

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Emig Mansion

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 3342 North George Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Emigsville

N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

code 42

county York

code 133

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Jané Llewellyn

street & number 4590 Bull Road

city, town Dover

N/A vicinity of

state PA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. York County Courthouse

street & number 28 East Market Street

city, town York

state PA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A
N/A

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A

state N/A

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Emig Mansion is a two and a half story, common bond brick, slated gable-roofed dwelling measuring about 66 feet long by 30 feet wide. The structure is located in the northern part of Emigsville, an unincorporated village of about 500, along the old York and Harrisburg turnpike. The building rests on a native limestone foundation and is situated on a gently sloping hillside, giving it a prominent location above the road. The original house was constructed around 1850, and 50 to 60 years later it underwent extensive renovations. These renovations, however, were designed to complement the original house, not to obliterate it. The materials used were of very high quality, giving the structure its most significant architectural features. No major alterations have occurred since the early twentieth century, save the unfortunate removal of a glazed cupola. A few of the rooms now have paneling and drop ceilings, but these superficial changes were done with respect to the historic fabric and are easily reversed.

The Emig Mansion was originally constructed around 1850, with a large wing added to the south side perhaps ten years later. The two and a half story, common bond brick Georgian/Federal-type structure was five bays wide by two bays deep with a central doorway and hall, paired and parapetted double end chimneys, and a gable roof. The windows were 6/6 double hung sashes topped by fluted bull's eye corner block wooden lintels. The Georgian form of the house was updated by Greek Revival era touches such as three light attic frieze windows, modified Palladian gable windows, a dentiled cornice, and a glazed cupola. The south wing was four bays long by two bays wide and featured two story integral porches on both the facade and rear elevations and a single end chimney on the south elevation. The detailing of the extension matched that of the main block.

During the early years of the twentieth century the house was extensively remodelled, both inside and outside. The exterior received several new features. A large two story bay window on a brownstone foundation and a Doric order porch were added to the facade. Another more expansive porch with a semicircular projecting pavillion was added on the south elevation, and the south gable was stuccoed and given a decorative serliana. These new porches rested on brownstone pedestals with the underporch areas masked by wooden lattice-work inserts. The new front steps leading down from the reworked entryway were also brownstone, as was the retaining wall which encircled the property. Most of the original 6/6 sash windows were replaced with 1/1's, and a stair landing oriel filled with stained and leaded glass was added on the rear elevation.

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Inside, a few major structural changes were made at this time. To the north of the main hall on the first floor the dividing wall between the front and rear rooms was removed and replaced with Doric order columns on low parapet walls. The rear wall of the dining room, in the south wing, was removed and the room extended under the rear porch. Large bay windows were added in the dining room, the den and the master bedroom. Parquet floors were put down throughout the house, and the structure received its present indoor bathroom. The six fireplaces in the house were refaced, those in the living room and den with marble, and the upstairs fireplaces in tile and wood. Much of the 1850's fluted interior moulding with bull's eye corner blocks was retained in the remodelling, mainly on the second floor. The new features added to the house at this time were in the Neoclassical Revival style and thus at least in sympathy with the original Greek Revival era house.

There are many individual features in the Emig Mansion worthy of note, and all of these date from the early twentieth century. Upon entering the house through the main facade entrance the first feature of note is the vestibule. This features a tile floor and moulded and glazed tile dados on either side. The upper portions of these dados are decorated by swag and garland motifs in relief, and in the center of each side is a bas-relief rectangular plate with the image of a classically-robed reclining woman. The inner "lock" of this airlock vestibule consists of a pair of wood framed doors, each with a single full-length bevelled glass pane. Pocket doors divide the central hall from the living room, on the right, and the den, on the left. On the facade side of the den is the first stage of the two story bay window, replete with a full-height bank of shutters. The den also features a built-in glass door cabinet, and a moulded and gilded plaster coving. The dining room, adjacent to the den on the south, is the most significant room in the house. All the woodwork in this large room is Phillipine mahogany, and mahogany panels extend two-thirds of the way to the ceiling. The room has large bay windows at the front and rear, and the ends of the structural brick walls which were removed to insert these are disguised by fluted mahogany Ionic piers supporting a mahogany entablature. Two decorative beams span the room and these are visually supported by mahogany corbels. The rear bay window of the dining room is filled with stained and leaded glass, and leaded glass of note also occurs in the stair landing oriel.

