



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Julian and Kokenge Co.

other names/site number Lape and Adler Co.

### 2. Location

street & number 280 S. Front St.

na	not for publication
na	vicinity

city or town Columbus

state Ohio code OH county Franklin code 049 zip code 43215

### 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

Barbara Bowen DSHPO, Inventory & Registration      October 9, 2013  
 Signature of certifying official/Title      Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society  
 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:)

Patrick Andrews      12/12/2013  
 Signature of the Keeper      Date of Action

Julian and Kokenge Co.  
Name of Property

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**5. Classification**

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

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/business  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WORK IN PROGRESS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commercial Style  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
walls: CONCRETE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: SYNTHETICS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

Julian and Kokenge Co. is a historic 6-story shoe factory building in a mixed-use urban neighborhood near the Scioto River on the southwest end of downtown Columbus, Ohio. The L-shaped concrete building includes an original rectangular section constructed in 1921 along West Main Street and facing South Front Street, with a 1932 addition extending north along Wall Street at the east end of the site. The largely consistent Commercial Style design of both sections features the concrete frame expressed on the exterior, with red brick spandrels below expansive window openings. The original section, designed by Frank Hill Smith Co. of Dayton, includes simple decorative exterior details cast into the concrete at the base, first floor, parapet and cornice, as well as bronze doors and an ornamental stone surround at the main west entry. Such embellishments are absent from the 1932 addition, which has a more modern and functional aesthetic. The addition does, however, continue the original building's diamond patterned brickwork in the upper floor spandrels along its east and north elevations. The interior of Julian and Kokenge Co. features large open spaces and exposed concrete framing, with decorative octagonal columns in the original section, round mushroom columns in the addition, and historic wood floors throughout. Historic stairs and elevators also remain, and interior modifications have been minimal. Julian and Kokenge Co. retains a high degree of historic integrity. The only significant alteration has been the removal of the original windows, but the historic openings remain intact and new windows are currently being installed that reflect the historic appearance and industrial character of the building. All other character-defining exterior and interior details remain from the historic period, leaving the building's original appearance largely unchanged

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## Narrative Description

Julian and Kokenge Co. is a historic shoe factory building at the northeast corner of South Front Street and West Main Street, in the southwest quadrant of downtown Columbus, Ohio and near the east bank of the Scioto River. The surrounding area - now commonly known as the 'River South District' - is a transitional urban neighborhood consisting largely of surface parking lots and neglected commercial buildings, but with a few new office and residential developments added in recent years. Although the building's immediate surroundings make it appear somewhat isolated, Julian and Kokenge Co. is just two blocks off of High Street, a major downtown thoroughfare, and approximately ½ mile from the Ohio Statehouse at the center of the city.

The original, rectangular section of the 6-story reinforced concrete building was completed in 1921 and is approximately 65' x 187', with a narrow frontage on Front Street extending a full block east along Main to Wall Street (see 1921 Sanborn). A 6-story addition was constructed in 1932, extending north to Cherry along Wall Street to create the building's existing L-shaped plan, with a projecting tower and smokestack centered on the addition's west elevation. A penthouse was also added to the original building c.1950 to create a partial 7<sup>th</sup> floor (see 1951 Sanborn). A smaller 1-story addition remains on the northwest corner of the main addition, but the 1-story engine room and other ancillary structures existing on the remainder of the site in 1951 have previously been demolished, most likely sometime after the facility was vacated by Julian and Kokenge Co. in 1975.

The original building features an expressed reinforced concrete frame on all elevations, with red brick spandrels separating large window openings. Simple details were cast into the concrete at the base, ground floor, parapet and cornice, and the sixth-floor spandrels include a diamond pattern in darker brick to add a simple decorative character to the building's generally functional aesthetic. The main entrance centered on the Front Street (west) façade also includes a pair of bronze doors in an ornamental stone surround with scrolled brackets supporting a projecting cornice. The addition is nearly identical in construction, materials and character but lacks the decorative details of the original building, except that the diamond brick pattern was continued along its east and north elevations. All original steel industrial windows were previously removed when the building was converted to a storage facility in the late 1970s. The original window openings remain intact, however, maintaining their expansive size and the rhythm and ratio of solid to void that characterized the historic appearance. Retention of the original openings has also facilitated replacement with new windows of the appropriate size, character and appearance, based on historic photographs, which are currently being installed in 2013.

The building's interior is also simple and functional but retains much of its historic fabric and character. Designed by Frank Hill Smith Co. of Dayton, an accomplished engineering and industrial architecture firm, the original building incorporated a concrete reinforcing system that allowed for the creation of flat slabs with no dropped beams across the interior. The exposed concrete columns are octagonal, with decorative cast capitals and dropped rectangular panels where they meet the exposed concrete ceilings. The exterior structure is also exposed, including perimeter concrete columns and beams as

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well as the clay tile backing for the spandrels. The interior of the 1932 addition is very similar, with an exposed concrete structure and industrial character. The only significant visual difference is the use of round mushroom columns in place of the original octagonal columns, reflecting another stage in the development of reinforced concrete design. Historic wood floors were used throughout the building and addition, and remain in fair condition in most areas. Historic stairs and elevators are utilitarian in character but remain with minimal non-historic alterations. The original small lobby space at the west end of the first floor has previously been modified with dropped ceilings and non-historic partitions, but historic plaster ceilings do remain. Freestanding metal storage containers have also previously been installed in some areas of the building, but they had minimal impact and few significant modifications of the historic interior fabric have occurred.

Julian and Kokenge Co. retains a high degree of historic integrity. The only significant alteration has been the removal and replacement of historic windows, which is a very common and generally acceptable change for a building of this age and type. The unaltered original openings are still clearly recognizable, and the historic rhythm of solid to void remains intact, preserving the historic form and character of the building. The replacement windows closely reflect the historic appearance and complement the remaining original fabric. All other original exterior materials and significant architectural details, including the cast concrete ornament, decorative brickwork, bronze entry doors, and stone entry surround have been preserved, and the building still clearly conveys its historic appearance and industrial past. The interior retains a high degree of integrity as well, and is also highly reflective of the building's significance as a manufacturing facility.

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**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1921-1963  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1921 – Original building completed  
\_\_\_\_\_  
1932 – Significant addition constructed  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Frank Hill Smith Co.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1921, with completion of the building's original construction and first occupancy. As the building's associations with Julian and Kokenge Co., a significant industrial enterprise, continued until 1975, a cut-off of 50 years was used to establish the end of the period of significance at 1963.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Julian and Kokenge Co. is significant under Criterion A at the local level in the area of industry for its association with Julian and Kokenge Co., a prominent shoe manufacturing company headquartered in the building during the historic period. Founded in Cincinnati by future United States Treasurer William A. Julian in 1893, the company would steadily grow into one of the largest manufacturers of women's shoes in the nation, and a significant contributor to the United States shoe industry. In 1932, the company consolidated its operations and relocated its headquarters to the Columbus factory at Front and Main Streets, where it constructed a large addition. The publically owned company would continue to grow and expand in the decades that followed, including acquiring and absorbing additional manufacturers in other states and establishing a national reputation for its products and business. The company's primary leaders during this period, Herbert N. Lape Sr. and his son Herbert Lape Jr., were both prominent national figures in the shoe industry as well as respected Columbus citizens. Julian and Kokenge Co. clearly represented an important industrial concern in Columbus during the historic period. The company remained headquartered at its Columbus plant until its demise in 1975, when it most likely fell victim to a massive industry shift toward foreign production. As its headquarters for over 40 years during a time of significant growth, the former Julian and Kokenge Co. factory in Columbus is the building most closely associated with the company and the only building with any such associations known to remain.

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### Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Shoe manufacturing company Julian and Kokenge Co. was formally established in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1897, effectively replacing its predecessor known as the Alter and Julian Company, which was placed in receivership over a dispute among its shareholders despite being a solvent business. That company had been founded in 1893 by Kentucky native William A. Julian, who would remain president of Julian and Kokenge Co. until 1922 and its Board Chairman until 1933, when he was appointed United States Treasurer, a post he held until his death in 1949. Julian oversaw a phase of rapid initial growth for Julian and Kokenge Co., which by 1906 had erected what local newspapers referred to as an "immense plant" along East Fourth Street in Cincinnati. Shoe manufacturing was a booming national industry in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and one of the largest industrial employers in the United States. Once almost entirely concentrated in Massachusetts, shoe manufacturing began to spread to several Midwest cities in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Cincinnati developed into an important regional center, especially in the manufacture of women's shoes, and Julian and Kokenge Co. established a national reputation in that sector of the industry. As early as 1905, Julian and Kokenge brand women's shoes were being advertised and sold as far away as Spokane, Washington, demonstrating the early reach of their marketing and distribution. Although the deal would eventually collapse, an attempted merger in 1916 provides some insight into the level of stature the company had assumed by that date. The proposed merger, between Julian and Kokenge Co., Krohn-Fechheimer Company, and Val Duttonhofer Sons Company, would have created a company worth a combined \$12 million (over \$250 million in 2012 dollars) and was touted in the local newspaper as "... a big thing for the Cincinnati shoe market and (the company) will be one of the big competitive shoe companies of the United states." The newspaper noted that the companies represented three of the largest in Cincinnati and had each attained "a large success in the shoe manufacturing field," confirming the achievements of Julian and Kokenge Co. during its first two decades of existence.

