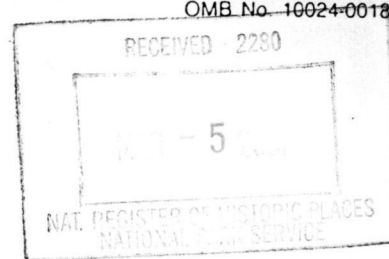


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

379



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 224 East First Avenue, 883 and 895 N. Sixth Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Columbus ☐ vicinity

state Ohio code OH county Franklin code 049 zip code 43201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Babara Powers Dept. Head Planning, Inventory February 13, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Registration Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office -- OH SHPO

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 4-12-01

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

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

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

BUSINESS: Office Building

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL ELEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick, Concrete

roof Built up -- Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building is located at the northeast corner of East First Avenue and North Fourth Street on the near north side of Columbus, Ohio. The nominated property is part of the former Jeffrey Manufacturing Company site, generally bounded by Second Avenue on the north, Fourth Street on the west, I-670 on the south and the railroad line on the east. Today, the only remaining buildings from this company's long tenure at this location are located on the north side of First Avenue, and include the Office Building (1924, A on the map) and the Research Development and Test building (built in 1946, B on the map), a drafting room annex (built c. 1960, C on the map) and two large manufacturing buildings (built in 1906 and 1907, D and E on the map). Located to the east of these buildings along the railroad tracks is the Berry Brothers Bolt Works, listed on the National Register in 1988. The remainder of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company plant to the south of First Avenue and west of the railroad line was demolished in the late 1980s.

The nominated property includes the Office Building (contributing) and a rear addition known as the Research Development and Test Building (contributing, hereinafter referred to in the nomination as the R & D Building), and a one-story rear drafting room annex (non-contributing). The two pre-1950 structures are joined by an original enclosed bridge at their top floors, linking the administrative and research/development functions of the company. The office building faces south, overlooking the vast former site of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company. The R & D building is located across the alley to its north, with frontage on Sixth Street. The annex, originally built as a separate building, was connected to the R & D Building when the space between the two was roofed over at a later time. Its c. 1960 date of construction makes it non-contributing. The other remaining Jeffrey buildings are not included in this nomination because of extensive alterations to their exterior and interior appearance.

A bird's eye view of the plant, with Fourth Street in the foreground (Figure 1), shows the imposing presence of this building at the First Avenue entrance to the property shortly after the office building was constructed in 1923-24. The office building replaced a small frame office on the south side of First Avenue that had been in use since shortly after the plant was first located here in 1888. The new building was designed and built by The Stone and Webster Company of Boston, Massachusetts. It appears as originally designed as shown in a 1923 architect's rendering (Figure 2), with the exception of the front entrance which was modified from the drawing.

The office building is a four-story, reinforced concrete structure faced with a veneer of red and salmon brick (photos 1-6). It has an elongated U shape, with a center seven-bay recessed section flanked by two projecting three-bay wings. Side elevations have six bays. The main facade is symmetrical, with its central entrance feature highlighted by a raised one-story entry pavilion.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

The U-shaped plan creates a central recessed area which forms an entrance courtyard for the building. Also present is a pair of ground-level entry doors at the location of the building's stairwells, at either end of the recessed portion of the facade.

The building is designed with restrained Classical Revival elements rendered in concrete. At the flat roofline, the parapet wall is embellished with a projecting cornice with modillions. The cornice wraps nearly around the building, with the exception of the rear northeast corner (where window openings were taller to admit light to the photography department originally located there). At the center of the main facade above the projecting cornice is a decorative pediment with oval medallion carved with the date of the building's construction, 1924. The central entry pavilion features a balustrade at the roof and a molded door surround; it retains its heavy bronze doors and ornamental light fixtures (photo 4). The steps leading to the door are the width of the pavilion, and have their original wrought iron stair railing and newel posts with copper caps (photo 5). The base of the building is distinguished by a heavy raised water table, which also wraps the perimeter of the building.

The brick walls of the building are laid in a Flemish bonding pattern on all sides. Window openings are given no embellishment, save for a simple concrete sill on each. Windows have steel sash grouped in threes in all locations. In past years, some ground floor and rear window openings were filled in with matching brick, with the sills retained.

At the rear of the office building is a one-story wing, built in three sections (photos 9-11). The first section is at the northeast corner and was used as the building's original boiler room, providing steam heat to the offices. Further west is a one-story wing built as a filing room, probably at the time of the R & D building's construction in 1946. Both of these wings made use of the same Flemish bond pattern and continued the use of the heavy water table that appears on the rest of the building. In later years, the space between these two wings was filled in with brick.

On the interior, the office building is particularly distinguished by its lobby (photos 17-18). Located at the main entrance of the second floor, the lobby is a rectangular space reached by marble stairs from the entry pavilion, with notable features that include an encased beam ceiling with rectangular panels, a travertine marble floor, and window seating benches made of Hantervite marble. Plaster walls have paneled wainscoting and decorative pilasters that align with the ceiling beams. Significant to the space are two ornamental bronze plaques at the east and west ends. The one at the east end is a bronze tablet with the names of Jeffrey employees who served in World War I from 1914-1918. At the west end is a bronze relief of company founder Joseph A. Jeffrey, for whom the building was dedicated at its completion in 1924 (photo 19).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

Originally existing on the long north wall of the lobby were three bronze tablets depicting the development of the coal mining industry. These features have been removed from the space, but an effort is underway to locate and restore them to their original locations. The tablets were designed by Bruce Saville of Columbus, Ohio.

Two other spaces in the building are ornamented and carry special significance. Located on the fourth floor, these are the directors' board room and the library (photos 20-22). The library is primarily distinguished by the facing of its walls with oak panels and its plaster ceiling with cove molding. On the south wall of this room, the paneling hides built-in cabinets and a blackboard. The directors' board room, a rectangular space at the front of the west wing, is particularly distinctive. It is finished in hand-carved oak panels and features a barrel-vault plaster ceiling with patterned relief. On the north wall is a stone Tudor fireplace mantle with an oil portrait of Joseph A. Jeffrey set into the paneling above it. The portrait, which is original to the building, was painted by Eugene Speicher of New York City at the time of the building's dedication. One other important feature of this room is the casement windows that exist on two sides. These leaded glass windows display emblems depicting various Jeffrey Manufacturing Company products, providing a record of the company's history and contribution to the mining industry within the building itself.

