifteenth and sixteenth bays from the left.

The rear west-facing elevation of the original factory is strictly utilitarian in design and it is unadorned save for two one-story brick buttress, one of which is placed at either end of the elevation. This elevation has no openings and the parapet that terminates it and that hides the shed roof that shelters this part of the factory steps down in three stages to the south.

Originally, the south-facing elevation of the original building was almost identical with the north-facing elevation just described, but the 1909 addition along Eighth Street covered over the first four right-hand bays (east) and a later addition in 1971 covered over the remaining portion of the second story and six more bays of the first story. The semi-circular-arched loading dock opening in the seventeenth bay from the right has also now been filled with concrete block, so what remains of the original elevation is limited to the small intact square-shaped first-story window openings in bays eleven through sixteen.

The completion of the 1916 addition to the factory resulted in a "U"-shaped building. The three-sided courtyard that was created had its open end facing west and the powerhouse of the factory was then located in the courtyard in a separate free-standing one-story building of its own, a building whose location was marked by the presence of the still extant 150-foot-tall circular plan tapered brick chimney.

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Then, in 1973, the second story of the courtyard and the south two-thirds of the first story were enclosed in a new flat-roofed addition whose windowless walls are made of concrete block laid in a stack bond. This left only the northern third of the first story intact of the courtyard intact and this space was then turned into a loading zone.

The rear west-facing elevation of the 1909 addition is now almost totally hidden by the 1916 and 1973 additions.² The rear elevation of 1916 addition to the factory is windowless and featureless and its parapet wall is topped with terra cotta coping.

The 180-foot-long south-facing elevation of the factory is also the main elevation of the Astylistic Utilitarian form design Virginia Avenue addition, most of which was built in 1916.³ This elevation is seventeen-bays-wide, is two-stories in height above a full basement story, and it is pilastered and sided in dark brown brick. Each bay is three-stories in height (the first and second stories plus the basement story) and is inset into the main wall surface of the elevation. This leaves a thin strip of wall surface between each bay, and these strips are then treated as pilaster strips complete with pilaster bases that are made of a stepped course of brick course. The recession of the bays into the main wall surface is also expressed by stepping several courses of brick at the bottom and the top of each bay. All of these bays are of the same width, save only the first bay from the left (west), which is wider because it has a garage door opening placed in its first story. As a result, this is the only bay on this elevation that does not have a basement story and the flat-arched window group in the second story is also the only one that contains three, rather than two windows.

Aside from the triple window group in the second story of the first bay, all the others on this elevation are grouped in pairs and every group has a concrete sill. The original windows on this elevation were recently replaced with modern units that have metal sash colored a dark brown and these units are all double hung with both the upper and lower sashes being divided into two lights by the use of horizontal muntins. The paired window units used in bays 2 - 17 of the first two stories are identical in height and are considerably taller than those used in the basement story. In the latter story, window units of different heights had to be used because the slope of the site is most noticeable on this elevation. This slope also necessitated the use of windows of differing sizes in some of the basement story window openings as well. Thus, in bays 2 - 12 of the basement story the window units used are less tall than the two in bay 13 and these two units are themselves less tall than the ones in bays 14 - 17. Also, in order to admit more light into

² It is the present intent of the current owner to remove the 1973 addition and to recover the now invisible powerhouse, which will be put to other uses.

³ The first four bays from the right (bays Nos. 14-17) are actually the south-facing elevation of the 1906 addition. A thin line in the cornice at the left edge of bay No. 14 marks the original west end of this elevation

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the smaller windows, a three-foot-wide strip of earth was removed from in front of bays 2 - 12 and a concrete retaining wall topped by a metal hand rail was then used to shore up the resulting light well. This elevation is then surmounted by a stringcourse fashioned from a single course of corbelled brick which is itself surmounted by a corbelled cornice that is topped with terra cotta coping.