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There have been some changes to the interior of the Emig Mansion since the early twentieth century, but these have been minor and reversible. Drop ceilings have been installed in two of the upstairs bedrooms, in the kitchen, and in the second floor apartment in the south wing. Paneling and closets have been installed in three of the rooms as well. These changes, however, were done with respect to the original fabric of the house and are easily reversed.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1850 1913 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Emig Mansion is locally significant in the areas of architecture, industry, and the military. The structure is a unique blend of mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century elements. The original Emig house was built around 1850 by John Emig, Jr., who was primarily a farmer. Emig also dealt in lime, ran a general store, served as postmaster and railroad agent, and developed real estate. Fifty to sixty years later the structure was extensively remodeled by John's son, Edward K. Emig. Edward was a manufacturer, as were his two brothers, and Emig family industries such as the Acme Wagon Company were instrumental in the development of Emigsville. The early twentieth century remodelling of the house used very high quality materials, giving the structure its most significant architectural features. The Emig Mansion plays a minor role in the Gettysburg Campaign. On June 28, 1863, on their way from burning the railroad bridges at York Haven, Colonel French and about 200 of his troops stopped at the Emig house. The troops were fed by the Emig sisters, and some of the officers ate supper in the house. After "shopping" at John Emig's store, they were on their way to York and later Gettysburg.

The plot of land on which the Emig house stands originally came into the Emig family in 1802, when Valentine Emig purchased a 191 acre farm in Manchester Township. This farm passed into the hands of Valentine's son John in 1806, and into those of John's son, John Jr., for whom the village of Emigsville was named, in 1840. John Emig, Jr. was a successful businessman as well as a farmer. He burned lime, ran a general store, served as Emigsville's postmaster, and also served as the local railroad agent. Emig was also involved in real estate development. In 1850, the year the Emigsville post office and the York and Cumberland Rail Road opened, he had "ten fine dwelling houses and two warehouses" constructed in Baltimore, Maryland (Gibson, part II, p. 134). During his lifetime he built about a dozen houses in his native Manchester Township, and owned seven farms there. In 1868 Emig was responsible for having the Shrewsbury Township, York County town of New Freedom laid out on a farm he purchased in 1864. New Freedom was arranged on a standard grid plan, with Front Street "fronting" on the Northern Central Railroad. The town was successful early on with lot prices in the \$150 to \$250 range.

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The Emig Mansion plays a minor role in the history of the Gettysburg Campaign. On June 27, 1863, five days after they invaded Pennsylvania, General J. A. Early and his division, on their way from Chambersburg to York, bivouacked at Big Mount, Paradise Township, York County. The next day, Sunday, June 28, they began to make their way to York by way of Weigelstown. At Weigelstown General Early dispatched Colonel French and about 200 of his troops to the York Haven area to burn two railroad bridges across the two branches of the Conewago Creek. They approached Manchester and Mount Wolf from the west during the mid-morning hours and by early afternoon had accomplished their goal. They then proceeded south toward York along the turnpike and upon entering Emigsville stopped in front of the Emig house. The Emig sisters "fed the army bread, milk, etc. as long as the eats lasted" and "had some of the officers eat supper in the house." The Confederates had John Emig open his store, next door to the house, and paid for what they desired with confederate money, "insisting that he would need it later." (Flora Emig Dice letter - 1944). After this the troops were on their way to York and later, Gettysburg.