The floor plan of the building is typical of office buildings of the period, featuring a central corridor that is repeated on each floor (photo 23). The floors were divided into various offices along the center part of the building, while most of the space in the wings was left as open space (photo 24), according to a floor layout printed in Jeffrey Service, the company's newsletter, at the time the building opened (Figure 4). The building contained all of the latest in conveniences for the main office staff, including lockers, drinking fountains, telephone booths, comfortable rest rooms, an elevator, ample lighting, and such innovations as sound-proofing ceiling material for the stenography office. Each floor contains a vault, used for storing sensitive company engineering drawings and documents.

Connected to the rear of the office building by the enclosed bridge over the alley is the Research Development and Test Building, added to the site in 1946 (photos 7-13). This is a three-story concrete and steel frame building with brick-faced curtain walls. The bridge extends from the fourth floor of the office building, with a stepped parapet, down to the third floor of the addition. The R & D building is divided into two primary sections, east and west. Modest stepped parapets are used to define the exposed east and west elevations of the building. Slightly less than one-half of the structure is devoted to the three floors of the west end, with open office space that was the research wing of the building (photo 26). Also present here is another secure drawing vault which provided needed storage for the hundreds of engineering drawings for Jeffrey products.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

7

4

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

Section number _____ Page _____

To the east, more than half of the building is given over to a tall two-story open industrial space used as a testing facility for Jeffrey products (photos 27 and 28). This part of the building has two large east-west bays with vehicular doors and windows on the east side and tall window walls on the exposed north and south sides. The south bay retains its original wood block flooring. Windows are steel industrial sash with a combination of fixed lights and horizontal casement windows. A small number of windows in the west portion of the building have been replaced with glass block and vertical casement sash.

To the rear (north) of the R & D building is a one-story building with vaulted roof and exposed concrete block structure on three sides (photos 14-16). A plain brick facade with shallow stepped parapet exists on its east side only, where an entry door (a man door) and two window openings (bricked in) exist. This draft room annex was a separate building when constructed c. 1960, and was later connected to the R & D building when the space between the two was roofed over (photo 29). The interior of this building is plainly finished with exposed concrete walls and dropped ceiling (photo 30). Sometime later, it was expanded with a second, flat-roofed concrete block addition to the north. The annex is a non-contributing building which is outside the period of significance for the property.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTUREINDUSTRY**Period of Significance**1924-1950**Significant Dates**1924, 1946**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**The Stone and Webster Co., Boston, MA**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

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

8

1

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

Section number _____ Page _____

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the property is significant for its association with the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, one of Columbus' largest and most enduring industries. This company, which was a pioneer of coal mining mechanization and became known as the largest manufacturer of coal mining machinery in the world, was located at this site beginning in 1888. The tremendous growth and success of this manufacturer is well-illustrated by the office building and R & D building which remain the most intact and historically significant structures associated with Jeffrey on this site. The office building, built in 1924, and the R & D building addition, built in 1946, are important vestiges of Jeffrey Manufacturing's contribution to the coal mining industry as well as to the industrial development and growth of the city of Columbus.

Under Criterion C, the nominated property is important as an example of a large scale company office building and adjoining research building for a major Columbus manufacturer in the period following World War I and during World War II. The office building is an example of a state-of-the-art facility of that period, with fireproof construction and modern facilities for administrative and engineering staff. Significant interior spaces such as the lobby and directors' board room give the building additional architectural character, including the original artwork that exists to honor the company's founder, Joseph A. Jeffrey. The property is a good example of a building type, the industrial office building of the early 20th century, because of its use of restrained Classical Revival features in a practical design that conveys the importance of the industry to the community. Columbus has few such office buildings, with the Jeffrey Office Building being possibly the largest existing in the city. For comparison, another industrial machinery manufacturer of the period, the Jaeger Machine Company, has a modest one-story office building at its plant on Spring Street near downtown Columbus (NR 1983).

The construction of the Research Development and Test Building addition in 1946 reflects the increased war-time productivity of the company. Its design served a dual purpose, equipping the company with additional engineering offices and a well-lighted industrial space for development and testing of prototypes. The R & D addition has a vernacular industrial character that is expressed by its simple brick facades and tall industrial-sash window walls.

Historical Background and Significance

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company was organized in 1876, an outgrowth of the inventive genius of Francis J. Lechner, who invented a coal mining machine, and the organizing ability of Joseph A. Jeffrey, who supplied the capital for the successful development of the machine. From modest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

beginnings, this company gained significance as the largest manufacturer of coal mining machinery in the world.¹ Jeffrey Manufacturing claims a number of firsts in the coal mining industry, including the first adaptation of electric motors to mining machines, development of the first electric locomotive used in bituminous coal mining, manufacture of the first commercially-successful mechanical coal loading machine, the first cable conveyors, and the first combination mining and loading machine.

By 1875, the United States was burning about 100 million tons of coal per year, but productivity in the coal mines was still extremely limited. Coal mining was all underground at the time and the only tools available were hand picks to under-cut the coal face, hand augers to bore holes for the black powder needed to "shoot" the coal down from the solid face, and hand shovels to load the coal into mule carts.² Given the nature of this difficult, labor-intensive work, a number of inventors in Britain and the U.S. were attempting during the 1860s and 1870s to design machines that would facilitate the under-cutting of coal.

In Columbus, an inventor by the name of Francis Lechner developed a design for a chain-driven, air-powered machine that he believed could be used to successfully under-cut the coal mechanically. After he received a patent for the design in 1876, Lechner constructed a model of the machine and displayed it in a storefront on High Street in Columbus, hoping to attract a backer to finance the construction of a prototype machine to test his idea. The model attracted the attention of Joseph A. Jeffrey (1836-1928), a Columbus businessman who was at the time a partner and cashier of the city's Commercial Bank. Columbus was an ideal location for such a venture because of its proximity to the abundant coal fields in Hocking County some 80 miles to the southeast. Recognizing the potential market for this machine, Jeffrey and his partner Francis Sessions purchased a controlling interest in the Lechner patent and incorporated the Lechner Mining Machine Company in 1876, with Sessions as president, Jeffrey as treasurer, and Lechner as general manager. With the financial assistance of these men, Lechner was able to develop a full-sized machine which was first tested in a mine at New Straitsville, Ohio. This was the first commercially successful coal cutting machine.