The east-facing Eighth Street facade of the factory consists of the three-bay-wide main facade of the original 1906 building that has already been described and the 100-foot-long main facade of the 1909 addition. This later facade is set back approximately one foot further from the abutting sidewalk than the facade of the earlier building and it is essentially identical in design and makes use of the same materials as the south-facing elevation of the 1916 addition that is described above. The 1909 facade, however, is ten-bays-wide rather than seventeen, its bays are all equal in width, and the slope of the site is gentle enough to permit all the window units in the basement story to be fully exposed and equal in height. Each story of these ten bays contains a paired group of the same type of modern window units that were described above, the only exception being the basement story of the first bay from the right (bay No. 10), which contains a flat-arched entrance door opening instead of windows. This opening is original to the building and it now contains a pair of modern metal and glass doors rather than the original ones. The only other difference between this facade and the south-facing elevation is that here the original wooden sash double hung nine-over-nine-light windows of the addition are still intact behind the second story windows in bays 2 - 10.

The interior of the factory building is, if anything, even more intact than the exterior. The front of the first story of the 1906 building contains the public portion of the factory. This area contains a centered entrance hall, with the sample room of the company being located to its left (south) and the corporate offices to its right. The paired main entrance doors of the 1906 building open into a vestibule and one then ascends a flight of eight stairs to reach a broad hardwood-floored landing. Twin doors that open into an interior vestibule are then placed at the end of this landing and a large single-light transom is then placed above the doors. These doors are framed in golden oak, as is the transom above, and each contain a single large light made of bevelled plate glass. Much of the wall surface of this entrance hall is also panelled in the same golden oak. Oak skirtboards ascend besides the stairs and the large triangular-shaped spandrels above are faced in a glazed brown brick. These spandrels are then surmounted by a panelled golden oak wainscotting that consists of large rectangular panels that are placed within a simple moulded framework of stiles, rails and muntins. These panels are arranged in a grid that is three-panels in height and they reach from the floor of the upper landing to the height of the transom bar. This grid also extends the length of the

It is the present intent of the current owner to either restore the missing windows or to replicate their original appearance using modern windows of similar appearance.

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hall, including the walls of the inner vestibule. The upper portion of the walls (that portion above the transom bar) is then plastered and papered and the ceiling of the entire hall is then also paneled in golden oak. This ceiling paneling consists of a repeated grid pattern that is made up of 9 (3 x 3) deeply coffered panels, each group of nine being separated from the next by a large paneled beam. The ceiling and the paneled wainscoting just described are then continued into the inner vestibule as well, the bottom row of panels on the rear (west) wall of the vestibule being hidden behind a full-width built-in oak settee that features a large leather-covered cushion.

The upper part of the south wall of the inner vestibule is solid, but the upper part of the north wall of the vestibule is made up of a three-light transom. Entrance openings are then set into each of the two side walls of the inner vestibule, with the one on the left (south) opening into the sample room, and the one on the right (north) opening into the original corporate offices of the Jung Company. The sample room is a large room whose north and south walls are mostly paneled in the same tall golden oak wainscoting as the entrance hall. The east wall of the room consists mostly of windows that look out onto Eighth Street. The south wall, however, is mostly covered in glass-fronted display cabinets of the same height as the wainscoting on the other walls. The ceiling of this room is paneled with oak matchboarding that is enframed by oak crown moldings and by heavy paneled beams. Panels of oak also cover the single square post that is placed near the center of the room, this post forming a part of the general support system for the upper floors.

The former corporate offices take up the whole north side of the east front of this building and they consist of two equal-sized executive offices whose east walls are windows that look out onto Eighth Street and a much larger general office that takes up the rest of the space to the west. Both of the two equal-sized executive offices are paneled in wainscoting of the same height as the entrance hall and the sample room, only this paneling is either stained or varnished a dark brown color. The upper portion of the west walls of these two offices is made up of a three-light transom that looks out onto the general office and a transom of identical design also forms the upper portion of the wall that separates the two offices. The upper portion of the north wall of the north office, however, features four panels of gold-colored leather upon which are centered professionally handpainted heraldic shields. These panels are then each edged with large exposed brass nailheads. Similar leather panels of a red oxblood color are found in the upper portion of the south wall of the south office and both offices feature elaborate, deeply coffered paneled ceilings as well. Pairs of original triple-light hanging lamp fixtures are also still in place in these offices. The north office, however, is also a corner office, and this superior status is reflected in this office's more elaborate paneling, which is based on a grid pattern that yields twice as many panels per square yard as does the grid pattern used on the paneling found everywhere else in these rooms.