John Emig, Jr. and his wife Ellen had eleven children - eight girls and three boys. Their son Edward K. Emig came into permanent possession of the Emig Mansion in 1897. Edward was not a gentlemen farmer as his father, but was strictly an entrepreneur. In 1882 he entered into partnership with his brother J. Albert Emig, who had taken over the family store and his father's postal and railroad responsibilities. The firm was known as the E.K. Emig Company until 1888 when it was incorporated as the Acme Wagon Company, with Edward K. Emig as secretary and treasurer and J. Albert Emig as vice-president. The Acme Wagon Company manufactured "heavy vehicles, generally with a specialty of farm trucks, carts, and heavy draughting wagons" at its plant just across the turnpike from the Emig house (Historical Review of the Industrial and Commercial Growth of York County, 1892 p 97). The annual production volume in 1892 was 2000 wagons for both the domestic and Latin American markets, and the number of men employed was around 50. Edward Emig began a related industry at Emigsville in 1892 when he had the National Tubular Axle works incorporated, and during these years he continued to operate his father's limekilns.

The Acme Wagon Company continued to be successful in the early twentieth century, and in addition to his manufacturing interests Edward Emig founded the Emigsville Water Works and served on the Boards of Directors of the First National Bank of York and the Central Market House. In 1927, with the days of horse drawn farm

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wagons numbered, Emig sold the Acme Wagon Company to the American Acme Company, formerly the American Toy and Novelty Company of York. American Acme operated the in Acme Wagon complex and produced merchandise such as children's sleds, rocking horses, and desks. The company still operates as a subcontracting firm, producing various unfinished wooden items.

Edward Emig had decidedly more expensive tastes than his father. As built in 1850, the John Emig House was of common bond brick, was five bays wide by two bays deep, and had a central door and hallway and paired end chimneys. The south wing of the house was added perhaps ten years later. Thus, the main house conformed to the standard Georgian/Federal format. To this basic ~~Federal~~ form were added a glazed cupola (now removed) and a Greek Revival cornice with attic frieze windows, dentils, and delicate tripled brackets. The house was built as a farmhouse, and though larger than most, it reflected the simplicity of agrarian tastes.

Edward Emig, being a well-to-do late Victorian industrialist, had the large brick house extensively remodelled during the early twentieth century, giving the structure its most distinguishing features in the process. On the exterior, bay windows and expansive porches were added. The roof was redone in slate, and most of the 6/6 double-hung sashes were replaced with 1/1's. Inside, the renovations were much more lavish. In the vestibule moulded, delicately glazed tile dados were added. A Philippine mahogany dining room was created to span the full width of the south wing. Large stained and leaded glass windows were added in the dining room, on the stair landing, and in the newly created bathroom. Pocket doors, built-in cabinets, a moulded and gilded plaster coving, parquet flooring, and marble fireplaces were also used in the renovations. Despite these extensive renovations, however, much of the original character of the house, both inside and outside, was retained. (Emig used this structure as a winter home. The family's summer home was a bungalow which still stands on a wooded hill overlooking Emigsville.)

Today the Emig Mansion exists essentially as it was seventy years ago. Cosmetic changes such as drop ceilings, panelling, and closets in a few of the rooms have been done with respect to the original fabric and are easily reversed. Exterior changes, with the exception of the removal of the glazed cupola, are minor. The enclosure of the rear porch is easily reversed, and the porches, although in poor structural condition, are intact.

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Although the Emig house was built as a farmhouse, it is not quite valid to compare the structure to the average York County farm dwelling, nor is it valid to judge the building by the prevailing contemporary standards of high style. The Emig Mansion fits best into that vague category which is neither wholly vernacular nor high style in character, but features elements of both. The original five by two bay house was an above average specimen of a vernacular Georgian/Greek Revival farmhouse. The south extension, also vernacular in character, gave the structure added significance by nearly doubling its size, by its two story front and rear integral porches [in side extensions, there is normally only a front porch] and by the continuous cornice with eight attic freeze windows which was created. The early twentieth century renovation of the structure took certain high-style Neo-Classical Revival elements and applied them to the existing vernacular house. The materials used in this renovation - glazed and moulded tile, marble, stained and leaded glass, mahogany and gilded plaster - were far above the average for York County, as was the level of craftsmanship.