In 1919, Julian and Kokenge Co. purchased the property at the northeast corner of South Front Street and West Main Street in Columbus, Ohio and announced their intent to expend approximately \$300,000 on construction of a branch factory on the site. Frank Hill Smith Co., architects and engineers of Dayton, Ohio, was awarded the contract to design and build what was then planned as a 5-story concrete building. A number of changes would occur before the building was completed early in 1921, however. Although the roughly 60' x 180' footprint of the building remained unchanged from the original proposal, it grew from five to six stories. Interestingly, the name of the enterprise was itself changed to the Lape and Adler Co., reflecting the names of its principals Herbert N. Lape and Milton Adler. Both men were longtime employees of Julian and Kokenge Co., where Lape was then serving as secretary and sales manager and Adler as vice-president, and would continue to act in those roles even after completion of the Columbus factory. Referring to Lape and his continued work in Cincinnati, the Columbus Dispatch indicated that, "This will in no way conflict with his duties of the New L. & A. Co. in Columbus, as the lines of shoes do not compete." It is unclear why the Columbus factory was renamed Lape and Adler Co. when originally constructed. William Julian was increasingly committed to his political life at the time, having risen to become a prominent member of the Democratic party and Ohio candidate for United States Senate in 1920. He had likely already begun ceding daily control of the company to Herbert Lape and Milton Adler, and the name may have been an effort to convey that transition. Lape was also a Columbus native and had begun his career in the shoe industry there, a connection the company may have wanted to reinforce. Julian and Kokenge Co. clearly continued to serve as the

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parent company and the primary focus, however, with Adler succeeding founder William A. Julian as president in 1922, followed by Lape in 1928. In 1932 Julian and Kokenge Co. would close its Cincinnati plant and move its headquarters (and name) to Columbus, after which there is no further mention of Lape and Adler Co. It can effectively be considered an extension of Julian and Kokenge Co., with little if any significant historical separation between the two entities.

Additional factors may have contributed to Julian and Kokenge Co. initially distancing itself, at least in name, from the new Columbus factory. The late 1910s and early 1920s were turbulent times for the U.S. shoe industry, which was facing a national recession following the end of World War I while also struggling to come to terms with an increasingly unionized labor force. Strikes over wage disputes became more common at Cincinnati's shoe factories, including large-scale strikes in 1912, 1915 and 1918, culminating in a 1922 strike that lasted several months. A number of sources indicate that the unrest led several manufacturers to leave the city, including Julian and Kokenge Co. The 1932 newspaper announcement of the company's relocation to Columbus began, "The Julian & Kokenge Co. will join the exodus of shoe factories from Cincinnati..." and quoted an attorney and business manager for the labor union defending their actions, "To 'correct the impression that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union drove the industry out of Cincinnati," citing recent wage concessions accepted, "under the impression that their action would keep the Cincinnati plant open." A 1938 review of Cincinnati's industrial history also indicated that several of the city's shoe factories closed and reopened in other locations during this period due to labor disputes, with the Julian & Kokenge Co. factory in Columbus cited as a specific example of the trend. Using the Lape and Adler Co. name, therefore, may have also been an effort to avoid negative publicity in Cincinnati over what was clearly a contentious local issue.

Julian and Kokenge Co. continued its success through the 1920s, with a focus on high-grade women's shoes. The remarkable output and rapid growth of the Columbus factory (still known as Lape and Adler Co.) were already being heralded in the local newspaper by June 1921, which was producing 1,500 to 1,800 pairs of shoes each day with potential for as many as 4,000 pairs and had sales contracts for all future production through October 1. The article indicated that 50 experienced operators were needed in the fitting room to keep up with the company's demand, with openings in other areas of the factory as well. Lape was a featured speaker at the 1927 convention of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, where he explained the company's approach of undertaking their own mass marketing and sales campaigns as a manufacturer rather than relying on retailers' direct dealings with the ultimate buyers. He suggested that a shoe priced at \$15 a pair could sell much faster than a similar pair priced at \$12.50 if advertising succeeded in generating sufficient attention. "Women, he said, wanted to purchase only such merchandise as is in the public eye and being discussed and written about." This strategy led Julian and Kokenge Co. to develop and promote a number of specific shoe products – such as the "Foot Saver," "Foot Friend" and "Airy Welts" – as well as the overall company brand, often referred to in advertisements simply as "J & K". The approach was clearly successful, and a 1929 business excerpt from the Cincinnati Stock Exchange indicated that by then Julian and Kokenge Co. "...rank(ed) as one of the largest manufacturers of women's high grade shoes in the U.S."

Having achieving this position in the shoe industry, Julian and Kokenge Co. was able to weather the difficulties of the Great Depression. Despite recording net annual losses in 1931 (-\$209,242) and 1932 (-\$258,702) – the only years between 1930 and 1956 the company is known to have done so – Julian and Kokenge Co. rebounded quickly and steadily grew over the next few years, earning its highest profits (\$406,297) to date by 1936. This period also clearly reflects the company's investment in consolidation at the Columbus plant, manifested in the factory addition completed in 1932. Both the Cincinnati plant and another factory in Springfield, Ohio were closed at the time, with employment at the Columbus location increased from 450 to nearly 800. Although the required capital costs certainly contributed to their net losses early in the decade, consolidating operations in one location and essentially doubling the size of the Columbus factory provided the efficiency and capacity Julian and Kokenge Co. needed to maintain their place in the industry.

Reflecting its sustained success and national prominence in the industry, Julian and Kokenge Co. was listed on the New York Curb Exchange (known as the American Stock Exchange after 1953) in 1936. Company earnings reports published regularly in the Wall Street Journal and New York Times show that Julian and Kokenge Co. sustained fairly steady profits through the end of the 1940s, averaging \$290,404 per year from 1937 through 1947 with a high of \$424,444 in 1946 and a low of \$155,629 in 1945. The numbers also indicate the difficulties faced by the company and the broader shoe industry, however, which has always struggled with slim profit margins. Julian and Kokenge Co. nearly doubled their net sales from \$3.6 million in 1936 to \$7 million in 1947 – a 94% increase. The company's profits for 1947 (\$405,812) were slightly less than 1936 (\$406,297), however, and represented only 5.8% of net sales versus 11.3% in 1936. Significant gains in sales and production were consistently needed just to sustain the company, highlighting the competitive nature of the industry and the impressive quality of Julian and Kokenge Co.'s long-term success.

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Julian and Kokenge Co. also maintained a significant national presence in the industry, with Herbert N. Lape frequently speaking on behalf of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association in publications and at events, also serving as the organization's vice-president. His son Herbert N. Lape Jr., who became president of the company in 1941, continued their role in the organization and was a featured speaker at the 1953 annual membership meeting of what was then known as the National Shoe Manufacturers Association. He would also go on to serve as regional vice-president for the organization beginning in 1960 and was its president-elect at the time of his death in 1963. Lape Sr., who assumed the role of Board Chairman at Julian and Kokenge Co. after retiring from its presidency, also remained an important figure in the nation's broader business community. He was active within the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, where he was chairman of the organization's manufacture committee in 1945, and served a leadership role in several efforts to plan for the reorientation of industrial labor and real estate developed during World War II. Such continued recognition for its leaders suggests that Julian and Kokenge Co. remained a well-respected enterprise nationally through the 1940s and 1950s.

Slim profit margins continued to plague the nation's shoe industry, however, and efforts to improve efficiency and maintain low prices were a consistent focus. Herbert Lape Jr.'s 1953 speech at the National Shoe Manufacturers Association emphasized a need for better cooperation among retailers and manufacturers, to reduce the "multiplicity of styles" being offered and thereby increase production speed and efficiency. One can assume that Julian and Kokenge Co. was attempting to implement such a policy in the post-war years, but they also used the acquisition of other manufacturers to boost production and reduce competition. Julian and Kokenge Co. purchased the Marshall, Meadows and Stewart Company of Auburn, New York in 1956, although they closed the plant in 1958, and also acquired the Miller Shoe Company of Cincinnati in 1959.