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The general office is treated much like the sample room and features golden oak wainscoting of the same color and pattern and a panelled ceiling of the same design. A small casiers window is also set into the south wall of this room to the right of the entrance hall opening, but the room's most distinguishing feature is the large safe that is set into this wall. This walk-in safe was built by Mosier & Company and its door features a cast iron surround of classical design that features flanking pilasters with modified Corinthian Order capitals. These pilasters then appear to support a broken curved pediment that features a tall swagged urn positioned between the broken sides.

The remainder of the the first story of the 1906 building has been partitioned off into various other rooms and its original use as a space for warehousing has been obscured as a result. The basement story and the second story, however, are in excellent original condition. The basement story has a concrete floor, cut stone foundation walls, and a ceiling that is supported by twin rows of massive foot-square wood posts. The second story features hardwood floors, pilastered brick walls (the south wall of which still has its original but now covered window openings), and its south-sloping roof is supported by twin rows of posts that are smaller in dimension than those on the two lower floors.

The original interiors of the 1909 and 1916 additions are also still intact and in a superb state of preservation. When the 1916 addition was completed, the large rectilinear plan rooms on each story that resulted were combined with the existing rectilinear plan rooms that comprised each story of the 1909 addition. Each story created by combining the additions theretore became a single large "L"-plan room and it is these rooms that are visible today. The combined basement story room has floors made of concrete, pilastered brick walls, and a wood ceiling that is supported by massive wood joists that are themselves supported by paired rows of massive foot-square wood posts that are crowned with cast iron capitals. The upper floors also have pilastered brick walls, hardwood floors and wood ceiling joists that are supported by paired rows of wood posts and these posts also grow progressively smaller in diameter the higher one goes. The roof of the 1916 addition then slopes visibly to the north towards the now enclosed courtyard. In addition, the original brick interior-exterior walls that once faced onto this courtyard are still in place on each floor and they still help to enclose the interior space.

None of the original factory equipment has survived except for a single belt-pulley drive that is placed against the north wall of the second story of the 1916 addition.

This interior is notable for its intact state and excellent condition, characteristics that apply equally to the exterior of the building as well. Thus, despite eighty years of continuous use, the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory building is now one of the most intact early twentieth century industrial buildings remaining in downtown Sheboygan.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B X C D

Criteria Considerations (exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u> Architecture </u>	<u> 1906-1916 </u>	<u> 1906^o </u>
_____	_____	<u> 1909^p </u>
_____	_____	<u> 1916^u </u>

Cultural Affiliation
<u> N/A </u>

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u> N/A </u>	<u> Weeks, William C.⁺⁺ </u>
_____	_____

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Significance

The Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic places (NHRP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. More specifically, the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory building is being nominated because of its associations with the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme that is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). Research centered on evaluating this building using the Neoclassical Revival style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit and the Astylistic Utilitarian subsection of the Vernacular Forms study unit of the CRMP's Architecture Theme section and the Tanning and Leather Processing study unit of the CRMP's Industry Theme section. The results of this research is detailed below and confirms that the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory building is locally significant under criterion C as a highly intact example of early twentieth century factory design.

The original portion of the building was constructed in 1906 for Sheboygan businessmen Henry and Otto Jung. These men were brothers and they were the sons of Jacob Jung, a prominent Sheboygan wagon maker who had also been a founder of Sheboygan's first shoe manufacturing company; the Wolff-Jung Co., Ltd., in 1886. Henry and Otto Jung incorporated for the purpose of conducting a wholesale shoe business in 1892, under the name of the Jung Shoe Company. This was the first wholesale business in Sheboygan and its success encouraged the brothers to construct

^o Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company Inventory Research Form. Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1977. In the collection of the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

^p Ibid. Information included in a copy of an address given by Henry Jung in 1942.

^u Ibid.