Jeffrey succeeded Sessions as president in 1880, and in that year the company leased its first factory on State Street for the manufacture of the mining machines. Lechner resigned as general manager in 1882, and the company struggled through the mid-1880s, but business had improved by 1887 when Jeffrey bought out his minority shareholders (including Lechner) and changed the firm's name to the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company.

¹ Hunker, Henry L. Industrial Evolution of Columbus, Ohio. The Ohio State University, Columbus: 1958.

² Much of this information is drawn from "A Short History of the Jeffrey Company" by Robert H. Jeffrey, II, published in Columbus, Ohio in 1975.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

In 1888, Jeffrey Manufacturing purchased four acres of land at the present location and built its first buildings on the south side of East First Avenue along the tracks of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. In that same year, Jeffrey's first electrically driven coal cutter was shipped, as was the first underground electric locomotive, which soon became Jeffrey's second largest product line. Before the end of the century, the company's product lines had been diversified in response to demand. For example, Jeffrey began to design and manufacture its own chains to drive the machines as early as 1886, since there were no suitable chains available commercially. The mining industry also called for elevating and conveying machinery, portable loaders, coal washing and crushing machinery, electric and air-powered drills, pit car loaders, tippie machinery, ventilating fans and numerous other devices, all of which Jeffrey designed and manufactured.

At the turn of the century, Jeffrey stood as the only manufacturer of mining machinery that supplied everything required in mining, handling and cleaning coal – from the face of the coal to the loading of the same in barges or railroad cars³. Jeffrey's products, such as belt conveyors, elevators, chain belting, crushers, and other engineered systems could also be applied to countless other uses, and the company developed new and successful markets for its products. Its roller and detachable chain belting systems in particular met with early success in a variety of non-mining related applications. From the four acres purchased in 1888, the company's plant was expanded to cover 13 acres of land by 1901. The complex of brick buildings is seen with the railroad in the foreground in a sketch from that year in Figure 3. The company employed 800 men in that year, making it one of the largest manufacturers in Columbus.

Jeffrey continued to expand in 1904, making its first major acquisition by purchasing the Ohio Malleable Iron Company, located directly north of the plant, to provide an assured source of castings used in chain. By this time, the company was delivering its products to many parts of the country, and had also begun exporting to foreign markets such as mines in South Africa and Australia. The building expansion program continued, as large assembly buildings were built to the north of First Street in 1906 and 1907. In 1908, a major addition was the main machine shop (known as "the big shop") which was built running south from First Avenue. In the early 1920s, a large assembly bay was connected to the machine shop running west to Fourth Street. By 1919, Jeffrey employed over 2,500 and Ohio Malleable employed over 800 people. By 1927, the plant covered over 32 acres, with 16 of those under roof (Figure 1). In addition to Jeffrey, another of the city's largest employers was located one along the Big Four tracks directly south of the Jeffrey plant. This was Kilbourne & Jacobs, a major producer of wheel barrows and industrial hand trucks.

³ Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, Illustrated History of Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, Columbus, Ohio: 1901.

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

8

4

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

Section number _____ Page _____

At the same time that Jeffrey Manufacturing was expanding along the Big Four Railroad tracks, the area to the west of North Fourth Street was rapidly developing as a middle and working class residential neighborhood. Aided by its proximity to jobs at these local industrial plants, the transportation advantages presented by the streetcar, and the emergence of North High Street as a commercial thoroughfare, this residential area was largely settled by about 1920. Although city directories typically do not list the specific employer, large numbers of residents with occupations of laborer, painter, chain maker, machinist, or foreman were identified within the neighborhood during this period. Jeffrey and Kilbourne & Jacobs were major sources of employment for residents of this area.

Jeffrey Manufacturing was known to be particularly progressive in the area of employee relations, making it a desirable place to work. In 1889, Jeffrey established one of the first industrial infirmaries in the country. In 1905, the employees, with the support of management, formed a cooperative store. In 1912, the company set up an employee cafeteria, and in that same year established the Jeffrey Building and Loan Association to assist employees in buying their own homes. A company newsletter, published from about 1914 to 1930, provided information about company social and sporting events, and shared personal news about employees.

Even with the ever-expanding industrial facilities and employee amenities, the entire administrative operations of the company remained in a small frame two-story building on the south side of First Avenue. Jeffrey was a world leader in the production of mining machinery, yet its administrative offices were cramped and outdated. The tremendous growth of the company from the late 1880s to the early 1920s clearly spelled the need for an up-to-date office building where administration, sales, and engineering functions could be combined. Perhaps the development of such a building was precipitated by the retirement of Joseph Jeffrey, who stepped down as president of the company in 1922 at the age of 88. (His eldest son, Robert H. Jeffrey, succeeded him as president.) The founder of the company was present at both the ground-breaking and completion of the company's new office building, which was dedicated in his honor. Through the design and construction of this building at the First Avenue entrance to the plant, Jeffrey Manufacturing was making a statement about both its history and its future as a major industry in the community.

The contract for design and construction of the new office building was awarded to Stone & Webster Co., Inc. At the time, Stone & Webster was a large scale engineering and construction firm with offices based in Boston and district offices in New York and Chicago. The company had its start in Boston in 1889 as an electrical engineering firm, and grew to specialize in the financing, engineering, construction and management of electrical utilities, street railways and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

power stations in many areas of the country. Stone & Webster developed a strong reputation as a sound financial manager and designer of electrical systems and became known as a "system builder." Because of Jeffrey Manufacturing Company's work in coal-mining mechanization, it is likely that the company was familiar with, or possibly worked with, Stone & Webster early in its history.