Competition with foreign imports would prove to be the primary challenge for U.S. shoe manufacturers in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, eventually eliminating nearly all domestic production. Shoe imports were already a significant concern of the industry by 1937, when a proposed trade agreement with Czechoslovakia brought public attention to the issue. U.S. shoe exports had dropped from 21.7 million pairs valued at \$75.4 million in 1919 to only 1.6 million pairs with a value of \$3.4 million in 1936 – a decline of more than 95 percent in dollar value. Over the same period the dollar value of shoe imports into the U.S. increased by over 1000 percent, from 62,000 pairs worth \$226,000 in 1919 to 5.3 million pairs worth \$2.6 million in 1936. Shoe manufacturing remained a significant industry in the U.S., however, and was still the nation's fifth-largest manufacturing employer in 1944 (the shoemaking industry was the largest employer in the U.S. prior to the Civil War). The industry's steep decline would not begin until the mid-1960s, when direct tariffs dropped by more than 50 percent over a 15-year period. While shoe consumption in the U.S. rose from 735 million pairs in 1966 to over 1.2 billion in 1996, domestic production dropped from 639 million to 120 million pairs. Imports went from representing 13 percent of the U.S. market in 1966 to almost 97 percent in 2001. Full-time employment in the industry fell by 88 percent (from 233,400 to 28,900) over the same period and now ranks near the bottom among U.S. manufacturing sectors.

While less information is available about the activities of Julian and Kokenge Co. in the 1960s and 1970s, one can assume the company was gradually eroded by these broader industry trends. As the statistics above indicate, essentially all U.S. shoe manufacturers either moved production overseas or were driven out of business, and there is no evidence to suggest that Julian and Kokenge Co. ever attempted the former. Herbert Lape Jr. died unexpectedly from a stroke in November 1963, while still serving as the company's president and board chairman, and one can also imagine the negative effects on the company of losing a longtime leader during an especially difficult time for the industry. Julian and Kokenge Co. finally suspended operations at its Columbus plant in December 1974, when a group of 8 workers filed an involuntary bankruptcy action against the company. They permanently vacated the Front Street building in 1975, and Julian and Kokenge Co. ceased to exist.

Julian and Kokenge Co. was a significant U.S. shoe manufacturer for nearly 80 years, including 43 years headquartered at the Front Street plant in Columbus, which operated for a total of 54 years. The building's original construction in 1921 as Lape and Adler Co. and the large 1932 addition reflect a significant period of transition for the company, as founder William A. Julian yielded active management and Julian and Kokenge Co. permanently relocated to Columbus. The building is also associated with a period of significant growth, with the company's sales nearly doubling over a 10-year period and its stock being traded on a major New York exchange while headquartered there. For its associations with the company, which was clearly an important contributor to the industrial economy of Columbus during the historic period, the Front Street factory of Julian and Kokenge Co. is significant under Criterion A in the area of industry.



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### **Developmental history/additional historic context information**

#### **William A. Julian (c.1861-1949)**

William Alexander Julian, founder and longtime leader of Julian and Kokenge Co., was born in Franklin County, Kentucky c. 1861. (His exact date of birth was a closely guarded secret and remains unverified, with reports ranging from 1861 to 1871.) His father Alexander Juilan was a prosperous farmer, but Julian left home for Frankfort, Kentucky at the age of 18. He reportedly worked as a bank clerk there and also graduated from Dodds College in 1888. Julian then moved to Cincinnati, where he first entered the shoe business. He is reported to have begun at a company named Stribley & Co., but he soon founded the Alter and Julian Co. in 1893 with partners Franklin Alter and Henry Kokenge and acted as the company's president through 1897. That company was effectively replaced in 1897 by Julian and Kokenge Co., again with Julian assuming the presidency. From 1897 through 1908, Julian was also listed in local city directories as president of the Cincinnati Shoe Co., but he remained president of Julian and Kokenge Co. throughout the same period and was not associated with Cincinnati Shoe Co. after 1908. Meanwhile, in 1895 Julian married Gertrude E. Means, daughter of former Cincinnati mayor William Means.

Julian remained president of Julian and Kokenge Co. until 1922, when he retired from active management but remained chairman of its board of directors until 1933. He was also active in banking while running the shoe company, serving as president of Queen City Savings Bank and Trust Co. of Cincinnati and First National Bank of Bethel, Ohio, as well as vice-president and director of Cincinnati's Central Trust Co. He was a noted philanthropist as well, the longtime president of the Associated Charities of Cincinnati and chairman of the investment committee of Berea College. During World War I, Julian served as chairman of the civilian relief committee of the American Red Cross and vice-chairman of the organization's Cincinnati chapter. Julian was an active member of the Democratic party, with his political service increasing later in his life. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1916, and in 1920 Julian was an Ohio candidate for U.S. Senator, losing the race to Frank B. Willis in a national Republican landslide led by Warren G. Harding. He never again sought elected office and reportedly turned down a number of appointments during the Wilson administration, including seats on the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Reserve Board, as well as treasurer of the Democratic national committee. He did serve on the national Democratic committee for Ohio from 1926 to 1934, however, and was known to be a significant force in the nominations and elections of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1933, he accepted President Roosevelt's offer to become United States Treasurer, the first major post offered to an Ohioan in that administration. One report indicated that Roosevelt persuaded Julian to come to Washington to overhaul the nation's fiscal system in mid-depression. Julian remained in the position, but also generally out of the public eye, until his death in an automobile accident in Bethesda, Maryland in 1949.

#### **Herbert N. Lape Sr. (1878-1963)**

Herbert N. Lape Sr., longtime Julian and Kokenge Co. employee and the company's president from 1928 to 1941, was born in Plain City, Ohio in 1878 but came to Columbus with his parents as a young boy. A proudly self-made man from a poor family, Lape dropped out of Spring Street School when he was 15 to begin working full time. According to his obituary, "He worked as an office boy, janitor, stock boy and general helper at an E. Main St. millinery store, sold The Dispatch alongside the Neil House and became a bellboy at a hotel, all within two years after he quit school." He was known as a charismatic man, traveling with the Wilbur Opera Co. selling programs and photographs for two years after becoming friendly with its members while working as a bellboy. In much the same way, Lape was 19 and working at a restaurant in Union Station when he drew the attention of Robert F. Wolfe, a regular patron of the restaurant but also owner of the Wolfe Brothers Shoe Co, who offered Lape a job as a salesman for the company. He moved to the C&E Shoe Co., another Columbus manufacturer, one and a half years later before accepting a job with Julian and Kokenge Co. in 1904 and relocating to Cincinnati. He was always a successful salesman, and in 1918 he became the company's sales manager, rising to the level of vice-president in 1922 and president in 1928. In 1932 he oversaw relocation of the Julian and Kokenge Co. headquarters to his native Columbus, where it would remain until closing permanently in 1975. After retiring in 1941, he remained honorary chairman of the board of directors until his death. Lape was also active in civic and social work and an important member of several business organizations, including serving as president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, a director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and vice president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association. He grew ill in his later years and retired from civic engagements after 1948 before finally dying at home in 1963, at the age of 85.

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### **Herbert N. Lape Jr. (1899-1963)**

Herbert N. Lape Jr., born in Columbus, Ohio in 1899, would follow in his father's footsteps and rise to become president of Julian and Kokenge Co. from 1941 until his death in 1963. He was a noted leader in the national shoe industry and was elected regional vice-president of the National Shoe Manufacturers Association in 1960 and its president in 1963, although he died before beginning his term as president. Lape was active in local civic affairs as well, serving as a member of the Metropolitan Committee of Greater Columbus and a trustee of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, as well as a director of the Ohio National Bank. In the fall of 1963, Lape ran an unsuccessful campaign for Mayor of Bexley, Ohio, a residential community east of downtown Columbus. He suffered an unexpected stroke soon after, in November 1963, and died a few days later at the age of 64.

### **Industrial Development in Columbus During the Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

Small-scale local industries existed in Columbus in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it was not until after the end of the Civil War that the city would experience modern industrial development on a significant scale. The federal government had sponsored construction of sophisticated national railroad networks during the war, and Columbus and Ohio found themselves at the center of a major transportation network, substantially easing access both to raw material supplies and to end markets for manufactured goods. This was further enhanced by the 1870 opening of the Hocking Valley Railroad, which linked Columbus manufacturers directly to the rich natural resources of southeastern Ohio.