⁺⁺ Dated and signed blueprints of the original drawings. In the possession of the successor firm of the office of W.C. Weeks, in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

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a building of their own in 1906, the first unit of the building that is the subject of this nomination. The lot these men purchased was located just south of the heart of Sheboygan's downtown commercial district and it fronted on Eighth Street, Sheboygan's principal commercial thoroughfare. For their architect, the brothers chose William C. Weeks, a Sheboygan native and a second generation architect who was the most prominent local architect of his day. The handsome Classical Revival style building that resulted was built as an office and a warehouse for the brother's wholesale operations but a decision to begin manufacturing shoes of their own led them to double the size of the building in 1909, utilizing an Artistic Utilitarian form design developed by Weeks. A second addition of the same design was then added in 1916 and the shoe manufacturing business was conducted in the resulting "U"-plan building until the Jung firm closed its doors in 1968. The building has thus been associated with Sheboygan's small but long-lived shoe manufacturing industry for its entire existence and its continuous association with successive generations of the Jung family has been instrumental in helping to preserve it. The Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory is still in excellent, near original condition today, a prerequisite that is essential for vernacular form resources, and it is now Sheboygan's best and most intact example of the kind of downtown industrial building that was once a major source of pride for the city. The factory now stands vacant, but its current owner has plans to sensitively rehabilitate it for housing.

Historic Context

The growth of industry in the city of Sheboygan began in 1834 when William Paine erected a crude sawmill on the shore of the Sheboygan river midway between the Falls and the present day site of the city. Growth in the region was slow, however, despite the natural geographic advantages of Sheboygan's site at the point where the river emptied into Lake Michigan. Twenty years later, however, the advantages of the location and the settling of the surrounding territory created conditions that were favorable for the growth of industry and by 1912, when the following history of the industrial enterprises of Sheboygan was written, the city had become a major manufacturing center in Wisconsin.

Lumber was the first commercial article made and then the manufacture of shingles was but a single step further.

Since the small and very primitive beginning mentioned above, the city of Sheboygan has attained a high place among manufacturing cities, not only of the state but also the nation, for in the production of certain styles of chairs Sheboygan is the leader of all competitors. In 1868 the manufacture of chairs was begun and Sheboygan eventually acquired the sobriquet of the Chair City. She became famous as such the country over, and the civilized world for that matter, as her chairs are in universal demand. By 1891, Sheboygan was listed as a manufacturing center to be reckoned with when other industrial centers were considered. About this time some of the largest establishments in the country for

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the manufacture of enamelled goods (The Vollrath Company) were founded and iron products (The Konler Co.), knit goods and various and numerous other articles began finding their way into the markets of the country from Sheboygan factories and mills. Prior to this, however, was the early establishment of the Gutsch Brewery, in 1847, and the Koenitz tannery, in 1853, two industries that take front rank in their especial fields.

The American Hide & Leather Company, tanners with factories at 702-740 North Water Street (non-extant) is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. It was established in 1853 by C.T. and William Koenitz, brothers. They had been in the United States but three years, and with a few hundred dollars saved from their wages they engaged in tanning hides, employing one man. The business increased rapidly, however, and by 1874, the tannery was turning out eight thousand hides a year. In 1875 William Koenitz died and C.T. Koenitz became sole proprietor. Frank L. and Charles H. Koenitz, sons, became associated with their father in 1881. The firm name was then known as C.T. Koenitz and Sons. Forty men were then employed and about six hundred hides turned out each week. The company was incorporated in 1888 and capitalized at \$100,000. ... C.T. Koenitz died in 1892, when Frank L. Koenitz succeeded his father as president. The business so increased by 1896 that the factories were turning out eleven hundred hides of leather per day and employing three hundred men. In that year the concern went into and formed a part of the trust known as the American Hide & Leather Company.

A short time after the Koenitz brothers started their tannery Christian Heyer began the business of tanning hides. This was in 1855. His capital amounted to \$400 and on his payroll were six men. In 1859 a partnership was effected by Mr. Heyer, with Theodore Zschetzsch. Between them they had \$2000. This combination continued until 1873, when Mr. Zschetzsch retired and began business for himself, being associated with his son, Carl L.**

The new firm was named Theodore Zschetzsch & Son and in 1874 the firm built a tannery of its own (non-extant). Later, Charles Zschetzsch assumed control and reorganized the company with his sons (Theodore and Fred) as co-partners under the name Zschetzsch and Sons Tannery. This firm was the forerunner of the Badger State Tanning Company, which became one of the largest tanneries in the region.

Business was started in a small way, but increased as transportation facilities improved and machinery was invented to increase production. In 1901, this plant was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by a corporation organized to properly finance the undertaking and to properly undertake the tanning business.

** Zillier, Carl (Ed.). History of Sheboygan County Wisconsin: Past and Present. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912, Vol. 1. Pgs. 305-306.

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In 1908 the tannery was taken over by Armour & Company, who at that time, were entering this line of industry. Since then the history of the business has been one of constant expansion and consistent development with the growth of the city.

On January 19, 1920, one of the most costly and spectacular fires known in Sheboygan, destroyed the entire plant with contents, entailing a loss then estimated at over one and one-quarter million dollars, and throwing hundreds of men out of employment. Rebuilding started in April of 1921, upon a much larger scale than before--the present (1926) completed plant occupying a full block of ground space.

When the Zschetzsche tannery was taken over by Armour & Company in 1908, about 235 hands were employed, working approximately 400 hides per day. At the present time (1926) over 700 men and women are employed with a daily production of about 3000 hides.⁺

Like many others employed in the tanning business, the Zschetzsches also succumbed for a time to the temptation to draw on their experience and produce finished leather goods as well. In 1883, Theodore Zschetzsche, Jacob Jung and Charles Wolff organized a corporation under the name of the Wolff-Jung Co. Ltd. with a capital stock of \$30,000, each man contributing a third. The company was formed to manufacture men's boots and shoes. Zschetzsche, as has been stated above, was involved in the tanning business. Wolff owned a retail shoe store at 530 N. Eighth Street and he also had a small shoe factory in the rear of his store where he made men's work shoes that he sold to the retail trade. Jacob Jung Sr. (1831-1905) was a carriage and wagon maker in Sheboygan who had served an apprenticeship in that trade in his birthplace of Karlsruhe, Germany before coming first to Cleveland and then to Sheboygan in 1854. He soon found work in his trade in the firm of Brothers & Jones but after working there just two-and-a-half months he wound up buying the failing firm in partnership with Lawrence Artman. After Artman died in 1866, Jung became sole proprietor and by 1881 he was employing nine men and doing a business of about \$10,000 a year.⁺⁺ Jung continued the business until 1887, when he sold out to his sons, Jacob Jr., and William. By that time, Jung was a successful and respected local businessman whose carriage works at 829-835 Pennsylvania Avenue (NRHP - 7/10/74) had become a well-known area business.

Wolff was expected to take charge of the new factory but the job proved beyond his capability and a succession of superintendents soon followed. In the meantime, Jung

⁺ Sheboygan Press. "Tanning Business Started in 1874 by Theodore Zschetzsche." April 23, 1926, Section 2, Pg. 6. This complex was renamed the Badger State Tanning Co. and under its current name, the Armira Leather Company, it was determined eligible for inclusion in the NR - 8/20/85.

⁺⁺ History of Northern Wisconsin. Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881, Pg. 983.

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withdrew from an active role in the firm, which was reorganized in 1886 as the Sheboygan Boot & Shoe Company, Inc. with first Theodore and then Carl Zschetzsch as president. Despite increasing the size of the factory in 1889, however, the company was never very successful and it finally closed its doors in 1898.

Thus ended the story of "the first boot and shoe factory in Sheboygan."¹² The experience had, however, been an important one for Henry Jung, the third oldest son of Jacob Jung, Sr. Henry Jung was born in 1862 and he learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's carriage works, where he worked for five years.

The blacksmith's fire was hard on his eyes to the extent that he had to up his trade. He went to Milwaukee and took a bookkeeping course at the Spencerian Business College and upon graduation he got a position with the Great Western Knitting Company, first as a bookkeeper and later as a salesman for them on the road. After several years he came back to Sheboygan to take a position (as bookkeeper) at the newly organized Wolff-Jung Shoe Factory.