In the early 1900s, Stone & Webster expanded its construction business through formation of the Stone & Webster Construction Division, which completed diversified engineering and construction projects throughout the United States and abroad. The company built office buildings, banks, hotels, warehouses, manufacturing plants, hospitals, academic buildings and even churches after about 1907. Stone & Webster's diverse project portfolio is illustrated by its development of the industrial town of McDonald, Ohio, located on the Mahoning River north of Youngstown, for Carnegie Steel during the early 1900s. Stone & Webster was identified as the architect and builder of the Jeffrey Office Building in an article in *Jeffrey Service*, the company newsletter, with the project superintendent and resident manager pictured. According to Stone & Webster's published history, the company typically located a construction "squad" at the project site to oversee the efficiency of the project. Stone & Webster still exists today, headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, where it remains a leader in engineering, construction and consulting services for power, industrial and governmental clients. It is not known whether the company was the contractor for any other Jeffrey Manufacturing Company buildings.

It is significant that the completion of the office building in 1924 was the last major building expansion at the Jeffrey Manufacturing plant until World War II. No new buildings were constructed, partly due to the Great Depression but also because the company was expanding by other means. One was the purchase of a long assembly building from Kilbourne & Jacobs in the late 1920s (the long building at the right of the picture in Figure 1), which enabled the company to expand physically without building new. Another was Jeffrey's acquisition in 1929 of the Galion Iron Works and Manufacturing Company, a small manufacturer of road rollers and graders in Galion, Ohio. This purchase enabled Jeffrey to diversify its product lines even further so that it was not so dependent upon the coal industry. Galion also helped the company to weather the Great Depression: as government spending for roads increased, Galion's fortunes rose.

From 1939 on, Jeffrey Manufacturing was part of the build-up of American industry for the United States entry into World War II. Most of the company's products, and those of its subsidiaries, were considered vital to the war effort and favorable quotas and priorities for materials were obtained through the end of the war. Jeffrey Manufacturing won five Navy Es (for "excellence") for supplying chain for the ammunition hoists on a majority of American destroyers

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

and cruisers built after 1942. The fortunes of the company continued to rise after the war as well. In 1943, Jeffrey's sales were \$23 million, an amount which had increased to \$68 million in 1948.

It was in this climate of growth that the Research Development and Test Building was constructed as an addition to the rear of the office building in 1946. This facility provided additional space for the design of new products that were consistently being developed and tested by Jeffrey's designers and engineers. Built at the close of the war, this building represents the tremendous boost that war-time productivity had given to industries such as Jeffrey. The company continued to develop new products that reflected modernization of coal mining, such as the "continuous miner," which would both cut and load coal without the use of explosives. The company's chain, conveyor and crusher lines also continued to expand to meet new markets. The 1946 addition provided a centralized location for development and testing of prototypes.

Nearby Kilbourne and Jacobs closed in 1953 and its plants and facilities were integrated into the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company site. In that year, Jeffrey remained a huge industrial presence in Columbus, with employment of 2,556; the next largest of Columbus' industrial machinery companies was Jaeger Machine, a manufacturer of cement mixers and other road building equipment, which employed 943. However, the next 30-35 years would bring significant changes to the company.

Change in the company's manufacturing operations began to occur in 1961-62, when Jeffrey's industrial division (the chain, conveyor and crusher lines) was transferred from the old Columbus plant to new operations in South Carolina and Tennessee. In 1974, the Jeffrey plant was sold to Dresser Industries, and the employment picture began to fluctuate. In 1982, approximately 1800 jobs at the factory site were eliminated, signaling the end of an era for the hundreds of families who had worked at the plant at First Avenue and North Fourth Street. In 1986, Dresser consolidated all remaining manufacturing on the north side of First Avenue. In the late 1980s, the remainder of the plant south of First Avenue was demolished.

The last mining machine to be manufactured at this site was produced in March, 2000. The vast empty factory site to the south of First Avenue is planned for development as an extension of the residential neighborhood to its west. The buildings to the north of First Avenue are planned for rehabilitation as office space, including the two large industrial structures which are currently being rehabilitated to house the State Library of Ohio.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

9

1

~~Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building~~
Franklin County, Ohio

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Sanborn Insurance Company. Maps of Columbus, Ohio. 1901, 1921, 1951.

Vesey, Snyder A. Franklin County at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. Historical Publishing Company: Columbus, 1901.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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3	2	9	4	0	0
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4	4	2	7	3	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

4

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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judy Williams
organization Historic Preservation Consultant date September 15, 2000
street & number 2237 Cambridge Boulevard telephone (614) 481-7999
city or town Columbus state Ohio zip code 43221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Colpark Associates LP
street & number 555 E. North Ln., Suite 6101 telephone _____
city or town Conshohocken state PA zip code 19428

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

The following information is the same for all photographs:

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
224 East First Avenue and 865 North Sixth Street
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio
Photo taken by Judy Williams, September, 2000
Negatives at 2237 Cambridge Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio

1. Office Building, main elevation, looking north
2. Office Building, main elevation, looking north
3. Office Building, south and west elevations, looking northeast
4. Office Building, entry detail, looking north
5. Office Building, entry detail, looking north
6. Office Building and Research Development and Test Building, looking southeast
7. Research, Development and Test Building, looking southeast
8. Office Building and Research Development and Text Building, looking southeast
9. Bridge connecting the two buildings, looking southeast
10. Alley between the two buildings, looking east
11. Office Building and Research Development and Test Building, looking west
12. Research Development and Test Building, looking northwest
13. Research Development and Test Building, looking southwest
14. Drafting Building, looking northwest
15. Office Building, Research Development and Test Building and Drafting Building, looking southwest
16. Drafting Building rear elevation, looking east
17. Office Building lobby, looking east
18. Office Building lobby, looking west
19. Bronze plaque of Joseph A. Jeffrey, west end of lobby
20. Office Building directors' room, 4th floor, looking east
21. Office Building directors' room, 4th floor, detail of ceiling, looking west
22. Office Building library, 4th floor, looking south
23. Office Building, typical corridor
24. Office Building, typical open space in wing
25. Office Building, west stair at 4th floor, looking south
26. Research Development and Test Building, 3rd floor, looking north
27. Research Development and Test Building, east wing, south bay, looking east
28. Research Development and Test Building, east wing, north bay, looking east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

- 29. Space between R and D Building and Drafting Building, looking east
- 30. Drafting building interior, looking east

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building
Franklin County, Ohio

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property occupies the southwest corner of Parcel No. 010-008865 in the City of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. Beginning at the intersection of N. Fourth Street and E. First Avenue, go east along the front property line of the office building at 224 E. First Avenue to the property line's intersection with N. Sixth Street; go north on N. Sixth Street to the north property line of 895 N. Sixth Street; turn west along the north building line of 895 N. Sixth Street to the first alley east of N. Fourth Street; go south along this alley to the first alley north of E. First Avenue; turn west along this alley to the west property line of 224 E. First Avenue; turn south along this property line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property consists of the historic office building and its additions. The nominated property does not include two large manufacturing buildings to the east of this site because of their lack of architectural integrity.