By the 1880s, Columbus had a vibrant local industrial sector producing a wide variety of goods. The city's primary industrial district initially developed along the banks of the Scioto River, already a busy commercial storage area for canal boats navigating the Columbus feeder to the Ohio and Erie Canal and now also crossed by a series of rail lines. Factories lined both sides of the river, roughly between Spring Street and Main Street, surrounded by warehouses and worker housing. The original frontier town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, was absorbed into Columbus to create an industrial and commercial neighborhood in the river bottoms known as Middletown. As the growth of industry combined with continued development of established commercial and governmental sectors, Columbus was expanding rapidly in population and land area around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The value of downtown real estate rose substantially while larger industrial operations required increasing amounts of space, leading most manufacturers to move away from the city center. Rather than congregating in one location, industrial development dispersed around the perimeter of the city, following the Scioto River north and rail lines in all directions. In the 1890s, new industrial districts emerged to the north around First Avenue and Fourth Streets and to the south in the Steelton area below German Village along Parsons Avenue. Nearly all heavy industry had moved out of the central city by 1900.

The Scioto River bottoms remained occupied by light manufacturing, warehouses and commercial establishments as well as worker housing, developing into what was generally regarded as one of the city's worst urban slums. The area was also subject to frequent flooding, and a massive flood that hit Columbus in March 1913 wiped out much of the neighborhood. Although physically devastating, the flood also provided an opportunity to redevelop the riverfront. A 1908 plan for the city had envisioned the area as the heart of a new civic center, with a mall extending west down Broad Street from the Capitol and across the Scioto River, providing a tangible concept for city leaders to promote in the wake of the flood. At the same time, the Army Corps of Engineers arrived with plans to widen the river and construct a concrete retaining wall along the east bank to prevent future flooding, which they did between 1918 and 1921. Three new classically styled bridges were also built at Broad, Town and Main Streets. The work set the stage for development of Columbus's Civic Center, with a number of public buildings constructed along the newly created Civic Center Drive during the 1920s and 1930s.

In some respects, therefore, the location at Front and Main Streets chosen by Julian and Kokenge Co. (then Lape and Adler Co.) for their factory in 1919 was unusual. Most industrial concerns had already moved outside of the central city, and there was a concerted effort underway to redevelop the low-lying areas around the Scioto River with more attractive public buildings and parks. That transition was in its earliest stages at the time, however, and commercial and light manufacturing uses remained. Most other existing shoe manufacturers were also still located along the river, including Wolfe Brothers and Riley Shoe, just a few blocks north and south on Front Street, respectively. With the flooding problems being addressed by the Corps of Engineers, one can see why the site would be attractive to the company and at the time it may have seemed likely that the area would remain a commercial and industrial center – as it had been since the city's founding. The immediate surroundings of Julian and Kokenge Co. never experienced the type of civic development that occurred a few blocks north, but neither was it reestablished as a significant industrial area. It instead appears to have

Julian and Kokenge Co.  
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been treated mostly with indifference or apathy. Very little new development occurred around the factory between 1920 and 1950, as the area's working class housing and smaller commercial establishments gradually disappeared in favor of parking lots and garages. Julian and Kokenge Co. therefore appears to have been the last significant industrial building constructed in the east bottoms of the Scioto River.

### **Shoe Manufacturing in Columbus – 1875-1960**

Columbus's industrial economy has generally been characterized, throughout its history, by a diverse range of manufacturing interests without any one dominant sector. The city's railroads provided access to a wide range of materials and markets, and Columbus was not especially predisposed geographically to manufacture one product over another. Rather, most industrial clusters that emerged over time were driven by the personal ambitions of entrepreneurs, with one or two companies achieving success in an industry and driving additional related development. Institutions like the Columbus Buggy Company rose from humble beginnings in 1875 to become the largest buggy manufacturer in America by 1900. Spurred by its success, 22 other buggy companies were also operating in the city at the turn of the century, with Columbus producing one of every six buggies in the nation. Columbus was also home to several breweries in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries – such as Hoster, Schlee and Born – an industry developed locally around the city's large German population that expanded to a national scale with the arrival of refrigerated rail cars in the 1890s.

Shoe manufacturing was another such cluster within the industrial economy of Columbus, an ultimately sizable and significant presence whose initial development was fueled by a small group of entrepreneurs. The first company of significant scale to emerge was the H.C. Godman Co. (main factory at 347 W. Broad – demolished). Initially founded by Henry Clay Godman (1832-1907) as Hodder and Godman Leather in 1876, at its height H.C. Godman Co. was producing shoes in six separate locations around the city and the company operated in Columbus until 1962. One of the men who helped incorporate H.C. Godman Co. was a young and ambitious entrepreneur named Robert F. Wolfe (1860-1927), who had arrived in Columbus in 1888 to work as a shoe salesman. Soon after, he and his brother Harry P. Wolfe (1872-1946) started their own shoe manufacturing company in 1890. Wolfe Brothers Shoe Company (42-50 S. Front – demolished), also known as the Wolfe "Wear-U-Well" Shoe Corporation, would itself grow into a sizable enterprise with national interests and influence – with their shoes eventually sold in 4,000 retail stores across 38 states. (Robert and Harry Wolfe are perhaps best known as longtime owners and publishers of the Columbus Dispatch, which they acquired in 1905 from their earnings from Wolfe Brothers.) Likely encouraged by the success of his brothers, Charles B. Wolfe (1867-1918) established yet another shoe manufacturer – C&E Shoe Company (155 Noble – demolished) – in 1900, and was churning out 7,000 pairs of shoes each day by 1906. Additional companies of significant scale, including G. Edwin Smith Shoe Co. (92 W. Long – demolished) and Riley Shoe Manufacturing Co. (324 S. Front – demolished) were also operating in Columbus in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, along with related suppliers like the Jones Heel Manufacturing Company (841-3 S. Front – demolished), one of the largest shoe heel manufacturers in the United States in 1919.

Shoe manufacturing was clearly a significant component of the industrial economy of Columbus, and sources indicate it was one of the few local sectors to grow during the 1920s and 1930s. Like most individual industrial sectors in the city, however, its overall impact on local economic production was probably limited. Shoe manufacturing therefore receives only passing attention in historical accounts of the city, generally in reference to the prominent local citizens who ran the most successful companies. While specific histories of the other local shoe manufacturers are largely unknown, one can assume they employed similar strategies and faced similar market challenges as Julian and Kokenge Co., enjoying success through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century but quickly devastated by increasing pressure from foreign competitors as the second half of the century began. Most local shoe manufacturers in Columbus were gone by 1950, with only the largest like H.C. Godman and Wolfe Brothers surviving into the 1960s.

Julian and Kokenge Co. represented a significant, albeit relatively late, addition to the local shoe manufacturing industry. (Interestingly, even Julian and Kokenge Co.'s relocation to Columbus was tied directly to the influence of the industry's early local entrepreneurs. It was Robert P. Wolfe who initially invited Herbert N. Lape into the shoe business, and Lape got his start working as a salesman for Wolfe Brothers and C & E Shoe Company.) The national presence and large-scale production of Julian and Kokenge Co. would have placed it among Columbus's most significant shoe manufacturers, and their factory would have added substantially to Columbus's total shoe output and increased the city's prominence in the industry. Operating until 1975, Julian and Kokenge Co. was also the longest lasting shoe manufacturer in Columbus. As evidenced by the list above, Julian and Kokenge Co. is the only surviving factory building in the city associated with a significant shoe manufacturer from the period.

Julian and Kokenge Co.  
Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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- "William A. Julian." *Cincinnati Enquirer*, May 31, 1949, 4.

**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: Columbus Metropolitan Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.81 acres

**UTM References**

1	<u>17</u>	<u>329076</u>	<u>4424608</u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
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2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is bounded on the west by South Front Street, on the south by West Main Street, on the east by South Wall Street and on the north by West Cherry Street. Parcel # 010 – 007662.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the nominated property includes all land historically associated with the building and its operation as Julian and Kokenge Co.

Julian and Kokenge Co.  
Name of Property

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### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Peter Ketter  
organization Sandvick Architects, Inc. date 05/16/2012  
street & number 1265 West Sixth Street telephone 216-621-8055  
city or town Cleveland state Ohio zip code 44113  
e-mail pketter@sandvickarchitects.com

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### Additional Documentation

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

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### Photographs:

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Julian and Kokenge Co.  
City or Vicinity: Columbus  
County: Franklin County State: Ohio  
Photographer: Peter Ketter (photos #3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11); Todd Williams (Photos #1, 2, 6, 7, 8)  
Date Photographed: September 2013  
Location of Original Digital Files: Sandvick Architects, 1265 W. 6<sup>th</sup> St., Cleveland, OH

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0001)  
Southwest corner, camera facing northeast.

Photo #2 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0002)  
West façade, camera facing east.

Photo #3 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0003)  
East elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #4 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0004)  
West elevation, 1932 addition, camera facing east

Photo #5 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0005)  
Exterior window detail, camera facing east.