The many changes in the management of the factory and the fact that the size of the building and the operations were doubled, was soon proof enough for Henry that there was no future for him there and so he and his brother, Otto, started in a very small way a jobbing firm of shoes. Otto was a teller at the German Bank and did the book work and shipping after banking hours and evenings. His father, Jacob Jung, Sr. would not allow him to give up his job at the bank until they could prove to him that they could do business and make money at their new venture. ... By hard work and long hours the business grew and success was their reward. ... in the meantime, Jacob Jung, Sr. sold his interest in the Wolff-Jung Company and the name was changed to Sheboygan Boot & Shoe Company.¹³

The initial success of the brothers was soon reflected in the creation of a new corporation.

The Jung Shoe Co. was incorporated on September 23, 1892 with a capital of \$10,000.00, the incorporators being Henry Jung, Otto Jung, and William Jung. The latter's shares were soon thereafter transferred to Alfred Jung, who had furnished the money but could not hold the stock because he was not of age. Neither of these brothers, however, took an active part in the business.

Our first location was at Pennsylvania and North 9th Street, where we had an office room in our brother's store and occupied part of the second floor of a warehouse on the alley back of the store.

¹² Zillner, Carl (Ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 2, Pg. 544.

¹³ Jung, Alfred. "History of Former Sellinger Glove Co. Building." Included in the Wolff, Jung, Zschetzsch Building Inventory Research Form. Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1977. In the collection of the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

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A few years later when we needed more room, our brothers added a third floor to the warehouse, and we then occupied the first and second floors at \$30.00 a month.

In 1901 we rented the old shoe factory building on Jefferson Avenue and North 8th Street now (1942) occupied by the Sellinger Glove Company. The building was 80 x 80 - three floors and basement, and we paid \$40.00 per month rent; we paid for necessary repairs and the owner paid taxes and insurance.

We remained in this place for five years or until 1906, when we decided to put up our own building on the present location. This building is the one on the alley, 50 x 80, being used for office and warehouse purposes.

We were up to that time not in manufacturing, but were conducting strictly a wholesale business; incidentally the first wholesale business in Sheboygan. Three years later, in 1909, we decided to manufacture our own work shoes, and built the factory addition, 45 x 100 along 8th Street. The addition to the factory along Virginia Avenue, 50 x 155, and the boiler room and garage were erected seven years later, or in 1916.

Due to our very limited capital, the growth our business had been of necessity very slow. It was not until 1903 that we were able to increase our capital from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Subsequently, in 1916 it was increased to \$200,000 and in 1919 to \$300,000. When we started our business my brother Henry sold our goods on the road twelve months of the year by rail and by team, in the heat of the summer and the cold of the winter, six days a week, while I did the work at home, doing the shipping by day and the billing and bookkeeping by night.*

The creation of the manufacturing portion of the business was the occasion for the chartering of another corporation, the Sheboygan Shoe Company, which was owned and operated by the parent concern.

The two companies - Jung Shoe Company and Sheboygan Shoe Co. - continued as corporations until September 30, 1937, at which time they were succeeded by the present Jung Shoe Mfg. Company, a partnership consisting of Otto Jung and his two sons, Otto Jung, Jr. and Edgar J. Jung. At that time, Henry Jung, co-founder of the firm with Otto Jung, retired from the business.

During the First World War, in 1918, the firm was awarded a sizable contract for army service shoes. When the Wisconsin State Home Guard was organized the Jung

* Jung, Otto. Remarks on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Firm: September 3, 1942. Included in the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company Building Inventory Research Form. Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1977. In the collection of the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

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Shoe Mfg. Company supplied all the required service shoes to the state. During the Second World War the firm was again awarded a sizable contract for the manufacture of army service shoes in the first general procurement, and continued to receive increased monthly contracts until the end of the war in the Pacific.⁴⁰

By 1953 the Jung Shoe Mfg. Company was manufacturing men's and boy's work shoes and high cuts and medium-priced dress shoes. The factory employed 200 workers, of whom about 70 were women, and the average daily output of the factory was about 1500 pairs per day, which were sold to the retail trade by a force of 15 travelling salesmen. Sales continued to be strong throughout the 1950s and the 1960s. By the 1970s, though, the problem of foreign competition was becoming a serious one for the entire industry. Never-the-less, the Jung Company continued to find profitable niches to fill and after renaming itself Sheboygan Outdoor Footwear it even built a second plant in Oconto, Wisconsin in 1978. By 1982, however, the Sheboygan plant was employing just 125 persons and another 35 at the Oconto plant and annual production amounted to 250,000 pairs of shoes of all types. In a last effort to find more capital resources the company was sold to the New Holstein, Wisconsin-based MB Co., Inc. in 1983, but a year later the Oconto plant was closed and the company operations were reconsolidated in Sheboygan. Finally, in 1988, the president of the company, Henry Jung, the grandson of Otto Jung, announced that the firm was closing its doors.

In a sense, the Jung family connection with Sheboygan's shoe industry lasted one more year, until the last Sheboygan-based shoe manufacturer, the Leverenz Shoe Company, finally closed its doors. "Leverenz Shoe Company was rounded in (April) 1919 by Clarence C. Leverenz, who was joined in partnership by his brother-in-law, Carl H. Esch, in 1921. Both men were sons-in-law of Henry Jung, who gave them \$5000 to start the company. Leverenz produced dress shoes to supplement the work boots made by Jung."⁴¹ The firm began by purchasing the building and machinery of the Twig Shoe Company, located at 828 Alabama Avenue. Within a year an addition was built that doubled the floor space. "In 1935 a branch factory was established in New Holstein, Wisconsin, and a line of men's dress oxfords was manufactured at this plant."⁴² In 1940, the company was incorporated. In 1941, the New Holstein plant was enlarged and in 1956 a third plant was opened in Valders, Wisconsin and two years later the old Wolff-Jung factory was purchased for warehouse space. By 1969 the firm had grown from 25 employees to 405, sales had climbed from \$237,000 in 1919 to \$7,000,000, and a new factory in New Holstein had replaced the original one. In 1973, the Alabama Avenue plant was closed and the operations there moved to a new plant in the Sheboygan Industrial Park. By 1975, the nationwide recession forced

⁴⁰ Leberman, J. E. One hundred years of Sheboygan: 1846-1946. Sheboygan: 1953, Pgs. 135-136.

⁴¹ Peters, Gary. "Imports Stomp Out Footwear Industry." Sheboygan Press, January 29, 1989, Pg. 12.

⁴² Leberman, J. E. Op. Cit. Pgs. 141-142.

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the closing of this new plant and even though sales reached \$14,000,000 by 1980, the handwriting was on the wall in the form of cheaper foreign imports and the firm finally closed its doors in 1989.

Thus, the building on the corner of Eighth Street and Virginia Avenue that is the subject of this nomination gave the company that built it almost eighty years of continuous service. This company, the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company, was one of Sheboygan's earliest, largest, and longest-lived shoe manufacturers and its continuous operational history under the leadership of successive generations of the Jung family was primarily responsible keeping the factory in such an excellent and original state of preservation.

Architecture

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century urban industrial buildings can be loosely divided into two types. One type consists of those industrial buildings whose design permits them to fit into the surrounding urban fabric by virtue of having similar scale and complimentary design features. A second type consists of those industrial buildings whose strictly utilitarian design and large scale sets them apart from the surrounding community. Sheboygan has historically had examples of both types and the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory has always been one of the city's best examples of the first type. This is due in large part to the excellent Classical Revival style facade that was given to the original 1906 building by its architect, William C. Weeks. Weeks was born in Sheboygan in 1856 and was the son of Arvin L. Weeks (1810-ca.1888), who came to Sheboygan with this family in 1848 and "was one of the early architects and builders of the Chair City, and one of the most prominent during his lifetime."²¹ William C. Weeks then studied architecture with his father and associated with him, and after the death of the father, Weeks then continued the firm and became one of the most prominent architects in the city in his turn.

By the time of his commission for the Jung Brothers, Weeks was at the peak of his mature career and the quality of this design illustrates the fact. Weeks succeeded in creating a design that was both modern and respectful of tradition at the same time, an excellent image for a still young firm. The genesis of the overall design of the factory is atypical for such a building and may be the result of a fortunate coincidence. So far as is known, the Jung Brothers did not initially plan to engage in manufacturing, but were instead looking for more spacious quarters for their wholesaling operation, a more typically "downtown" activity around the turn-of-the-century than that of large-scale shoe manufacturing. The totally unadorned north side elevation of Week's design is also typical of other downtown commercial buildings of that time and place and this too suggests that Week's original

²¹ Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. Chicago: Excelsior Publishing Company, 1894. Pgs. 585-586.

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commission was to design a handsome, sober downtown commercial building that would blend in with the other two and three-story commercial buildings located just a block north on Eighth Street.

Thus, when the Jung brothers made the decision to engage in manufacturing three years later, Weeks gave them a very different and more stylish Astylistic Utilitarian form design for the Eighth Street facade of the new addition than the one he had used previously on the side elevations of the warehouse. The resulting hybrid design managed to blend in well with the area in the immediate vicinity of the factory, which at the time was a polyglot mix of commercial, residential, and industrial uses. This is partly due to the architect's use of brown brick rather than the ubiquitous cream brick as a wall cladding material and it is also due to Weeks's good sense of proportions, which created a utilitarian design that was still a good match for the Classical Revival style main facade of the older building.**

Unfortunately, much of the context that could have provided a better understanding of this design has now been lost. At the time the Jung factory and its 1908 addition were built there was another older factory located directly across Eighth Street and the entire area that is now bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, South Eighth Avenue and the shore of the Sheboygan River was then filled with commercial and industrial buildings that were all swept away in a wave of recent redevelopment activity in this area.

A brief survey of industrial buildings in Sheboygan undertaken for this nomination revealed many important buildings but found none that have the same kind of mix of high style and vernacular design. Today, the only factory buildings in the vicinity that date from the same period as the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory are the Astylistic Utilitarian form rectilinear plan two-story steel or reinforced concrete frame factory buildings located at 502 S. Ninth Street (the Black Cat Textile Company - 1916) and the building at 915 S. Eighth Street. Both of these buildings have a high degree of integrity and they may very well be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on their own merits. Never-the-less, these are straightforward Astylistic Utilitarian form buildings that make little attempt to relate to the other buildings that surround them. A better basis of comparison is actually furnished by the Wolff-Jung Shoe Company factory located at 651 S. Eighth Street a block to the north. This highly intact Victorian period Astylistic Utilitarian form three-story building was built by Jung brother's father, Jacob Jung, Sr., ca. 1886, and it represents a conscious attempt to build a factory building within a the context of a late nineteenth century downtown retail area.

Despite its unusual history, the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company factory building's fine design, its high degree of exterior and interior integrity, its retention of

** The period of significance of this building is considered to be bounded by the dates of construction of the original building and its two subsequent additions.

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much of its excellent historic interiors, and its outstanding condition make it one of Sneboygan's finest examples of both Classical Revival style and Astylistic Utilitarian form design. The degree of integrity is especially important because intact historic buildings of any type in Sneboygan's downtown commercial district are now rare and are getting rarer.

Archeological Potential

The earliest Sanborn-Perris Maps of this block are dated 1884, 1887 and 1891 and it these all show earlier houses located on this lot. Nothing is known of their appearance, however, and it is highly unlikely the remains of any sort or from any period survived the extensive excavation activity that accompanied the construction of the factory buildings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dated and signed blueprints of the original drawings. In the possession of the successor firm of the office of W.C. Weeks, in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Jung, Alfred. "History of Former Sellinger Grove Co. Building." Included in the work, Jung, Zschetzsch Building Inventory Research Form. Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1977.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

See continuation sheet

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic preservation office

previously determined eligible by the National Register

Other State agency

designated a National Historic Landmark

Federal agency

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

Local government

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

University

Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A 17b 4742251870 4784332110 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Block 182, Original Plat. Lots 10 - 12.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These boundaries enclose all the land historically associated with the factory building.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy F. Hegglund/Consultant

for: The Alexander Companies, 660 W. Washington Ave. Suite 303

organization Madison, Wisconsin 53703 date October 9, 1991

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