The Jeffrey Company Shows Much Progress and Growth Since 1876

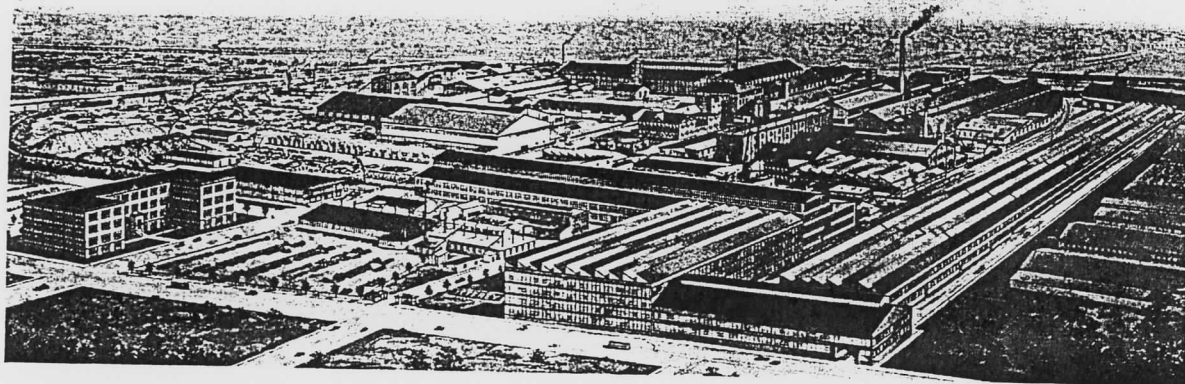
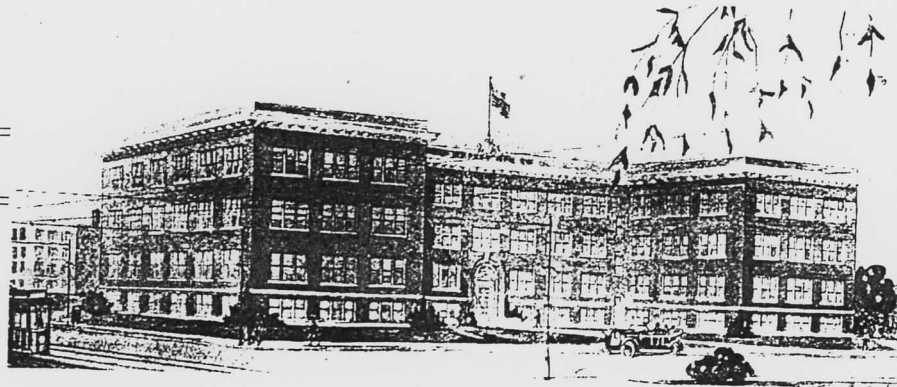


FIG. 1

View of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
in 1927, looking east.

Source: Jeffrey Service, 1927

As New Jeffrey Office



Building will Appear

All of us have been interested in watching the activities on the north-east corner of First Avenue and Fourth Street, where the new Jeffrey office building is being erected. From the time the first shovelful of dirt was turned over by Mr.

J. A. Jeffrey, Chairman of the Board of Directors, every week has shown another step nearer the completion of the building. The structure, when finished, will be one which we can justly be proud of for its beauty, simplicity, and arrangement.

FIG. 2

Drawing of new Jeffrey Office
Building, 1923.

Source: Jeffrey Service, 1923

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building, Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio

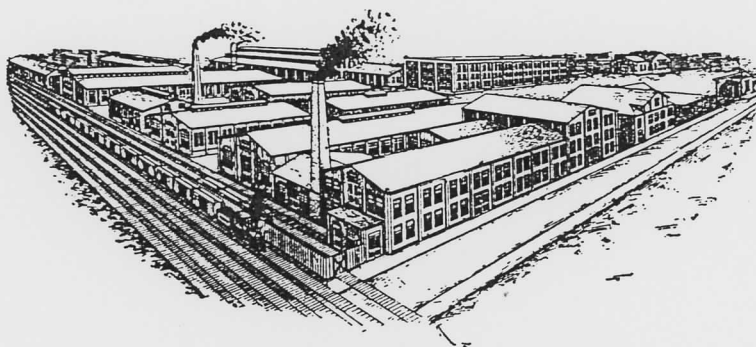
INDUSTRIES OF COLUMBUS.

THE JEFFREY MANUFACTURING CO.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company is the pioneer in the United States in perfecting coal mining machinery, in which it leads the world. The business was begun on a modest scale in the rear of where the United States Government building now stands in 1876, and has been developed by its present owners and managers into one



J. A. JEFFREY.



THE JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

of the best organized and flourishing industries in the State. The plant is now situated on the Big Four line, where it has direct railway connections by its own switches and owns a large tract of land for future expansion. The buildings and machinery are up-to-date in every particular and occupy 14 acres. The Jeffrey company owns and controls patents which broadly cover any form or type of electric chain mining machines. They are the only manufacturers of mining machinery supplying everything required in mining, handling and cleaning coal from the face of the coal to the loading of the same in barges or railroad cars. The company illustrates its machinery and

171

FIG. 3

View of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. looking southwest from First Avenue and the RR line, 1901. Source: Illustrated History of the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, 1901

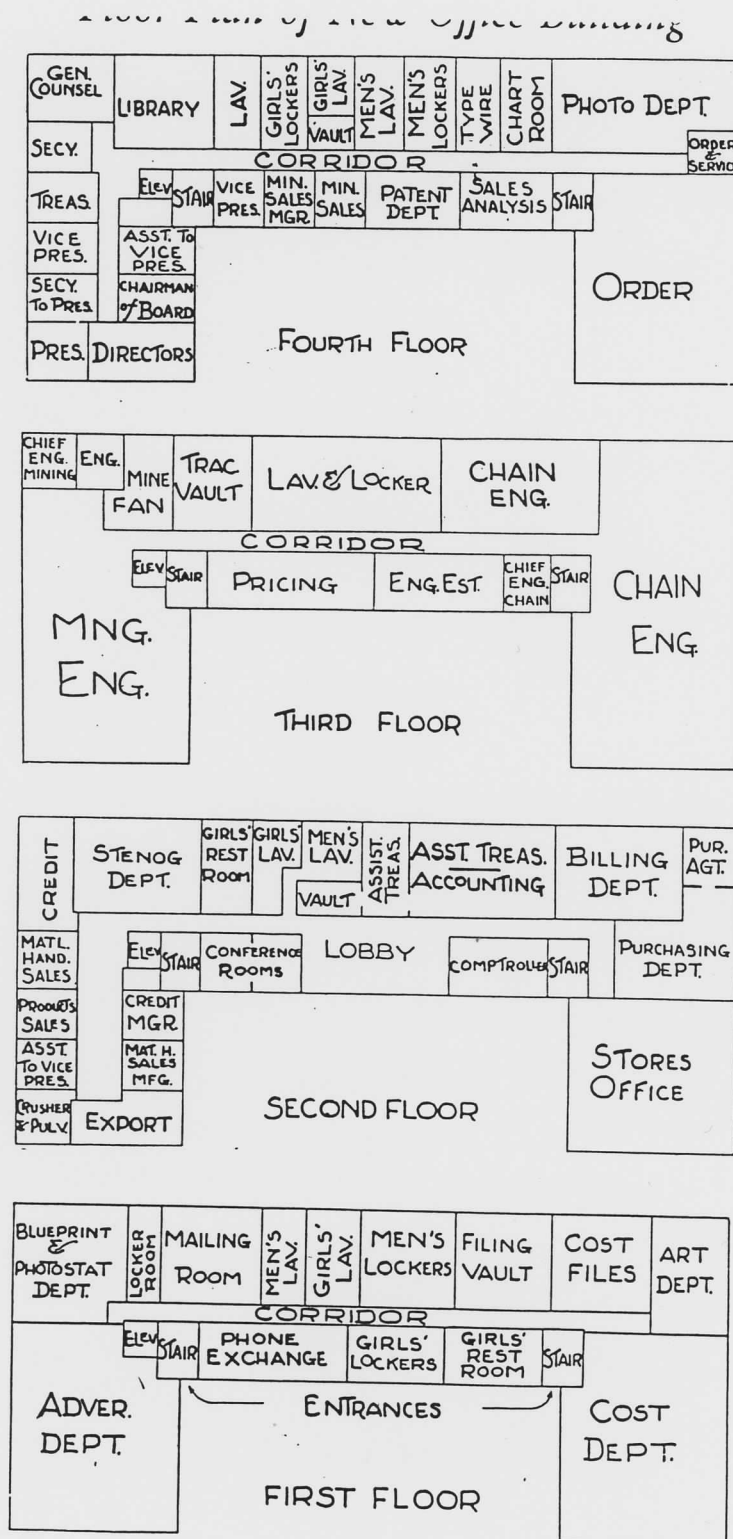


FIG. 4

Office Building Floor Plan, 1924.

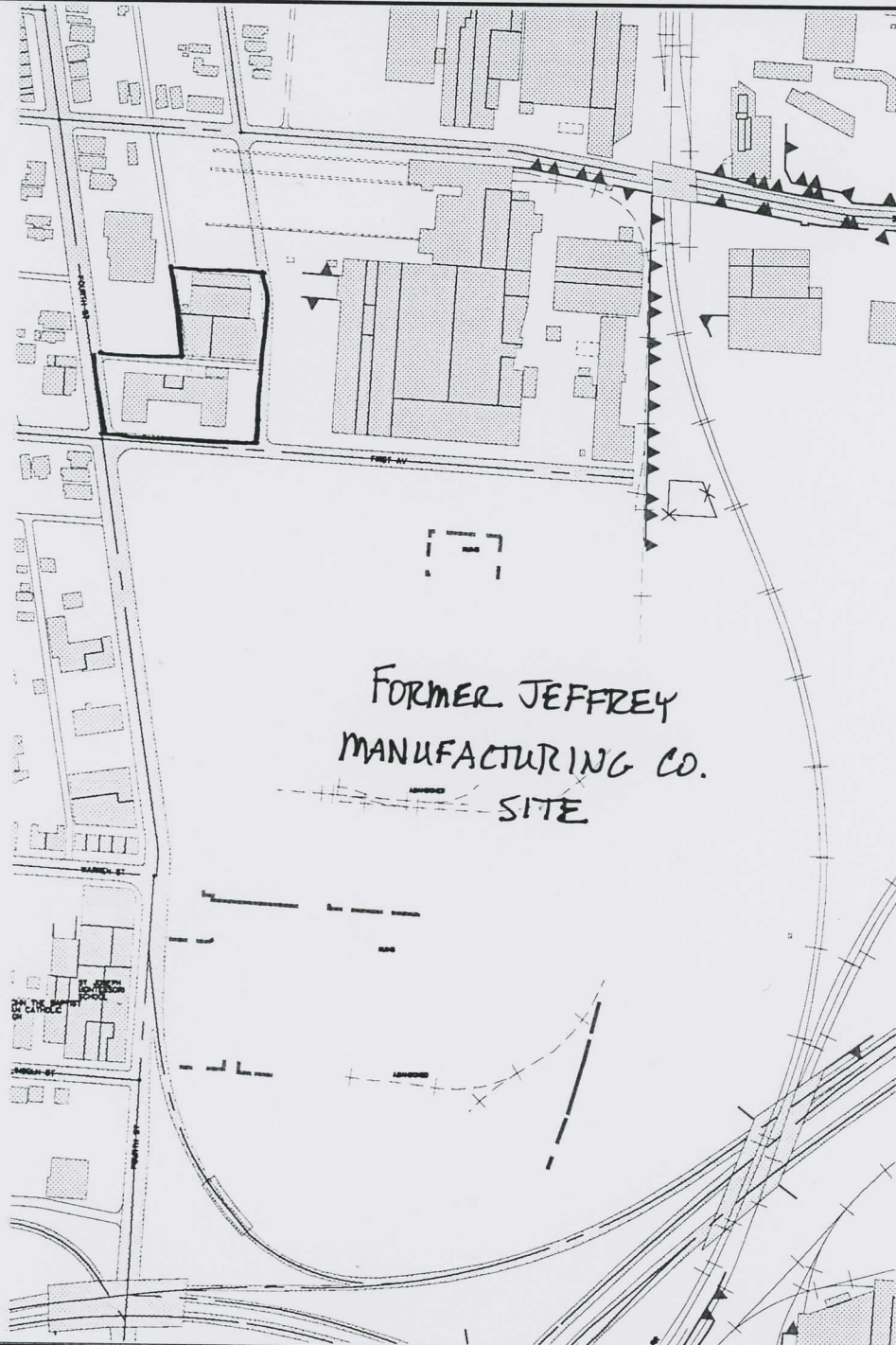
Source: Jeffrey Service, 1924.