It is interesting to note that Edward Emig, a successful entrepreneur during the Gilded Age, chose to live in, and later extensively renovate his old family homestead, rather than build a new, more completely "up-to-date" house. Emig, being a manufacturer of farm wagons in the small railside village in which he was born and grew up, must have felt a certain affinity with his agricultural background. It is this tradition of generational continuity, which persisted despite the displacement of an agricultural economy with an industrial one, that the Emig Mansion, with its blend of mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century tastes, best represents.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.125 acres

Quadrangle name York Haven Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 18 353500 4431160
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jay R. Barshinger

organization Historic York, Inc.

date February 1984

street & number P.O. Box 2312

telephone (717) 843-0320

city or town York

state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer

title

date 8/11/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service

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Bibliography

Books

Historical Review of the Industrial and Commercial Growth of York County. NP:NP, 1892, p. 97,98.

Gibson, John. History of York County, Pennsylvania. Chicago: F.H. Battey Co., 1886. Part I p.69, Part II pp. 133-134.

Prowell, George R. History of York County, Pennsylvania. Chicago: J.H. Beers and Co. 1907, VI pp. 398, 405, 408, 898-900, 1015, 1018, VII, p. 495.

Theses

Robinson, Gerald Austin, Jr. Confederate Operations in York County. Masters thesis at Millersville State College, 1965. pp. 67, 68, 87, 100, 186.

Maps

Nichols, Beach. Atlas of York County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Pomeroy, Whitman and Company, 1876, pp. 45, 59.

Shearer, W.O. & D.J. Lake. Map of York County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: 1860.

Letters

Letter by Flora Emig Dice, last survivor of the John Emig family dated 8/22/44.

Historical Society of York County Files
#MG 1048 - Emig Family

#A-105 - Emigsville

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Telephone Interviews

Dottie Roffe, daughter of E.K. Emig, 1/30/84 (717) 854-6876.

Anne Orman Koval, American Acme Company, 2/2/84 (717) 764-9409.