Photo #6 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0006)  
Exterior entrance (west façade), camera facing northeast

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Photo #7 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0007)  
Typical interior, original 1921 section, camera facing northwest.

Photo #8 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0008)  
Typical interior, 1932 addition, camera facing east

Photo #9 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0009)  
Interior, entry door detail, camera facing northwest

Photo #10 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0010)  
Interior, typical stair detail, camera facing southeast.

Photo #11 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_Julian&Kokenge\_0011)  
Interior, circulation core detail, camera facing northeast.

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name CDS Enterprises, c/o CASTO  
street & number 191 W. Nationwide Blvd. #200 telephone 614-228-5331  
city or town Columbus state Ohio zip code 43215

**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.

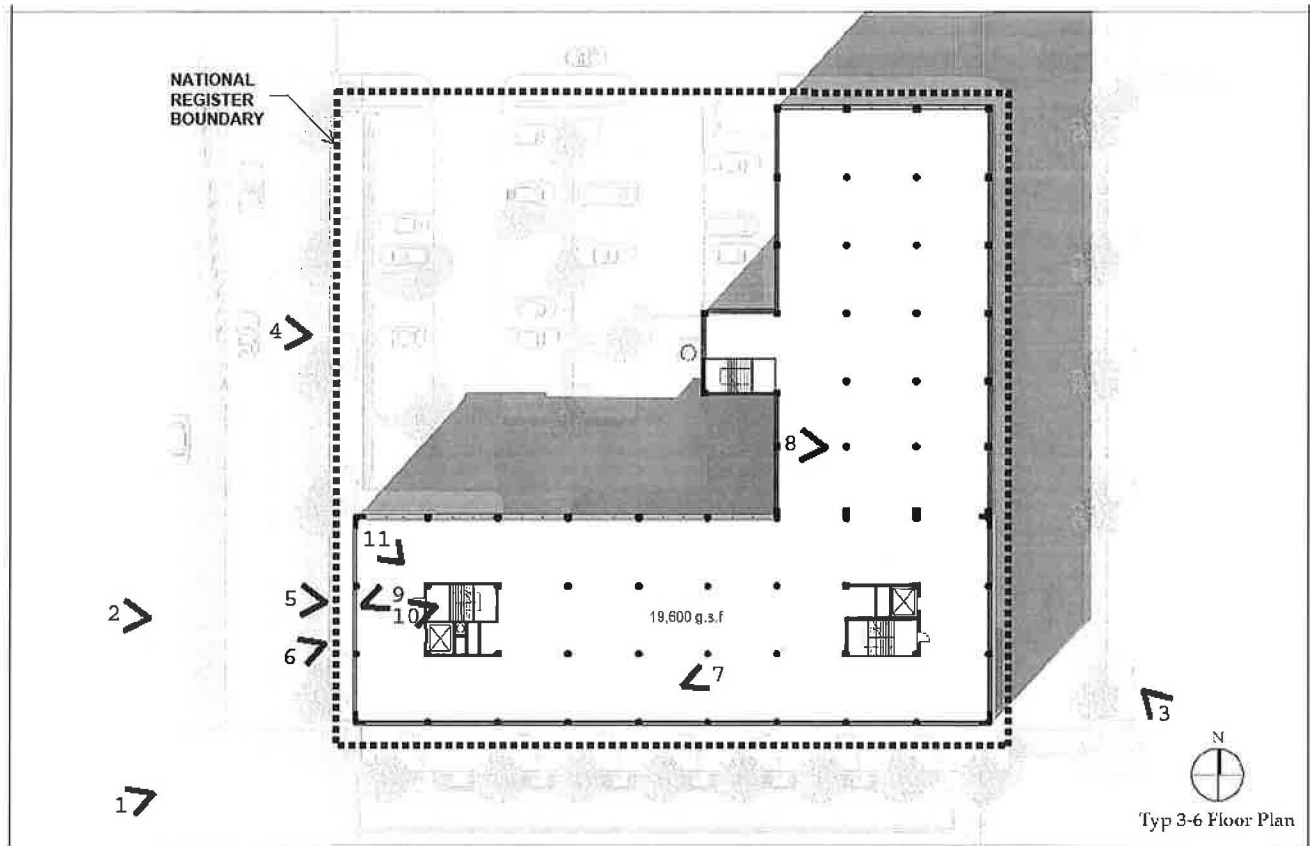
United States Department of the Interior  
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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTO Page 1

Julian and Kokenge Co.
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Photograph Key Plan







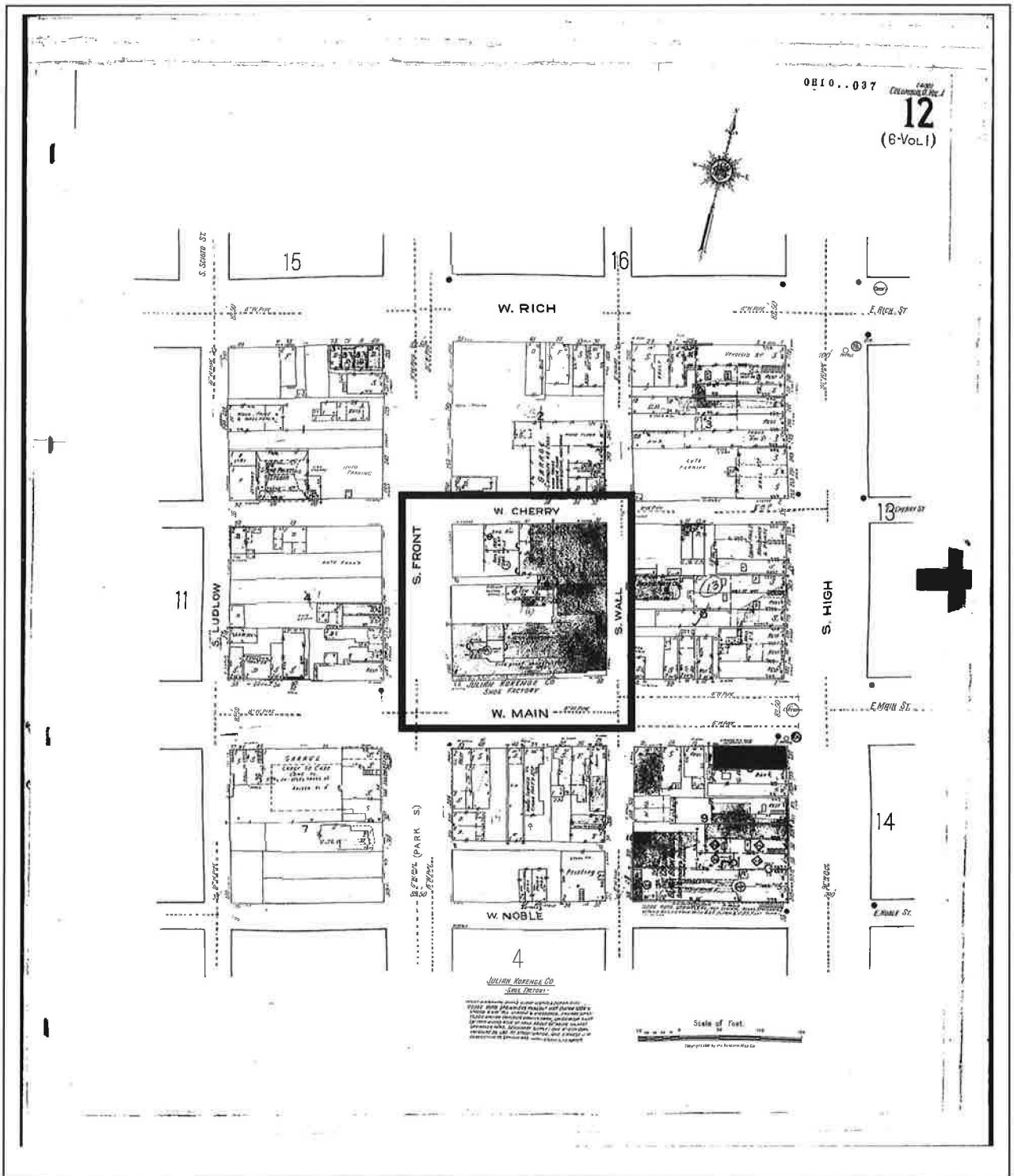
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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Julian and Kokenge Co.
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Section number 7 Page 2

1951 Sanborn Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 12



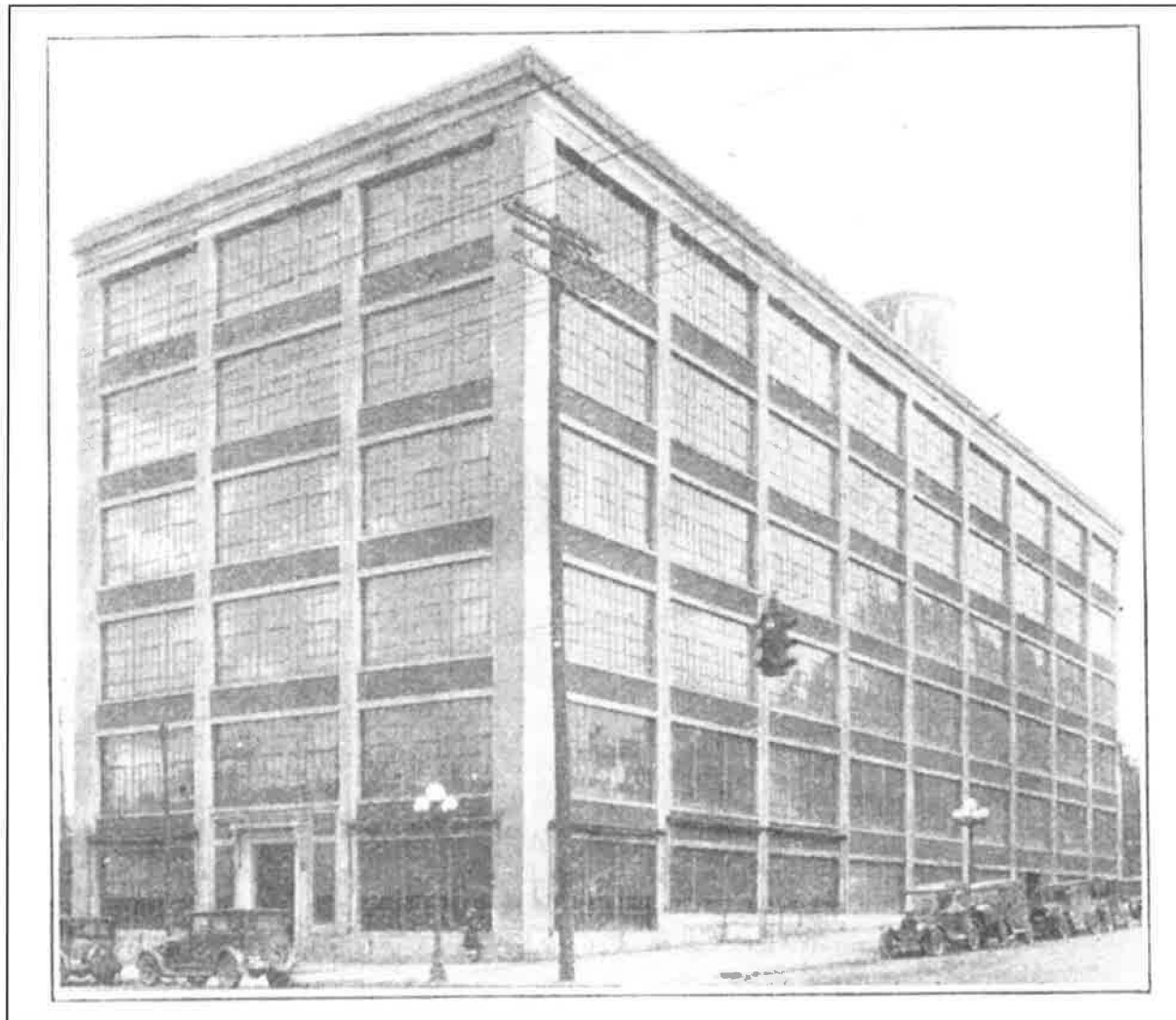
**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Julian and Kokenge Co. Name of Property
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Julian and Kokenge Co. (then known as Lape and Adler Co.), Columbus, 1926  
*Courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan Library Digital Collection*



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National Park Service

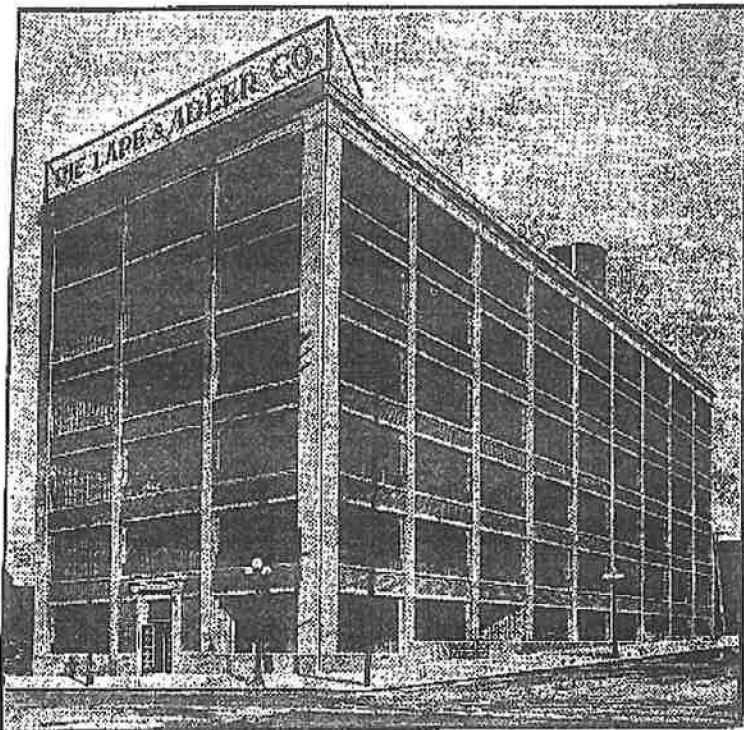
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Julian and Kokenge Co.
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Julian and Kokenge Co. (then known as Lape and Adler Co.), Columbus, 1921 Advertisement  
Courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan Library Digital Collection

N.A.E. COLUMBUS, APRIL, 1921.



**The New Home of The Lape & Adler Co., Manufacturers Women's Shoes**

**J**UST COMPLETED, at 1921 and West Streets, in Columbus, this new building of the Lape & Adler Co. is a full expression of the modern plan of women's shoes and is ready for the water use full capacity is reached.

A feature of the construction above all others is the installation of the "Hi-Style" method of lighting in the factory. This method of lighting is the latest word in modern construction. It also provides natural ventilation and circulation of air. The building will have a very comfortable and airy atmosphere. The building is a masterpiece of modern architecture.

The new factory, measuring 100,000 sq. ft. of floor space, and 100,000 sq. ft. of roof space, has been built and is now ready for occupancy.

Development of a convenient plant and access to the street cars, the new plant will be especially helpful to the workers.

With the company is now in process of being built it is wonderful record of progress and industry. The building of The Lape & Adler Co. has been a real success story.

Mr. Julian K. Kokenge, of Columbus, Ohio, has been selling and distributing shoes since 1910, when he first started out of Columbus for a business career. After a few years in Columbus, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1914, where he engaged in the shoe business for The Lape & Adler Co. There he has made for himself a national-wide reputation as an up-to-date and shrewd manager of women's shoe business. Mr. Lape is secretary and sales manager of the J. & A. Co., which business he will continue. This will be his first venture with his division of the New J. & A. Co. in Columbus as the direct of choice do not forget.

Mr. Milton Adler is vice president of the J. & A. Co. He has had over 10 years active experience in the shoe business. For years he and J. & A. have been the best of friends and the best of customers placed him in the responsible position he has held, and will continue to. Mr. Adler is known to thousands of shoe merchants personally and by correspondence. His many friends will be glad to know that he is to continue, and to extend his activities with both these shoe companies.

Mr. Charles Rosenberger, acting manager of the J. & A. Co., has also been in Columbus and will devote his entire time to manager in the new plant. "Kokenge" as he is best known to the trade, has already made a place for himself in the shoe world.

The Lape & Adler Co. will make a line of low cost, well made and comfortable shoes. The slogan "Hi-Style" "Lo-Price" will indicate the name of the company in the product. The shoes will contain all the quality and workmanship possible to obtain for the price at which they will be sold. Mr. Lape will embody in the line that wonderful "Hi-Style" for which he is so well known.

Columbus is to be congratulated on the acquisition of this unique organization. It means much to the shoe trade of this rapidly growing shoe center.

**"Hi-Style" MERCHANTS ARE INVITED TO "Lo-Price"**  
Write The Lape & Adler Co., Columbus, O.

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Julian and Kokenge Co.
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Julian and Kokenge Co., Company Advertisement for "Foot Saver" Shoes  
*Good Housekeeping, March 1, 1935*

**Just a Foolish Vestal Virgin!**



**S**HE went to the Masquerade Ball as a Vestal Virgin. And everything was thrilling—till he asked her to sit out a dance. It was then she saw him looking at her feet—her weak points, she knew, the toes twisted, the arches swollen, the heels all calloused. She *shouldn't* have worn those revealing sandals to *this* party. . . . He left for the West several days later. A short note from him. Then silence. Gossips wondered what could have nipped their budding romances. *But she knew!*

Women of every age are thinking, as never before, about the appearance of their bare feet. Swimming, stockingless ensembles, openwork sandals—all reveal feminine feet to critical eyes. And misshapen feet are not only unlovely to look at but they indicate foot troubles which exact their penalty in "cross feet" at the eyes, jagged nerves, loss of vitality.

Foot Saver Shoes are smart. Your first glance will tell you that. They breathe New York—Paris—in every line. They flatter your feet, make them appear trim—yes, even dainty!

Yet Foot Savers are also *comfortable*. A slender hidden spring supports the arch, makes walking once more a pleasure. Correctly shaped over "five walking" lasts, they grasp the foot gently, but snugly, prevent the toes from jamming down in the point of the shoe, keep the heel from sliding. Wear them and you can retain—or regain, if need be—true beauty of foot—something to remember with summer bathing days just ahead.

**TRUE STYLE BOOKLET**

A selected shoe or department store in your locality sells Foot Saver Shoes. Write us for the name and a copy of "Foot Notes from Paris," showing the new smart Foot Saver styles. The Julian & Kokenge Co., 270 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.

**Foot Saver Shoes**  
"SMART SHOES FOR BEAUTIFUL FEET"

THE JULIAN & KOKENGE CO., 270 S. Front St., Columbus, O.  
Please send me my "Foot Notes from Paris" booklet, the new smart Foot Saver styles. Also name of the nearest Foot Saver dealer.

Name: .....

Street: .....

City: .....



The WILENE

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Julian and Kokenge Co.
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Julian and Kokenge Co., Company Advertisement for "Foot Saver" Shoes  
*Good Housekeeping, March 1, 1940*

*At Last...*

**SHOES THAT FIT  
LIKE YOUR STOCKINGS**

The Dolly

The Mignon

The Mabry

Shortback means Full-Fashioned Fit. Foot Savers fit your foot the way a full-fashioned stocking fits your leg.

**\$975 to \$1375**

**Full-Fashioned Fit in Sleek New Foot Savers**

The beautiful lines of your new Foot Savers will not be spoiled by unsightly gaps at the heel. Yet they'll never crowd your toes. Foot Savers, you see, are shaped over exclusive Shortback Lasts to hug your foot the way a full-fashioned stocking hugs your leg. Made to fit perfectly — permanently! Write for Style Chart and name of nearest store. The Julian & Kokenge Company, 42 West Main Street, Columbus, Ohio. Junior Foot Savers, made by Curtis-Stephens-Embry Co., Reading, Pa.

Copyr. 1940, The Julian & Kokenge Co. \* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

*Shortback\**

**FOOT SAVER SHOES**

*shaped to fit like your stockings*

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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Julian and Kokenge Co. Name of Property
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East Bank of Scioto River, Looking South From Broad, Columbus, c.1918  
*Courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan Library Digital Collection*



East Bank of Scioto River, South of Broad, Columbus, c.1935  
*Courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan Library Digital Collection*



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National Park Service**

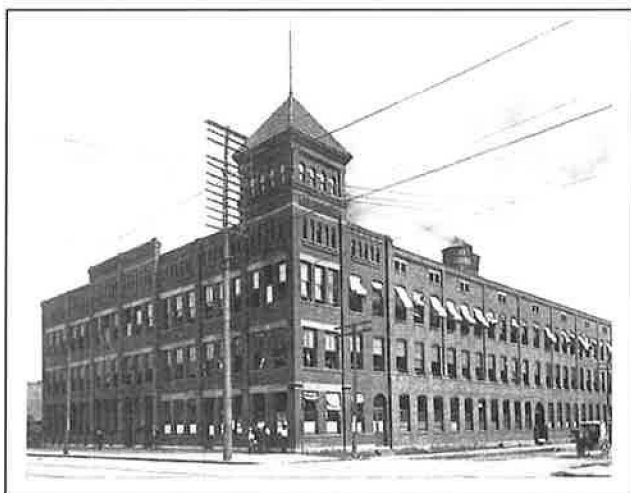
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Julian and Kokenge Co.
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H.C. Godman Co., 347 W. Broad St. Columbus,  
1901

*Courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan Library  
Digital Collection*



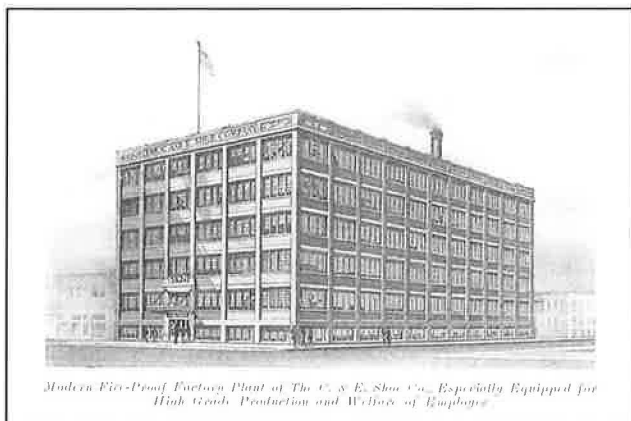
Wolfe Brothers Shoe Co., 42-50 S. Front St.  
Columbus, 1901

*Courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan  
Library Digital Collection*



C & E Shoe Co., 155 Noble St.  
Columbus, 1919

*Courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan Library  
Digital Collection*

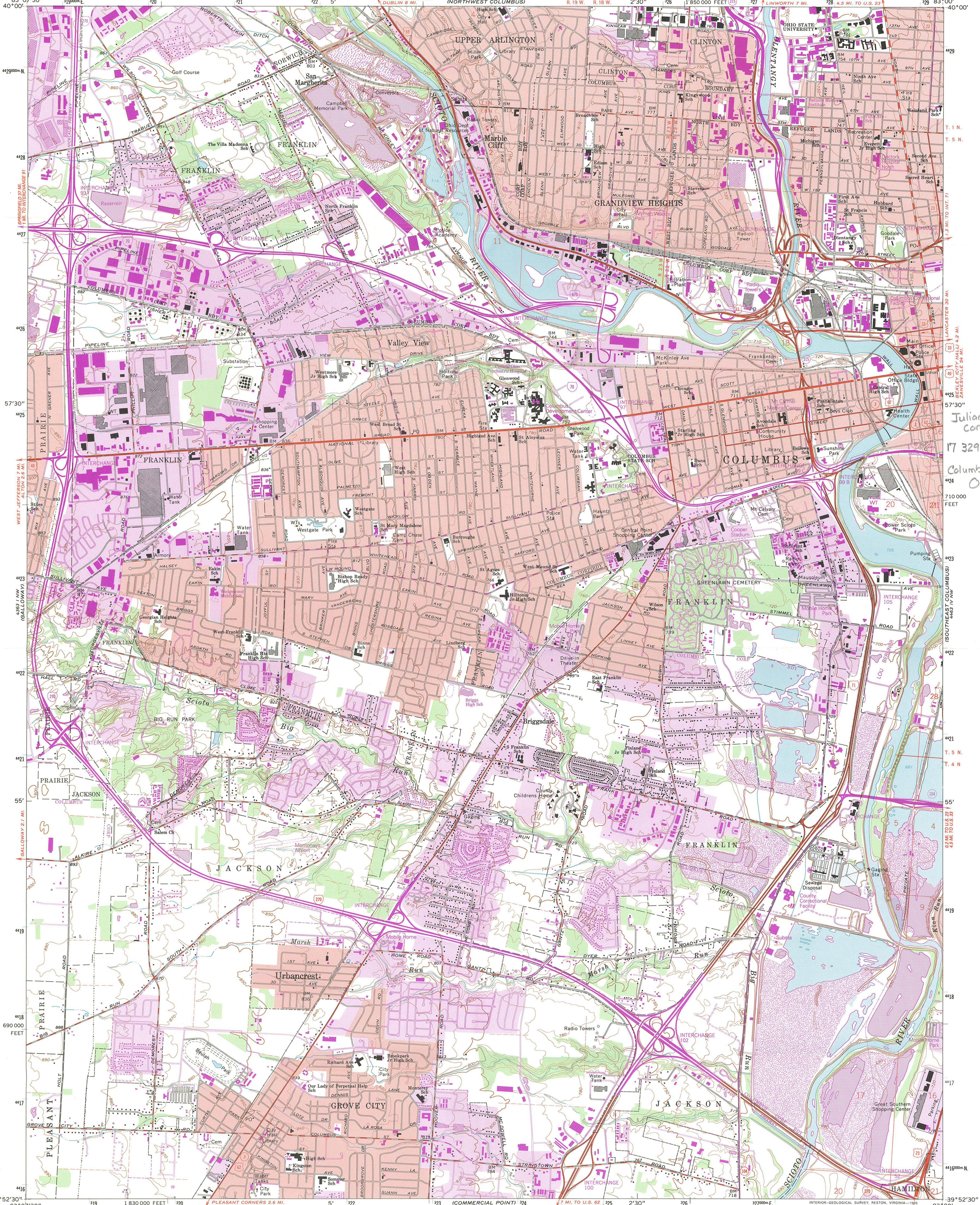


Riley Shoe Mfg. Co., 324 S. Front St.  
Columbus, 1915

*Courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan  
Library Digital Collection*

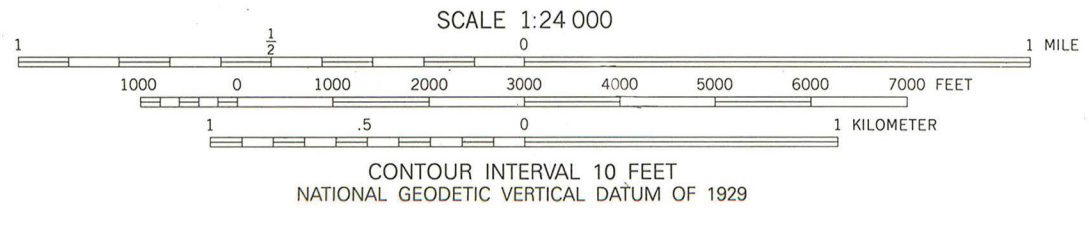
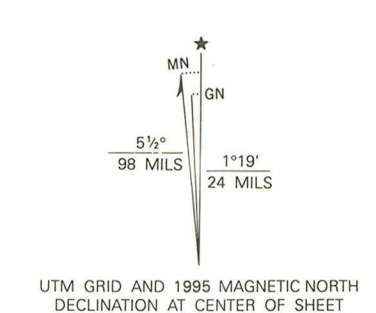






Julian & Koenige  
Company  
17 329076 4424608  
Columbus, Franklin Co,  
OH

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1953 and 1954. Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1991 and 1992 and other sources. Map edited 1995. Conflicts may exist between some updated features and previously mapped contours  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10000-foot ticks: Ohio Coordinate System, south zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)  
Blue 100-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 17  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software  
Area west of the Scioto River lies within the Virginia Military District  
Area north of Base Line lies within the United States Military District  
Land lines based on the Base Line of the United States Military District  
Area South of Base Line lies within Congress Lands east of the Scioto River  
Land lines based on the Scioto River Base



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SOUTHWEST COLUMBUS, OH  
39083-11-TF-024

1965  
REVISED 1995  
DMA 4363 1 NE-SERIES V852



272

Main St

TURNING TRAFFIC  
YIELD  
TO PEDESTRIANS





PRIVATE  
TOW-AWAY ZONE  
NO PARKING  
ANYTIME  
IN THIS ZONE  
EXCEPT AS  
NOTICED  
BY SIGN  
OR BY  
OFFICIALS  
614-882-3555



ENTRANCE  
←

LINCOLN  
SAFETY  
ONLY

ALL WORKERS MUST WEAR  
HARD HATS AT ALL TIMES  
NO TOYS OR OBSTRUCTIONS  
IN THE WORK AREA

SAFETY

SAFETY

SAFETY

SAFETY

SAFETY

SAFETY

SAFETY

SAFETY





272









PLEASE  
CALL  
1-800-  
[arrow pointing right]







EXIT

IN CASE OF  
FIRE PRESS  
THIS BUTTON

National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Julian and Kokenge Company

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 11/01/13      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/13      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/18/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000936

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    12.18.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A  
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews      DISCIPLINE Historian  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_      DATE 12/12/2013

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
800 E. 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Columbus, OH 43211  
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Oct 28, 2013  
For nomination of the Julian S Kokenge Co to the National Register of  
Historic Places:

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs 1 - 11
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
- Piece(s) of correspondence
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_  
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_



October 25, 2013

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the  
National Register  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations for Ohio and new information for one (1) listed property. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Julian and Kokenge Company  
The Kinsey

COUNTY

Franklin  
Hamilton

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Schine's Holland Theater (Amendment)

COUNTY

Logan

The additional information raises the level of significance for this nomination from local to state.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

*Lox A. Logan, Jr.*

Lox A. Logan, Jr.  
Executive Director and CEO  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

**OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

*Ohio Historic Preservation Office*

800 East 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037

[www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)





Andrus, Patrick &lt;patrick\_andrus@nps.gov&gt;

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**Julian & Kokenge Company, Franklin County, OH**

3 messages

**Barb Powers** <bpowers@ohiohistory.org>

Thu, Dec 12, 2013 at 9:32 AM

To: patrick\_andrus@nps.gov

Hi Patrick,

Could you give me the status of the NR nomination for the Julian & Kokenge Company, Franklin County, Ohio? It was sent from the state on October 25, 2013.

Thanks, Barb

**Barbara Powers**

Department Head, Inventory &amp; Registration

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Inventory &amp; Registration

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Society

800 E. 17th Avenue

Columbus, OH 43211

614.298.2000 (office) | 614.298.2037 (fax) | bpowers@ohiohistory.org

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**Andrus, Patrick** <patrick\_andrus@nps.gov>

Thu, Dec 12, 2013 at 10:06 AM

To: Barb Powers &lt;bpowers@ohiohistory.org&gt;

Hi Barb: I'd like to talk with you about the status of the window replacement project. The nomination says that the window openings are being filled with appropriate replacements and the photos (which date to Sept. 2013) shows the work underway with some elevations not complete. Have they progressed further than the condition shown in Sept? Will all of the openings have replacement windows?

I'd like to be able to finish our review in the next day or so.

Patrick

[Quoted text hidden]

Patrick Andrus, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
(202) 354-2218  
patrick\_andrus@nps.gov

**Barb Powers** <bpowers@ohiohistory.org>

Thu, Dec 12, 2013 at 12:10 PM

To: patrick\_andrus@nps.gov

Hi Patrick—

Please see attached photos and Peter Ketter's response below regarding the status of the windows for the property. I have driven by the building earlier this week and can confirm that most of the windows are in place.

Let me know if you have other questions.

Barb

Barbara Powers  
Department Head | Inventory & Registration  
Ohio Historic Preservation Office | Ohio Historical Society  
614-298-2000

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**From:** Peter Ketter [mailto:pketter@sandvickarchitects.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 12, 2013 11:56 AM  
**To:** Barb Powers  
**Subject:** RE: Julian & Kokenge Company, Franklin County, OH

Barb,

All openings will receive new windows except for two (one on east elevation and one on north) where new entries are planned. Some current photos are attached if you want to share those with him to show continued progress. Let me know if anything else comes up or you need additional info.

Thanks,

Peter

**Peter Ketter**

Sandvick Architects Inc

[www.sandvickarchitects.com](http://www.sandvickarchitects.com)

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**From:** Barb Powers [mailto:bpowers@ohiohistory.org]  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 12, 2013 10:23 AM

**To:** Peter Ketter

**Subject:** FW: Julian & Kokenge Company, Franklin County, OH

Hi Peter - please see Patrick's questions below - I can respond about the amount of windows in place (I just drove by it earlier this week); however I am not sure if they intend to fill all of the window openings - let me know about this and I will respond back to Patrick.

Thanks, Barb

Barbara Powers

Department Head | Inventory & Registration

Ohio Historic Preservation Office | Ohio Historical Society

614-298-2000

**From:** Andrus, Patrick [mailto:patrick\_andrus@nps.gov]

**Sent:** Thursday, December 12, 2013 10:07 AM

**To:** Barb Powers

**Subject:** Re: Julian & Kokenge Company, Franklin County, OH

[Quoted text hidden]

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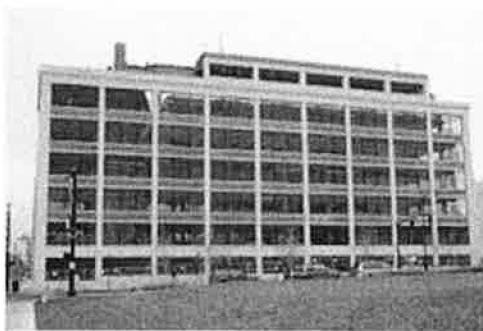
**4 attachments**



**IMG\_1815.JPG**  
566K



**IMG\_1823.JPG**  
523K



**IMG\_1837.JPG**  
545K



**IMG\_1854.JPG**  
521K