JOSEPH W. TESTA

FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR

MAP AREA : jw

DATE : SEP 22, 2000



This map is prepared for the
survey plats, and other public
information sources should be
county and the mapping compo
Please notify the Franklin Coun

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
224 E. First Ave. and 883-895 N. Sixth Street
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

SCALE 1" = 368

GRID
NORTH
GIS
19TH FLR.

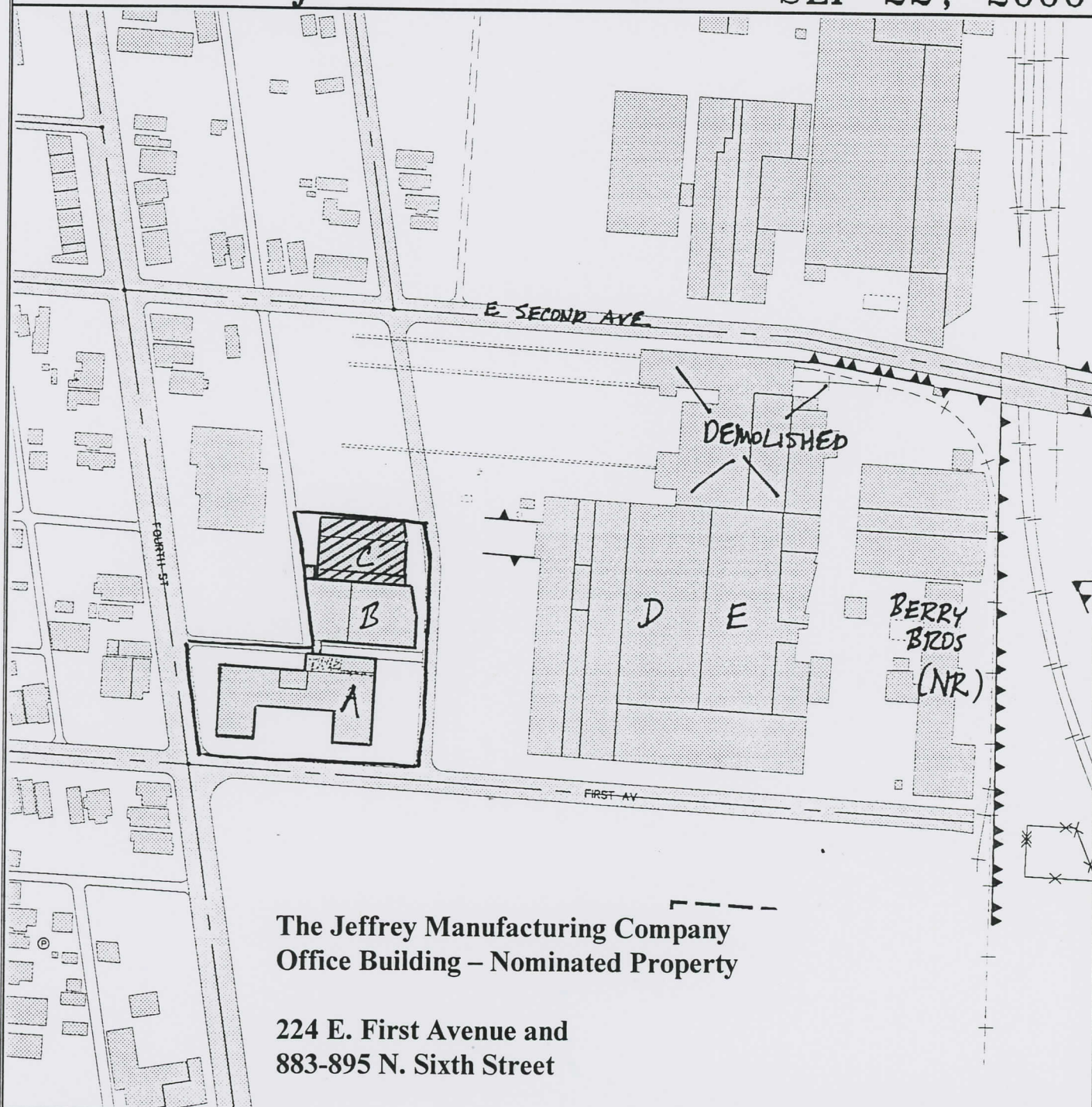
GIS DIVISION

JOSEPH W. TESTA

FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR

MAP AREA : jw

DATE : SEP 22, 2000



The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Office Building – Nominated Property

224 E. First Avenue and
883-895 N. Sixth Street

Nominated Property:

- A – Main Office Building
- B – Research, Development and Test Building
- C – Draft Room Annex (non-contributing)

SCALE 1" = 204'



Other Buildings (not nominated):

- D – Former Jeffrey plant
- E – Former Jeffrey plant

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Jeffrey Manufacturing Company Office Building

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 3/05/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/21/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/06/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/20/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000379

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 4.12.01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Entered in the
National Register*

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



①

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



②

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Commercial Real Estate Services, Inc.
CLASS & OFFICE SPACE
10000 S. 10th St.
Call: 614/291-3365

TO
71



NO
OUTLET

ONE
WAY
←

③

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



④

1240851 1-2

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



⑤

1240851 1-2

Jeffrey Manufacturer Co.
Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



(6) (11)

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



⑦

W. H. 1580

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



2-1 1580 1-2

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



⑨

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



11

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



(13)

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



404 N
NORTH
ST

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



16

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office ^{Building} ~~and~~
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jelvey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



JOSEPH ANDREW JEFFREY

124 0851 1-2

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co, Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus Franklin Co., Ohio



124 0851 1-2

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



1240851 1-2

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Office Building
Columbus Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus Franklin Co., Ohio



(27)

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio



M K 1580

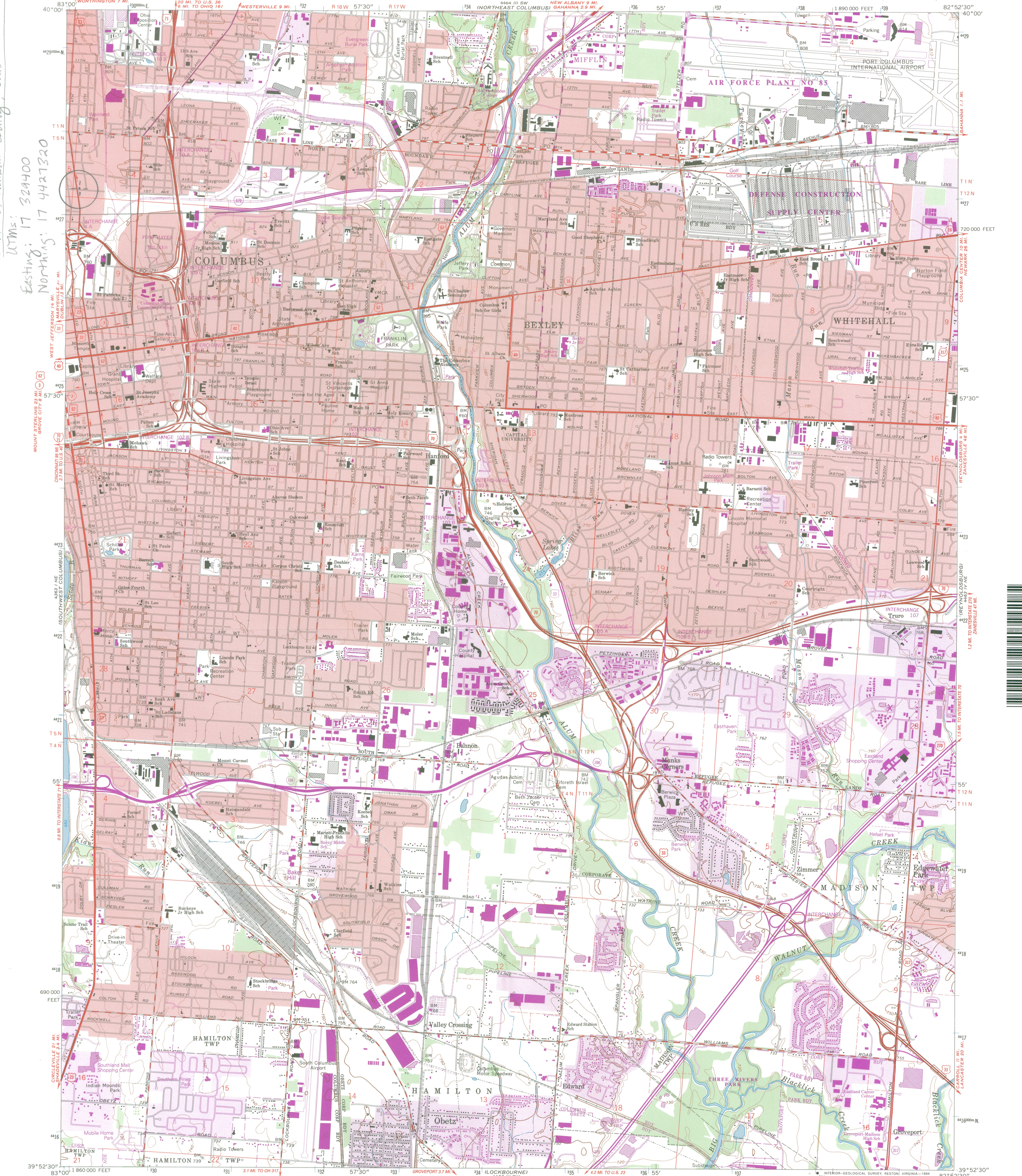
Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Buddy
Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. Office Building
224 E. First Avenue, 883 + 845 N. Sixth St.
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

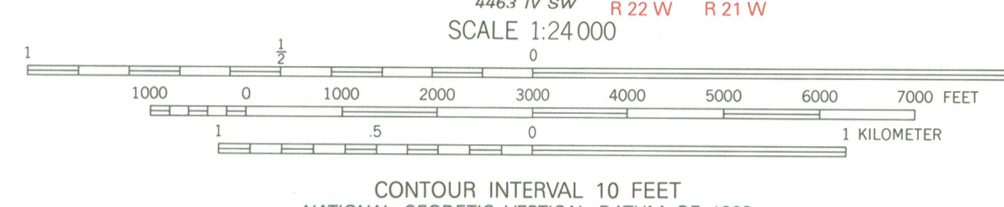
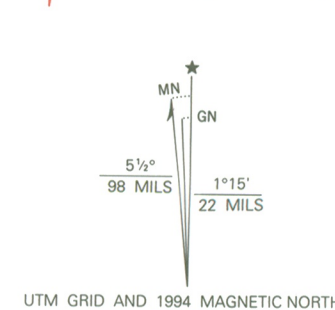
UTMs:
Easting: 17 32400
Northing: 17 447320

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SOUTHEAST COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE
OHIO-FRANKLIN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



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 woodblock compiled from aerial photographs taken 1989 and 1992 and other
sources. Map edited 1994. Conflicts may exist between
some updated features and previously mapped contours
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio
Coordinate System, south zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)
Blue 1000-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 Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Area north of Base Line lies within the United States Military District
Area South of Base Line lies within Congress Lands east of the Scioto River
Land lines within T. 4 and 5 N.-R. 22 W. based on the Scioto River Base
Land lines within T. 11 and 12 N.-R. 21 W. based on the Ohio River base



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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

SOUTHEAST COLUMBUS, OH
39082-H8-TF-024

1964
REVISION 1994
DMA 4463 IV NW-SERIES V852