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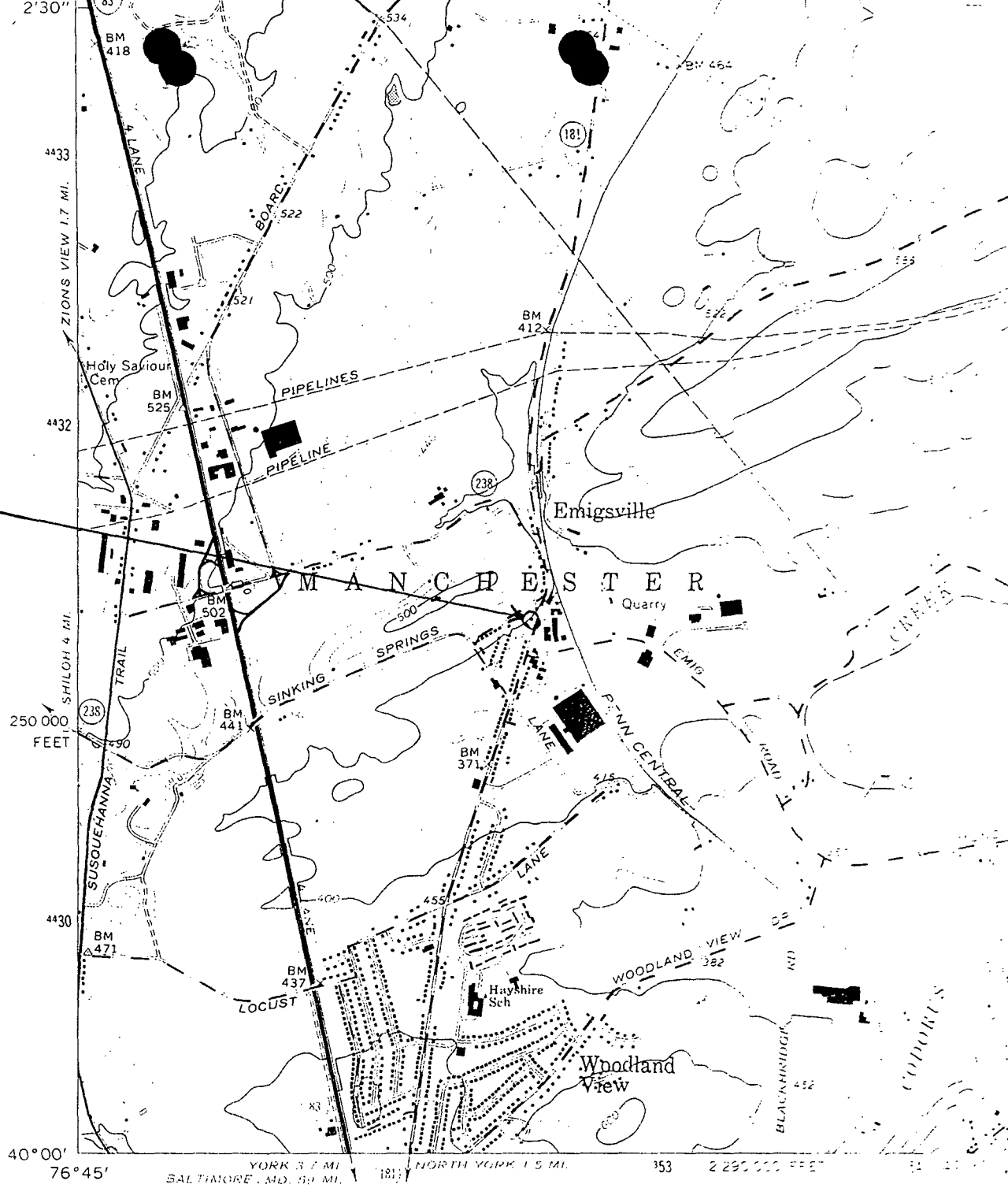
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BEGINNING at a point on the Western side of N. George Street (Pa. Department of Highways Route 181), said point being North 28 degrees 00 minutes East, 89.38 feet from the Northwestern corner of North George Street and a public street; thence along the property now or formerly of the Alert Fire Company of Emigsville, and Charlotte L. Bahn, North 63 degrees 35 minutes 20 seconds West, 206.50 feet to a point; thence along property now or formerly of Mabel M. Bahn, North 26 degrees 54 minutes 10 seconds East, 33.05 feet to a point; thence along the same, South 68 degrees 28 minutes 40 seconds West, 4.32 feet to a point; thence along the same, North 21 degrees 21 minutes West, 117.35 feet to a point on the southern side of High Street, said last mentioned point being North 68 degrees 39 minutes East, 156.81 feet from the Southeastern corner of High Street and the aforementioned public street; thence along the Southern side of said High Street, North 68 degrees 39 minutes East, 205.53 feet to a post; thence along the property now or formerly of Manchester Grange Cooperative Association, South 22 degrees 28 minutes East, 71.65 feet to a post; thence along the same, South 60 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds East, 110.05 feet to a point on the West side of North George Street; thence along the Western side of said North George Street, South 28 degrees 00 minutes West 208.39 feet to a point and the place of beginning.

EMIG MANSION



York Haven Quadrangle

(WEST YORK)
5863 IV NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system,
south zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

1 IN	=	1 MILE
1:63,360	=	1:160,934

UTM GRID AND MAGNETIC DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET